

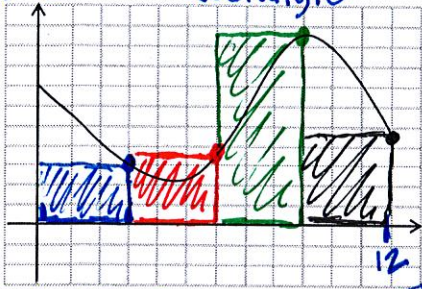
Integration: Day 1

Notes: Approximating The Area Under a Curve:

We can approximate area by making rectangles. We can use right endpoints, left endpoints, or midpoints of these rectangles.

Example 1: Estimate the area under the curve. (Some answers may differ if you are given a picture and asked for an estimate.)

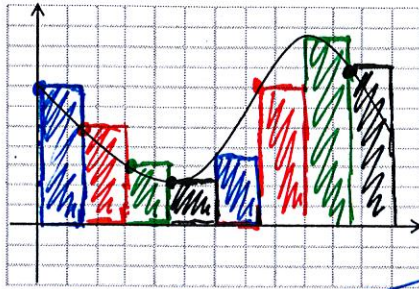
A. R_4 Right endpoints
 $[0, 12]$ ← # Rectangle



$$\text{width} = \frac{12-0}{4} = 3 \quad \boxed{A \approx 61.5}$$

$$\text{Area} = \text{width} \cdot \text{length} \\ 3 [3 + 3.5 + 9.5 + 4.5]$$

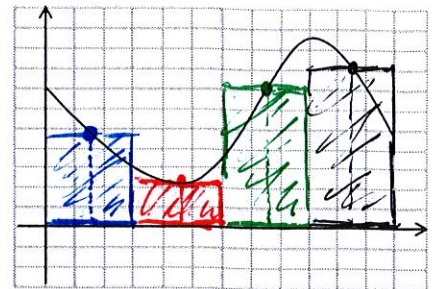
B. L_8



$$\text{width} = \frac{12-0}{8} = 1.5 \quad \boxed{A \approx 67.875}$$

$$A = [1.5] \cdot [7 + 5 + 3 + 2.25 + 3.5 + 7 + 9.5 + 8]$$

C. M_4



$$\text{width} = \frac{12-0}{4} = 3$$

$$A = 3 [4.5 + 2.25 + 7 + 8] \quad \boxed{A = 65.25}$$

Example 2: Estimate the area given the table. (These answers may not be different)

Compute R_6 , L_6 , & M_3 to estimate the distance traveled over the $[0, 3]$ if the velocity at half second intervals is as follows.

X	t(s)	0	.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3
y	v(ft./s)	0	5	15	20	15	10	5

A. R_6

$$\text{width} = \frac{3-0}{6} = .5$$

$$\text{Area} = \text{width} \cdot \text{length} \\ = .5 [5 + 15 + 20 + 15 + 10 + 5]$$

$$\boxed{A = 35}$$

B. L_6

$$.5 [0 + 5 + 15 + 20 + 15 + 10]$$

$$\boxed{A = 32.5}$$

C. M_3

$$\text{width} = \frac{3-0}{3} = 1$$

$$\text{Area} = \text{width} \cdot \text{length} \\ 1 [5 + 20 + 10]$$

$$\boxed{A = 35}$$

Example 3: Estimate the area given the function. (These answers may not be different)

Let $f(x) = -x^2 + 4$, $[0, 2]$

A. R_4 width = $\frac{2-0}{4} = .5$

B. L_4

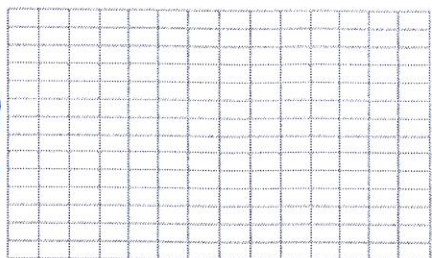
C. M_2 width = $\frac{2-0}{2} = 1$

$A = \text{width} \cdot \text{length}$

$A = .5 [f(.5) + f(1) + f(1.5) + f(2)]$

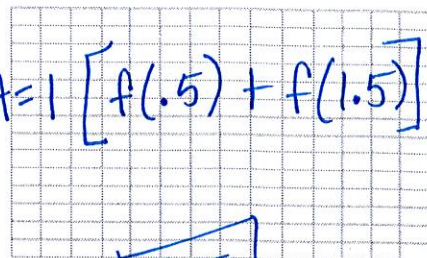
$.5 [3.75 + 3 + 1.75 + 0]$

$= \boxed{4.25}$



$A = .5 [f(0) + f(.5) + f(1) + f(1.5)]$

$\boxed{6.25}$



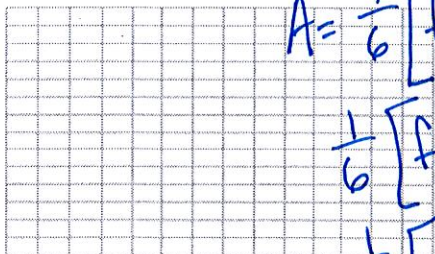
$A = 1 [f(.5) + f(1.5)]$

$\boxed{5.5}$

Example 4: Estimate the area given the function. (These answers may not be different)

Let $f(x) = \ln x$, $[1, 2]$ width = $\frac{2-1}{6} = \frac{1}{6} (\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{12}$

M_6



$A = \frac{1}{6} [f(\frac{1}{12}) + f(\frac{3}{12}) + f(\frac{5}{12}) + f(\frac{7}{12}) + f(\frac{9}{12}) + f(\frac{11}{12})]$

$\frac{1}{6} [f(\frac{13}{12}) + f(\frac{15}{12}) + f(\frac{17}{12}) + f(\frac{19}{12}) + f(\frac{21}{12}) + f(\frac{23}{12})]$

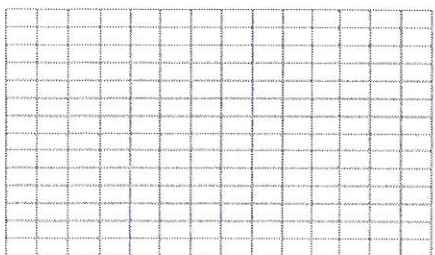
$\frac{1}{6} [.08 + .2231 + .3483 + .4595 + .5596 + .6506]$

$\frac{1}{6} [2.3211] \approx \boxed{.387}$

Example 4: Estimate the area given the function. (These answers may not be different)

Let $f(x) = \sin x$, $[0, \pi]$ width = $\frac{\pi-0}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

R_4



$A = \text{width} \cdot \text{length}$

$\frac{\pi}{4} [f(\frac{\pi}{4}) + f(\frac{2\pi}{4}) + f(\frac{3\pi}{4}) + f(\frac{4\pi}{4})]$

$\frac{\pi}{4} [.7071 + 1 + .7071 + 0]$