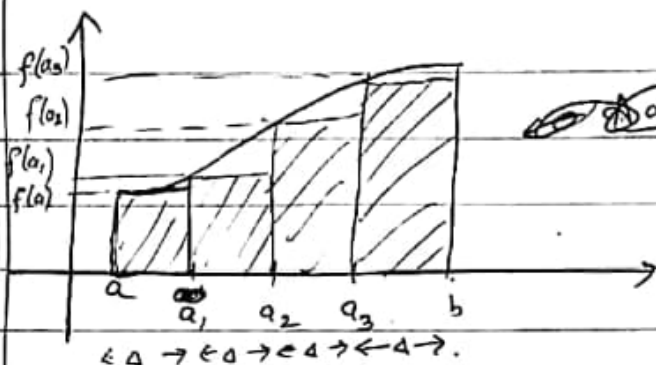


e.g.:



~~add area~~

We divide the domain $[a, b]$ into the subintervals $[a, a_1]$, $[a_1, a_2]$, $[a_2, a_3]$, $[a_3, b]$. This is done by first looking at $(b-a)$ and dividing ~~it~~ it by the no. of subintervals we want. (in this case, 4).

Let $\Delta = \frac{b-a}{4}$. Then choose $a_1 = a + \Delta$
 $a_2 = a + 2\Delta$
 $a_3 = a + 3\Delta$
 $b = a + 4\Delta$ (automatic).

Here, in this example, I chose the ~~right~~^{left}-end-points of each sub-interval - as my representative point to form the rectangles.

Now the sum of the areas of the rectangles is

$$L(f) = f(a) \cdot \Delta + f(a_1) \Delta + f(a_2) \Delta + f(a_3) \Delta$$

$$= (f(a) + f(a_1) + f(a_2) + f(a_3)) \Delta$$

This is called the ~~right~~^{left} Riemann sum. ~~(as we chose the left-end points)~~ as we chose the left-end points with four subintervals of equal length.