

Q5

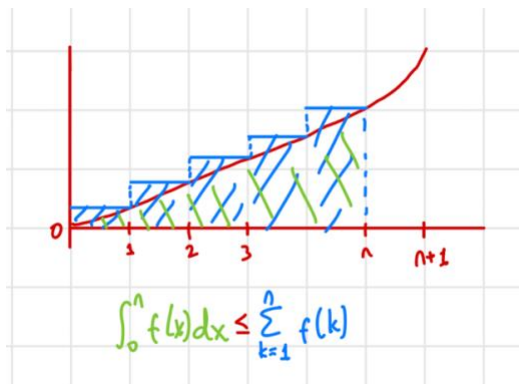
Let $f(x) : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ be a non-decreasing function. Show that the following statement is true (you may use diagrams):

$$\int_0^n f(x) dx \leq \sum_{k=1}^n f(k) \leq \int_1^{n+1} f(x) dx$$

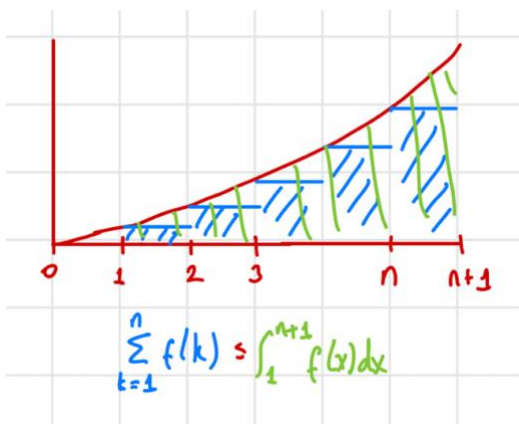
Provide 3 examples for f , show that the inequality is satisfied for your examples.

Show

First, consider the left inequality. Integral term is the area under $f(x)$ from 0 to n . We can consider summation as calculating area under the curve from 0 to n , using rectangle method with right endpoint. So we consider the area between 0-1 as $[f(1) * 1]$, between 1-2 as $[f(2) * 1]$, ... and $(n-1)-n$ as $[f(n) * 1]$. This method overestimates the area when $f(n)$ is non-decreasing (inspect the following graph), so we proved the inequality.



Second, consider the right inequality. Integral term is the area under $f(x)$ from 1 to $n+1$. We can consider summation as calculating area under the curve from 1 to $n+1$, using rectangle method with left endpoint. So we consider the area between 1-2 as $[f(1) * 1]$, between 2-3 as $[f(2) * 1]$, ... and $n-(n+1)$ as $[f(n) * 1]$. This method underestimates the area when $f(n)$ is non-decreasing (inspect the following graph), so we proved the inequality.



Therefore, we showed the inequality is true.