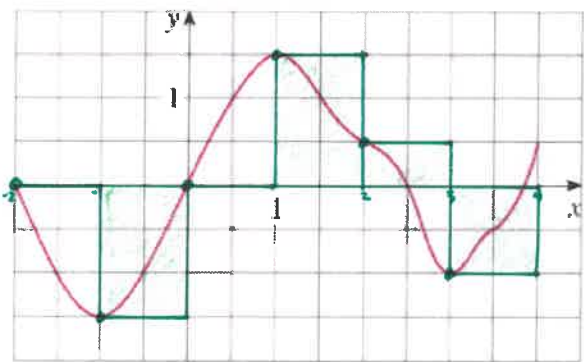


Write legibly. Show your work. Graph neatly. Use a ruler for all straight lines.

- (1) By reading values from the given graph of $g(x)$, use six rectangles to estimate $\int_{-2}^4 g(x) dx$. In each case, carefully draw the rectangles that you use. (Pay attention to the scale on the graph!)

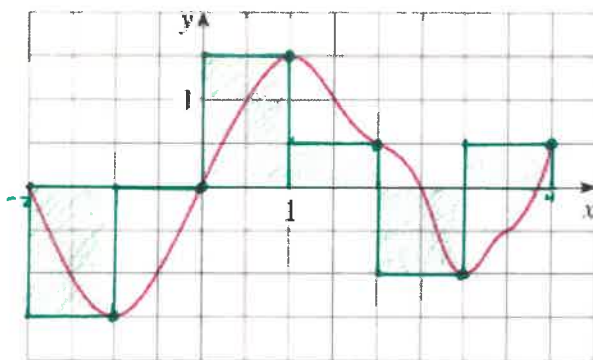
a. Left endpoints:



$$L_6 = 1(0 + -1.5 + 0 + 1.5 + 0.5 + -1)$$

$$L_6 = -0.5$$

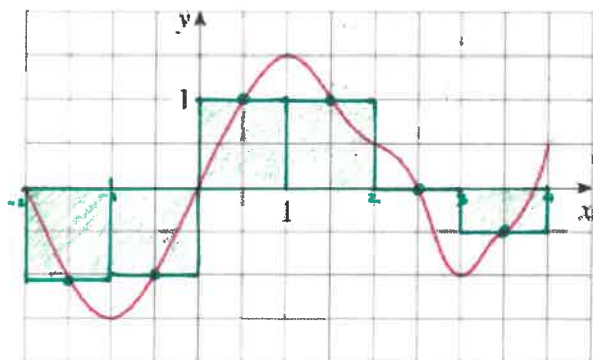
b. Right endpoints:



$$R_6 = 1(-1.5 + 0 + 1.5 + 0.5 + -1 + 0.5)$$

$$R_6 = 0$$

c. Midpoints:



$$M_6 = 1(-1.1 + -1 + 1 + 1 + 0 + -0.5)$$

$$M_6 = -0.6$$

Most people say -0.5, bcs
read 1st rectangle as
-1.

- (2) A table of values for an increasing function f is shown. Use the table to find lower and upper estimates for $\int_{10}^{30} f(x) dx$. Use five subintervals.

x	10	14	18	22	26	30
$f(x)$	-12	-6	-2	1	3	8

- a. Lower estimate: (Bcs f_n is increasing, lower est = L_5)

$$L_5 = 4(-12 + -6 + -2 + 1 + 3)$$

$$L_5 = -64$$

- b. Upper estimate: (R_5)

$$R_5 = 4(-6 + -2 + 1 + 3 + 8)$$

$$R_5 = 16$$

- (3) Use a calculator or computer to make a table of values of midpoint Riemann sums (M_n) for the integral $\int_0^{\pi} \sin(x) dx$. (Don't round your answers.) Make sure you're in radians!

n	M_n
5	2.033281477...
10	2.008248408...
50	2.000329025...
100	2.000082249...

- (4) What number does the integral $\int_0^{\pi} \sin(x) dx$ look like it's going to be?

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin(x) dx = 2$$