

Module 6 Notes (MATH-211)

Lillie Donato

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General Notes (and Definitions)

- L'Hôpital's Rule

Indeterminate Form: An expression involving two components where the limit cannot be determined by evaluating the limits of the individual components.

L'Hôpital's Rule: Suppose f and g are differentiable functions on an open interval I containing the point $x = a$, with $g'(x) \neq 0$ on I when $x \neq a$.

If $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ has any of the indeterminate forms: $\frac{0}{0}$, $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$, $-\frac{\infty}{\infty}$, then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

provided that one of the following is the case:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = -\infty$$

L'Hôpital's Rule is still valid if $x \rightarrow a$ is replaced by any of $x \rightarrow a^+$, $x \rightarrow a^-$, $x \rightarrow \infty$, or $x \rightarrow -\infty$. In the last two of these cases, there must be a greatest x -value beyond which both f and g are differentiable at every point.

Exponential Indeterminate forms: 1^∞ , 0^0 , ∞^0

Method for evaluating limits of indeterminate forms 1^∞ , 0^0 , ∞^0 :

Assume that $L = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)^{g(x)}$ has one of these indeterminate forms.

1. Use the fact that the natural logarithm and natural exponential functions are inverses to write

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} e^{\ln(f(x)^{g(x)})}$$

2. Use the power property of logarithm arguments to write

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} e^{g(x) \ln(f(x))}$$

3. Use continuity of the exponential function to write

$$L = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \ln(f(x))}$$

4. Rewrite multiplication as division by the reciprocal:

$$L = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(\frac{\ln(f(x))}{\frac{1}{g(x)}} \right)}$$

5. Use L'Hôpital's Rule to evaluate this limit expression

Growth Rates: Suppose f and g are functions with $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = \infty$

1. If one of the following are true, f **grows faster than** g , and we use the notation $f \gg g$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \infty \quad (2)$$

2. f and g have **comparable growth rates**, if there is some non-zero finite number M such that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = M$$

Ranked Growth Rates as $x \rightarrow \infty$

For any base $b > 1$, and for any positive numbers p , q , r , and s

$$\ln^q x \ll x^p \ll x^p \ln^r x \ll x^{p+s} \ll b^x \ll x^x$$

• Antiderivatives

Antiderivative: A function F is an antiderivative of another function f on an interval I if for all x in I :

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

Family of Antiderivatives: Let $F(x)$ be any antiderivative of $f(x)$ on an interval I . Then all antiderivatives of f on I have the form $F(x) + C$, where C is an arbitrary constant.

Differential Equations: Any equation involving an unknown function and its derivatives

- Infinite family of solutions
- No two solutions from the family pass through the same point
- Given an initial condition $f(a) = b$, we can identify the particular family member that solves the given problem by solving for C

• Approximating Areas Under Curves

- If we know the velocity function of a moving object, what can we learn about its position function?
- Given an object with velocity function $v(t)$, the displacement of the moving object over the interval $[a, b]$ is the area between the velocity curve and the t -axis from $t = a$ to $t = b$.
- Because objects do not necessarily move at a constant velocity, we can extend this idea to positive velocities that change over an interval of time.
- The strategy is to divide the time interval into many subintervals, approximate the velocity on each subinterval with a constant velocity, calculate the individual displacements and sum the results.

Riemann Sums

- Suppose $f(x)$ is continuous and non-negative on $[a, b]$.
- Goal is to approximate the area of the region R bounded by the graph of $f(x)$ and the x -axis from $x = a$ to $x = b$.
- Divide $[a, b]$ into n subintervals $[x_0, x_1], [x_1, x_2], \dots, [x_{n-1}, x_n]$ where $a = x_0, b = x_n$.
- The length of each subinterval is $\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$
- **Regular Partition:** Suppose $[a, b]$ is a closed interval containing n subintervals

$$[x_0, x_1], [x_1, x_2], \dots, [x_{n-1}, x_n]$$

of equal length $\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$, with $a = x_0$ and $b = x_n$. The endpoints $x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n$ of the subintervals are called **grid points**, and they create a **regular partition** of the interval $[a, b]$. In general the k th grid point is

$$x_k = a + k\Delta x, \text{ for } k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$$

- In the k th subinterval $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$, choose any point x_k^* and build a rectangle whose height is $f(x_k^*)$.
- The area of the rectangle of the k th subinterval is

$$\text{height} \cdot \text{base} = f(x_k^*)\Delta x, \text{ where } k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

- Summing the areas of these rectangles, we obtain an approximation to the area of R , which is called a **Riemann sum**:

$$f(x_1^*)\Delta x + f(x_2^*)\Delta x + \dots + f(x_n^*)\Delta x$$

- Three notable Riemann sums are the left, right, and midpoint Riemann sums.

Riemann Sum: Suppose f is defined on a closed interval $[a, b]$, which is divided into n subintervals of equal length Δx . If x_k^* is any point in the k th subinterval $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$, for $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, then

$$f(x_1^*)\Delta x + f(x_2^*)\Delta x + \dots + f(x_n^*)\Delta x$$

is called a **Riemann sum** for f on $[a, b]$. This sum is called

- a **left Riemann sum** if x_k^* is the left endpoint of $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$
- a **right Riemann sum** if x_k^* is the right endpoint of $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$
- a **midpoint Riemann sum** if x_k^* is the midpoint of $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$

Summation notation (Σ):

- Working with Riemann sums is cumbersome when n is large
- We introduce sigma (summation) notation as a shorthand:

$$1 + 2 + \dots + 49 + 50 = \sum_{k=1}^{50} k$$

- The symbol Σ (sigma) stands for sum
- k is the index, and takes on all integer values from $k = 1$ to $k = 50$
- The expression immediately following Σ , the summand, is evaluated for each k , and the resulting values are summed
- The index is a dummy variable, and it does not matter which symbol is chosen for the index:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{99} k = \sum_{n=1}^{99} n = \sum_{p=1}^{99} p$$

- Two Properties of Sums and Sigma Notation

1. Constant Multiple Rule:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n ca_k = c \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$$

2. Addition Rule:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (a_k + b_k) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k + \sum_{k=1}^n b_k$$

- **Theorem:** Sums of Power of Integers

Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $n > 0$ and $c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n c = cn \tag{1}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \tag{2}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \tag{3}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} \tag{4}$$

Left, Right, and Midpoint Riemann Sums in Sigma Notation:

Suppose f is defined on a closed interval $[a, b]$, which is divided into subintervals of equal length Δx . If x_k^* is a point in the k th subinterval $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$, for $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, then the **Riemann sum** for f on $[a, b]$ is

$$\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*)\Delta x$$

Three cases arise in practice

- $\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*)\Delta x$ is a **left Riemann sum** if $x_k^* = a + (k-1)\Delta x$
- $\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*)\Delta x$ is a **right Riemann sum** if $x_k^* = a + k\Delta x$
- $\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*)\Delta x$ is a **midpoint Riemann sum** if $x_k^* = a + (k - \frac{1}{2})\Delta x$

• **Definite Integrals**

Net Area: Consider the region R bounded by the graph of a continuous function f and the x -axis between $x = a$ and $x = b$. The **net area** of R is the sum of the area of the parts of R that lie above the x -axis minus the sum of the areas of the parts of R that lie below the x -axis on $[a, b]$.

- Where $f(x) < 0$, Riemann sums approximate the negative of the area of the region bounded by the curve
- On the interval $[a, b]$, we get positive, and negative contributions to the Riemann sum where $f(x)$ is negative
- Riemann sums approximate the area of the regions that lie above the x -axis minus the area of the regions that lie below the x -axis
- The difference is called the **net area**; it can be positive, negative, or zero

$$area_{net} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*)\Delta x$$

A **general partition** of $[a, b]$ consists of the n subintervals

$$[x_0, x_1], [x_1, x_2], \dots, [x_{n-1}, x_n]$$

where $x_0 = a$ and $x_n = b$. The length of the k th subinterval is $\Delta x_k = x_k - x_{k-1}$, for $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$. We let x_k^* be any point in the subinterval $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$.

General Riemann Sum: Suppose $[x_0, x_1], [x_1, x_2], \dots, [x_{n-1}, x_n]$ are subintervals of $[a, b]$ with

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$$

Let Δx_k be the length of the subinterval $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$ and let x_k^* be any point in $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$, for $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$. If f is defined on $[a, b]$, the sum

$$\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*)\Delta x_k = f(x_1^*)\Delta x_1 + f(x_2^*)\Delta x_2 + \dots + f(x_n^*)\Delta x_n$$

is called a **general Riemann sum** for f on $[a, b]$

Definite Integral: A function f defined on $[a, b]$ is **integrable** on $[a, b]$ if $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*)\Delta x_k$ exists and is unique over all partitions of $[a, b]$ and all choices of x_k^* on a partition. This limit is the **definite integral of f from a to b** , which we write

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*)\Delta x_k$$

Integrable Functions: If f is continuous on $[a, b]$ or bounded on $[a, b]$ with a finite number of discontinuities, then f is integrable on $[a, b]$.

Let f and g be integrable functions on $[a, b]$, where $b > a$

1. If $f(x) \geq 0$ on $[a, b]$, then $\int_a^b f(x)dx \geq 0$
2. If $f(x) \geq g(x)$ on $[a, b]$, then $\int_a^b f(x)dx \geq \int_a^b g(x)dx$
3. If $m \leq f(x) \leq M$, then $m(b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x)dx \leq M(b-a)$

Antiderivative Rules

- Power Rule

If $p \neq -1$ and C is an arbitrary constant:

$$\int x^p dx = \frac{x^{p+1}}{p+1} + C$$

- Integral of x^{-1}

$$\int x^{-1} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln |x| + C$$

- Constant Multiple and Sum Rules

If $c \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\int cf(x)dx = c \int f(x)dx$$

$$\int (f(x) + g(x))dx = \int f(x)dx + \int g(x)dx$$

- Integral of e^x

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

- Integral of $\frac{1}{x}$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln |x| + C$$

Trigonometric (and inverse) Integrals

$$\int \cos(x)dx = \sin x + C \quad (1)$$

$$\int \sin(x)dx = -\cos x + C \quad (2)$$

$$\int \sec^2(x)dx = \tan x + C \quad (3)$$

$$\int \csc^2(x)dx = -\cot x + C \quad (4)$$

$$\int \sec(x)\tan(x)dx = \sec x + C \quad (5)$$

$$\int \csc(x)\cot(x)dx = -\csc x + C \quad (6)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx = \sin^{-1}x + C \quad (7)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2}dx = \tan^{-1}x + C \quad (8)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}dx = \sec^{-1}|x| + C \quad (9)$$

Properties of Definite Integrals

Let f and g be integrable functions on an interval that contains a , b , and p

$$\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\int_b^a f(x) dx = -\int_a^b f(x) dx \quad (2)$$

$$\int_a^b (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx \quad (3)$$

$$\int_a^b cf(x) dx = c \int_a^b f(x) dx, \text{ for any constant } c \quad (4)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^p f(x) dx + \int_p^b f(x) dx \quad (5)$$

The function $|f|$ is integrable on $[a, b]$, and $\int_a^b |f(x)| dx$ is the sum of the areas of the regions bounded by the graph of f and the x -axis on $[a, b]$.

Examples

1. Use L'Hôpital's Rule to evaluate a limit with indeterminate form $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - x - 1}{5x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{10x} \quad (1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{10} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{e^0}{10} \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \quad (4)$$

2. Use L'Hôpital's Rule to evaluate a limit with indeterminate form $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \ln x}{1 + \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \quad (1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{1} \quad (3)$$

$$= -1 \quad (4)$$

3. Use L'Hôpital's Rule to evaluate a limit with indeterminate form $0 \cdot \infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (1 - x) \tan\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(1 - x)}{\cot\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)} \quad (1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{-1}{-\frac{\pi}{2} \csc^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)} \quad (2)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{2}{\pi} \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \quad (4)$$

4. Use L'Hôpital's Rule to evaluate a limit with exponential indeterminate form

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\tan x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\tan x}} \quad (1)$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\cot x}} \quad (2)$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{-x \csc^2 x}} \quad (3)$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\sin^2 x}{x}} \quad (4)$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-2 \sin x \cos x}{1}} \quad (5)$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -2 \sin x \cos x} \quad (6)$$

$$= e^0 \quad (7)$$

$$= 1 \quad (8)$$

5. Compare the growth rates of functions

$$f(x) = x^2 \ln x$$

$$g(x) = x \ln^2 x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \ln x}{x \ln^2 x} \quad (1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\ln x} \quad (2)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} \quad (3)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \quad (4)$$

$$= \infty \quad (5)$$

Since $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \infty$, $f \gg g$

6. Use knowledge of derivatives to find antiderivatives

$$f(x) = -4 \cos x - x$$

$$F(x) = -4 \sin x - \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$F'(x) = -4 \cos x - x$$

$$\int (-4 \cos x - x) dx = -4 \sin x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$$

7. Determine indefinite integrals using antiderivative rules

$$\int \frac{3}{x^4} + 2 - 3x^2 dx = \int 3x^{-4} + 2 - 3x^2 dx = \frac{-1}{x^3} + 2x - x^3 + C$$

8. Rewrite an indefinite integral to find an antiderivative

$$\int \frac{2 + 3 \cos y}{\sin^2 y} dy = \int 2 \csc^2 y + 3 \cot y \csc y dy \quad (1)$$

$$= 2 \int \csc^2 y dy + 3 \int \cot y \csc y dy \quad (2)$$

$$= -2 \cot y - 3 \csc y + C \quad (3)$$

9. Solve an initial value problem

$$f'(u) = 4 \cos u - 4 \sin u$$

$$f(\pi) = 0$$

$$f(u) = 4 \int \cos u du - 4 \int \sin u du = 4 \sin u + 4 \cos u + C$$

$$4 \sin \pi + 4 \cos \pi + C = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$0 - 4 + C = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$C = 4 \quad (3)$$

$$f(u) = 4 \sin u + 4 \cos u + 4$$

10. Application of differential equations to linear motion

$$a(t) = 2 + 3 \sin t$$

$$v(0) = 1$$

$$s(0) = 10$$

$$v(t) = \int 2 + 3 \sin t \, dt \quad (1)$$

$$= 2 \int t^0 \, dt + 3 \int \sin t \, dt \quad (2)$$

$$= 2t - 3 \cos t + C \quad (3)$$

$$2(0) - 3 \cos 0 + C = 1 \quad (4)$$

$$-3 + C = 1 \quad (5)$$

$$C = 4 \quad (6)$$

$$v(t) = 2t - 3 \cos t + 4 \quad (7)$$

$$s(t) = \int 2t - 3 \cos t + 4 \, dt \quad (8)$$

$$= 2 \int t \, dt - 3 \int \cos t \, dt + 4 \int t^0 \, dt \quad (9)$$

$$= 2 \frac{t^2}{2} - 3 \sin t + 4t + C \quad (10)$$

$$= t^2 - 3 \sin t + 4t + C \quad (11)$$

$$0^2 - 3 \sin 0 + 4(0) + C = 10 \quad (12)$$

$$C = 10 \quad (13)$$

$$s(t) = t^2 - 3 \sin t + 4t + 10 \quad (14)$$

11. Approximating displacement

$$v = \sqrt{10t}$$

$$1 \leq t \leq 7$$

(a)

$$n = 3$$

$$[1, 3], [3, 5], [5, 7]$$

$$2, 4, 6$$

$$d \approx 2v(2) + 2v(4) + 2v(6) = 2\sqrt{20} + 2\sqrt{40} + 2\sqrt{60} \approx 37.085$$

(b)

$$n = 6$$

$$1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5$$

$$d \approx v(1.5) + v(2.5) + v(3.5) + v(4.5) + v(5.5) + v(6.5) \quad (1)$$

$$= \sqrt{15} + \sqrt{25} + \sqrt{35} + \sqrt{45} + \sqrt{55} + \sqrt{65} \quad (2)$$

$$\approx 36.976 \quad (3)$$

12. Left and right Riemann sums (1)

$$f(x) = x + 1$$

$$[1, 6]$$

$$n = 5$$

(a)

$$(1+1) + (2+1) + (3+1) + (4+1) + (5+1) = 2+3+4+5+6 \quad (1)$$

$$= 20 \quad (2)$$

(b)

$$(2+1) + (3+1) + (4+1) + (5+1) + (6+1) = 3+4+5+6+7 \quad (1)$$

$$= 25 \quad (2)$$

13. Left and right Riemann sums (2)

$$f(x) = 9 - x$$

$$[3, 8]$$

$$n = 5$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{8-3}{5} = \frac{5}{5} = 1$$

(a) Grid Points:

$$x_0 = 3 \quad (1)$$

$$x_1 = 4 \quad (2)$$

$$x_2 = 5 \quad (3)$$

$$x_3 = 6 \quad (4)$$

$$x_4 = 7 \quad (5)$$

$$x_5 = 8 \quad (6)$$

(b) Riemann Sums

$$(9-3) + (9-4) + (9-5) + (9-6) + (9-7) = 6+5+4+3+2 \quad (1)$$

$$= 20 \text{ (Overestimation)} \quad (2)$$

$$(9-4) + (9-5) + (9-6) + (9-7) + (9-8) = 5+4+3+2+1 \quad (1)$$

$$= 15 \text{ (Underestimation)} \quad (2)$$

14. Midpoint Riemann sum

$$f(x) = 100 - x^2$$

$$[0, 10]$$

$$n = 5$$

$$\Delta x = 2$$

$$2f(1) + 2f(3) + 2f(5) + 2f(7) + 2f(9) = 2(99) + 2(91) + 2(75) + 2(51) + 2(19) \quad (1)$$

$$= 198 + 182 + 150 + 102 + 38 \quad (2)$$

$$= 670 \quad (3)$$

15. Riemann sums from tables

$$[0, 2]$$

$$n = 4$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 5.5 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 3.5 \quad (2)$$

16. Computing Riemann sums for large values of n

$$f(x) = x^2 + 1$$

$$[-1, 1]$$

$$n = 50$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{50} 0.04 f(-1 + 0.04(k-1)) = \sum_{k=1}^{50} 0.04 \left((-1 + 0.04(k-1))^2 + 1 \right) \quad (1)$$

$$\approx 2.6672 \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{50} 0.04 f(-1 + 0.04k) = \sum_{k=1}^{50} 0.04 \left((-1 + 0.04k)^2 + 1 \right) \quad (3)$$

$$\approx 2.6672 \quad (4)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{50} 0.04 f\left(-1 + 0.04\left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right)\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{50} 0.04 \left(\left(-1 + 0.04\left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right)\right)^2 + 1 \right) \quad (5)$$

$$\approx 2.6664 \quad (6)$$

17. Approximating net area

$$f(x) = 4 - 2x$$

$$[0, 4]$$

$$n = 4$$

$$\Delta x = 1$$

$$4 + 2 + 0 - 2 = 4 \quad (1)$$

$$2 + 0 - 2 - 4 = -4 \quad (2)$$

$$3 + 1 - 1 - 3 = 0 \quad (3)$$

18. Identifying definite integrals as limits of sums

$$\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n (4 - x_k^{*2}) \Delta x_k$$

$$\int_0^2 (4 - x^2) dx$$

19. Using geometry to evaluate definite integrals

$$\int_0^4 (8 - 2x) dx = \frac{4 \cdot 8}{2} = 16$$

20. Definite integrals from graphs

$$\int_0^b f(x) dx = 16 - 5 \quad (1)$$

$$= 11 \quad (2)$$

$$\int_0^c f(x) dx = 16 - 5 + 11 \quad (3)$$

$$= 22 \quad (4)$$

$$\int_a^0 f(x) dx = - \int_0^a f(x) dx \quad (5)$$

$$= -16 \quad (6)$$

$$\int_0^c |f(x)| dx = 16 + 5 + 11 \quad (7)$$

$$= 32 \quad (8)$$

21. Using properties of integrals

$$\int_1^4 f(x) dx = 8$$

$$\int_1^6 f(x) dx = 5$$

$$\int_1^4 (-3f(x)) dx = -3 \int_1^4 f(x) dx \quad (1)$$

$$= -3 \cdot 8 \quad (2)$$

$$= -24 \quad (3)$$

$$\int_1^4 3f(x) dx = 3 \int_1^4 f(x) dx \quad (4)$$

$$= 3 \cdot 8 \quad (5)$$

$$= 24 \quad (6)$$

$$\int_6^4 12f(x) dx = - \int_4^6 12f(x) dx \quad (7)$$

$$= -12 \int_4^6 f(x) dx \quad (8)$$

$$= -12(5 - 8) \quad (9)$$

$$= 36 \quad (10)$$

$$\int_4^6 3f(x) dx = 3 \int_4^6 f(x) dx \quad (11)$$

$$= 3(5 - 8) \quad (12)$$

$$= -9 \quad (13)$$

22. Use definition of definite integral

$$\int_0^2 (2x + 1) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{4k}{n} + 1 \right) \frac{2}{n} \quad (1)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{4k}{n} + 1 \right) \quad (2)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{4k}{n} + \sum_{k=1}^n 1 \right) \quad (3)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{4}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n k + \sum_{k=1}^n 1 \right) \quad (4)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{4}{n} \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right) + n \right) \quad (5)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{4n(n+1)}{2n} + n \right) \quad (6)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} (2(n+1) + n) \quad (7)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} (2n + 2 + n) \quad (8)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} (3n + 2) \quad (9)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6n + 4}{n} \quad (10)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 6 + \frac{4}{n} \quad (11)$$

$$= 6 + 0 \quad (12)$$

$$= 6 \quad (13)$$

Related Exercises

1. (Section 4.7, Exercise 17)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 6x + 8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x - 2}{2x - 6} \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{2(2) - 2}{2(2) - 6} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{4 - 2}{4 - 6} \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{2}{-2} \quad (4)$$

$$= -1 \quad (5)$$

2. (Section 4.7, Exercise 18)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^4 + x^3 + 2x + 2}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{4x^3 + 3x^2 + 2}{1} \quad (1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 2 \quad (2)$$

$$= 4(-1)^3 + 3(-1)^2 + 2 \quad (3)$$

$$= -4 + 3 + 2 \quad (4)$$

$$= 1 \quad (5)$$

3. (Section 4.7, Exercise 36)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - x - 1}{5x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{10x} \quad (1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{10} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{e^0}{10} \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \quad (4)$$

4. (Section 4.7, Exercise 39)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \sin x - 1}{x^4 + 8x^3 + 12x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \cos x}{4x^3 + 24x^2 + 24x} \quad (1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + \sin x}{12x^2 + 48x + 24} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{e^0 + \sin 0}{12(0)^2 + 48(0) + 24} \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{1 + 0}{24} \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{24} \quad (5)$$

5. (Section 4.7, Exercise 38)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{3x}}{3e^{3x} + 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3e^{3x}}{9e^{3x}} \quad (1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{e^{3x}}{e^{3x}} \quad (2)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \quad (4)$$

6. (Section 4.7, Exercise 51)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - \ln \frac{2}{x}}{3x^2 + 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x + \frac{1}{x}}{6x + 2} \quad (1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{6} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{2 - 0}{6} \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{2}{6} \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \quad (5)$$

7. (Section 4.7, Exercise 53)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \csc x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \quad (1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos 0} \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} \quad (4)$$

$$= 1 \quad (5)$$

8. (Section 4.7, Exercise 63)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x^2 - \sqrt{x^4 + 16x^2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x^2 - \sqrt{x^4 \left(1 + \frac{16}{x^2} \right)} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x^2 - x^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{x^2}} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \left(1 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{x^2}} \right) \quad (3)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{x^2}}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} \quad (4)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{16}{x^3}}{\frac{-2}{x^3} \sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{x^2}}} \quad (5)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{16}{x^3} \cdot \frac{x^3}{-2}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{x^2}}} \quad (6)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{16}{-2} \cdot \frac{x^3}{x^3}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{x^2}}} \quad (7)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-8}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{x^2}}} \quad (8)$$

$$= \frac{-8}{\sqrt{1 + 0}} \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{-8}{1} \quad (10)$$

$$= -8 \quad (11)$$

9. (Section 4.7, Exercise 64)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x - \sqrt{x^2 + 4x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x - \sqrt{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{4}{x} \right)} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x - x \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x}} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left(1 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x}} \right) \quad (3)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}} \quad (4)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2}{x^2}}{\frac{-1}{x^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x}}} \quad (5)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{-1}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x}}} \quad (6)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2}{-1} \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^2}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x}}} \quad (7)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x}}} \quad (8)$$

$$= \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1 + 0}} \quad (9)$$

$$= -2 \quad (10)$$

10. (Section 4.7, Exercise 75)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{2x} = e^{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{2x} \quad (1)$$

$$= e^{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{2}{x^2}} \quad (2)$$

$$= e^{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \quad (3)$$

$$= e^{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{2x^2}{x} \quad (4)$$

$$= e^{x \rightarrow 0^+} -2x \quad (5)$$

$$= e^{-2(0)} \quad (6)$$

$$= e^0 \quad (7)$$

$$= 1 \quad (8)$$

11. (Section 4.7, Exercise 76)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 4x)^{\frac{3}{x}} = e^{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+4x)}{\frac{1}{\frac{3}{x}}} \quad (1)$$

$$= e^{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+4x)}{\frac{3}{x}} \quad (2)$$

$$= e^{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{4}{(1+4x)}}{\frac{3}{1}} \quad (3)$$

$$= e^{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{4}{(1+4x)} \cdot \frac{3}{1} \quad (4)$$

$$= e^{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{12}{(1+4x)} \quad (5)$$

$$= e^{\frac{12}{1}} \quad (6)$$

$$= e^{12} \quad (7)$$

12. (Section 4.7, Exercise 96)

$$f(x) = x^2 \ln x \quad (1)$$

$$g(x) = \ln^2 x \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \ln x}{\ln^2 x} \quad (1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{\ln x} \quad (2)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{\frac{1}{x}} \quad (3)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2x^2 \quad (4)$$

$$= \infty \quad (5)$$

$$f \gg g$$

13. (Section 4.7, Exercise 100)

$$f(x) = x^2 \ln x \quad (1)$$

$$g(x) = x^3 \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \ln x}{x^3} \quad (1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad (2)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} \quad (3)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\infty} \neq \infty \quad (5)$$

$$g \gg f$$

14. (Section 4.7, Exercise 95)

$$f(x) = x^{10} \quad (1)$$

$$g(x) = e^{0.01x} \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{10}}{e^{0.01x}} \quad (1)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10x^9}{0.01e^{0.01x}} \quad (2)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{90x^8}{0.01^2 e^{0.01x}} \quad (3)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7200x^7}{0.01^3 e^{0.01x}} \quad (4)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{50400x^6}{0.01^4 e^{0.01x}} \quad (5)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{302400x^5}{0.01^5 e^{0.01x}} \quad (6)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1512000x^4}{0.01^6 e^{0.01x}} \quad (7)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6048000x^3}{0.01^7 e^{0.01x}} \quad (8)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{18144000x^2}{0.01^8 e^{0.01x}} \quad (9)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{36288000x}{0.01^9 e^{0.01x}} \quad (10)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{36288000}{0.01^{10} e^{0.01x}} \quad (11)$$

$$= \frac{36288000}{\infty} \neq \infty \quad (12)$$

$$g \gg f$$

15. (Section 4.7, Exercise 101)

$$f(x) = x^{20} \quad (1)$$

$$g(x) = 1.00001^x \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{20}}{1.00001^x} \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{2432902008176640000}{\infty} \neq \infty \quad (2)$$

$$g \gg f$$

16. (Section 4.9, Exercise 12)

$$f(x) = 11x^{10}$$

$$\int 11x^{10} dx = 11 \int x^{10} dx \quad (1)$$

$$= 11 \frac{x^{11}}{11} + C \quad (2)$$

$$= x^{11} + C \quad (3)$$

17. (Section 4.9, Exercise 13)

$$f(x) = 2 \sin x + 1$$

$$\int 2 \sin x + 1 dx = 2 \int \sin x + \int x^0 \quad (1)$$

$$= -2 \cos x + x + C \quad (2)$$

18. (Section 4.9, Exercise 24)

$$\int 3u^{-2} - 4u^2 + 1 du = 3 \int u^{-2} du - 4 \int u^2 du + \int u^0 du \quad (1)$$

$$= 3 \frac{u^{-1}}{-1} - 4 \frac{u^3}{3} + u + C \quad (2)$$

$$= -\frac{3}{u} - \frac{4u^3}{3} + u + C \quad (3)$$

19. (Section 4.9, Exercise 25)

$$\int 4\sqrt{x} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 4 \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - 4 \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \quad (1)$$

$$= 4 \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - 4 \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{8x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} - 8x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{8x\sqrt{x}}{3} - 8\sqrt{x} + C \quad (4)$$

20. (Section 4.9, Exercise 31)

$$\int (3x+1)(4-x) dx = \int -3x^2 + 11x + 4 dx \quad (1)$$

$$= -3 \int x^2 dx + 11 \int x dx + 4 \int x^0 dx \quad (2)$$

$$= -3 \frac{x^3}{3} + 11 \frac{x^2}{2} + 4x + C \quad (3)$$

$$= -x^3 + \frac{11x^2}{2} + 4x + C \quad (4)$$

21. (Section 4.9, Exercise 35)

$$\int \frac{4x^4 - 6x^2}{x} dx = \int 4x^3 - 6x dx \quad (1)$$

$$= 4 \int x^3 dx - 6 \int x dx \quad (2)$$

$$= 4 \frac{x^4}{4} - 6 \frac{x^2}{2} + C \quad (3)$$

$$= x^4 - 3x^2 + C \quad (4)$$

22. (Section 4.9, Exercise 40)

$$\int (\csc^2 \theta + 1) d\theta = \int \csc^2 \theta d\theta + \int \theta^0 d\theta \quad (1)$$

$$= -\cot \theta + \theta + C \quad (2)$$

23. (Section 4.9, Exercise 41)

$$\int \frac{2 + 3 \cos y}{\sin^2 y} dy = \int \left(\frac{2}{\sin^2 y} + \frac{3 \cos y}{\sin^2 y} \right) dy \quad (1)$$

$$= \int (2 \csc^2 y + 3 \cot y \csc y) dy \quad (2)$$

$$= 2 \int \csc^2 y dy + 3 \int \cot y \csc y dy \quad (3)$$

$$= -2 \cot y - 3 \csc y + C \quad (4)$$

24. (Section 4.9, Exercise 47)

$$\int (3t^2 + 2 \csc^2 t) dt = \int 3t^2 dt + \int 2 \csc^2 t dt \quad (1)$$

$$= 3 \int t^2 dt + 2 \int \csc^2 t dt \quad (2)$$

$$= 3 \frac{t^3}{3} - 2 \cot t + C \quad (3)$$

$$= t^3 - 2 \cot t + C \quad (4)$$

25. (Section 4.9, Exercise 45)

$$\int (\sec^2 \theta + \sec \theta \tan \theta) d\theta = \int \sec^2 \theta d\theta + \int \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta \quad (1)$$

$$= \tan \theta + \sec \theta + C \quad (2)$$

26. (Section 4.9, Exercise 50)

$$\int \frac{\csc^3 x + 1}{\csc x} dx = \int \frac{\csc^3 x}{\csc x} + \frac{1}{\csc x} dx \quad (1)$$

$$= \int \csc^2 x + \sin x dx \quad (2)$$

$$= \int \csc^2 x dx + \int \sin x dx \quad (3)$$

$$= -\cot x + -\cos x + C \quad (4)$$

27. (Section 4.9, Exercise 51)

$$\int \frac{1}{2y} dy = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{y} dy \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |y| + C \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{\ln |y|}{2} + C \quad (3)$$

28. (Section 4.9, Exercise 53)

$$\int \frac{6}{\sqrt{4-4x^2}} dx = \int \frac{6}{\sqrt{4(1-x^2)}} dx \quad (1)$$

$$= \int \frac{6}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \quad (2)$$

$$= 3 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \quad (3)$$

$$= 3 \sin^{-1} x + C \quad (4)$$

29. (Section 4.9, Exercise 59)

$$\int \frac{t+1}{t} dt = \int \left(\frac{t}{t} + \frac{1}{t} \right) dt \quad (1)$$

$$= \int \frac{t}{t} dt + \int \frac{1}{t} dt \quad (2)$$

$$= \int t^0 dt + \ln |t| + C \quad (3)$$

$$= t + \ln |t| + C \quad (4)$$

30. (Section 4.9, Exercise 61)

$$\int e^{x+2} dx = \int e^2 e^x dx \quad (1)$$

$$= e^2 \int e^x dx \quad (2)$$

$$= e^2 e^x \quad (3)$$

$$= e^{x+2} \quad (4)$$

31. (Section 4.9, Exercise 54)

$$\int \frac{v^3 + v + 1}{1 + v^2} dv = \int \frac{v^3 + v}{1 + v^2} + \frac{1}{1 + v^2} dv \quad (1)$$

$$= \int v + \frac{1}{1 + v^2} dv \quad (2)$$

$$= \int v dv + \int \frac{1}{1 + v^2} dv \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{v^2}{2} + \tan^{-1} v + C \quad (4)$$

32. (Section 4.9, Exercise 62)

$$\int \frac{10t^5 - 3}{t} dt = \int \left(\frac{10t^5}{t} - \frac{3}{t} \right) dt \quad (1)$$

$$= \int 10t^4 dt - \int \frac{3}{t} dt \quad (2)$$

$$= 10 \int t^4 dt - 3 \int \frac{1}{t} dt \quad (3)$$

$$= 10 \frac{t^5}{5} - 3 \ln |t| + C \quad (4)$$

$$= 2t^5 - 3 \ln |t| + C \quad (5)$$

33. (Section 4.9, Exercise 78)

$$g'(x) = 7x^6 - 4x^3 + 12 \quad (1)$$

$$g(1) = 24 \quad (2)$$

$$g(x) = \int 7x^6 - 4x^3 + 12 dx \quad (3)$$

$$= 7 \int x^6 dx - 4 \int x^3 dx + 12 \int x^0 dx \quad (4)$$

$$= 7 \frac{x^7}{7} - 4 \frac{x^4}{4} + 12x + C \quad (5)$$

$$= x^7 - x^4 + 12x + C \quad (6)$$

$$(1)^7 - (1)^4 + 12(1) + C = 24 \quad (7)$$

$$1 - 1 + 12 + C = 24 \quad (8)$$

$$12 + C = 24 \quad (9)$$

$$C = 12 \quad (10)$$

$$g(x) = x^7 - x^4 + 12x + 12 \quad (11)$$

34. (Section 4.9, Exercise 83)

$$y'(t) = \frac{3}{t} + 6 \quad (1)$$

$$y(1) = 8, t > 0 \quad (2)$$

$$y(t) = \int \left(\frac{3}{t} + 6 \right) dt \quad (3)$$

$$= 3 \int \frac{1}{t} dt + 6 \int t^0 dt \quad (4)$$

$$= 3 \ln |t| + 6t + C \quad (5)$$

$$3 \ln 1 + 6(1) + C = 8 \quad (6)$$

$$6 + C = 8 \quad (7)$$

$$C = 2 \quad (8)$$

$$y(t) = 3 \ln |t| + 6t + 2 \quad (9)$$

35. (Section 4.9, Exercise 105)

$$v(t) = \sin t \quad (1)$$

$$s(0) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$s(t) = \int \sin t dt \quad (3)$$

$$= -\cos t + C \quad (4)$$

$$-\cos 0 + C = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$-1 + C = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$C = 1 \quad (7)$$

$$s(t) = -\cos t + 1 \quad (8)$$

$$V(t) = \cos t \quad (1)$$

$$S(0) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$S(t) = \int \cos t \, dt \quad (3)$$

$$= \sin t + C \quad (4)$$

$$\sin 0 + C = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$C = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$S(t) = \sin t \quad (7)$$

36. (Section 4.9, Exercise 106)

$$v(t) = e^t \quad (1)$$

$$s(0) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$s(t) = \int e^t \, dt \quad (3)$$

$$= e^t + C \quad (4)$$

$$e^0 + C = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$1 + C = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$C = -1 \quad (7)$$

$$s(t) = e^t - 1 \quad (8)$$

$$V(t) = 2 + \cos t \quad (1)$$

$$S(0) = 3 \quad (2)$$

$$S(t) = \int 2 + \cos t \, dt \quad (3)$$

$$= \int 2 \, dt + \int \cos t \, dt \quad (4)$$

$$= 2 \int t^0 \, dt + \sin t + C \quad (5)$$

$$= 2t + \sin t + C \quad (6)$$

$$2(0) + \sin 0 + C = 3 \quad (7)$$

$$C = 3 \quad (8)$$

37. (Section 5.1, Exercise 3)

$$4(40) + 4(70) = 440$$

$$2(30) + 2(50) + 2(80) + 2(40) = 400$$

38. (Section 5.1, Exercise 15)

$$v = 3t^2 + 1$$

$$0 \leq t \leq 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(0.5) + f(1.5) + f(2.5) + f(3.5) &= 1.75 + 7.75 + 19.75 + 37.75 \\ &= 67 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{f(0.25)}{2} + \frac{f(0.75)}{2} + \frac{f(1.25)}{2} + \frac{f(1.75)}{2} + \frac{f(2.25)}{2} + \frac{f(2.75)}{2} + \frac{f(3.25)}{2} + \frac{f(3.75)}{2} = 67.75 \quad (3)$$

39. (Section 5.1, Exercise 16)

$$v = \sqrt{10t}$$

$$1 \leq t \leq 7$$

(a)

$$n = 3$$

$$[1, 3], [3, 5], [5, 7]$$

$$2, 4, 6$$

$$d \approx 2v(2) + 2v(4) + 2v(6) = 2\sqrt{20} + 2\sqrt{40} + 2\sqrt{60} \approx 37.085$$

(b)

$$n = 6$$

$$1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5$$

$$d \approx v(1.5) + v(2.5) + v(3.5) + v(4.5) + v(5.5) + v(6.5) \quad (1)$$

$$= \sqrt{15} + \sqrt{25} + \sqrt{35} + \sqrt{45} + \sqrt{55} + \sqrt{65} \quad (2)$$

$$\approx 36.976 \quad (3)$$

40. (Section 5.1, Exercise 23)

$$f(x) = x + 1$$

$$[1, 6]$$

$$n = 5$$

(a)

$$(1 + 1) + (2 + 1) + (3 + 1) + (4 + 1) + (5 + 1) = 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 \quad (1)$$

$$= 20 \quad (2)$$

(b)

$$(2 + 1) + (3 + 1) + (4 + 1) + (5 + 1) + (6 + 1) = 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 \quad (1)$$

$$= 25 \quad (2)$$

41. (Section 5.1, Exercise 24)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$[1, 5]$$

$$n = 4$$

$$\Delta x = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{25}{12} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{77}{60} \quad (2)$$

42. (Section 5.1, Exercise 29)

$$f(x) = x^2 - 1$$

$$[2, 4]$$

$$n = 4$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[2, 2.5], [2.5, 3], [3, 3.5], [3.5, 4]$$

$$\frac{3}{2} + \frac{5.25}{2} + \frac{8}{2} + \frac{11.25}{2} = 13.75 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{5.25}{2} + \frac{8}{2} + \frac{11.25}{2} + \frac{15}{2} = 19.75 \quad (2)$$

43. (Section 5.1, Exercise 33)

$$f(x) = 100 - x^2$$

$$[0, 10]$$

$$n = 5$$

$$\Delta x = 2$$

$$2(99) + 2(91) + 2(75) + 2(51) + 2(19) = 198 + 182 + 150 + 102 + 38 \quad (1)$$

$$= 670 \quad (2)$$

44. (Section 5.1, Exercise 34)

$$f(t) = \cos \frac{t}{2}$$

$$[0, \pi]$$

$$n = 4$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{16} \right) + \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{16} \right) + \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{16} \right) + \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\cos \frac{7\pi}{16} \right) = \frac{704}{105} \quad (1)$$

$$\approx 6.704761905 \quad (2)$$

45. (Section 5.1, Exercise 39)

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$[1, 3]$$

$$n = 4$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1.25}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{1.75}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2.25}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2.75}}{2} \approx 2.853 \quad (1)$$

46. (Section 5.1, Exercise 43)

$$n = 4$$

$$[0, 2]$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 5.5 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 3.5 \quad (2)$$

47. (Section 5.1, Exercise 44)

$$n = 8$$

$$[1, 5]$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{0}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{0}{2} + \frac{2}{2} = 6 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{2}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{0}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 7.5 \quad (2)$$

48. (Section 5.1, Exercise 51)

$$f(x) = 3\sqrt{x}$$

$$[0, 4]$$

$$n = 40$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{40} \frac{3}{10} \sqrt{\frac{k-1}{10}} \approx 15.681 \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{40} \frac{3}{10} \sqrt{\frac{k}{10}} \approx 16.281 \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{40} \frac{3}{10} \sqrt{\frac{k-\frac{1}{2}}{10}} \approx 16.005 \quad (3)$$

49. (Section 5.1, Exercise 52)

$$f(x) = x^2 + 1$$

$$[-1, 1]$$

$$n = 50$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{50} 0.04 \left((-1 + 0.04(k-1))^2 + 1 \right) \approx 2.6672 \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{50} 0.04 \left((-1 + 0.04k)^2 + 1 \right) \approx 2.6672 \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{50} 0.04 \left(\left(-1 + 0.04 \left(k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right)^2 + 1 \right) \approx 2.6664 \quad (3)$$

50. (Section 5.2, Exercise 17)

$$f(x) = -2x - 1$$

$$[0, 4]$$

$$n = 4$$

$$-1 - 3 - 5 - 7 = -16 \quad (1)$$

$$-3 - 5 - 7 - 9 = -24 \quad (2)$$

$$0 - 4 - 6 - 8 = -18 \quad (3)$$

51. (Section 5.2, Exercise 22)

$$f(x) = 8 - 2x^2$$

$$[0, 4]$$

$$n = 4$$

$$8 + 6 + 0 - 10 = 4 \quad (1)$$

$$6 + 0 - 10 - 32 = -24 \quad (2)$$

$$7.5 + 3.5 - 4.5 - 16.5 = -10 \quad (3)$$

52. (Section 5.2, Exercise 35)

$$\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k^{*2} + 1) \Delta x_k$$

$$[0, 2]$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 1$$

$$\int_0^2 (x^2 + 1) dx$$

53. (Section 5.2, Exercise 36)

$$\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n (4 - x_k^{*2}) \Delta x_k$$

$$[-2, 2]$$

$$f(x) = 4 - x^2$$

$$\int_{-2}^2 (4 - x^2) dx$$

54. (Section 5.2, Exercise 59)

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx = 16$$

55. (Section 5.2, Exercise 62)

$$\int_0^c f(x) dx = 22$$

56. (Section 5.2, Exercise 51)

$$\int_0^4 3x(4-x) dx = 32$$

$$\int_4^0 3x(4-x) dx = -\int_0^4 3x(4-x) dx \quad (1)$$

$$= -32 \quad (2)$$

$$\int_0^4 x(x-4) dx = -\frac{32}{3} \quad (3)$$

$$\int_4^0 6x(4-x) dx = -64 \quad (4)$$

$$\int_0^8 3x(4-x) dx = \text{Not Possible} \quad (5)$$

57. (Section 5.2, Exercise 52)

$$\int_1^4 f(x) dx = 8$$

$$\int_1^6 f(x) dx = 5$$

$$\int_1^4 -3f(x) dx = -3 \cdot 8 \quad (1)$$

$$= -24 \quad (2)$$

$$\int_1^4 3f(x) dx = 3 \cdot 8 \quad (3)$$

$$= 24 \quad (4)$$

$$\int_6^4 12f(x) dx = -12 \int_4^6 f(x) dx \quad (5)$$

$$= -12 \cdot (5-8) \quad (6)$$

$$= 36 \quad (7)$$

$$\int_4^6 3f(x) dx = 3 \int_4^6 f(x) dx \quad (8)$$

$$= 3(5-8) \quad (9)$$

$$= -9 \quad (10)$$

58. (Section 5.2, Exercise 82)

$$\int_0^2 (x^2 - 1) dx$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2}{n} \left(\left(\frac{2k}{n} \right)^2 - 1 \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\left(\frac{2k}{n} \right)^2 - 1 \right) \quad (1)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{2k}{n} \right)^2 - \sum_{k=1}^n 1 \right) \quad (2)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{4k^2}{n^2} \right) - n \right) \quad (3)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{4}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n (k^2) - n \right) \quad (4)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{4}{n^2} \left(\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right) - n \right) \quad (5)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{4n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^2} - n \right) \quad (6)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{(n+1)(2n+1) - 3n^2}{3n} \right) \quad (7)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2((n+1)(2n+1) - 3n^2)}{3n^2} \right) \quad (8)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2(2n^2 + 3n + 1) - 6n^2}{3n^2} \right) \quad (9)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4n^2 + 6n + 2 - 6n^2}{3n^2} \right) \quad (10)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{-2n^2 + 6n + 2}{3n^2} \right) \quad (11)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{-4n + 6}{6n} \right) \quad (12)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{-4}{6} \right) \quad (13)$$

$$= \frac{-4}{6} \quad (14)$$

59. (Section 5.2, Exercise 84)

$$\int_0^2 (x^3 + x + 1) \, dx$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2}{n} \left(\left(\frac{2k}{n} \right)^3 + \frac{2k}{n} + 1 \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\left(\frac{2k}{n} \right)^3 + \frac{2k}{n} + 1 \right) \quad (1)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{2k}{n} \right)^3 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k}{n} + \sum_{k=1}^n 1 \right) \quad (2)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{8k^3}{n^3} + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n k + n \right) \quad (3)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{8}{n^3} \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 + \frac{2}{n} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + n \right) \quad (4)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{8}{n^3} \cdot \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} + n + 1 + n \right) \quad (5)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{2(n+1)^2}{n} + 2n + 1 \right) \quad (6)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{2n^2 + 4n + 2 + 2n^2 + n}{n} \right) \quad (7)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4n^2 + 8n + 4 + 4n^2 + 2n}{n^2} \right) \quad (8)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{8n^2 + 10n + 4}{n^2} \right) \quad (9)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{16n + 10}{2n} \right) \quad (10)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{16}{2} \right) \quad (11)$$

$$= 8 \quad (12)$$