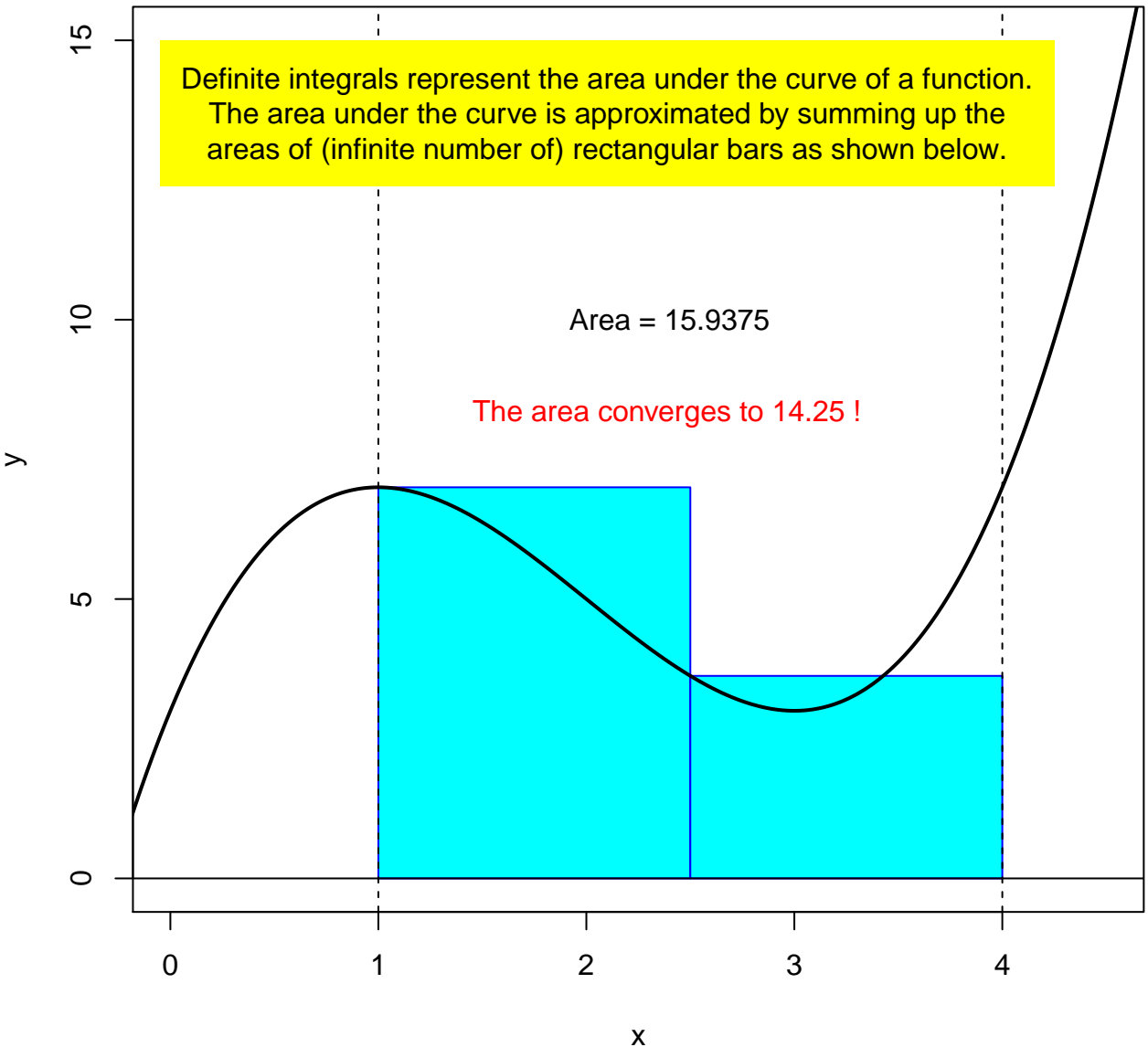


Visualisation of Riemann Sum

Definite integrals represent the area under the curve of a function.
The area under the curve is approximated by summing up the areas of (infinite number of) rectangular bars as shown below.

Area = 15.9375

The area converges to 14.25 !

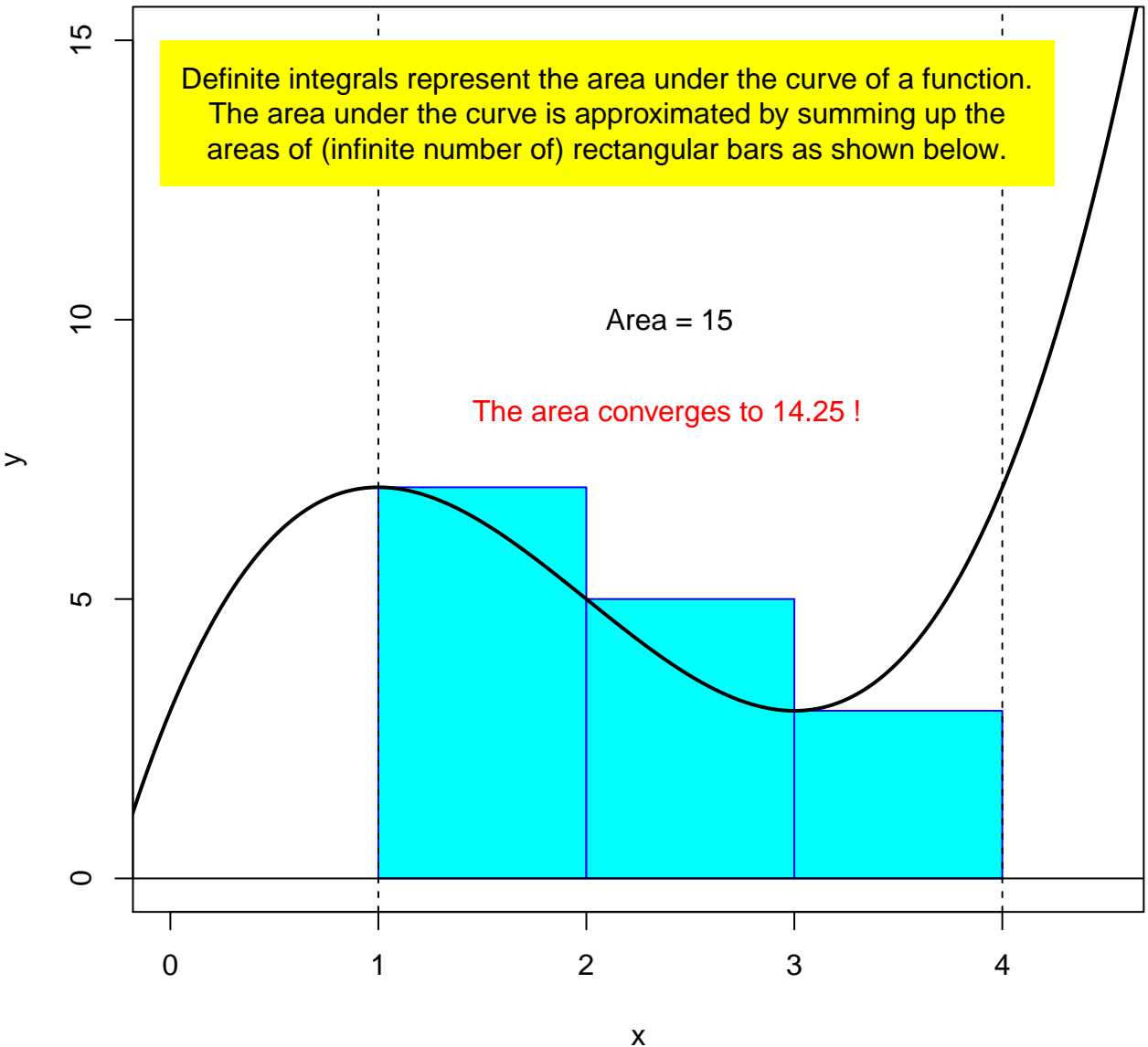


Visualisation of Riemann Sum

Definite integrals represent the area under the curve of a function.
The area under the curve is approximated by summing up the areas of (infinite number of) rectangular bars as shown below.

Area = 15

The area converges to 14.25 !

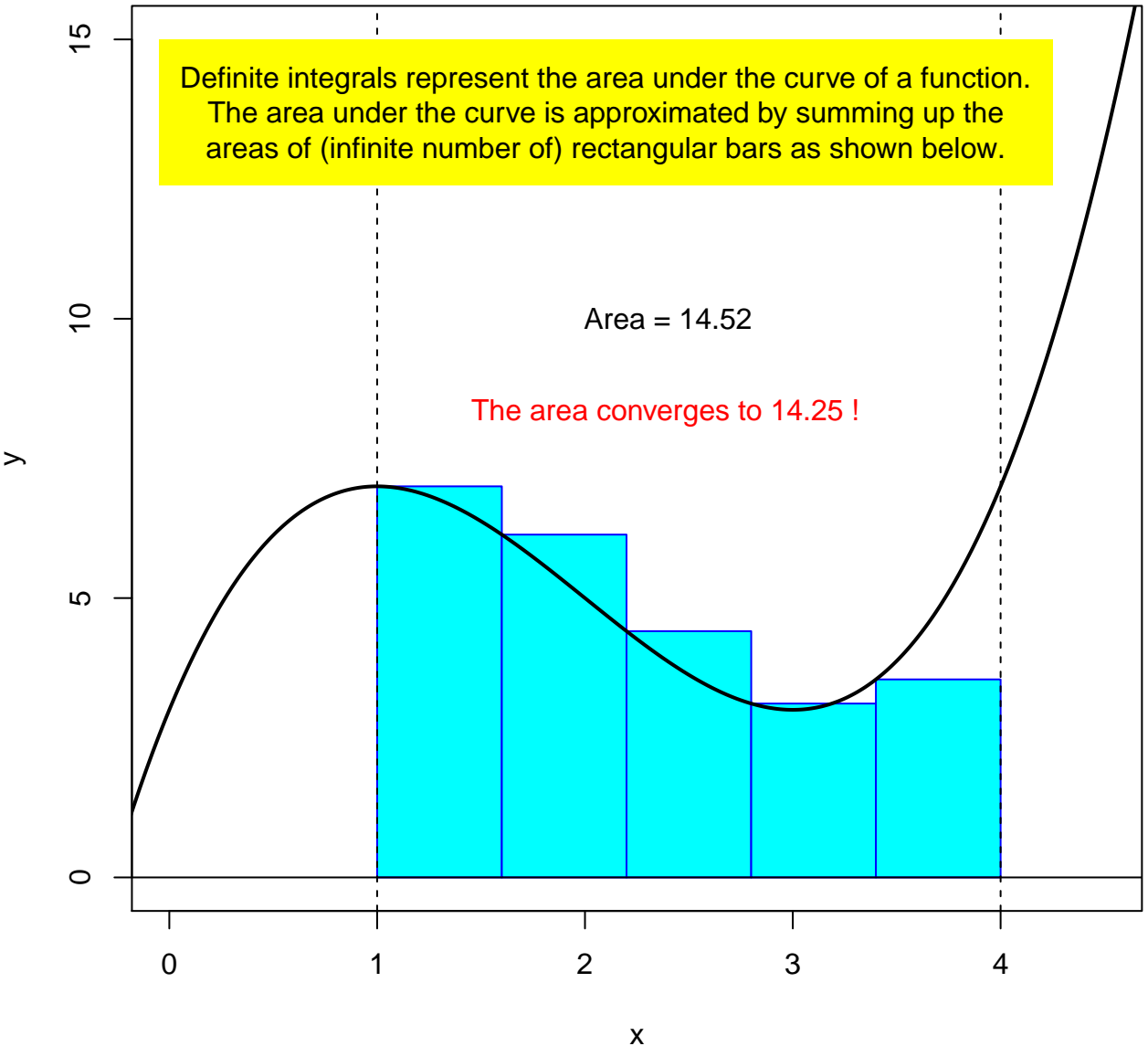


Visualisation of Riemann Sum

Definite integrals represent the area under the curve of a function.
The area under the curve is approximated by summing up the areas of (infinite number of) rectangular bars as shown below.

Area = 14.52

The area converges to 14.25 !

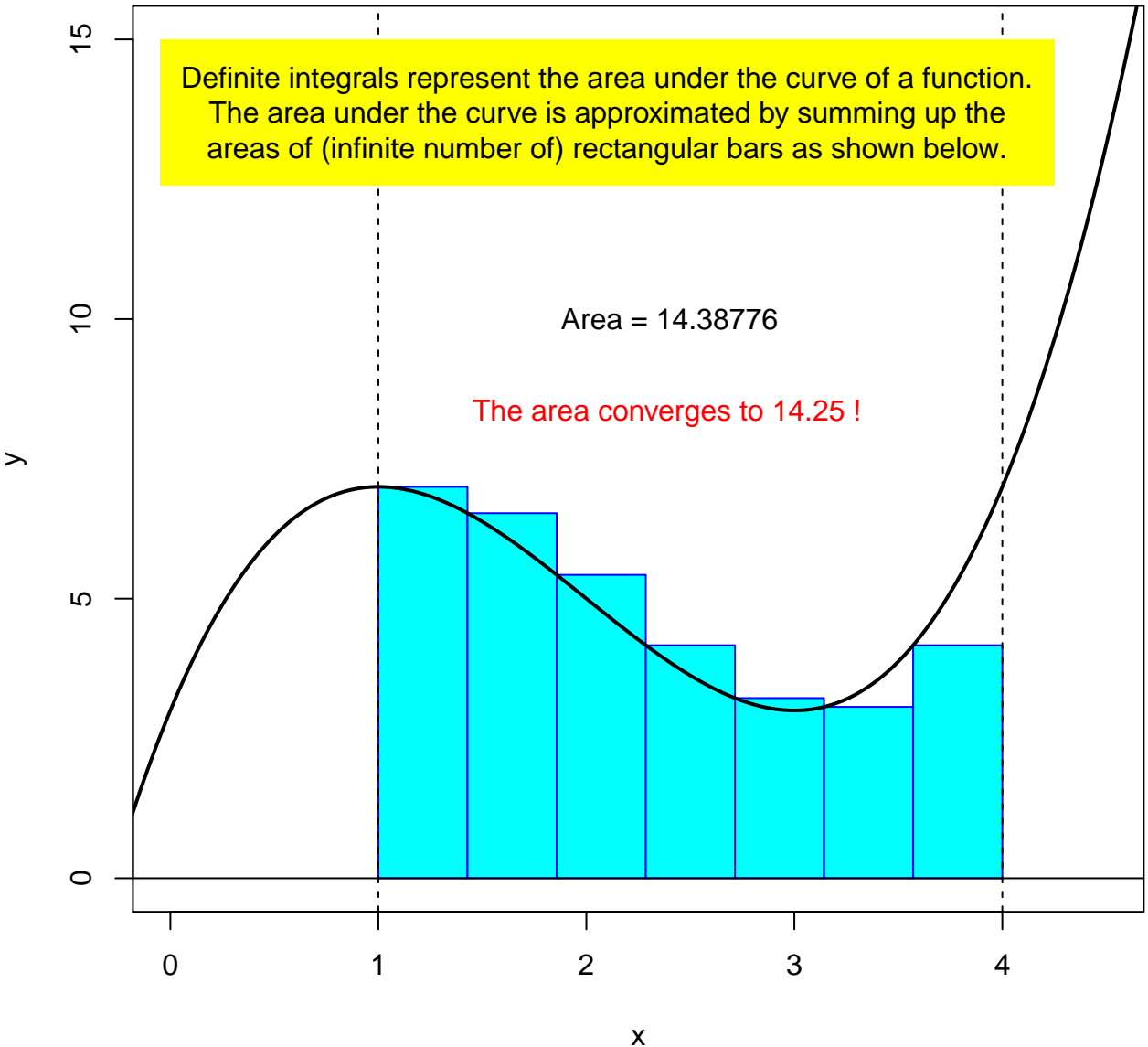


Visualisation of Riemann Sum

Definite integrals represent the area under the curve of a function.
The area under the curve is approximated by summing up the areas of (infinite number of) rectangular bars as shown below.

Area = 14.38776

The area converges to 14.25 !

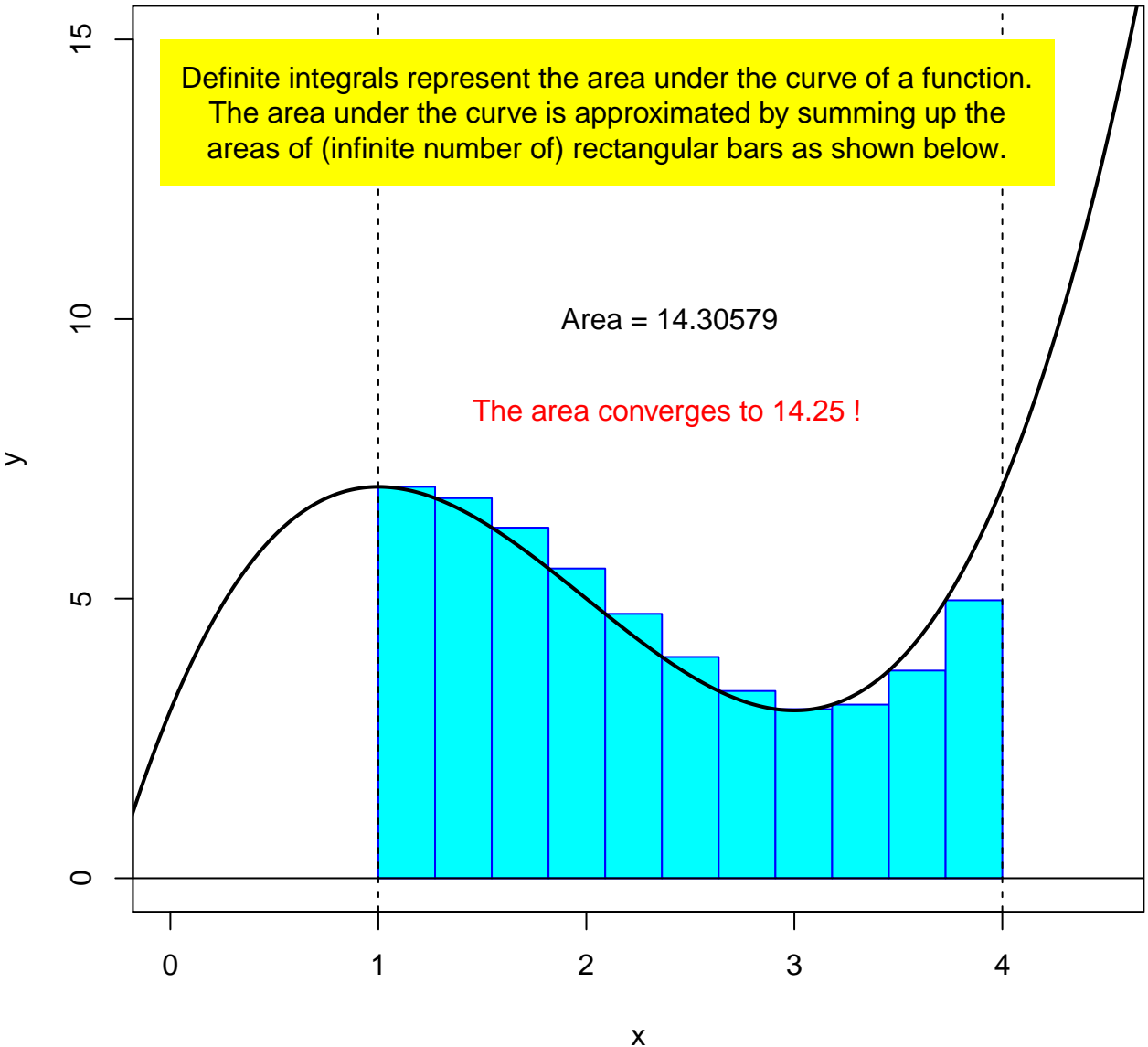


Visualisation of Riemann Sum

Definite integrals represent the area under the curve of a function.
The area under the curve is approximated by summing up the areas of (infinite number of) rectangular bars as shown below.

Area = 14.30579

The area converges to 14.25 !

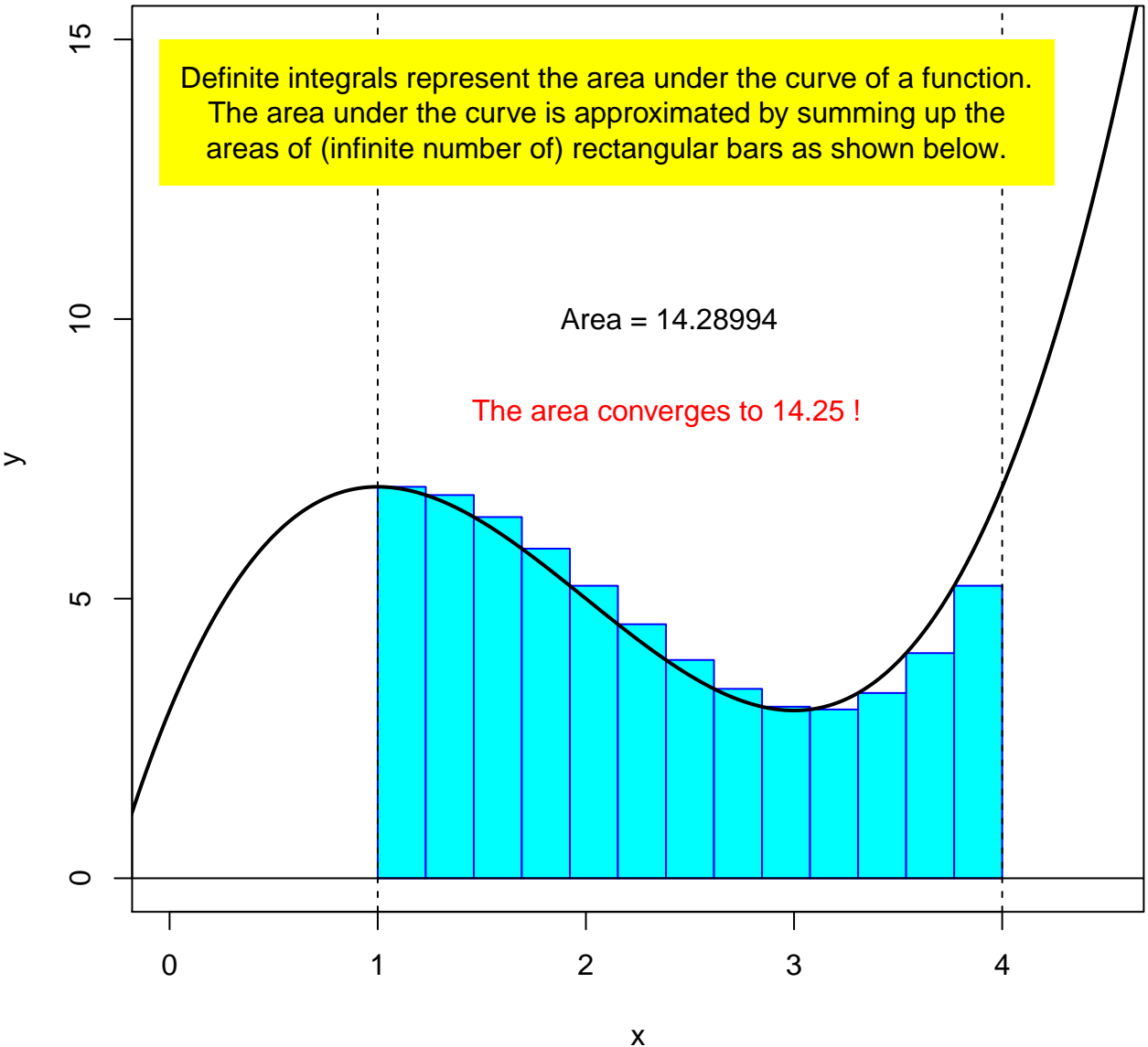


Visualisation of Riemann Sum

Definite integrals represent the area under the curve of a function.
The area under the curve is approximated by summing up the areas of (infinite number of) rectangular bars as shown below.

Area = 14.28994

The area converges to 14.25 !

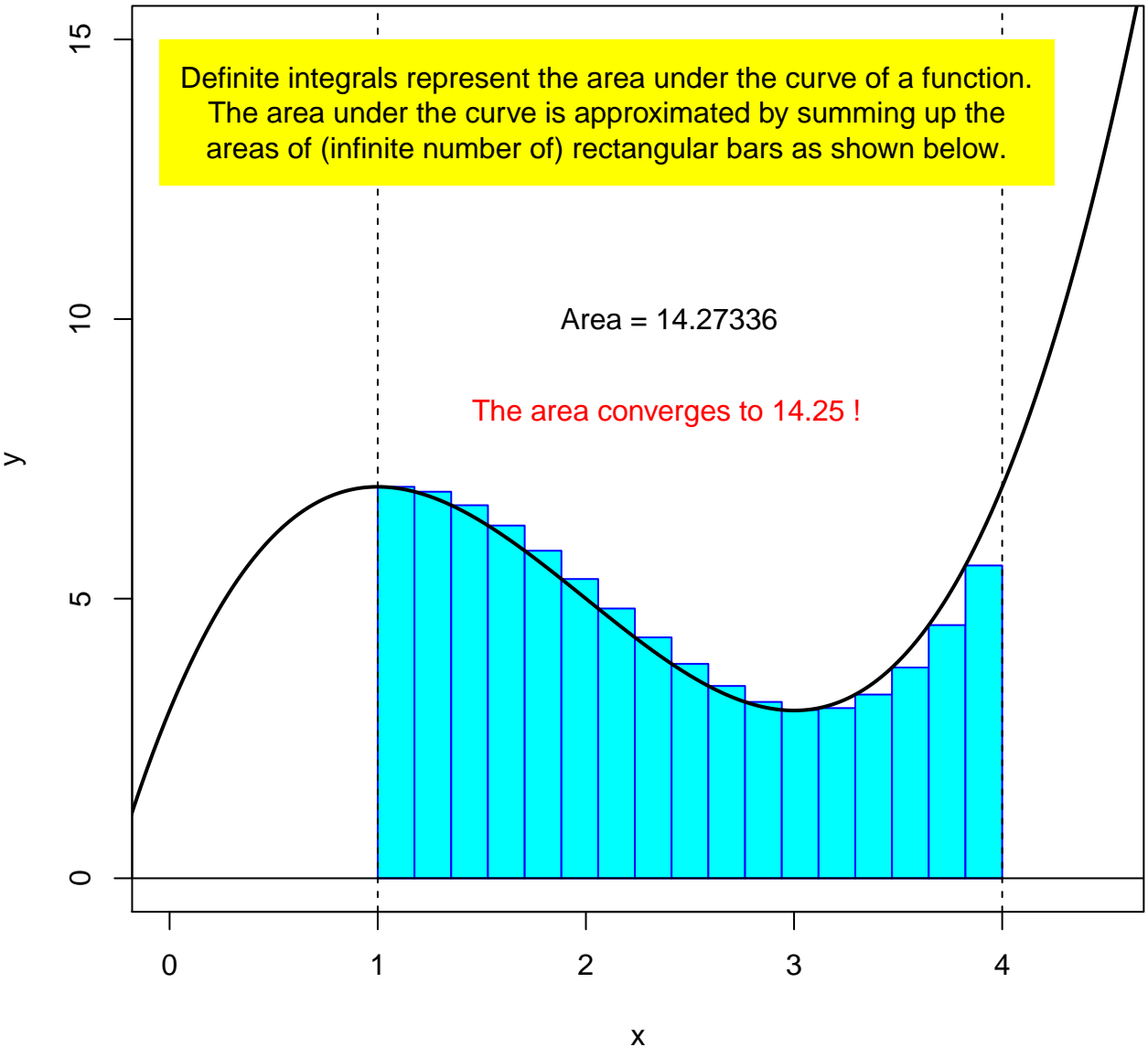


Visualisation of Riemann Sum

Definite integrals represent the area under the curve of a function.
The area under the curve is approximated by summing up the areas of (infinite number of) rectangular bars as shown below.

Area = 14.27336

The area converges to 14.25 !

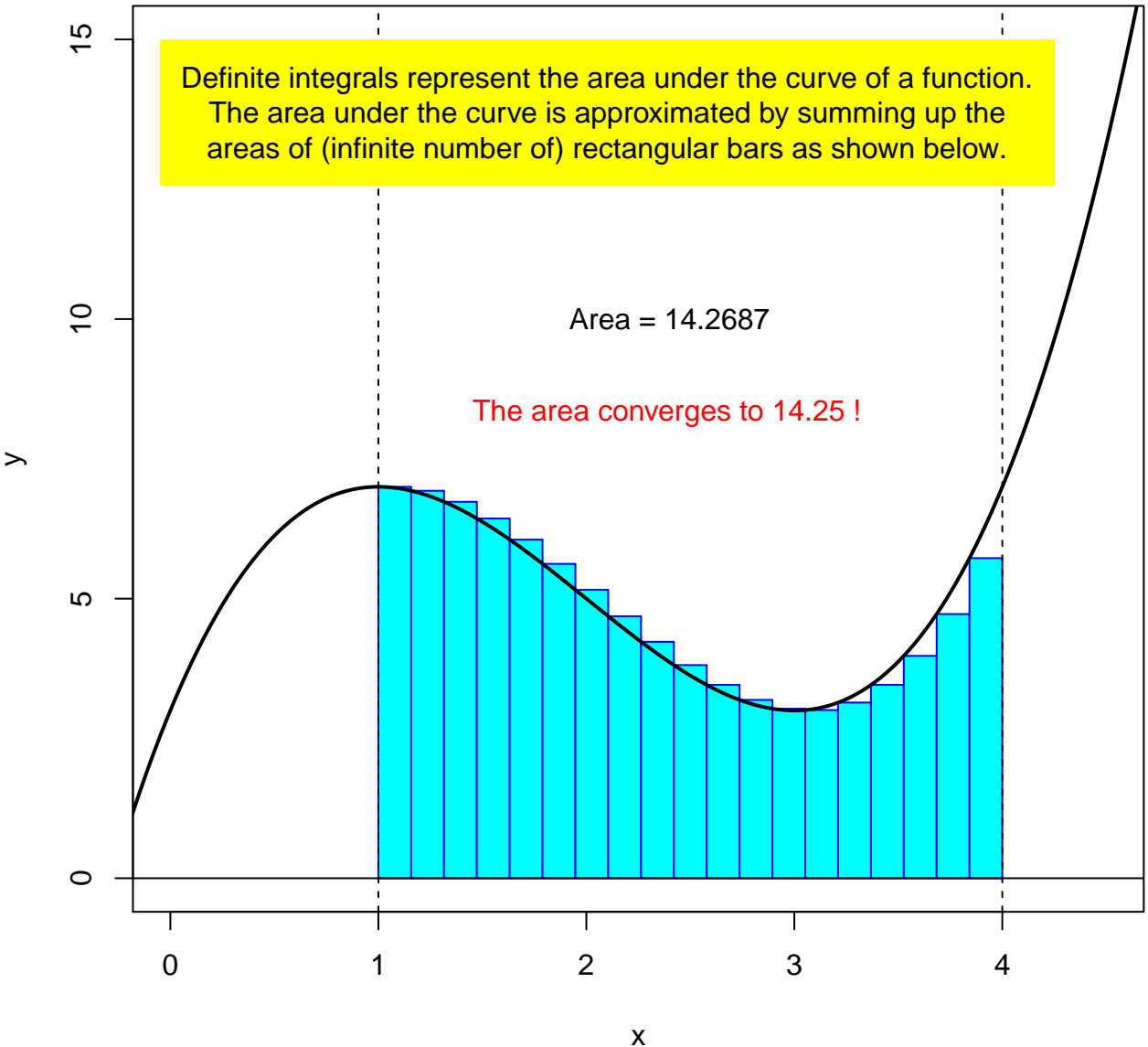


Visualisation of Riemann Sum

Definite integrals represent the area under the curve of a function. The area under the curve is approximated by summing up the areas of (infinite number of) rectangular bars as shown below.

Area = 14.2687

The area converges to 14.25 !

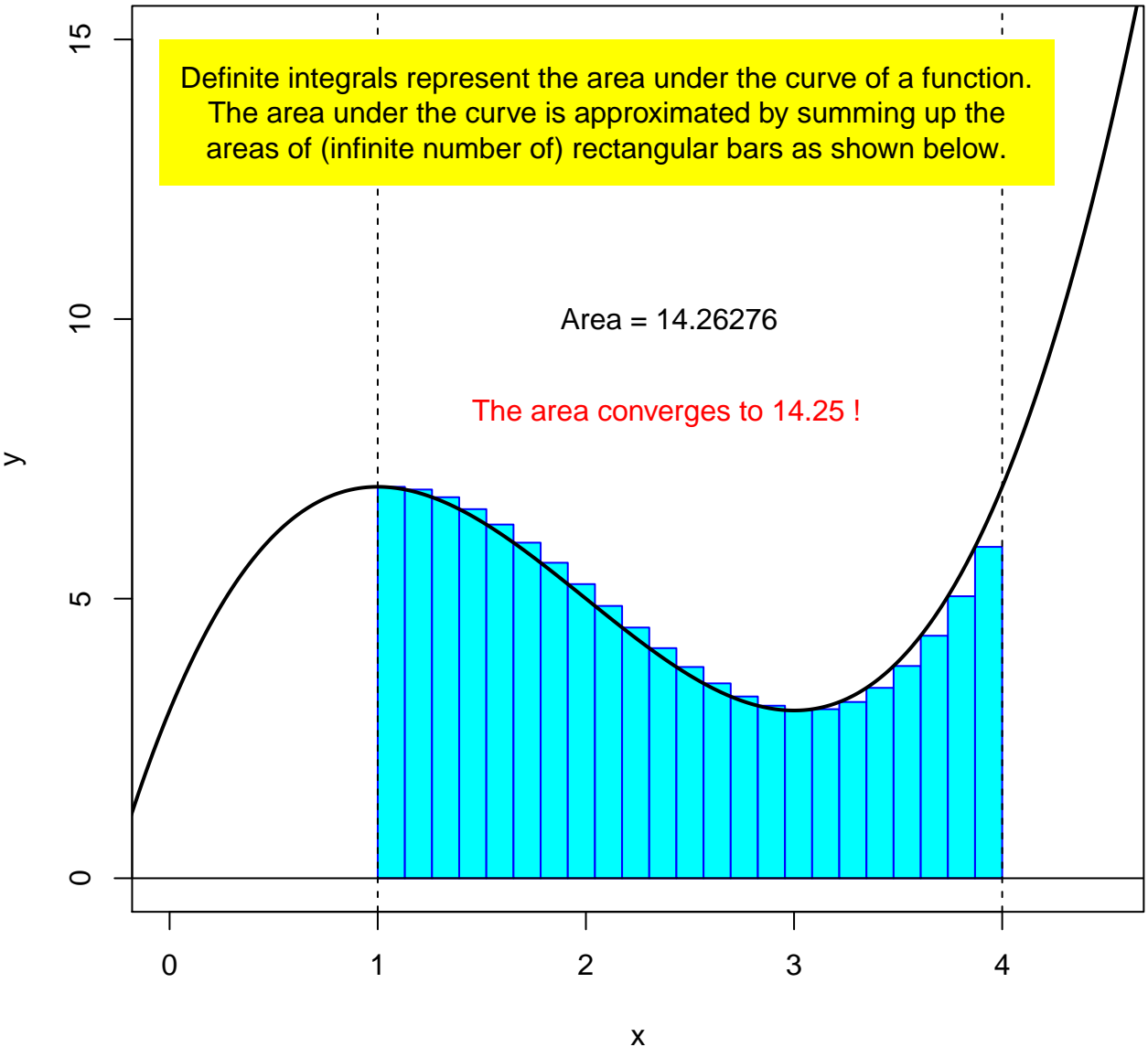


Visualisation of Riemann Sum

Definite integrals represent the area under the curve of a function.
The area under the curve is approximated by summing up the areas of (infinite number of) rectangular bars as shown below.

Area = 14.26276

The area converges to 14.25 !

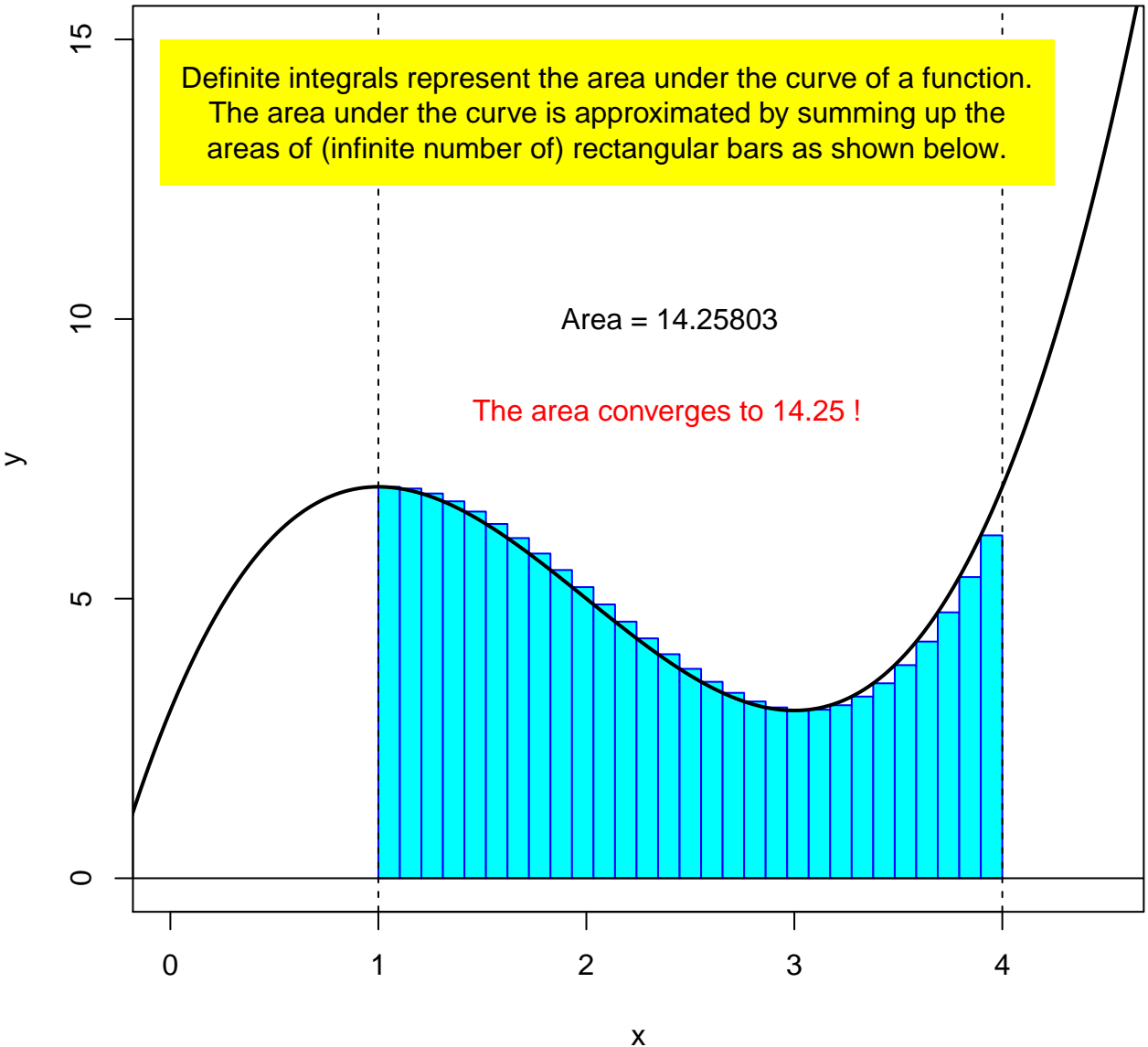


Visualisation of Riemann Sum

Definite integrals represent the area under the curve of a function. The area under the curve is approximated by summing up the areas of (infinite number of) rectangular bars as shown below.

Area = 14.25803

The area converges to 14.25 !

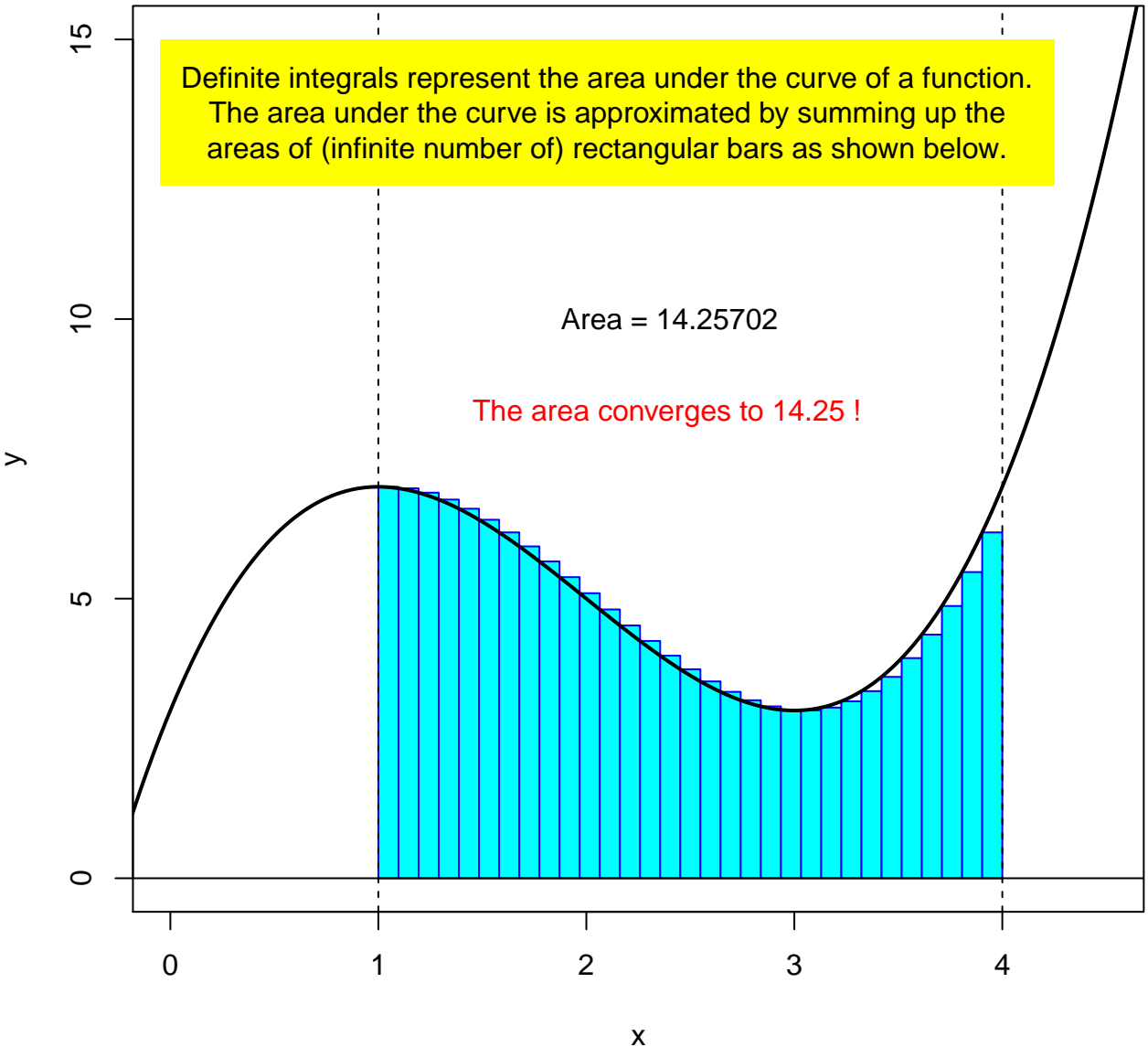


Visualisation of Riemann Sum

Definite integrals represent the area under the curve of a function. The area under the curve is approximated by summing up the areas of (infinite number of) rectangular bars as shown below.

Area = 14.25702

The area converges to 14.25 !

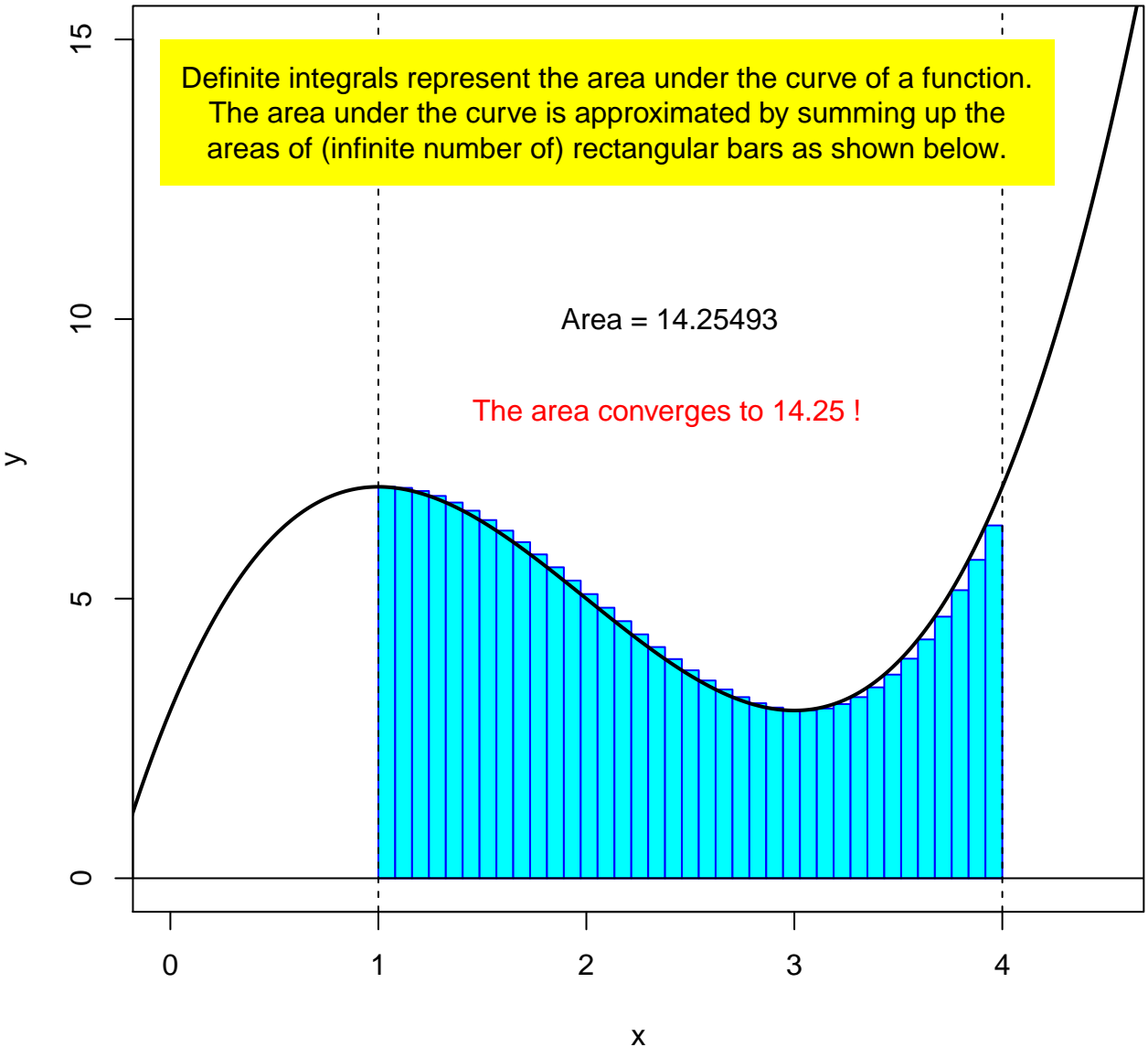


Visualisation of Riemann Sum

Definite integrals represent the area under the curve of a function.
The area under the curve is approximated by summing up the areas of (infinite number of) rectangular bars as shown below.

Area = 14.25493

The area converges to 14.25 !

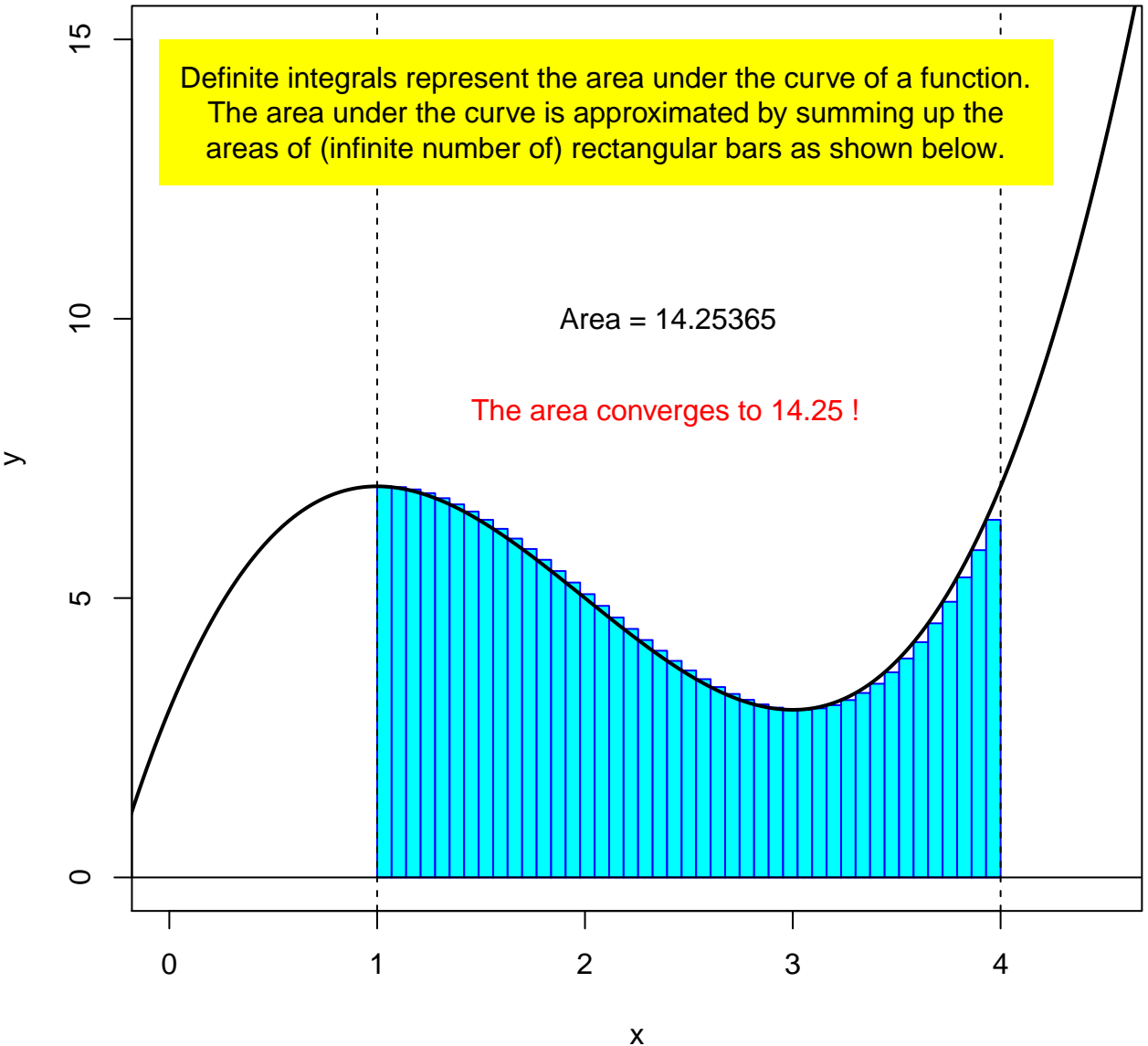


Visualisation of Riemann Sum

Definite integrals represent the area under the curve of a function. The area under the curve is approximated by summing up the areas of (infinite number of) rectangular bars as shown below.

Area = 14.25365

The area converges to 14.25 !

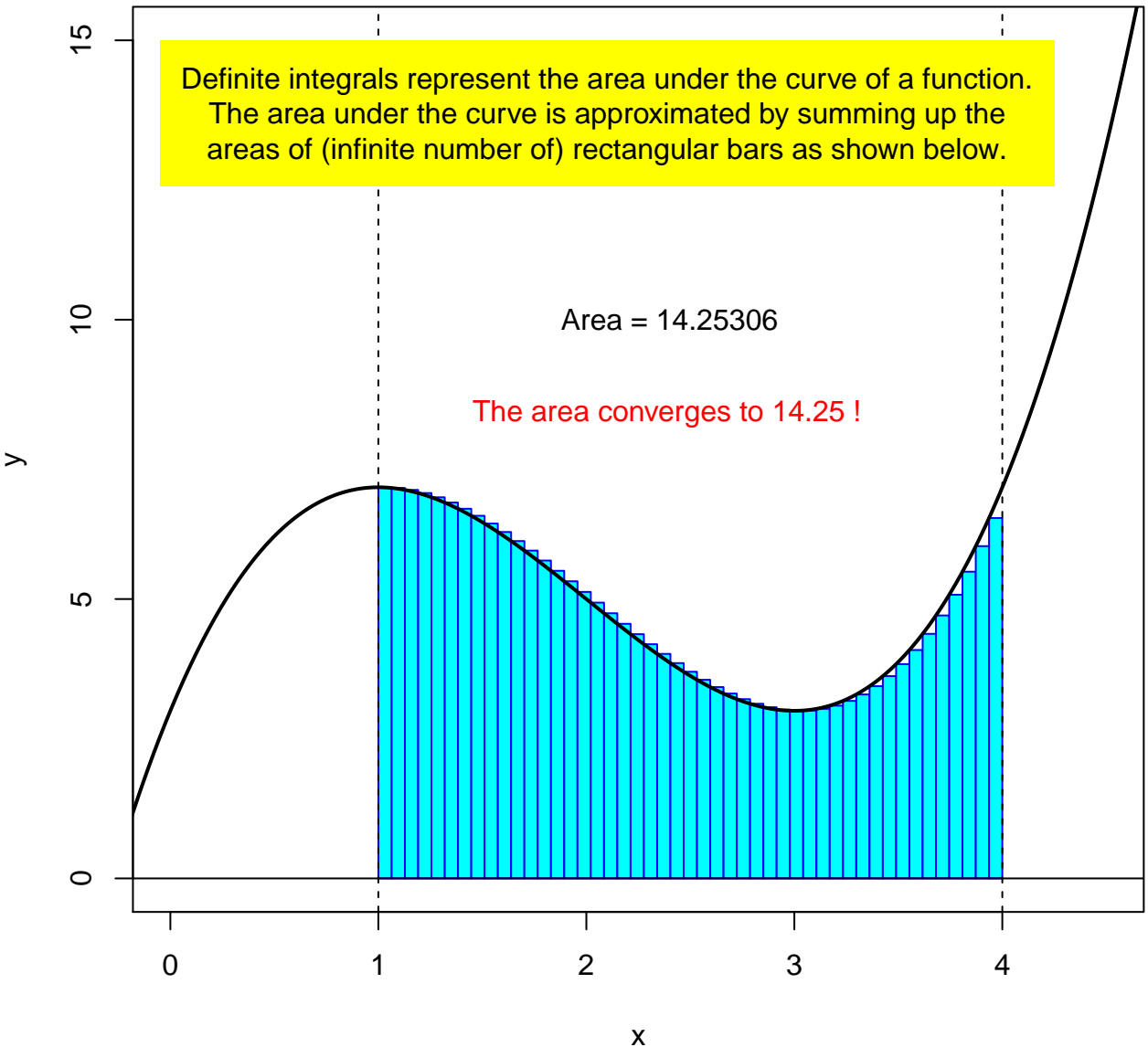


Visualisation of Riemann Sum

Definite integrals represent the area under the curve of a function. The area under the curve is approximated by summing up the areas of (infinite number of) rectangular bars as shown below.

Area = 14.25306

The area converges to 14.25 !

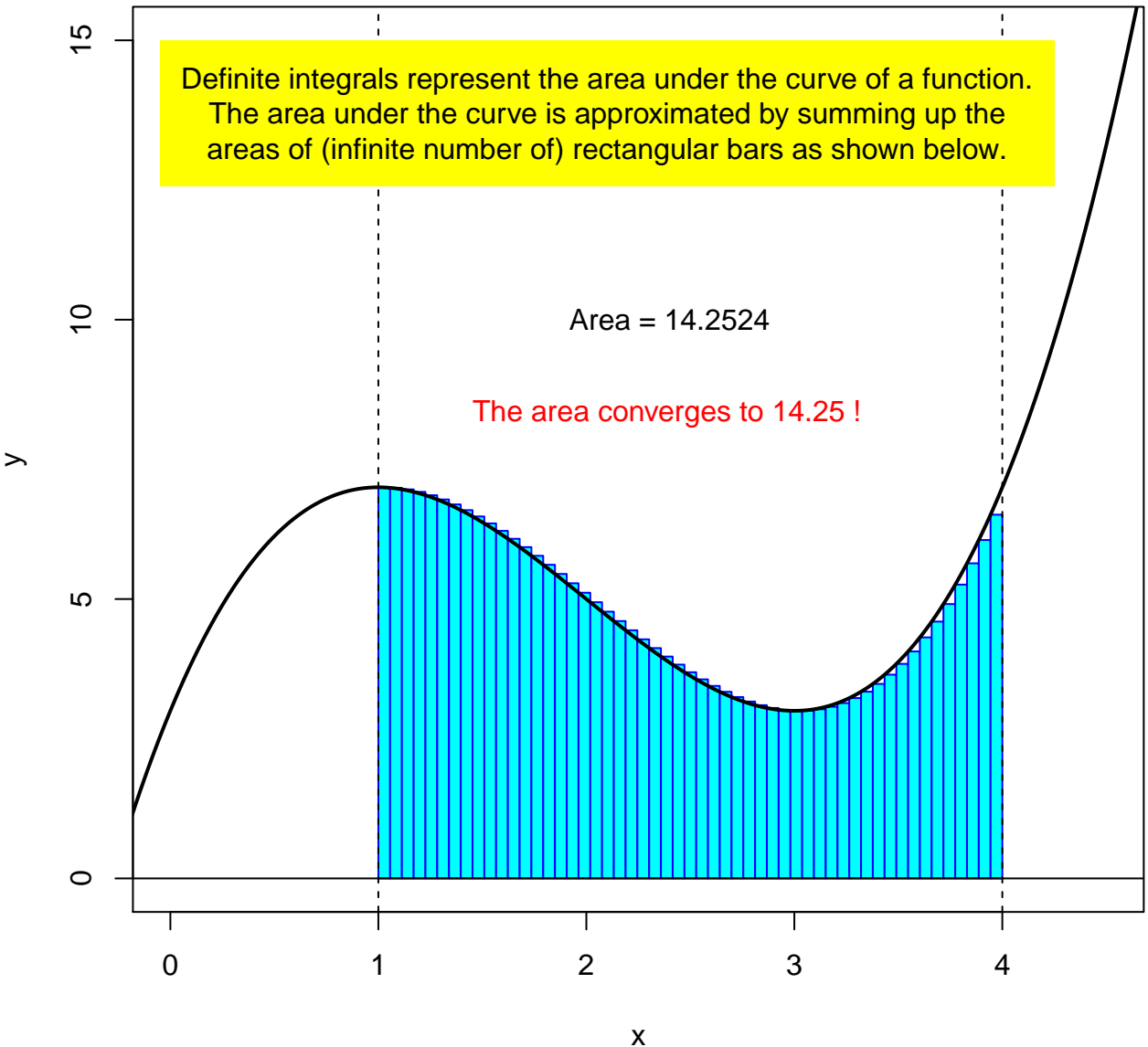


Visualisation of Riemann Sum

Definite integrals represent the area under the curve of a function. The area under the curve is approximated by summing up the areas of (infinite number of) rectangular bars as shown below.

Area = 14.2524

The area converges to 14.25 !

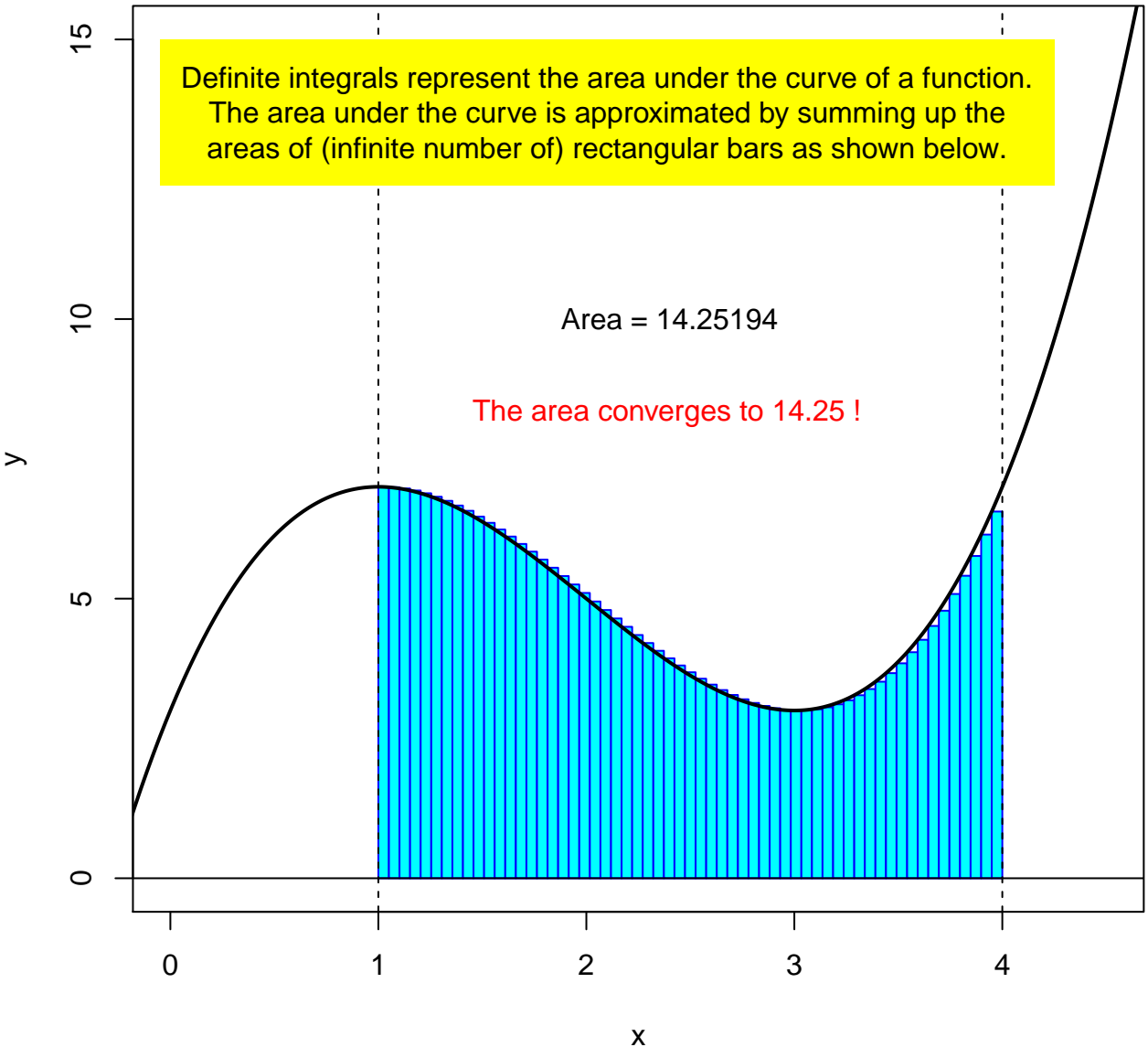


Visualisation of Riemann Sum

Definite integrals represent the area under the curve of a function.
The area under the curve is approximated by summing up the areas of (infinite number of) rectangular bars as shown below.

Area = 14.25194

The area converges to 14.25 !

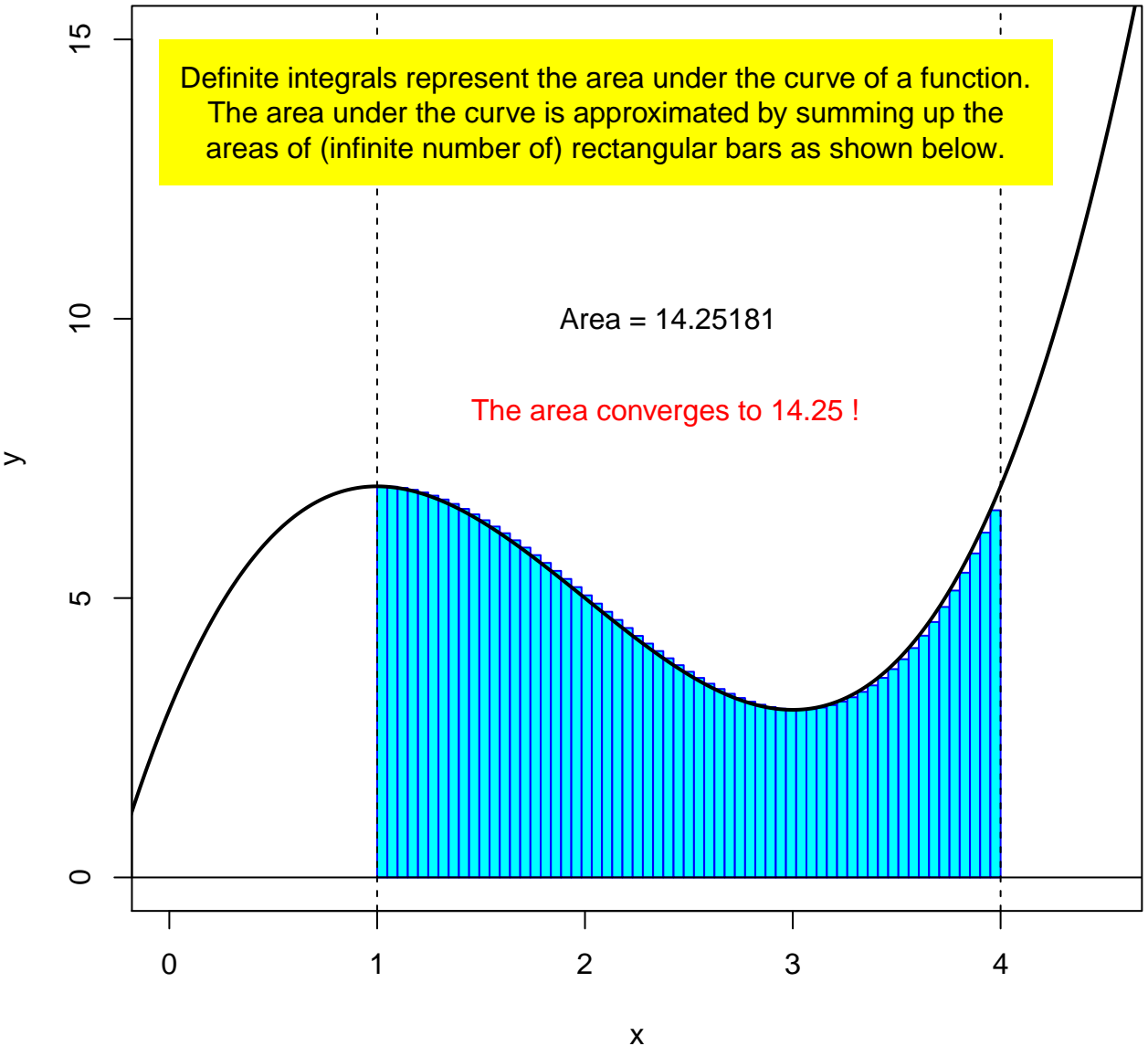


Visualisation of Riemann Sum

Definite integrals represent the area under the curve of a function.
The area under the curve is approximated by summing up the areas of (infinite number of) rectangular bars as shown below.

Area = 14.25181

The area converges to 14.25 !

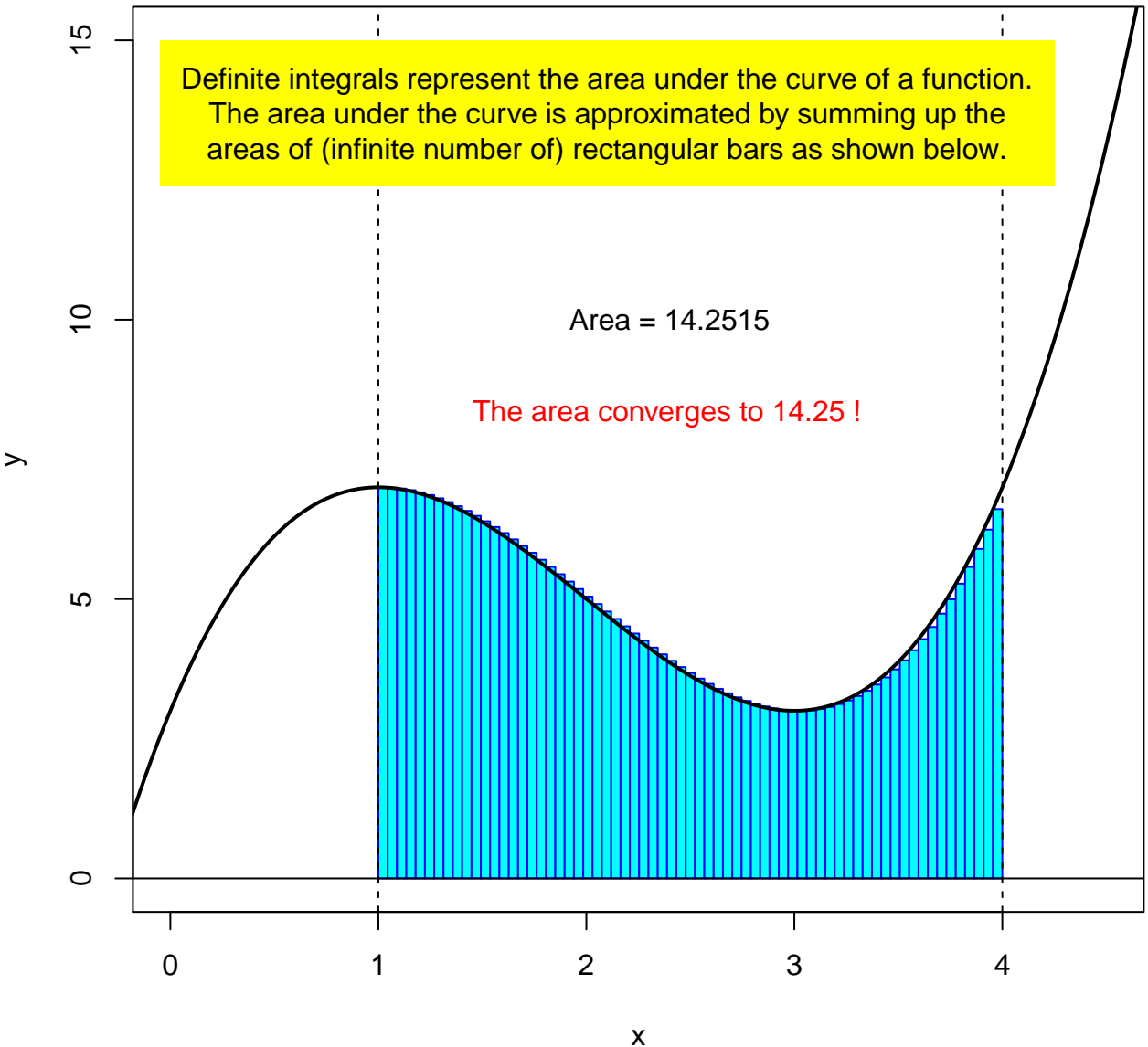


Visualisation of Riemann Sum

Definite integrals represent the area under the curve of a function.
The area under the curve is approximated by summing up the areas of (infinite number of) rectangular bars as shown below.

Area = 14.2515

The area converges to 14.25 !

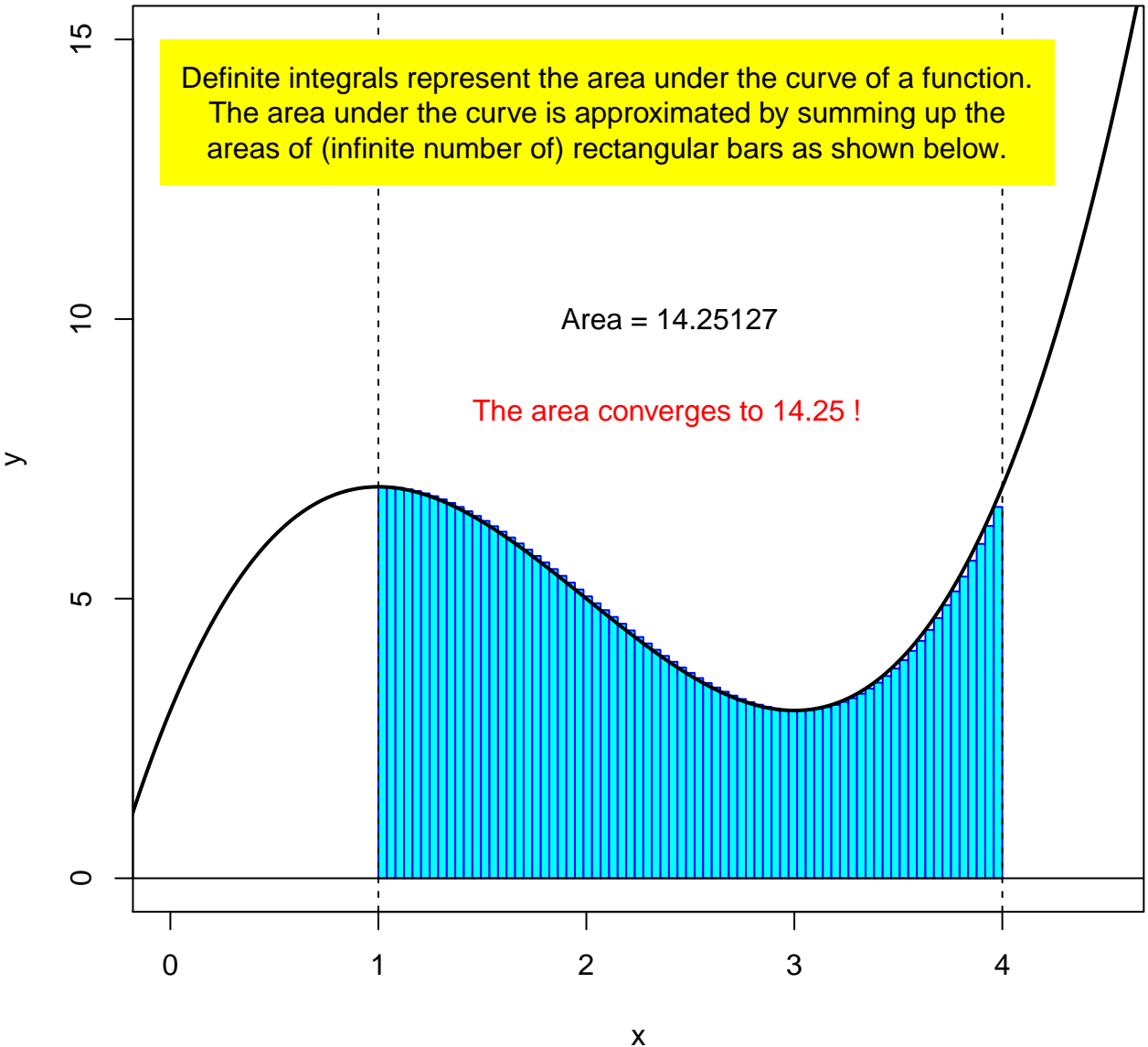


Visualisation of Riemann Sum

Definite integrals represent the area under the curve of a function.
The area under the curve is approximated by summing up the areas of (infinite number of) rectangular bars as shown below.

Area = 14.25127

The area converges to 14.25 !



Visualisation of Riemann Sum

Definite integrals represent the area under the curve of a function.
The area under the curve is approximated by summing up the areas of (infinite number of) rectangular bars as shown below.

Area = 14.25105

The area converges to 14.25 !

