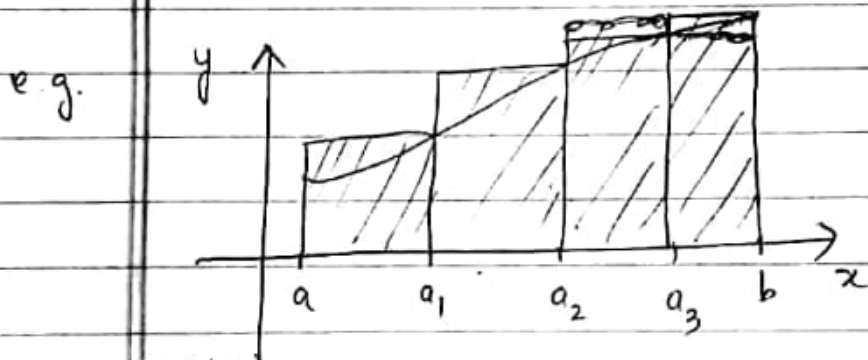


- In general, if I have n sub-intervals,
then $\Delta_n = \frac{b-a}{n}$.

And the ~~left~~ Riemann sum is

$$L(f) = (f(a) + f(a_1) + \dots + f(a_{n-1})) \Delta_n$$

Similarly choosing the right-end points of each subinterval,
we get ~~Left~~ ^{Right} Riemann Sum $(R(f))$.



~~Left~~ ^{Right} Riemann Sum $= (f(a_1) + f(a_2) + f(a_3) + f(b)) \cdot \Delta_n$

- In general, with n -subintervals.

$$R(f) = (f(a_1) + \dots + f(a_{n-1}) + f(b)) \cdot \Delta_n$$