Calcolare l'integrale delle funzione f(x) sull'intervallo dato [a,b] con il metodo dei rettangoli a sinistra (5 rettangoli)

$$f(x) = e^{x^2 - 3x} ag{0;4}$$

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{4-0}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$x_0 = 0 \qquad \qquad \Rightarrow f(0) = e^0 = 1$$

$$x_1 = 0 + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$
  $\rightarrow f\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) = 0.17$ 

$$x_2 = 0 + 2\frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{5}$$
  $\rightarrow f\left(\frac{8}{5}\right) = 0.01$ 

$$x_3 = 0 + 3\frac{4}{5} = \frac{12}{5}$$
  $\rightarrow f\left(\frac{12}{5}\right) = 0.24$ 

$$x_4 = 0 + 4\frac{4}{5} = \frac{16}{5}$$
  $\rightarrow f\left(\frac{16}{5}\right) = 1,90$ 

$$x_5 = 0 + 5\frac{4}{5} = \frac{20}{5} = 4$$

$$A \cong \frac{4}{5} \left( f(0) + f\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) + f\left(\frac{8}{5}\right) + f\left(\frac{12}{5}\right) + f\left(\frac{16}{5}\right) \right) \cong \frac{4}{5} * 3,32 \cong 2,66$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 4}$$
 [4;6]

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{6-4}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$x_0 = 4 \qquad \qquad \Rightarrow f(4) = 3,46$$

$$x_1 = 4 + \frac{2}{5} = 4.4$$
  $\rightarrow f(4.4) = 3.92$ 

$$x_2 = 4 + 2\frac{2}{5} = 4.8$$
  $\rightarrow f(4.8) = 4.36$ 

$$x_3 = 4 + 3\frac{2}{5} = 5.2$$
  $\rightarrow f(5.2) = 4.80$ 

$$x_4 = 4 + 4\frac{2}{r} = 5.6$$
  $\rightarrow f(5.6) = 5.23$ 

$$x_5 = 4 + 5\frac{2}{5} = 4 + \frac{10}{5} = 6$$

$$A \cong \frac{2}{5}(f(4) + f(4,4) + f(4,8) + f(5,2) + f(5,6)) \cong \frac{2}{5} * 21,77 \cong 8,71$$

Calcolare l'integrale delle funzione f(x) sull'intervallo dato [a,b] con il metodo dei rettangoli a destra (5 rettangoli)

$$f(x) = \ln(x - 3)$$
 [4;6]

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{6-4}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$x_0 = 4$$

$$x_1 = 4 + \frac{2}{5} = 4.4$$
  $\rightarrow f(4.4) = 0.34$ 

$$x_2 = 4 + 2\frac{2}{5} = 4.8$$
  $\rightarrow f(4.8) = 0.59$ 

$$x_3 = 4 + 3\frac{2}{r} = 5.2$$
  $\Rightarrow f(5.2) = 0.79$ 

$$x_4 = 4 + 4\frac{2}{5} = 5.6$$
  $\rightarrow f(5.6) = 0.96$ 

$$x_5 = 4 + 5\frac{2}{5} = 4 + \frac{10}{5} = 6 \rightarrow f(6) = 1{,}10$$

$$A \cong \frac{2}{5} (f(4,4) + f(4,8) + f(5,2) + f(5,6) + f(6)) \cong \frac{2}{5} * 3,78 \cong 1,51$$

$$f(x) = e^{x^2 - 3x}$$
 [0;4]

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{4-0}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$x_0 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0 + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$
  $\Rightarrow f\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) = 4,84$ 

$$x_2 = 0 + 2\frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{5}$$
  $\rightarrow f\left(\frac{8}{5}\right) = 21,54$ 

$$x_3 = 0 + 3\frac{4}{5} = \frac{12}{5}$$
  $\rightarrow f\left(\frac{12}{5}\right) = 71,91$ 

$$x_4 = 0 + 4\frac{4}{5} = \frac{16}{5}$$
  $\Rightarrow f\left(\frac{16}{5}\right) = 213,40$ 

$$x_5 = 0 + 5\frac{4}{5} = \frac{20}{5} = 4 \implies f(4) = 593,65$$

$$A \cong \frac{4}{5} \left( f\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) + f\left(\frac{8}{5}\right) + f\left(\frac{12}{5}\right) + f\left(\frac{16}{5}\right) + f(4) \right) \cong \frac{4}{5} * 905,34 \cong 724,27$$