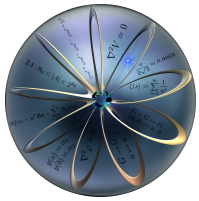

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## right hand rule

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|---|---|
| Canonical name | RightHandRule |
| Date of creation | 2013-03-22 15:57:41 |
| Last modified on | 2013-03-22 15:57:41 |
| Owner | Wkbj79 (1863) |
| Last modified by | Wkbj79 (1863) |
| Numerical id | 15 |
| Author | Wkbj79 (1863) |
| Entry type | Theorem |
| Classification | msc 41-01 |
| Classification | msc 28-00 |
| Classification | msc 26A42 |
| Related topic | LeftHandRule |
| Related topic | MidpointRule |
| Related topic | RiemannSum |
| Related topic | ExampleOfEstimatingARiemannIntegral |

The *right hand rule* for computing the Riemann integral $\int_a^b f(x)\,dx$ is

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{n} f\left(a + j\left(\frac{b-a}{n}\right)\right)\left(\frac{b-a}{n}\right).$$

If the Riemann integral is considered as a measure of area under a curve, then the expressions $f\left(a + j\left(\frac{b-a}{n}\right)\right)$ the of the rectangles, and $\frac{b-a}{n}$ is the common of the rectangles.

The Riemann integral can be approximated by using a definite value for $n$ rather than taking a limit. In this case, the partition is $\left\{\left[a, a + \frac{b-a}{n}\right), \ldots, \left[a + \frac{(b-a)(n-1)}{n}, b\right]\right.$ and the function is evaluated at the endpoints of each of these intervals. Note that this is a special case of a `http://planetmath.org/RightRiemannSum`right Riemann sum in which the $x_j$'s are evenly spaced.