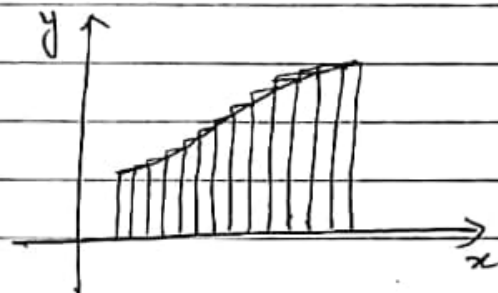
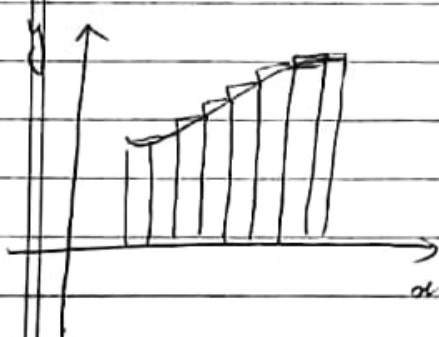


- Notice, that the ~~Left~~ <sup>Right</sup> Riemann Sum ~~is~~ <sup>in this</sup> case gives me an area greater than the required area whereas ~~Right~~ <sup>Left</sup> Riemann sum ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> less than the required area. It might change depending on whether  $f$  is increasing or decreasing.
- Also, notice that if we increase the number of intervals  $n$ , then we can get a better approximation of our required area.



Thus, the best possible scenario is if we let ~~limit~~  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

and look at

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( [f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)] \Delta_n \right) \quad \text{where } \Delta_n = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

and  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  are any arbitrary points in the respective subintervals. (- for ~~Left~~ <sup>Right</sup> Riemann Sum - choose right <sup>points</sup> end points)  
 - for ~~Right~~ <sup>Left</sup> Riemann Sum - choose left end points)