

1. Consider the following integral:

$$\int_a^b (7 - x^2) dx.$$

While this is a relatively straightforward integral – split the difference and use power rule for integration – we can approximate the area under this curve using Riemann sums. Below, I describe four rules for computing Riemann sums using rectangles of width δ_x .

- Left Rule uses the left points to create the rectangles.

$$\text{Area} = \delta_x (f(a) + f(a + \delta_x) + f(a + 2\delta_x) + \cdots + f(b - \delta_x))$$

- Right Rule uses the right points to create the rectangles.

$$\text{Area} = \delta_x (f(a + \delta_x) + f(a + 2\delta_x) + \cdots + f(b - \delta_x) + f(b))$$

- Midpoint Rule uses the midpoints between the left and right points to create the rectangles.

$$\text{Area} = \delta_x \left(f\left(a + \frac{\delta_x}{2}\right) + f\left(a + \frac{3\delta_x}{2}\right) + \cdots + f\left(b - \frac{\delta_x}{2}\right) \right)$$

- Trapezoidal Rule averages the rectangles created using left and right endpoints, which results in areas of trapezoids.

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \delta_x (f(a) + 2f(a + \delta_x) + 2f(a + 2\delta_x) + \cdots + f(b))$$

The first step, is to create a function that computes the integrand.

```
integrand <- function(x){
  f <- 7 - 2 * x^2
  return(f)
}
```

Next, I set up an example choice of a , b , and the number of rectangles.

```
a <- 0
b <- 2
n.rect <- 100
(delta.x <- (b-a)/n.rect)

## [1] 0.02
```

We can compute the area using the Left Rule as follows.

```
left.points <- a + 0:99*(delta.x)
(left.area <- sum(delta.x*(integrand(left.points))))

## [1] 8.7464
```

We can compute the area using the Right Rule as follows.

```
right.points <- a + 1:100*(delta.x)
(right.area <- sum(delta.x*(integrand(right.points))))

## [1] 8.5864
```

We can compute the area using the Midpoint Rule as follows.

```
mid.points <- (left.points+right.points)/2
(mid.area <- sum(delta.x*(integrand(mid.points))))

## [1] 8.6668
```

- (a) Write code that computes the area using the Trapezoidal Rule.

Solution:

```
# Write code for answer here.
```

- (b) Write a function that takes `a`, `b`, and number of rectangles (`n.rect`) in as input and returns the Trapezoidal Rule by default, but can return left, right, or midpoint when necessary. Use the skeleton below. When you are done, remove `eval=FALSE` to show that the function provides the expected result for the example above.

Solution:

```
riemann.sums <- function(fnct,          # function to integrate
                        a,              # lower bound of integral
                        b,              # upper bound of integral
                        n.rect,         # number of bound of integral
                        method = "Trapezoidal"){ # method to use (trap by default)

#####
# Check Input
#####
if(!is.numeric(a)){ # if a is not numeric
  stop("The lower bound of the integral (a) must be numeric.")
}
if(!is.numeric(b)){ # if b is not numeric
  stop("The lower bound of the integral (a) must be numeric.")
}
if(!(is.numeric(n.rect)) | (n.rect%%1!=0)){ # if n.rect is not a whole number
  stop("The number of rectangles must be a positive whole number.")
}
#####
# Compute Area
#####
if(method == "Left"){
  # Add necessary code here
}else if(method == "Right"){
  # Add necessary code here
}else if(method == "Midpoint"){
  # Add necessary code here
}else if(method == "Trapezoidal"){
  # Add necessary code here
}else{
  stop("Please select a valid method (e.g., 'Left', 'Right', 'Midpoint', 'Trapezoidal')")
}
#####
# Return the area
#####
return(area)
}

#####
# Test the function
#####
riemann.sums(fnct = integrand,
             a = 0,
             b = 2,
             n.rect = 100)

#####
# Compare to numerical integral
#####
integrate(f = integrand, # integrate() is an R function
          lower = 0,      # that completes numerical
          upper = 2)      # integration
```