

Math HW6

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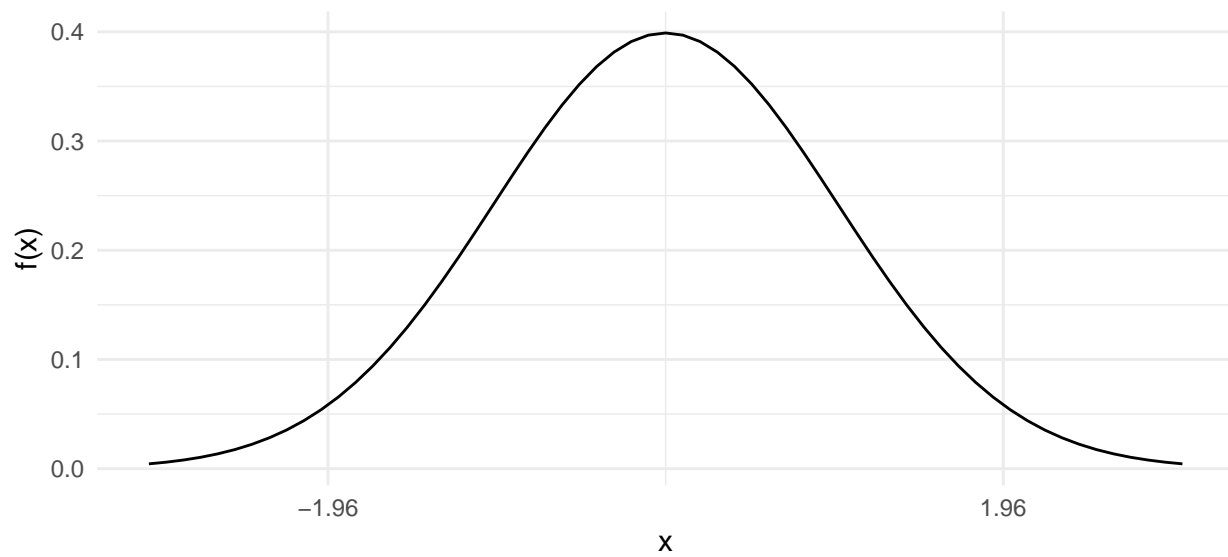
6.2, 6.3a, 6.4a, 6.5a, 6.6

6.1

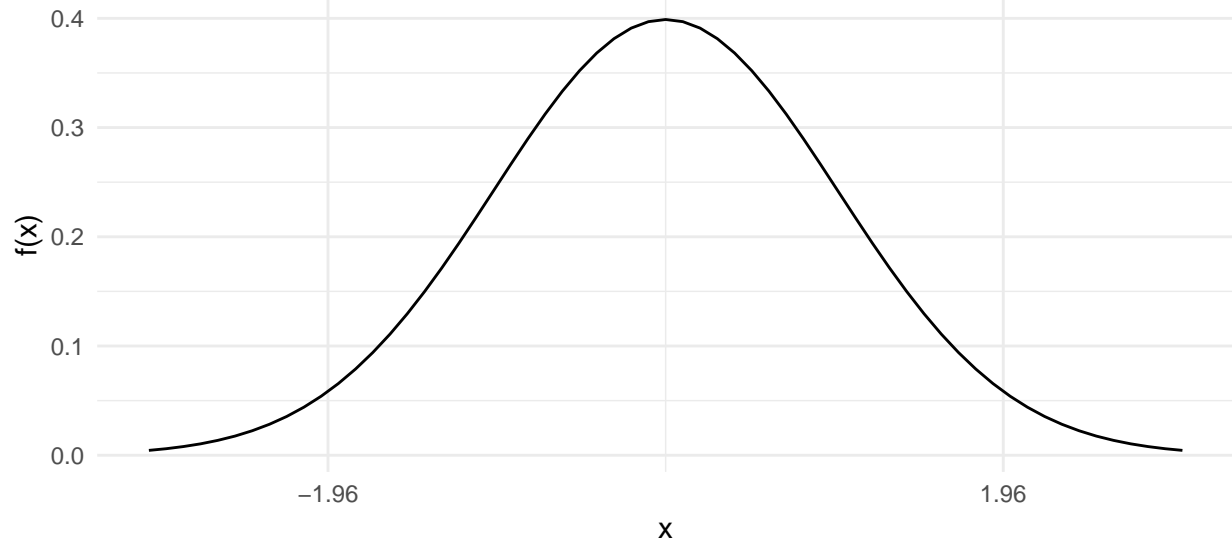
(a)

$$f(x) = \int_{-1.96}^{1.96} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5^2} dx$$

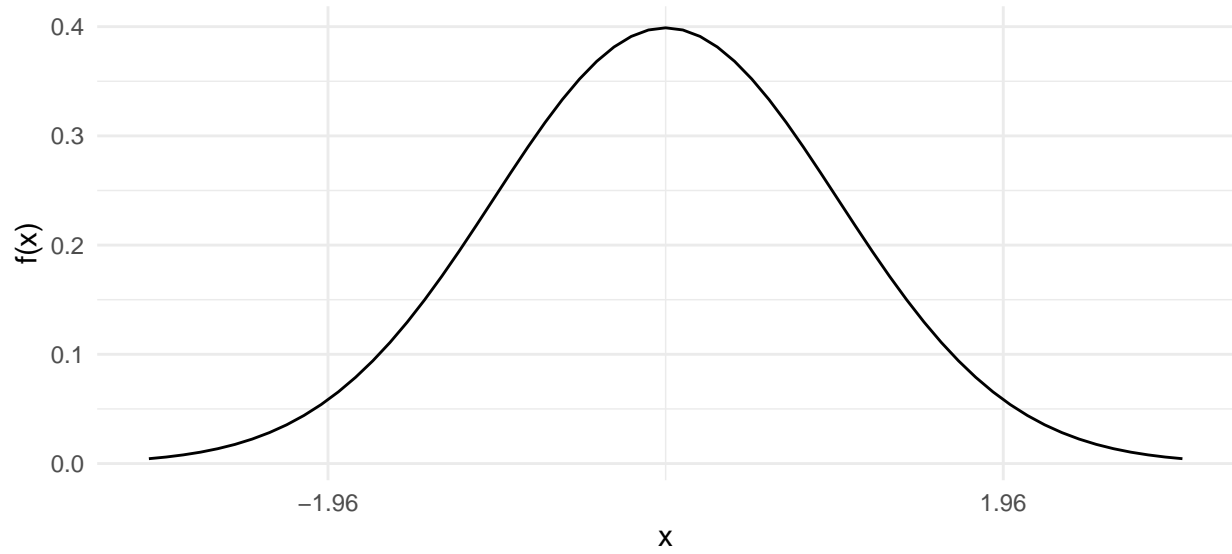
Left



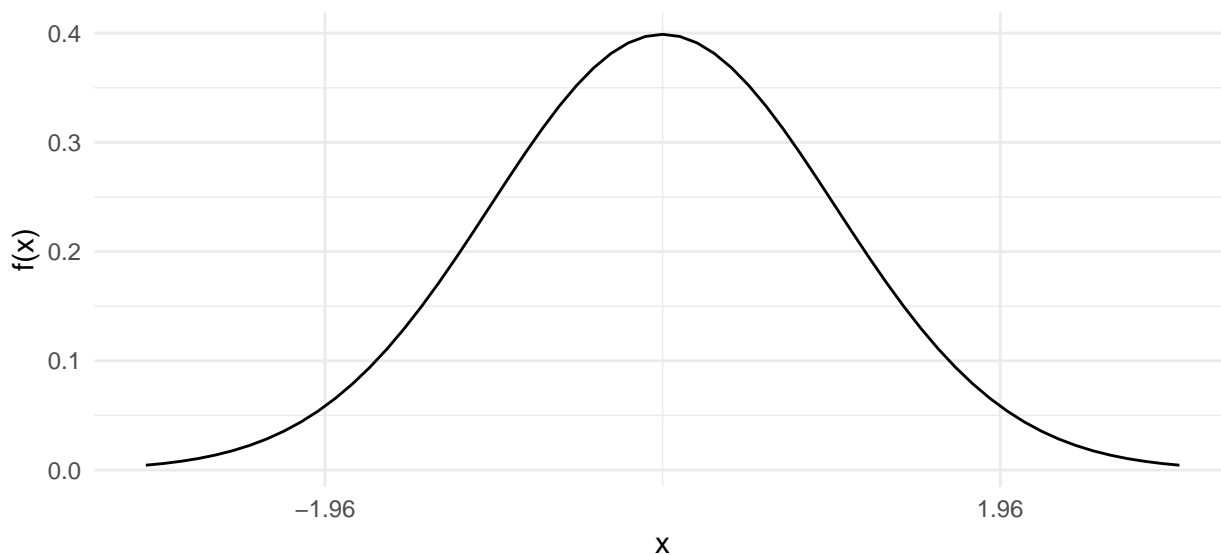
Right



Midpoint



Trapezoidal



(b)

Left

Answer:

$$A \approx \frac{0.392}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\sum_{i=0}^9 e^{-0.5^2 \left(0.392i - 1.96 \right)^2} \right).$$

Work:

The left Riemann Sum formula is:

$$A \approx \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f\left(a + \frac{(b-a)i}{n}\right).$$

We want to find the sums for 10 partitions between -1.96 and 1.96. Which means that $n = 10$, $a = -1.96$, and $b = 1.96$. We also plug in the pdf for f . The Riemann Sum formula gets substituted in for x in $f(x)$:

$$\begin{aligned} A &\approx \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left(a + \frac{(b-a)i}{n} \right)^2}, \\ &\approx \sum_{i=0}^{10-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left(-1.96 + \frac{(1.96 - (-1.96))i}{10} \right)^2}, \\ &\approx \sum_{i=0}^9 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left((0.392i - 1.96)0.392 \right)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

0.392 does not depend on index, and neither does the constant $\frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)}}$:

$$\approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} (0.392) \left(\sum_{i=0}^9 e^{-0.5 \left((0.392i - 1.96)0.392 \right)^2} \right),$$

$$\approx \frac{0.392}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\sum_{i=0}^9 e^{-0.5^2 \left(0.392i - 1.96 \right)^2} \right).$$

```
# calculation:
(1.96 + 1.96) / 10
```

```
[1] 0.392
```

Right:

Answer:

$$A \approx \frac{0.392}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} e^{-0.5^2 \left(0.392i - 1.96 \right)^2} \right).$$

Work:

Do the same thing here except the index is from 1 to n instead of from 0 to $n - 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} A &\approx \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left(-1.96 + \frac{1.96 - (-1.96)}{10} i \left(\frac{1.96 - (-1.96)}{10} \right) \right)^2} \right), \\ &\approx \sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left((0.392i - 1.96) 0.392 \right)^2}, \\ &\approx \frac{0.392}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} e^{-0.5^2 \left(0.392i - 1.96 \right)^2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Midpoint:

Answer:

$$A \approx 0.392 \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left(-2.16 + 0.392i \right)^2} \right).$$

Work:

$$A \approx \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f \left(a + \frac{(b-a)(i+0.5)}{n} \right).$$

We want to find the sums for 10 partitions between -1.96 and 1.96. Which means that $n = 10$, $a = -1.96$, and $b = 1.96$. We also plug in the pdf for f . The Riemann Sum formula gets substituted in for x in $f(x)$:

$$\begin{aligned} A &\approx \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left(a + \frac{(b-a)(i+0.5)}{n} \left(\frac{b-a}{n} \right) \right)^2} \right), \\ &\approx \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left(-1.96 + \frac{1.96 - (-1.96)}{10} \left(\frac{(i+0.5)}{1} \right) \left(\frac{1.96 - (-1.96)}{10} \right) \right)^2} \right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\approx \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left(-1.96 + 0.392(i-0.5)(0.392) \right)^2} \right), \\
&\approx 0.392 \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left(-1.96 + 0.392i - 0.196 \right)^2} \right), \\
&\approx 0.392 \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left(-2.16 + 0.392i \right)^2} \right), \\
&\approx 0.392 \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left(-2.16 + 0.392i \right)^2} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Calculations

0.392 * 0.5

[1] 0.196

-1.96 - 0.196

[1] -2.16

Trapezoidal

Answer:

$$A \approx \left(\frac{0.196}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right) \sum_{i=0}^9 \frac{e^{-0.5(0.392i-1.96)^2} + e^{-0.5(0.392i-0.564)^2}}{2}.$$

Work:

$$\begin{aligned}
A &\approx \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{b-a}{n} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\left(a + \frac{(b-a)i}{n}\right)^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\left(a + \frac{(b-a)i+1}{n}\right)^2}}{2} \frac{b-a}{n}, \\
&\approx \sum_{i=0}^{10-1} \frac{1.96 - (-1.96)}{10} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\left((-1.96) + \frac{(1.96 - (-1.96))i}{10}\right)^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\left((-1.96) + \frac{(1.96 - (-1.96))i+1}{10}\right)^2}}{2}, \\
&\approx \sum_{i=0}^9 (0.392) \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5(0.392i-1.96)^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5(0.392i-0.564)^2}}{2}, \\
&\approx \frac{0.392}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right) \sum_{i=0}^9 \frac{e^{-0.5(0.392i-1.96)^2} + e^{-0.5(0.392i-0.564)^2}}{2}, \\
&\approx \left(\frac{0.196}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right) \sum_{i=0}^9 \frac{e^{-0.5(0.392i-1.96)^2} + e^{-0.5(0.392i-0.564)^2}}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

0.392 / 2

[1] 0.196

(c)

Left

Answer:

0.947

Work:

Just plug in to x each level of n from 0 - 9:

$$A \approx \frac{0.392}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\sum_{i=0}^9 e^{-0.5^2 \left(\frac{0.392i - 1.96}{0.392} \right)^2} \right).$$

```
e <- exp(1) # get euler's number
(0.392 / (sqrt(2 * pi))) * (e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 0) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 1) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 2) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 3) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 4) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 5) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 6) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 7) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 8) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 9) - 1.96)^2)
)

[1] 0.947
```

Right

Answer:

0.947

** Work:**

Same thing, except runs from 1-10 instead of 0-9. Not surprising that it gives you the same answer:

```
e <- exp(1) # get euler's number
(0.392 / (sqrt(2 * pi))) * (e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 1) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 2) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 3) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 4) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 5) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 6) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 7) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 8) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 9) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 10) - 1.96)^2)
)

[1] 0.947
```

Midpoint

Answer:

0.951

Work:

$$A \approx 0.392 \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left(-2.16 + 0.392i \right)^2} \right).$$

```
e <- exp(1) # get euler's number
(0.392 / (sqrt(2 * pi))) * (e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 1) - 2.16)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 2) - 2.16)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 3) - 2.16)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 4) - 2.16)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 5) - 2.16)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 6) - 2.16)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 7) - 2.16)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 8) - 2.16)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 9) - 2.16)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 10) - 2.16)^2)
)
```

[1] 0.951

Trapezoidal

Answer:

0.947

Work:

$$A \approx \left(\frac{0.196}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right) \sum_{i=0}^9 \frac{e^{-0.5(0.392i-1.96)^2} + e^{-0.5(0.392i-0.564)^2}}{2}.$$

```
e <- exp(1) # get euler's number
(0.196 / (sqrt(2 * pi))) * (e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 0) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (0 + 1) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 1) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (1 + 1) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 2) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (2 + 1) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 3) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (3 + 1) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 4) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (4 + 1) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 5) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (5 + 1) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 6) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (6 + 1) - 1.96)^2)
)
```

```

e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (6 + 1) - 1.96)^2) +
e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 7) - 1.96)^2) +
e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (7 + 1) - 1.96)^2) +
e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 8) - 1.96)^2) +
e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (8 + 1) - 1.96)^2) +
e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 9) - 1.96)^2) +
e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (9 + 1) - 1.96)^2)
)

```

[1] 0.947

6.2

(a)

Answer:

$$= \frac{x^{101}}{101} + 3e^x - 7 \frac{4^x}{1.39} + c.$$

Work:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(x) &= \int x^{100} + 3e^x - 7(4^x)dx, \\
 &= \int x^{100}dx + \int 3e^x dx - \int 7(4^x)dx, \\
 &= \frac{x^{100+1}}{100+1} + \int 3e^x dx - \int 7(4^x)dx, \\
 &= \frac{x^{101}}{101} + 3 \int e^x dx - 7 \int (4^x)dx, \\
 &= \frac{x^{101}}{101} + 3e^x - 7 \frac{4^x}{\ln(4)} + c, \\
 &= \frac{x^{101}}{101} + 3e^x - 7 \frac{4^x}{1.39} + c.
 \end{aligned}$$

Should $3 \int e^x dx$ become $3 * e^x + c$?

(b)

Answer:

87.7

Work:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(x) &= \int_1^9 5\sqrt{x} \, dx + \frac{3}{x^4} dx, \\
 &= \int_1^9 5\sqrt{x} \, dx + \int \frac{3}{x^4} dx,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 5 \int_1^9 \sqrt{x} \, dx + 3 \int \frac{1}{x^4} dx, \\
&= 5 \int_1^9 x^{1/2} \, dx + 3 \int x^{-4} dx, \\
&= 5 \frac{x^{1/2+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + 3 \frac{x^{-4+1}}{-4+1}, \\
&= 5 \frac{x^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} + 3 \frac{x^{-3}}{-3}, \\
&= 5 \left(x^{3/2} \frac{2}{3} \right) + 3 \left(\frac{-1}{3} x^{-3} \right), \\
&= (x^{3/2}) \frac{10}{3} + (3) \frac{1}{x^3}.
\end{aligned}$$

From here, plug in the bounds and take the difference:

$$(9^{3/2} \star 10/3 - 1/9^3) - (1^{3/2} \star 10/3 - 1/1^3)$$

[1] 87.7

(c)

Answer:

6

Work:

$$\begin{aligned}
F(x) &= \int_2^\infty \frac{12}{x^2} dx, \\
&= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^k \frac{12}{x^2} dx, \\
&= 12 \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^k x^{-2} dx, \\
&= 12 \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^k \frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1} dx, \\
&= 12 \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{x}.
\end{aligned}$$

Plug in the bounds (plugging for the $-1/x$ since it approaches zero the higher x gets):

$$12 \star (0 + 1/2)$$

[1] 6

(d)

Answer:

$2y^2$.

Work:

$$F(x) = \frac{d}{dy} \int_{-3}^{y^2} \sqrt{x} \, dx,$$

$$= \sqrt{y^2} \frac{d}{dy} y^2,$$

Power rule..

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{y^2} \, 2y, \\ &= 2y^2. \end{aligned}$$