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1.  $f(x) = 2x+2$ , sumbu  $X$ ,  $x=0$   $x=2$   
 $\Delta x = \frac{x_n - x_0}{n}$

$$= \frac{2-0}{n} = \frac{2}{n}$$

$$- X_1 = 0 + \frac{2}{n}$$

$$- X_2 = \frac{2}{n} + \frac{2}{n} = 2\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)$$

$$- X_3 = 2\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) + \frac{2}{n} = 3\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)$$

$$X_i = \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)i$$

$$\begin{aligned} - f(x) &= 2x+2 \\ &= 2\left(\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)i + 1\right) + 2 \\ &= \frac{4}{n}i + 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - A &= \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta x \cdot f(x_i) \\ &= \frac{2}{n} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{4}{n}\right)i + 4\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{8}{n^2}\right)i + \frac{4}{n} \\ &= \left(\frac{8}{n^2}\right) \sum_{i=1}^n i + \frac{4}{n} \\ &= \left(\frac{8}{n^2}\right) \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right) + 4 \\ &= \left(\frac{8}{n^2}\right) \left(\frac{n^2+n}{2}\right) + 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 4 + \frac{4}{n} + 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(4 + \frac{4}{n} + 4\right) \\ &= 4 + 0 + 4 \\ &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

2.  $f(x) = -x^2 + 2x$ , interval  $[1, 2]$   
 $\Delta x = \frac{2-1}{n}$

$$= \frac{1}{n}$$

$$- X_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$- X_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} = 1 + 2\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$- X_3 = 1 + 2\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{n} = 1 + 3\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$X_i = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)i$$

$$\begin{aligned} - f(x_i) &= -\left(1 + \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)i\right)^2 + 2\left(1 + \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)i\right) \\ &= -\frac{i^2}{n^2} - \frac{2i}{n} - 1 + 2 + \frac{2i}{n} \\ &= -\frac{i^2}{n^2} + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - A &= \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta x \cdot f(x_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(-\frac{i^2}{n^2} + 1\right) \\ &= -\frac{i^2}{n^3} + \frac{1}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left( -\frac{1}{n^3} \right) \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= \left( -\frac{1}{n^3} \right) \left( \frac{2n^3 + 3n^2 + n}{6} \right) + 1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2n} - \frac{1}{6n^2} + 1$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{3} + 1$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}$$