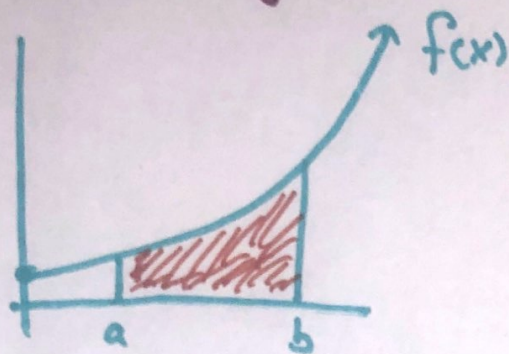


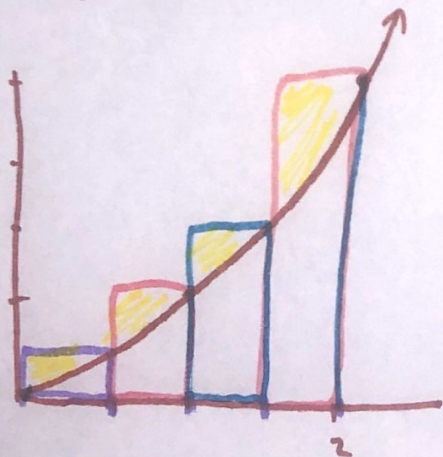
## § 5.1 - Areas + Distance

- Big Unanswered question for us as math students: How do we compute the area under a graph?



First, we will try to make an accurate guess.

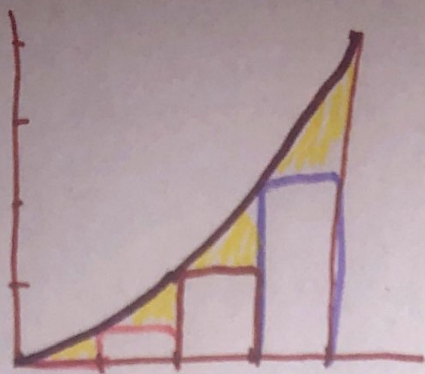
Ex: Approximate the area under  $y = x^2$  between  $x=0$  and  $x=2$



I will approx this area with 4 rectangles + right endpoints.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= \text{Sum of 4 rectangles} \\ &= b_1 h_1 + b_2 h_2 + b_3 h_3 + b_4 h_4 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + (1)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 2^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{4}{4} + \frac{9}{4} + \frac{16}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{30}{4} \right) \\ &= \frac{15}{4} = \sqrt{3.75}\end{aligned}$$





Same thing, but left-endpoints

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \text{Sum of rectangles} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(0^2 + \frac{1}{4} + 1 + \frac{9}{4}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\frac{14}{4}) = \frac{7}{4} = 1.75 \end{aligned}$$

~~Actual~~

$$1.75 < \text{Actual Area} < 3.75$$

Our ultimate goal is to make this guess exactly correct.

Area is approx the sum of rectangles

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \cdot h_i \quad - \quad b_i = \Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i^*) \Delta x, \quad x_i^* \text{ is any point in the } i^{\text{th}} \text{ subinterval.}$$

The Riemann Sum is  $\sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i^*) \Delta x$ ,  $\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$ ,  
 $x_i^*$  any x-value in  $i^{\text{th}}$  interval,

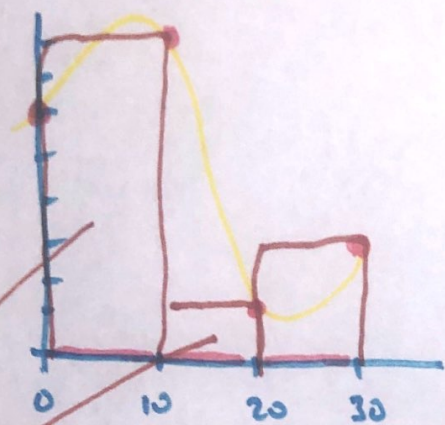
and it approximates the area under  $f(x)$  between  $x=a$  +  $x=b$ .



Ex: Suppose the velocity of a car at certain times is given in the chart:

$t$	0s	10s	20s	30s
$v(t)$	6 m/s	8 m/s	1 m/s	3 m/s

Use 3 equal subintervals and right endpoints to approximate the area under the velocity graph



$$\sum_{i=1}^3 f(x_i^*) \cdot \frac{30-0}{3} = \sum_{i=1}^3 f(x_i^*) \cdot 10$$

$$= (v(10) + v(20) + v(30)) \cdot 10$$

$$= (8 + 1 + 3) \cdot 10$$

$$= 12 \cdot 10$$

$$= \underline{120} \text{ m}$$

$$\rightarrow b \cdot h = (10s) \cdot (8 \text{ m/s}) = 80 \text{ m}$$

$$\rightarrow b \cdot h = (10s) \cdot (1 \text{ m/s}) = 10 \text{ m}$$

$$= 30 \text{ m}$$

$$\underline{120 \text{ m}}$$

If  $v(t)$  is the velocity function, and  $v(t)$  is positive, then the area under  $v(t)$  is distance traveled.