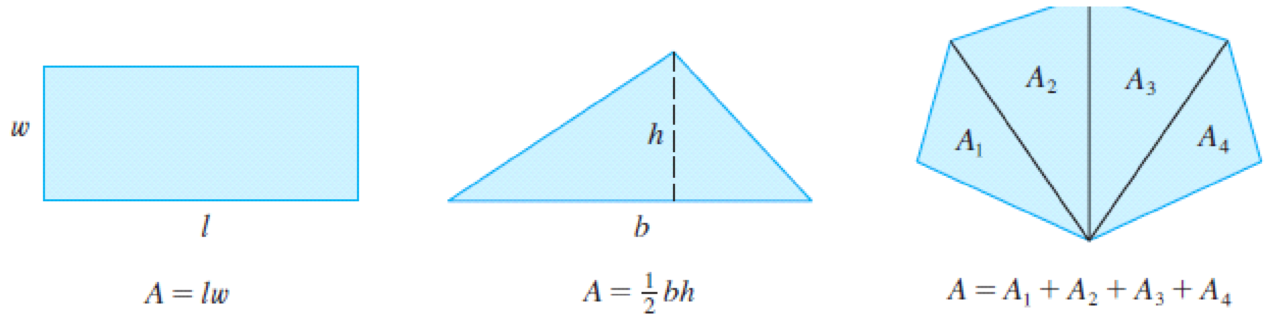
Area problem & Riemann Sum(Definite Integral)

Sunday, 15 December 2024 1:57 pm

The Area Problem



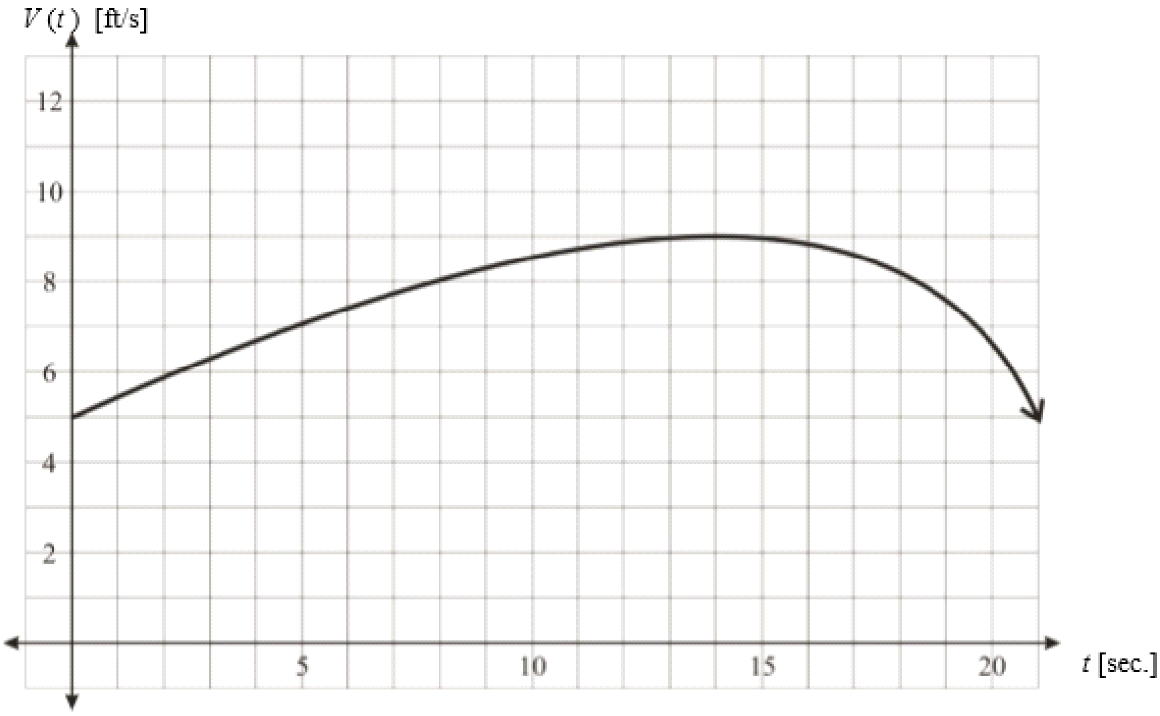
Three ways of finding area:

1. Using Formula(Above ones)

2. Approaximation by nearest shape(Riemann Sum/Method of Exhaustion)

3. Integration(formulation/Definite Integration)

Next, let's consider the velocity function of a Victorian horse-carriage (graphed below). It is hard to envision being able to get an exact area, judging from the shape of the curve, but you can surely get an approximation. Use your creativity with various shapes and find the area under the curve over the interval [8, 20].



(Document your method of approximating the area in the space below.)

Area = _________

Therefore, the distance traveled between $t = 8$ and $t = 20$ is __________ feet.

Now look up at the board as I point something out to you.....

Forget Integration just find the area.

V EXAMPLE 1 Use rectangles to estimate the area under the parabola $y = x^2$ from 0 to 1 (the parabolic region S illustrated in Figure 3).

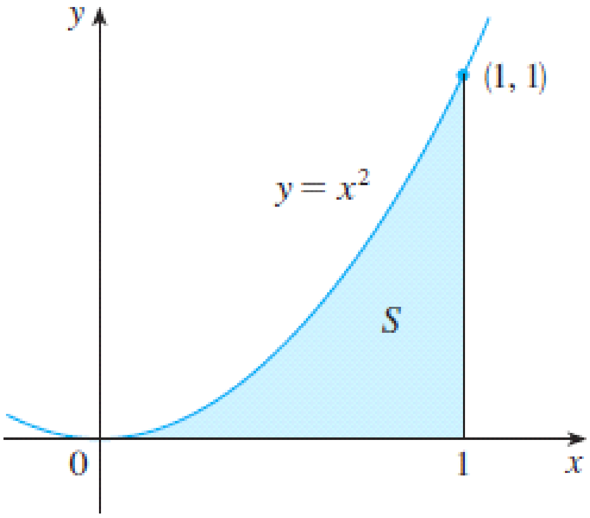
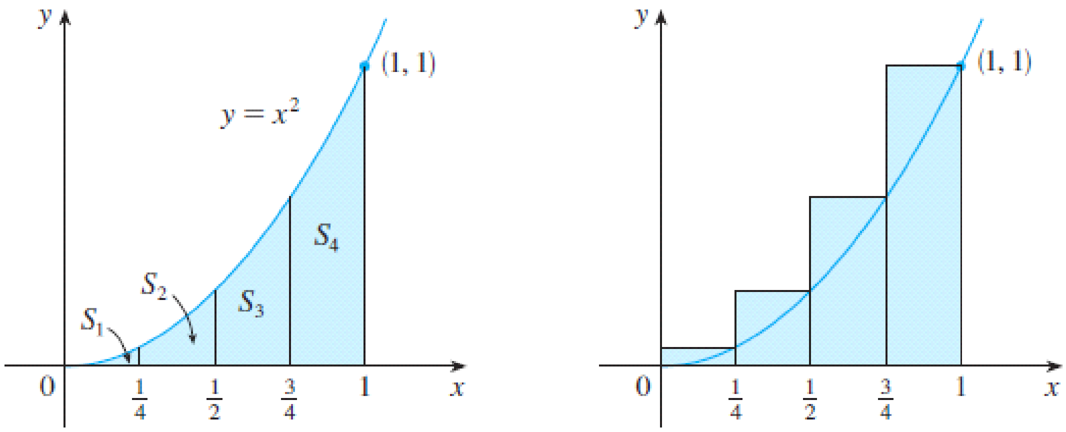


FIGURE 3



(a) (b)

$$R_4 = \tfrac{1}{4}\cdot\left(\tfrac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \tfrac{1}{4}\cdot\left(\tfrac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \tfrac{1}{4}\cdot\left(\tfrac{3}{4}\right)^2 + \tfrac{1}{4}\cdot 1^2 = \tfrac{15}{32} = 0.46875$$

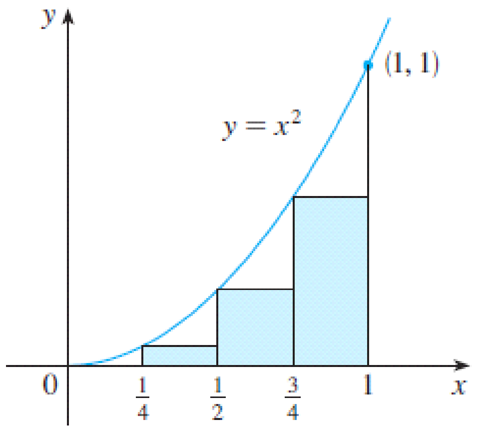
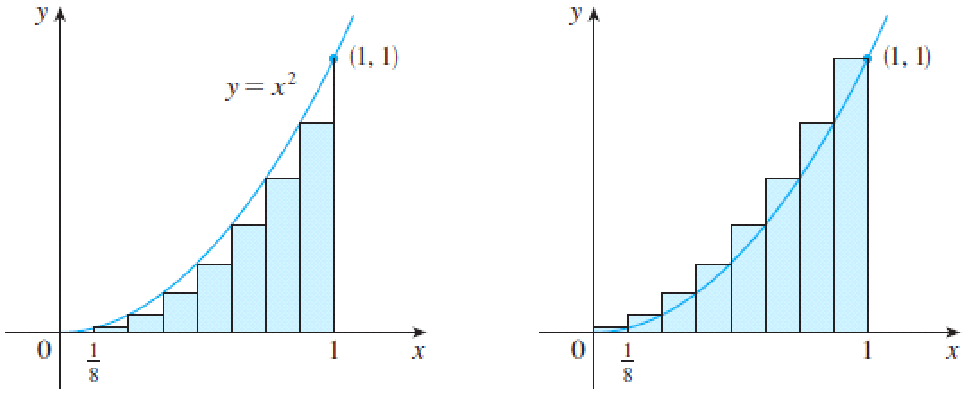


FIGURE 5

$$L_4 = \tfrac{1}{4} \cdot 0^2 + \tfrac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\tfrac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \tfrac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\tfrac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \tfrac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\tfrac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \tfrac{7}{32} = 0.21875$$

$$0.21875 < A < 0.46875$$



(a) Using left endpoints (b) Using right endpoints

By computing the sum of the areas of the smaller rectangles (L_8) and the sum of the areas of the larger rectangles (R_8), we obtain better lower and upper estimates for A:

$$0.2734375 < A < 0.3984375$$

n	L_n	R_n
10	0.2850000	0.3850000
20	0.3087500	0.3587500
30	0.3168519	0.3501852
50	0.3234000	0.3434000
100	0.3283500	0.3383500
1000	0.3328335	0.3338335

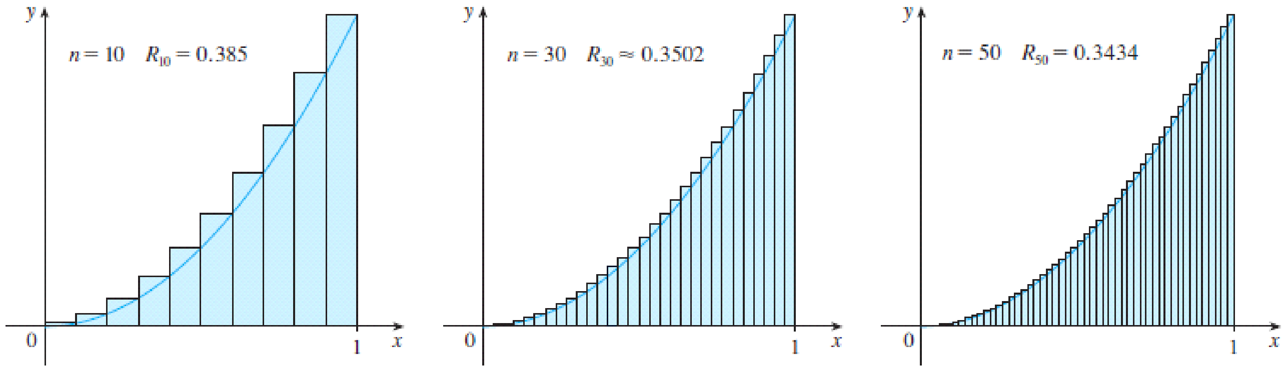


FIGURE 8 Right endpoints produce upper sums because $f(x) = x^2$ is increasing

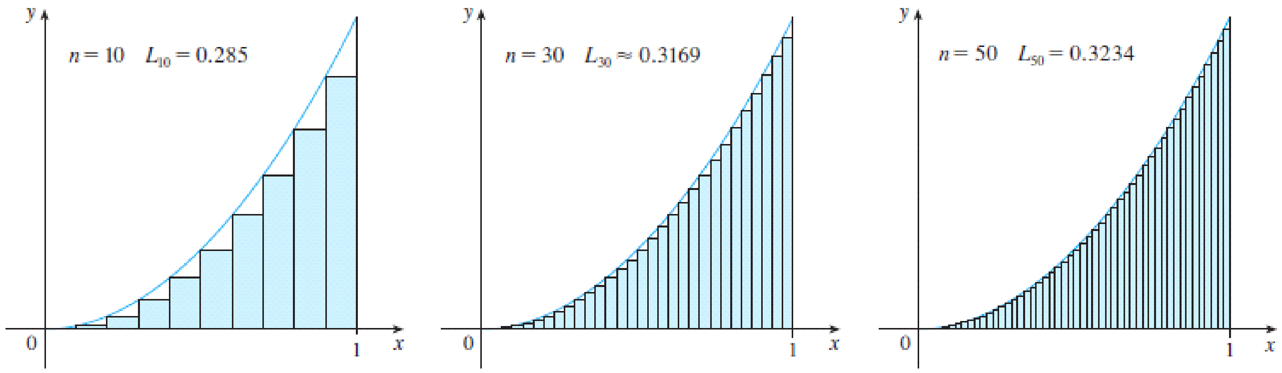


FIGURE 9 Left endpoints produce lower sums because $f(x) = x^2$ is increasing

2 Definition The **area** A of the region S that lies under the graph of the continuous function f is the limit of the sum of the areas of approximating rectangles:

$$A = \lim_{n \to \infty} R_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} [f(x_1)\,\Delta x + f(x_2)\,\Delta x + \cdots + f(x_n)\,\Delta x]$$

The Distance Problem

distance = velocity × time

V EXAMPLE 4 Suppose the odometer on our car is broken and we want to estimate the distance driven over a 30-second time interval. We take speedometer readings every five seconds and record them in the following table:

Time (s)	0	5	10	15	20	25	30
Velocity (ft/s)	25	31	35	43	47	46	41

If we add similar estimates for the other time intervals, we obtain an estimate for the total distance traveled:

$$(25 \times 5) + (31 \times 5) + (35 \times 5) + (43 \times 5) + (47 \times 5) + (46 \times 5) = 1135 \text{ ft}$$

We could just as well have used the velocity at the *end* of each time period instead of the velocity at the beginning as our assumed constant velocity. Then our estimate becomes

$$(31 \times 5) + (35 \times 5) + (43 \times 5) + (47 \times 5) + (46 \times 5) + (41 \times 5) = 1215 \text{ ft}$$

If we had wanted a more accurate estimate, we could have taken velocity readings every two seconds, or even every second.

2 Definition of a Definite Integral If f is a function defined for $a \leqslant x \leqslant b$, we divide the interval $[a, b]$ into n subintervals of equal width $\Delta x = (b - a)/n$. We let $x_0 \, (= a), x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n \, (= b)$ be the endpoints of these subintervals and we let $x_1^*, x_2^*, \ldots, x_n^*$ be any **sample points** in these subintervals, so x_i^* lies in the ith subinterval $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$. Then the **definite integral of f from a to b** is

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i^*)\,\Delta x$$

provided that this limit exists and gives the same value for all possible choices of sample points. If it does exist, we say that f is **integrable** on $[a, b]$.

4 Theorem If f is integrable on $[a, b]$, then

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i)\,\Delta x$$

where $\qquad \Delta x = \dfrac{b - a}{n} \qquad$ and $\qquad x_i = a + i\,\Delta x$

EXAMPLE 2

(a) Evaluate the Riemann sum for $f(x) = x^3 - 6x$, taking the sample points to be right endpoints and $a = 0$, $b = 3$, and $n = 6$.

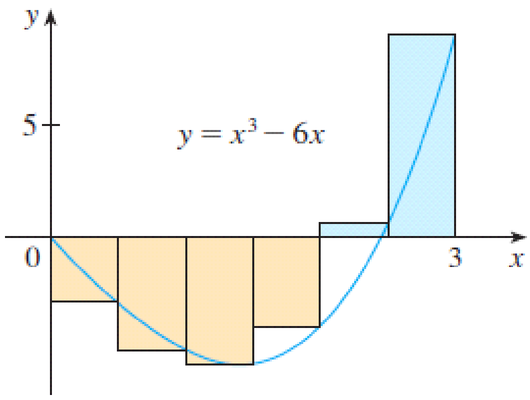
SOLUTION

(a) With $n = 6$ the interval width is

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{3-0}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

and the right endpoints are $x_1 = 0.5$, $x_2 = 1.0$, $x_3 = 1.5$, $x_4 = 2.0$, $x_5 = 2.5$, and $x_6 = 3.0$. So the Riemann sum is

$$\begin{aligned} R_6 &= \sum_{i=1}^{6} f(x_i)\,\Delta x \\ &= f(0.5)\,\Delta x + f(1.0)\,\Delta x + f(1.5)\,\Delta x + f(2.0)\,\Delta x + f(2.5)\,\Delta x + f(3.0)\,\Delta x \\ &= \tfrac{1}{2}(-2.875 - 5 - 5.625 - 4 + 0.625 + 9) \\ &= -3.9375 \end{aligned}$$



The Midpoint Rule

Midpoint Rule

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\bar{x}_i)\,\Delta x = \Delta x\,[\,f(\bar{x}_1) + \cdots + f(\bar{x}_n)]$$

where $$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

and $$\bar{x}_i = \tfrac{1}{2}(x_{i-1} + x_i) = \text{midpoint of } [x_{i-1}, x_i]$$

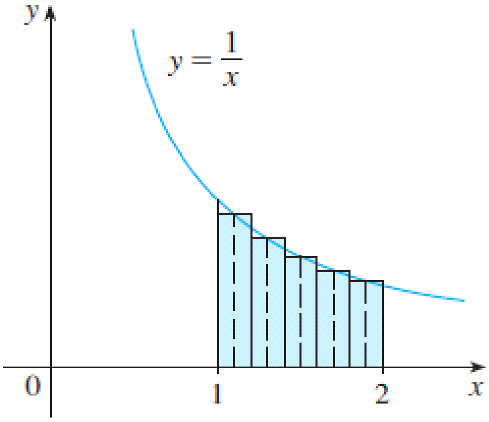
V EXAMPLE 5 Use the Midpoint Rule with $n = 5$ to approximate $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x}\,dx$.

SOLUTION The endpoints of the five subintervals are 1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.6, 1.8, and 2.0, so the midpoints are 1.1, 1.3, 1.5, 1.7, and 1.9. The width of the subintervals is $\Delta x = (2-1)/5 = \frac{1}{5}$, so the Midpoint Rule gives

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x}\,dx \approx \Delta x\,[\,f(1.1) + f(1.3) + f(1.5) + f(1.7) + f(1.9)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{1}{1.1} + \frac{1}{1.3} + \frac{1}{1.5} + \frac{1}{1.7} + \frac{1}{1.9}\right)$$

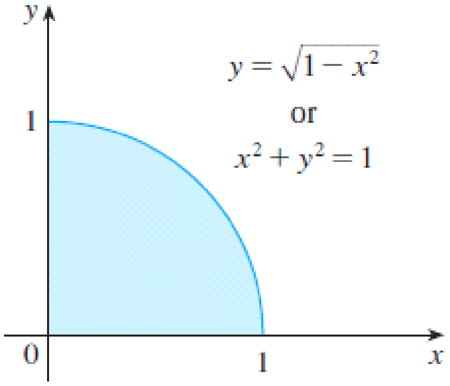
$$\approx 0.691908$$



Optional:
Using formula

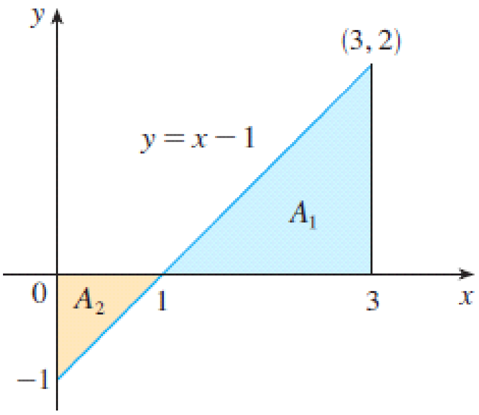
V EXAMPLE 4 Evaluate the following integrals by interpreting each in terms of areas.

(a) $\int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2}\,dx$ (b) $\int_0^3 (x - 1)\,dx$



Using Area of a Circle' formula

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2}\, dx = \tfrac{1}{4}\pi(1)^2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



Using Area of a Triangle' formula

$$\int_0^3 (x - 1)\, dx = A_1 - A_2 = \tfrac{1}{2}(2 \cdot 2) - \tfrac{1}{2}(1 \cdot 1) = 1.5$$