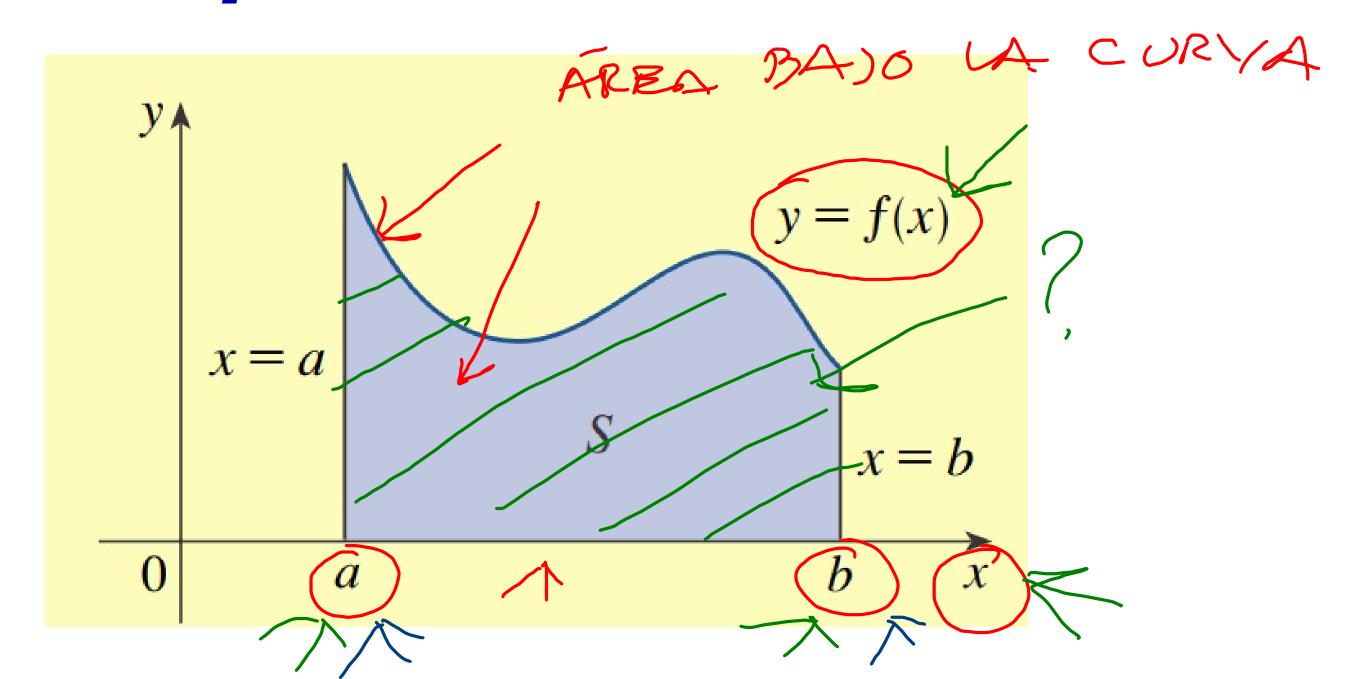
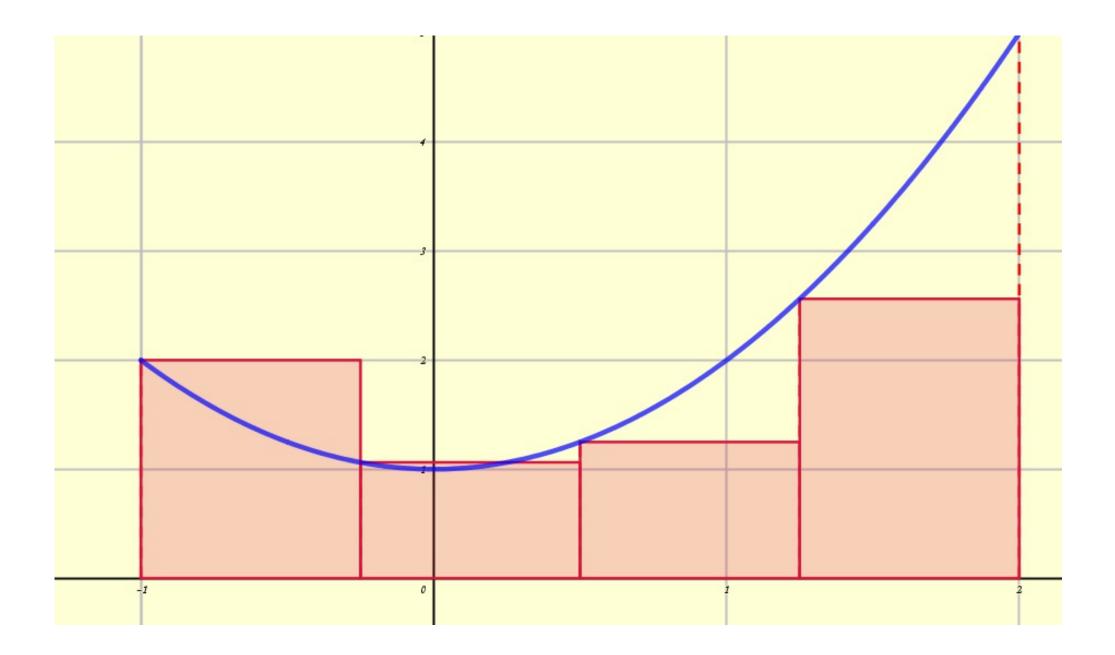
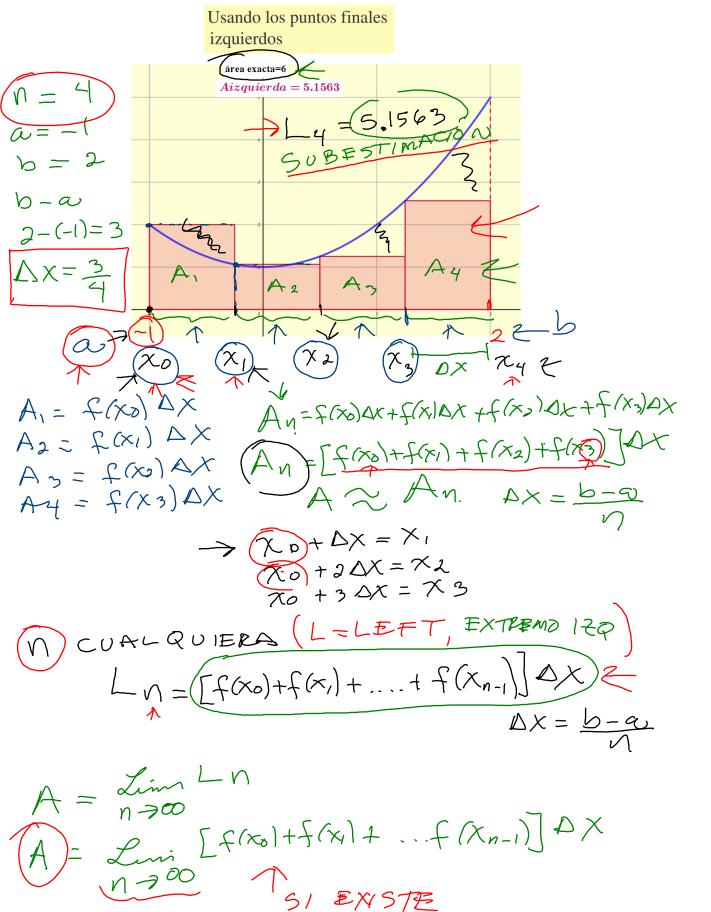
Integrales

El problema del área







$$A = \lim_{n \to \infty} L_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[f(x_0) \Delta x + f(x_1) \Delta x + \cdots + f(x_{n-1}) \Delta x \right]$$

$$x_0 = a$$

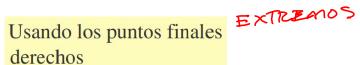
$$x_1 = a + \Delta x,$$

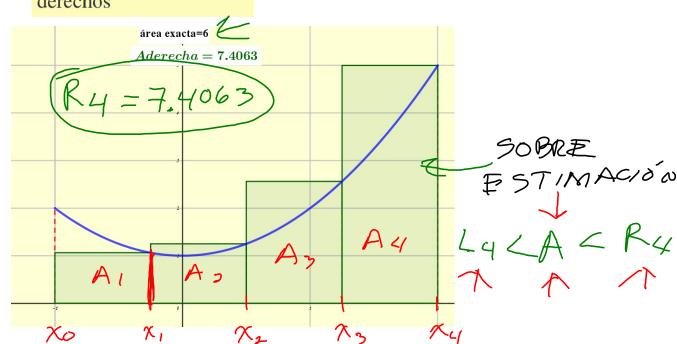
$$x_2 = a + 2 \Delta x,$$

$$x_3 = a + 3 \Delta x,$$

$$x_n = b$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{b - a}{n}$$





$$A_1 = \mathcal{L}(x_1) \Delta x \qquad A_3 = \mathcal{L}(x_3) \Delta x$$

n = 4

$$A_{n} = \left[f(x_{1}) + f(x_{2}) + f(x_{3}) + f(x_{4})\right] \triangle \times$$

n cuarquiers (R=RIGHT, EXTREMODERECTO)

$$R_n = [f(x_n) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)] \Delta x$$

$$R_{n} = \left[f(x_{i}) + f(x_{i}) + \dots + f(x_{n}) \right]^{n}$$

$$A = \lim_{n \to \infty} R_{n}$$

$$A = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[f(x_{i}) + f(x_{i}) + \dots + f(x_{n}) \right] \Delta x$$

$$A = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[f(x_{i}) + f(x_{i}) + \dots + f(x_{n}) \right] \Delta x$$

$$A = \lim_{n \to \infty} R_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} [f(x_1) \Delta x + f(x_2) \Delta x + \cdots + f(x_n) \Delta x]$$

$$x_0 = a$$

$$x_1 = a + \Delta x,$$

$$x_2 = a + 2 \Delta x,$$

$$x_3 = a + 3 \Delta x,$$

$$\vdots$$

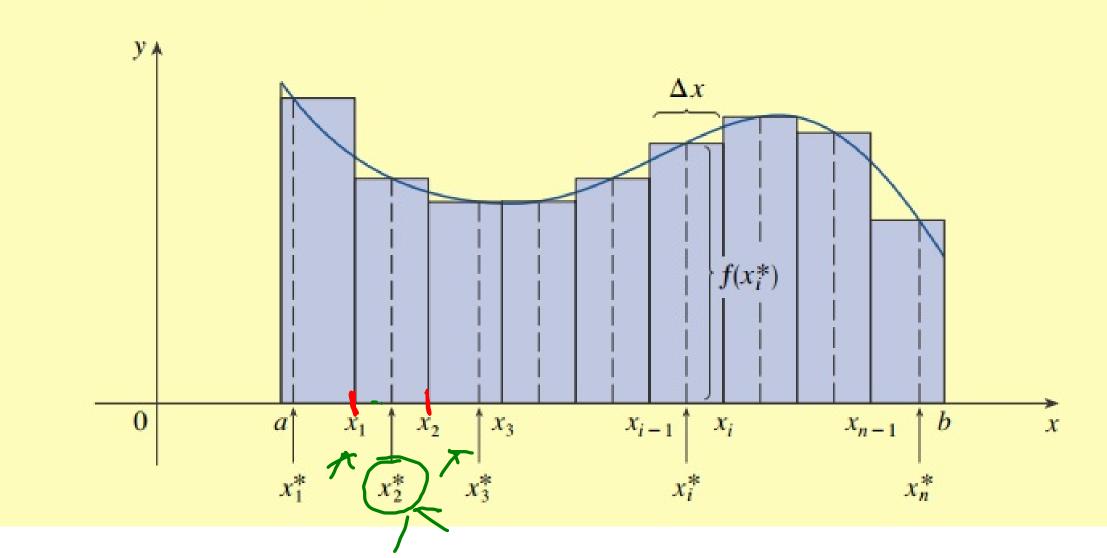
$$\vdots$$

$$x_n = b$$

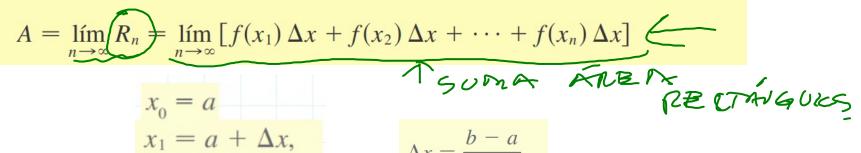
$$\Delta x = \frac{b - a}{n}$$

De hecho, en lugar de usar los puntos finales izquierdos o los derechos, podría tomarse la altura del *i*-ésimo rectángulo como el valor de f en *cualquier* número x_i^* , en el *i*-ésimo subintervalo $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$. A estos números $x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*$ se les llama **puntos muestra**. En la figura 13 se presentan los rectángulos de aproximación cuando se eligen puntos muestra diferentes de los puntos finales. Así, una expresión más general para el área de S es

$$A = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[f(x_1^*) \Delta x + f(x_2^*) \Delta x + \dots + f(x_n^*) \Delta x \right]$$



Definición El **área** *A* de la región *S* que se encuentra bajo la gráfica de la función continua *f* es el límite de la suma de las áreas de los rectángulos de aproximación:



$$x_1 = a + \Delta x,$$

$$x_2 = a + 2 \Delta x,$$

$$x_3 = a + 3 \Delta x,$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\vdots$$

$$x_n = b$$

$$y = f(x)$$

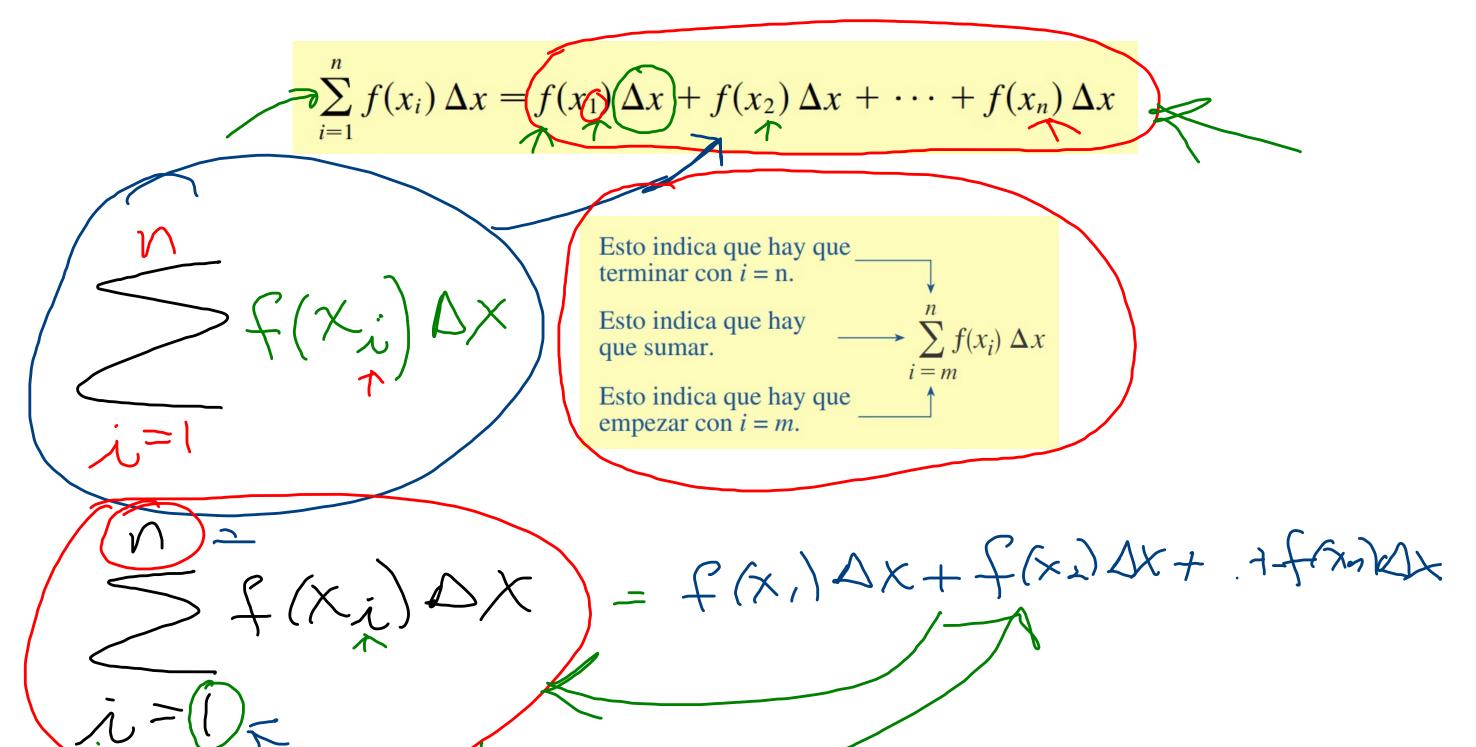
$$x = a$$

$$x = b$$

$$0$$

$$a$$

Notación Sigma



$$A = \lim_{n \to \infty} L_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[f(x_0) \Delta x + f(x_1) \Delta x + \dots + f(x_{n-1}) \Delta x \right]$$

$$A = \lim_{n \to \infty} R_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[f(x_1) \Delta x + f(x_2) \Delta x + \dots + f(x_n) \Delta x \right]$$

$$A = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[f(x_1^*) \Delta x + f(x_2^*) \Delta x + \dots + f(x_n^*) \Delta x \right]$$

$$A = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[f(x_1^*) \Delta x + f(x_2^*) \Delta x + \dots + f(x_n^*) \Delta x \right]$$

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$$A = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[f(x_1^*) \Delta x + f(x_1^*) \Delta x + \dots + f(x_n^*) \Delta x \right]$$

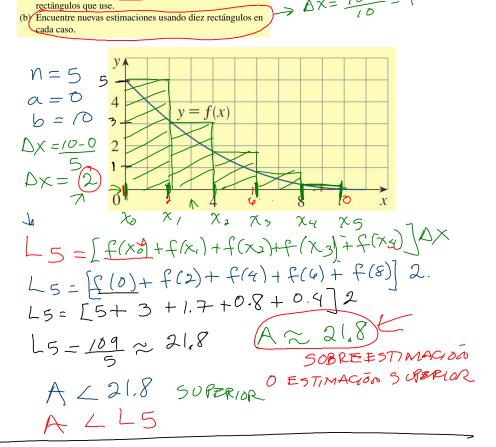
$$A = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[f(x_1^*) \Delta x + f(x_1^*) \Delta x + \dots + f(x_n^*) \Delta x \right]$$

$$A = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[f(x_1^*) \Delta x + f(x_1^*) \Delta x + \dots + f(x_n^*) \Delta x \right]$$

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$$A = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[f(x_1^*) \Delta x + f(x_1^*) \Delta x + \dots + f(x_n^*) \Delta x \right]$$

$$A = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[f($$



(a) A partir de la lectura de los valores de la gráfica dada

de f, use cinco rectángulos para encontrar una estimación inferior y una superior para el área bajo esa gráfica dada de f, de x = 0 a x = 10. En cada caso, dibuje los

