

## 1 | Reading

### 1.1 | Definition of a Definite Integral

For each interval  $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ , we choose  $x_i^*$  in the interval to be the position of the minimum (for lower bound) or maximum (upper bound) value.

## 2 | Problems

### 2.1 | exr1.3

Using the left edge: -8.4375

Summation notation for left edge approximation:

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \underbrace{\frac{b-a}{n}}_{\text{width}} \underbrace{f\left(a + \frac{b-a}{n}i\right)}_{\text{height}}$$

### 2.2 | exr1.4 (in class)

0.21875 using the left estimate

### 2.3 | exr1.5

#### 2.3.1 | left estimate

34.7 feet (add all except last number and divide by two, because we are stopping at 3.0 seconds in.)

#### 2.3.2 | right estimate

44.8 feet (add the last number and drop the zero from the beginning)

#### 2.3.3 | middle estimate

Not enough information to do it for  $\Delta x = 0.5$ , so I will use  $n = 3$  aka  $\Delta x = 1$

$$6.2 + 14.9 + 19.4 = 40.5 \text{ feet}$$

### 2.4 | exr1.6

$$2.4.1 \mid \int_0^1 \sqrt{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$\sqrt{x^2 + 1}$  is the length the hypotenuse of a triangle with leg-lengths 1 and  $x$ . Because  $x$  is continuous, this is like the area of a right triangle with leg-lengths 1 and 1, which is  $\boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$ .

1. TODO Wolfram Alpha doesn't agree though

$$2.4.2 \mid \int_0^3 (x-1)dx$$

Not sure area wise, but the anti-derivative is guess-able:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} - x \right) = x - 1$$

$$\frac{3^2}{2} - 3 = 1.5$$

## 2.5 | **exr1.7**

### 2.5.1 | **right endpoint approx for $y = x^2$**

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \Delta x f(i\Delta x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{i}{n} \right)^2$$

where  $\Delta x = \frac{1}{n}$

### 2.5.2 | **general form for left-side riemann sum**

See exr1.3

## 2.6 | **exr1.11**

$$\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \cos(x)dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{\pi}{n} \cos \left( \pi + \frac{i}{n} \right)$$