Section 1.8 – Exponential Models

Review

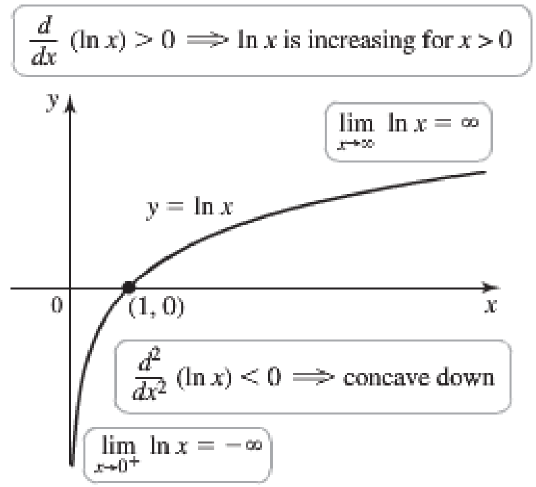
Definition

The ***number e*** is that number in the domain of the ***natural logarithm*** satisfying

$$\ln e = 1 \quad and \quad \int_1^e \frac{1}{t}dt = 1$$

The ***natural logarithm*** of a number $x > 0$, denoted by $\ln x$, is defined as

$$\ln x = \int_1^x \frac{1}{t}\,dt$$



Example

Evaluate $\displaystyle\int_0^4 \frac{x}{x^2+9}\,dx$

Solution

$$\int_0^4 \frac{x}{x^2+9}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^4 \frac{1}{x^2+9}\,d\left(x^2+9\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(x^2+9\right)\Big|_0^4$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\ln 25 - \ln 9)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(2\ln 5 - 2\ln 3)$$

$$= \ln\frac{5}{3}$$

The inverse of ln*x* and the Number *e*

The function $\ln x$, being *increasing* function of *x*. *Domain* $(0, \infty)$ and *range* $(-\infty, \infty)$

The inverse function $\ln^{-1} x$ with *Domain* $(-\infty, \infty)$ and *range* $(0, \infty)$

The function $\ln^{-1} x$ is usually denoted as $\exp x \quad \left(e^x\right)$

Inverse Equations for e^x and $\ln x$

$$e^{\ln x} = x \quad (all\ x > 0) \qquad\qquad \ln\left(e^x\right) = x \quad (all\ x)$$

The Derivative and Integral of e^x

The natural exponential function is differentiable because it is the inverse of a differentiable function whose derivative is never zero.

$$\ln\left(e^x\right) = x \qquad \textit{Inverse relationship}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\ln\left(e^x\right) = 1 \qquad \textit{Differentiate both sides.}$$

$$\frac{1}{e^x}\frac{d}{dx}\left(e^x\right) = 1 \qquad \frac{d}{dx}\ln u = \frac{1}{u}\cdot\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}e^x = e^x$$

Theorem

For real numbers x,

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(e^{u(x)}\right) = u'(x)e^{u(x)} \quad \textit{and} \quad \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

Example

Evaluate $\displaystyle\int \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}dx$

Solution

$$\int \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}dx = \int \frac{1}{1+e^x}d\left(1+e^x\right)$$

$$\boxed{= \ln\left(1+e^x\right) + C}$$

Definition

If $a > 0$ and u is a differentiable of x, then a^u is a differentiable function of x and

$$\frac{d}{dx}a^u = a^u \ln a \frac{du}{dx} \quad \& \quad \frac{d}{dx}\left(\log_a u\right) = \frac{1}{u}\cdot\frac{1}{\ln a}\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\int a^u du = \frac{a^u}{\ln a} + C$$

Example

Evaluate $\displaystyle\int x\,3^{x^2}\,dx$

Solution

$$\int x\,3^{x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\int 3^{x^2}\,d\left(x^2\right)$$

$$\boxed{= \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{\ln 3}3^{x^2} + C}$$

Example

Evaluate $\displaystyle\int_1^4 \frac{6^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx$

Solution

$$\int_1^4 \frac{6^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx = -2\int_1^4 6^{-\sqrt{x}}\,d\left(-\sqrt{x}\right) \qquad d\left(-\sqrt{x}\right) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\ln 6}\,6^{-\sqrt{x}}\Big|_1^4$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\ln 6}\left(\frac{1}{36} - \frac{1}{6}\right)$$

$$\boxed{= \frac{5}{18\,\ln 6}}$$

Power Rule – *Definition*

For any $x > 0$ and for any real number n, $\quad x^n = e^{n\ln x}$

Example

Evaluate the derivative $f(x) = x^{2x}$

Solution

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^{2x}\right) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(e^{2x\ln x}\right)$$

$$= e^{2x\ln x}\left(2x\ln x\right)'$$

$$= 2e^{2x\ln x}\left(\ln x + 1\right)$$

$$\boxed{= 2x^{2x}\left(\ln x + 1\right)}$$

Exponential Models

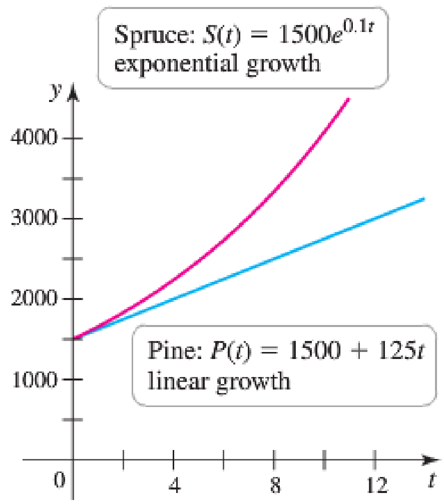
Exponential Growth Functions

Exponential growth is described by functions of the form $y(t) = y_0(t)e^{kt}$. The ***initial value*** of y at $t = 0$ is $y(0) = y_0$ and the ***rate constant*** $k > 0$ determines the rate of the growth. Exponential growth is characterized by a constant relative growth rate.

Example

Suppose the population of the town of Pine is given by $P(t) = 1500 + 125t$, while the population of the town of Spruce is given by $S(t) = 1500e^{0.1t}$, where $t \ge 0$ is measured in years. Find the growth rate and the relative growth rate of each town.

Solution



$$\frac{dP}{dt} = 125$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = 150e^{0.1t}$$

The relative growth rate of Pine is

$$\frac{1}{P}\frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{125}{1500 + 125t},$$

which decreases in time.

The relative growth rate of Spruce is

$$\frac{1}{S}\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{150e^{0.1t}}{1500e^{0.1t}}$$

$$\underline{= 0.1} \qquad \text{Contant for all times}$$

The linear population function has a constant absolute growth rate and the exponential population function has a constant relative growth rate.

Definition

The quantity described by the function $y(t) = y_0 e^{kt}$ *for* $k > 0$, has a constant doubling time of $T_2 = \frac{\ln 2}{k}$, with the same units as *t*.

Formula To find either k or T:

$$A = A_0 e^{kt} \quad \Rightarrow \quad kT = \ln\frac{A}{A_0}$$

Proof

$$A = A_0 e^{kt}$$

$$\frac{A}{A_0} = e^{kt}$$

$$\ln\frac{A}{A_0} = \ln e^{kt}$$

$$\boxed{\ln\frac{A}{A_0} = kt} \quad \checkmark$$

Example

Human population growth rates vary geographically and fluctuate over time. The overall growth rate for world population peaked at an annual rate of 2.1% per year in the 1960s. Assume a world population of 6.0 billion in 1999 $(t=0)$ and 6.9 billion in 2009 $(t=10)$

a) Find an exponential growth function for the world population that fits the two data points.
b) Find the doubling time for the world population using the model in part (a).
c) Find the (absolute) growth rate $y'(t)$ and graph it, for $0 \le t \le 50$.
d) How fast was the population growing in 2014 $(t=15)$?

Solution

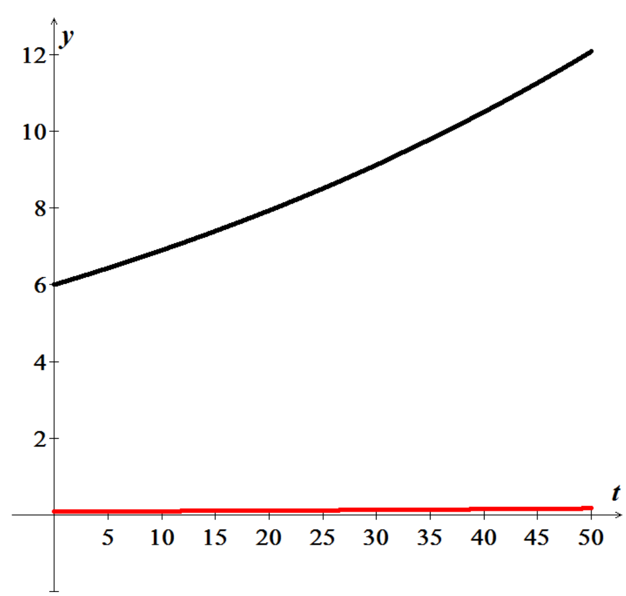
Given: $y(0)=6, \quad y(10)=6.9$

a) $k = \frac{1}{T}\ln\left(\frac{y}{y_0}\right)$

$= \frac{1}{10}\ln\frac{6.9}{6}$

≈ 0.014

The growth function is: $y(t) = 6e^{0.014t}$



b) $T_2 = \frac{\ln 2}{0.014}$ $\qquad T = \frac{\ln 2}{k}$

≈ 50 *years*

c) $y'(t) = 0.084e^{0.014t}$ (*billion of people /year*)

The growth rate itself increases exponentially

d) $y'(t=15) = 0.084e^{0.014(15)}$

$\approx 0.104 \ \ bil/yr$

Financial Model

The balance in the account increases exponentially at a rate that can be determined from the advertised ***annual percentage yield*** (or **APY**) of the account.

Effective Rate

The ***effective rate*** corresponding to a started rate of interest r compounded m times per year is

$$r_e = \left(1 + \frac{r}{m}\right)^m - 1$$

APY is also referred to as ***effective rate*** or true interest rate.

Example

The APY of a savings account is the percentage increase in the balance over the course of a year. Suppose you deposit \$500 in a savings account that has an APY of 6.18% per year. Assume that the interest rate remains constant and that no additional deposits or withdrawals are made. How long will it take the balance to reach \$2500?

Solution

In one year the balance: $y(1) = (1+.0618)\,y_0 = 1.0618 y_0$

$$k = \frac{1}{T}\ln\left(\frac{y(1)}{y_0}\right)$$

$$= \ln 1.0618$$

$$\approx 0.05997$$

$$y(t) = 500e^{0.05997t}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{k}\ln\left(\frac{y}{y_0}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{0.05997}\ln\left(\frac{2500}{500}\right)$$

$$\approx 26.8 \ \ yrs$$

Resource Consumption

The rate at which energy is conssumed is called ***power***.
The basic unit power is the ***watt*** (**W**).
The basic unit energy is the ***joule*** (**J**).

$$1\ W = 1\ J / s$$

$$\text{Total energy used } = \int_a^b E'(t) = \int_a^b P(t)\, dt$$

$E(t)$: the total energy used

$P(t)$: Power is the rate at which energy used

Example

At the beginning of 2010, the rate energy consumption for the city of Denver was 7,000 megawatts (MW), where $1\ MW = 10^6\ W$. That rate is expected to increase at an annual growth rate of 2% per year.

a) Find the function that gives the power or rate of energy consumption for all times after the beginning of 2010.

b) Find the total amount of energy used during 2014.

c) Find the function that gives the total (cumulative) amount of energy used by the city between 2010 and any time $t \ge 0$.

Solution

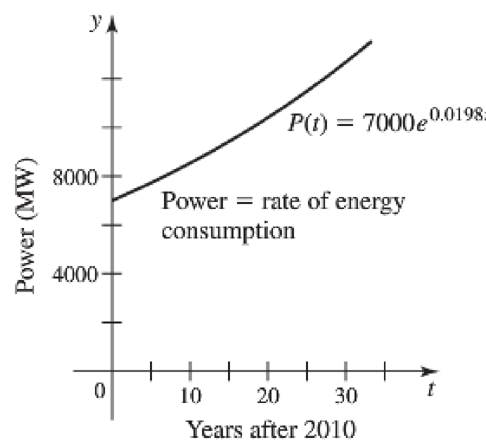
a) Let $t \ge 0$, be the number of years after the brginning of 2010.

$$k = \frac{1}{T}\ln\left(\frac{P(1)}{P_0}\right)$$

$$= \ln 1.02$$

$$\approx 0.0198$$

$$P(t) = 7{,}000e^{0.0198t}, \quad t \ge 0$$



b) Entire year 2014 $\rightarrow$ $4 \le t \le 5$

$$Total\ energy = \int_4^5 P(t)dt$$

$$= \int_4^5 7{,}000\, e^{0.0198t}\ dt$$

$$= \frac{7000}{0.0198} e^{0.0198t} \Big|_4^5$$

$$\approx 7652\quad MW - yr$$

$$\approx 7652\ (MW \cdot yr) \times 8760 \frac{hr}{yr}$$

$$\boxed{\approx 6.7 \times 10^7 \quad MWh}$$

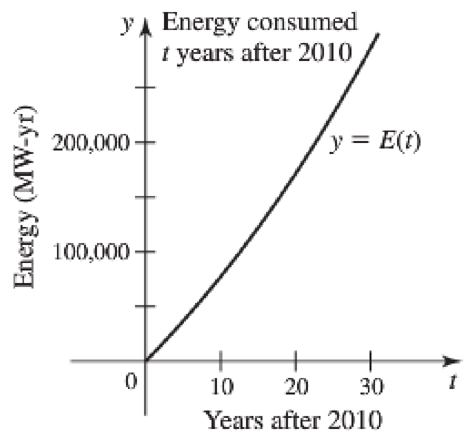
c) The total (cumulative) amount of energy used $t \geq 0$ is given by

$$E(t) = E(0) + \int_0^t E'(s)\,ds$$

$$= E(0) + \int_0^t P(s)\,ds$$

$$= 0 + \int_0^t 7000\, e^{0.0198s}\, ds$$

$$\boxed{\approx 353,535\left(e^{0.0198t} - 1\right)}$$



The total amount of energy consumed increases expotentially.

Exponential Decay Function

Exponential decay is described by functions of the form $y(t) = y_0 e^{-kt}$.

Rate constant: $k > 0$.

Initial value: y_0

Half-life is $T_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{k}$

Example

Researchers determine that a fossilized bone has 30% of the C-14 of a live bone. Estimate the age of the bone. Assume a half-life for C-14 of ~5730 yrs.

Solution

$$k = \frac{\ln 2}{T_{1/2}}$$

$$= \frac{\ln 2}{5730}$$

$$\boxed{\approx 0.000121}$$

$$T = \frac{\ln \frac{y}{y_0}}{k}$$

$= \dfrac{\ln 0.3}{-0.000121}$

$\approx 9950\ yrs$

Example

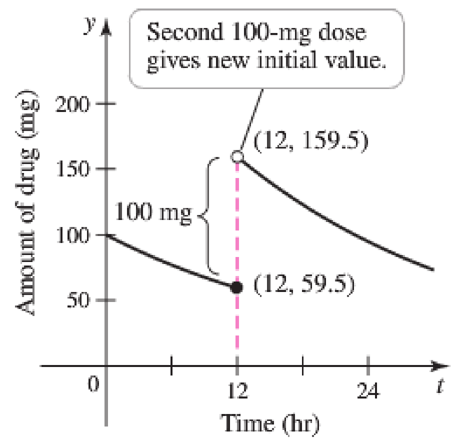
An exponential decay function $y(t) = y_0 e^{-kt}$ models he amount of drug in the blood t *hr* after an initial dose of $y_0 = 100\ mg$ is administred. Assume the half-life of the drug is 16 hours.

a) Find the exponential decay function that governs the amount of drug in the blood.

b) How much time is required for the drug to reach 1% of the initial dose (1 *mg*)?

c) If a second 100-*mg* dose is given 12 *hr* after the first dose, how much time is required for the drug level to reach 1 *mg*?

Solution



a) $T_{1/2} = \dfrac{\ln 2}{k}$

$= \dfrac{\ln 2}{16}$

≈ 0.0433

$\therefore\ y(t) = 100e^{-0.0433t}$

b) $T = \dfrac{\ln \frac{1}{100}}{-0.0433}$

$\approx 106\quad hrs$

It takes more than 4 days for the drug to be reduced to 1% of the initial dose.

c) $y(t = 12) = 100e^{-0.0433(12)}$

$\approx 59.5\quad mg$

The second 100-*mg* dose given after 12 *hr* increases the amount of drug to 159.5 *mg* (new initial value)

$\rightarrow\ y(t) = 159.5\, e^{-0.0433t}$

The amount of drug reaches 1 mg in

$t = \dfrac{\ln \frac{1}{159.5}}{-0.0433}$

$\approx 117.1\quad hrs$

Approximately 117 *hr* after the second dose (or 129 *hr* after the first dose), the amount of drug reaches 1 *mg*.

Exercises Section 1.8 – Exponential Models

(1 – 26) Find the derivative of

1. $y = \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{\sin\theta\cos\theta}}{1+2\ln\theta}\right)$

2. $f(x) = e^{\left(4\sqrt{x}+x^2\right)}$

3. $f(t) = \ln\left(3te^{-t}\right)$

4. $f(x) = \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\ln\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)}$

5. $y = \sqrt{\frac{(x+1)^{10}}{(2x+1)^5}}$

6. $f(x) = (2x)^{4x}$

7. $f(x) = 2^{x^2}$

8. $h(y) = y^{\sin y}$

9. $f(x) = x^{\pi}$

10. $h(t) = (\sin t)^{\sqrt{t}}$

11. $p(x) = x^{-\ln x}$

12. $f(x) = x^{2x}$

13. $f(x) = x^{\tan x}$

14. $f(x) = x^e + e^x$

15. $f(x) = x^{x^{10}}$

16. $f(x) = \left(1+\frac{4}{x}\right)^x$

17. $f(x) = \cos\left(x^{2\sin x}\right)$

18. $f(x) = \ln(\ln x)$

19. $f(x) = \ln\left(\cos^2 x\right)$

20. $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{\ln x+1}$

21. $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$

22. $f(x) = \frac{\tan^{10} x}{(5x+3)^6}$

23. $f(x) = \frac{(x+1)^{3/2}(x-4)^{5/2}}{(5x+3)^{2/3}}$

24. $f(x) = \frac{x^8\cos^3 x}{\sqrt{x-1}}$

25. $f(x) = (\sin x)^{\tan x}$

26. $f(x) = \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{2x}$

(27 – 55) Evaluate the integral

27. $\int \frac{2y}{y^2-25}\,dy$

28. $\int \frac{\sec y\tan y}{2+\sec y}\,dy$

29. $\int \frac{5}{e^{-5x}+7}\,dx$

30. $\int \frac{e^{2x}}{4+e^{2x}}\,dx$

31. $\int \frac{dx}{x\ln x\ln(\ln x)}$

32. $\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx$

33. $\int \frac{e^{\sin x}}{\sec x}\,dx$

34. $\int \frac{e^x+e^{-x}}{e^x-e^{-x}}\,dx$

35. $\int \frac{4^{\cot x}}{\sin^2 x}\,dx$

36. $\int \frac{4x^2+2x+4}{x+1}\,dx$

37. $\int \frac{e^x}{4e^x+6}\,dx$

38. $\int \frac{x+4}{x^2+8x+25}\,dx$

39. $\int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^{2x}+4}}\,dx$

40. $\int \frac{x^2}{2x^3+1}\,dx$

41. $\int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x}\,dx$

42. $\int_{e^2}^{e^8} \frac{dx}{x\ln x}$

43. $\int_1^4 \frac{10^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}}\,dx$

44. $\displaystyle\int_{\ln 4}^{\ln 9} e^{x/2}dx$

45. $\displaystyle\int_0^3 \frac{2x-1}{x+1}dx$

46. $\displaystyle\int_e^{e^2} \frac{dx}{x\ln^3 x}$

47. $\displaystyle\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x}dx$

48. $\displaystyle\int_3^4 \frac{dx}{2x\ln x\ln^3(\ln x)}$

49. $\displaystyle\int_{e^2}^{e^3} \frac{dx}{x\ln x\ln^2(\ln x)}$

50. $\displaystyle\int_0^1 \frac{y\ln^4\left(y^2+1\right)}{y^2+1}dy$

51. $\displaystyle\int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} \frac{e^x+e^{-x}}{e^{2x}-2+e^{-2x}}dx$

52. $\displaystyle\int_{-2}^{2} \frac{e^{z/2}}{e^{z/2}+1}dz$

53. $\displaystyle\int_0^{\pi/2} 4^{\sin x}\cos x\, dx$

54. $\displaystyle\int_{1/3}^{1/2} \frac{10^{1/p}}{p^2}dp$

55. $\displaystyle\int_1^2 (1+\ln x)x^x dx$

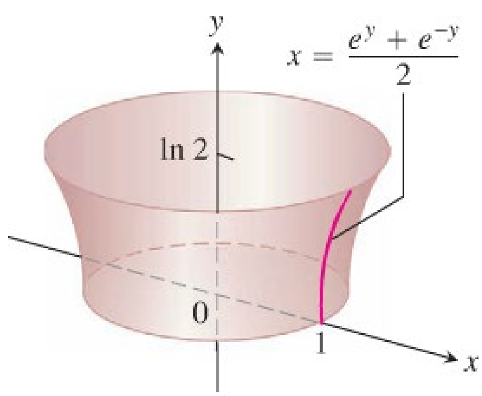
56. Find a curve through the origin in the xy-plane whose length from $x = 0$ to $x = 1$ is

$$L=\int_0^1 \sqrt{1+\tfrac{1}{4}e^x}\ dx$$

57. Find the length of the curve $y=\ln\left(e^x-1\right)-\ln\left(e^x+1\right)$ *from* $x=\ln 2$ *to* $x=\ln 3$

58. Find the length of the curve $y=\ln(\cos x)$ *from* $x=0$ *to* $x=\frac{\pi}{4}$

59. Find the area of the surface generated by revolving the curve $x=\frac{1}{2}\left(e^y+e^{-y}\right),\quad 0\le y\le \ln 2,$ about y-axis



60. The population of a town with a 2010 population of 90,000 grows at a rate of 2.4% /yr. In what year will the population coudle its initial value (to 180,000)?

61. How long will it take an initial deposit of \$1500 to increase in value to \$2500 in a saving account with an APY of 3.1%? Assume the interest rate reamins constant and no additional deposits or withdrawals are made.

62. The number of cells in a tumor doubles every 6 weeks starting with 8 cells. After how many weeks doses the tumor have 1500 cells?

63. According to the 2010 census, the U.S. population was 309 million with an estimated growth rate of 0.8% /*yr*.

a) Based on these figures, find the doubling time and project the population in 2050.

b) Suppose the actual growth rate is just 0.2 percentage point lower than 0.8% /*yr* (0.6%). What are the resulting doubling time and projected 2050 population? Repeat these calculstions assuming the growth rate is 0.2 percentage point higher than 0.8% /*yr*.

c) Comment on th sensitivity of these projections to the growth rate.

64. The homicide rate decreases at a rate of 3% per *year* in a city that had 800 homicides per *year* in 2010. At this rate, when will the homicide rate reach 600 homicides/yr?

65. A drug is eliminated from the body at a rate of 15% /*hr*. after how many hours does the amount of drug reach 10% of the initial dose?

66. The mass of radioactive material in a sample has decreased by 30% since the decay began. Assuming a half-life of 1500 *years*, how long ago did the decay begin?

67. Growing from an initial population of 150,000 at a constant annual growth rate of 4%/*yr*., how long will it take a city to reach a population of 1 *million*?

68. A savings account advertises an annual percentage yield (APY) of 5.4%, which means that the balance in the account increases at an annual growth rate of 5.4%/*yr*.

a) Find the balance in the account for $t \geq 0$ with an initial deposit of $1500, assuming the APY remains fixed and no additional deposits or withdrawals are made.

b) What is the doubling time of the balance?

c) After how many years does the balance reach $5,000?

69. A large die-casting machine used to make automobile engine blocks is purchased for $2.5 *million*. For tax purposes, the value of the machine can be depreciated by 6.8% of its current value each year.

a) What is the value of the machine after 10 *years*?

b) After how many years is the value of the machine 10% of its original value?

70. Roughly 12,000 Americans are diagmosed with thyroid cancer every year, which accounts for 1% of all cancer cases. It occurs in women three times as frequency as in men. Fortunately, thyroid cancer can be treated successfully in many cases with radioactive iodine, or I-131. This unstable form of iodine has a half-life of 8 days and is given in small doses meansured in millicuries.

a) Suppose a patient is given an initial dose of 100 millicuries. Find the function that gives the amount of I-131 in the body after $t \geq 0$ days.

b) How long does it take the amount of I-131 to reach 10% of the initial dose?

c) Finding the initial dose to give a particular patient is a critical calculation. How does the time reach 10% of the initial dose change if the initial dose is increased by 5%?

71. City ***A*** has a current population of 500,000 people and grows at a rate of 3% /*yr*. City ***B*** has a cuurent population of 300,000 and grows at a rate of 5%/*yr*.

a) When will the cities have the same population?

b) Suppose City ***C*** has a current population of $y_0 < 500{,}000$ and a growth rate of $p > 3\%/yr$. What is the relationship between y_0 and *p* such that the Cities ***A*** and ***C*** have the same population in 10 years?

72. Suppose the acceleration of an object moving along a line is given by $a(t) = -kv(t)$, where *k* is a positive constant and *v* is the object's velocity. Assume that the initial velocity and position are given by $v(0) = 10$ and $s(0) = 0$, respectively.

a) Use $a(t) = v'(t)$ to find the velocity of the object as a function of time.

b) Use $v(t) = s'(t)$ to find the position of the object as a function of time.

c) Use the fact that $\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{ds}\frac{ds}{dt}$ (by the *Chain Rule*) to find the velocity as a function of position.

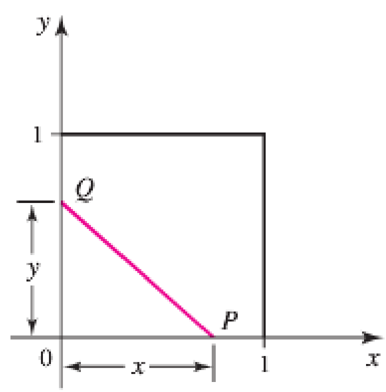
73. On the first day of the year $(t = 0)$, a city uses electricity at a rate of 2000 MW. That rate is projected to increase at a rate of 1.3% per *year*.

a) Based on these figures, find an exponential growth function for the power (rate of electricity use) for the city.

b) Find the total energy (in MW-*yr*) used by the city over four full years beginning at $t = 0$

c) Find a function that gives the total energy used (in MW-*yr*) between $t = 0$ and any future time $t > 0$

74. Two points *P* and *Q* are chosen randomly, one on each of two adjacent sides of a unit square.

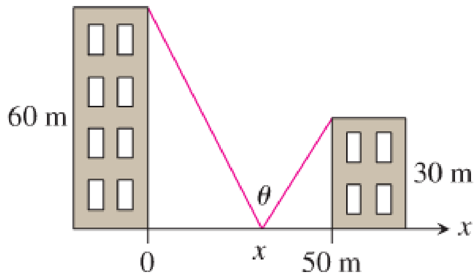


What is the probability that the area of the triangle formed by the sides of the square and the line segment *PQ* is less than one-fourth the area of the square? Begin by showing that *x* and *y* must satisfy $xy < \frac{1}{2}$ in order for the area consition to be met. Then argue that the required probability is

$\frac{1}{2} + \int_{1/2}^{1} \frac{dx}{2x}$ and evaluate the integral.

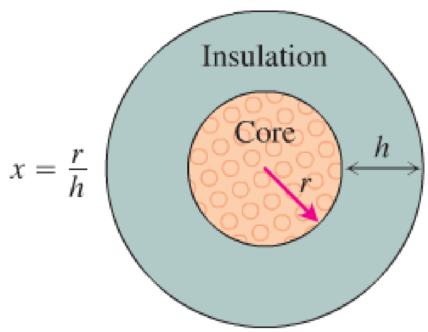
75. You are under contract to build a solar station at ground level on the east-west line between the two buildings. How far from the taller building should you place the station to maximize the number of hours it will be in the sun on a day when passes directly overhead? Begin by observing that

$$\theta = \pi - \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{60}\right) - \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{50-x}{30}\right)$$



Then find the value of x that maximizes θ.

76. A round underwater transmission cable consists of a core of copper wires surrounded by nonconducting insulation. If x denotes the ratio of the radius of the core to the thickness of the insulation, it is known that the speed of the transmission signal is given by the equation $v = x^2 \ln\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$. If the radius of the core is 1 *cm*, what insulation thickness h will allow the greatest transmission speed?



77. A commonly used distribution in probability and statistics is the log-normal distribution. (If the logarithm of a variable has a normal distribution, then the variable itself has a log-normal distribution.) the distribution function is

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{\ln^2 x}{2\sigma^2}}, \quad for \quad x > 0$$

Where $\ln x$ has zero mean and standard deviation $\sigma > 0$.

a) Graph f for $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}, 1,$ *and* 2. Based on your graphs, does $\lim\limits_{x\to 0^+} f(x)$ appear to exist?

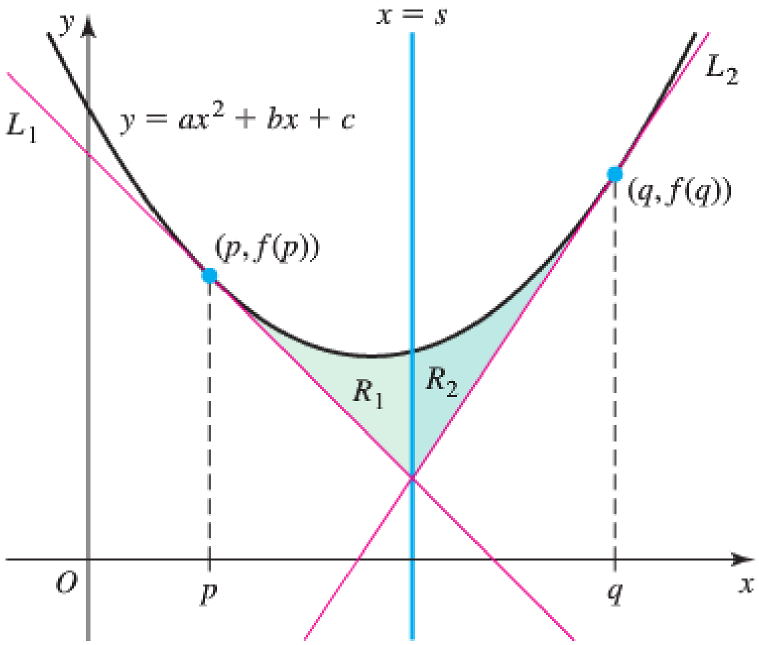
b) Evaluate $\lim\limits_{x\to 0^+} f(x)$. (*Hint*: Let $x = e^y$)

c) Show that f has a single local maximum at $x^* = e^{-\sigma^2}$

d) Evaluate $f\left(x^*\right)$ and express the result as a function of σ.

e) For what value of $\sigma > 0$ in part (*d*) does $f\left(x^*\right)$ have a minimum?

78. Let $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ be an arbitrary quadratic function and choose two points $x = p$ and $x = q$. Let L_1 be the line tangent to the graph of f at the point $(p, f(p))$ and let L_2 be the line tangent to the graph at the point $(q, f(q))$. Let $x = s$ be the vertical line through the intersection point of L_1 and L_2. Finally, let R_1 be the region bounded by $y = f(x)$, L_1, and the vertical line $x = s$, and let R_2 be the region bounded by $y = f(x)$, L_2, and the vertical line $x = s$.



Prove that the area of R_1 equals the area of R_2