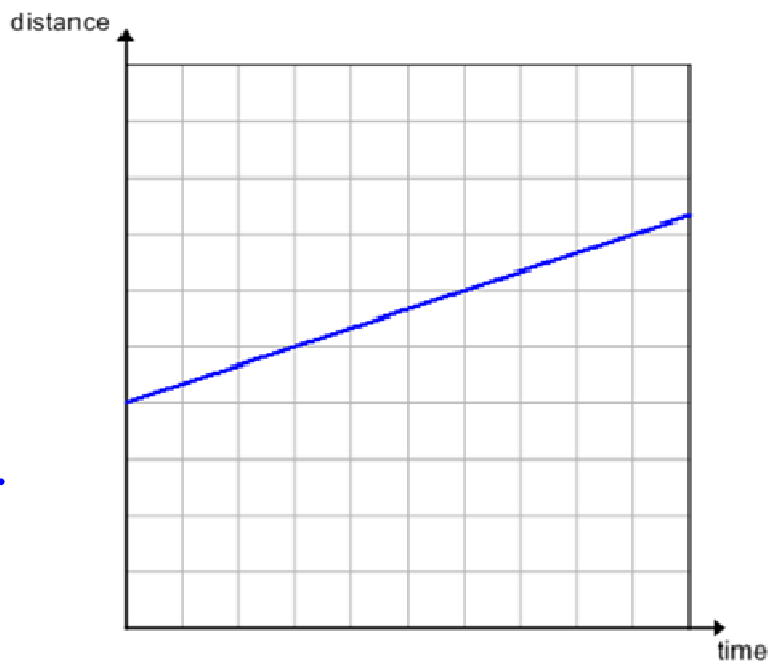


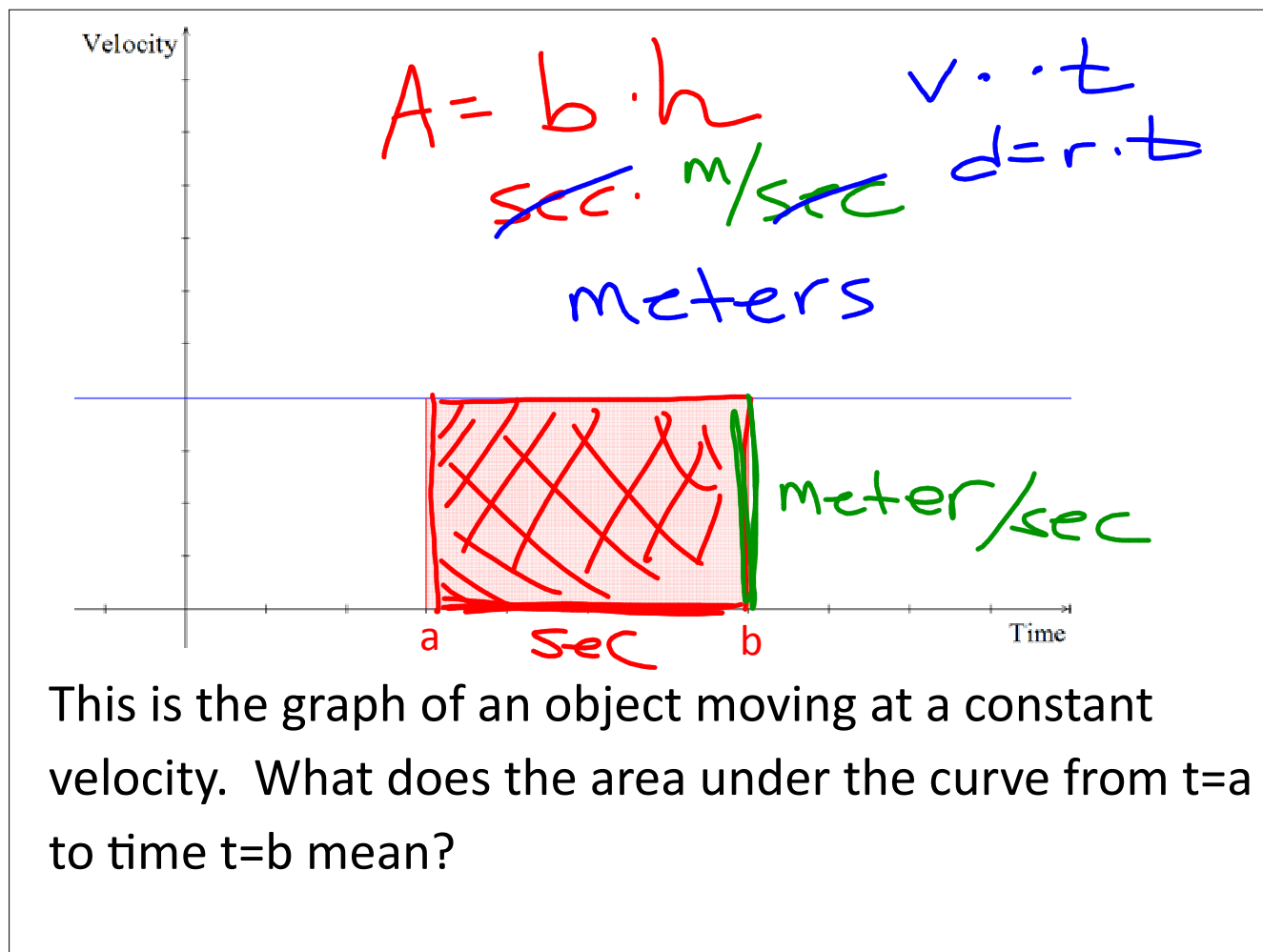
# 5-1 Reimann Sums

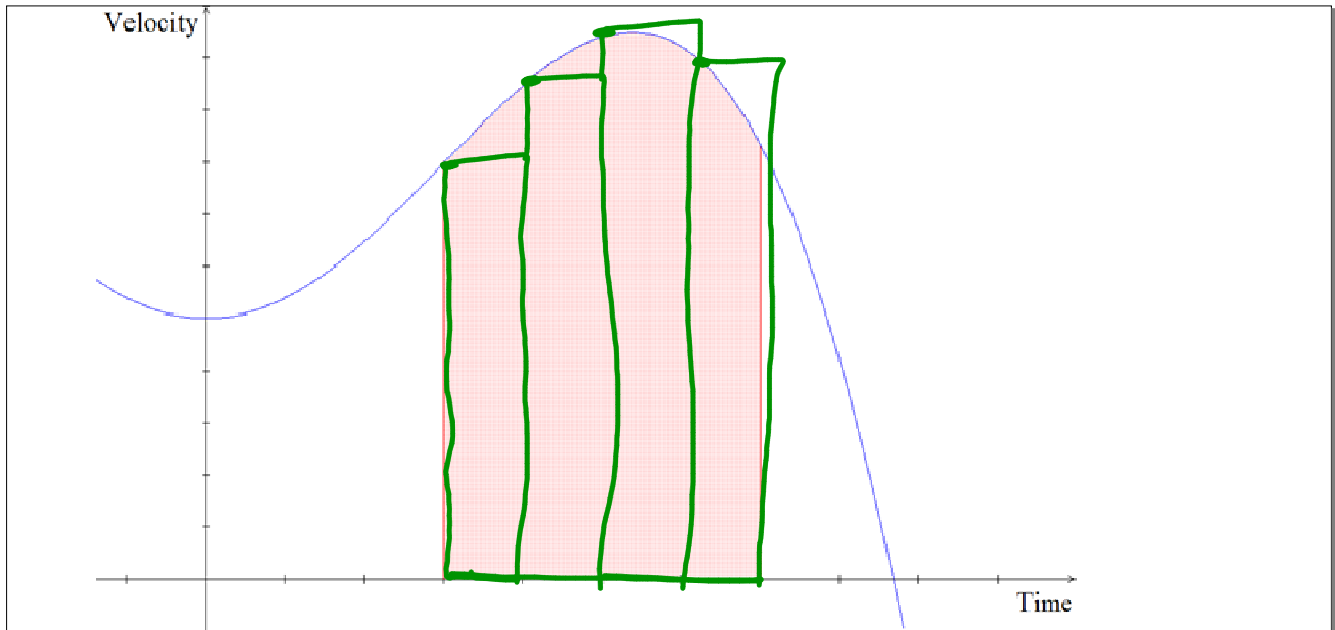
## Learning Objectives:

I can approximate the area under a curve using any of the Rectangle Approximation Methods or the Trapezoid Method.

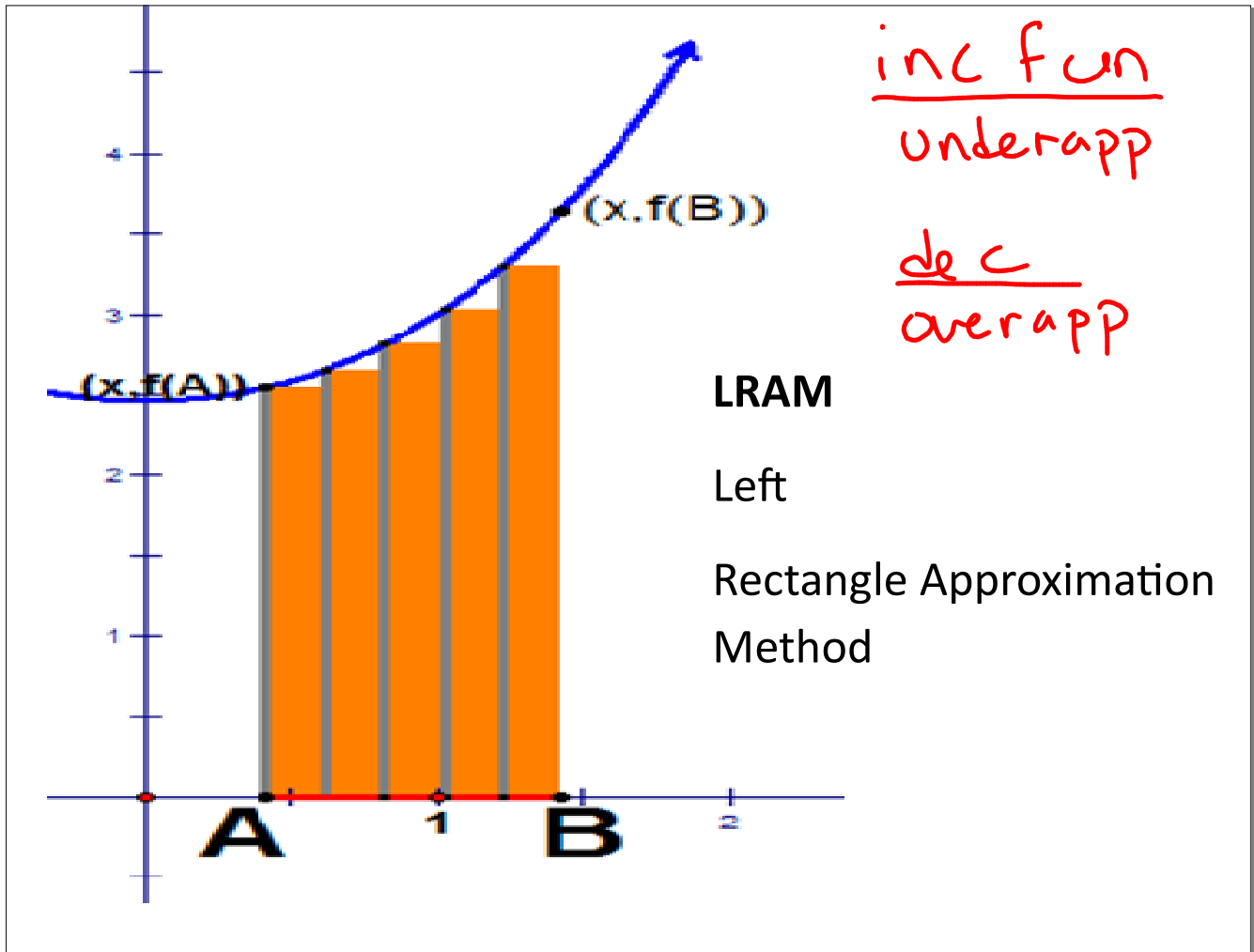


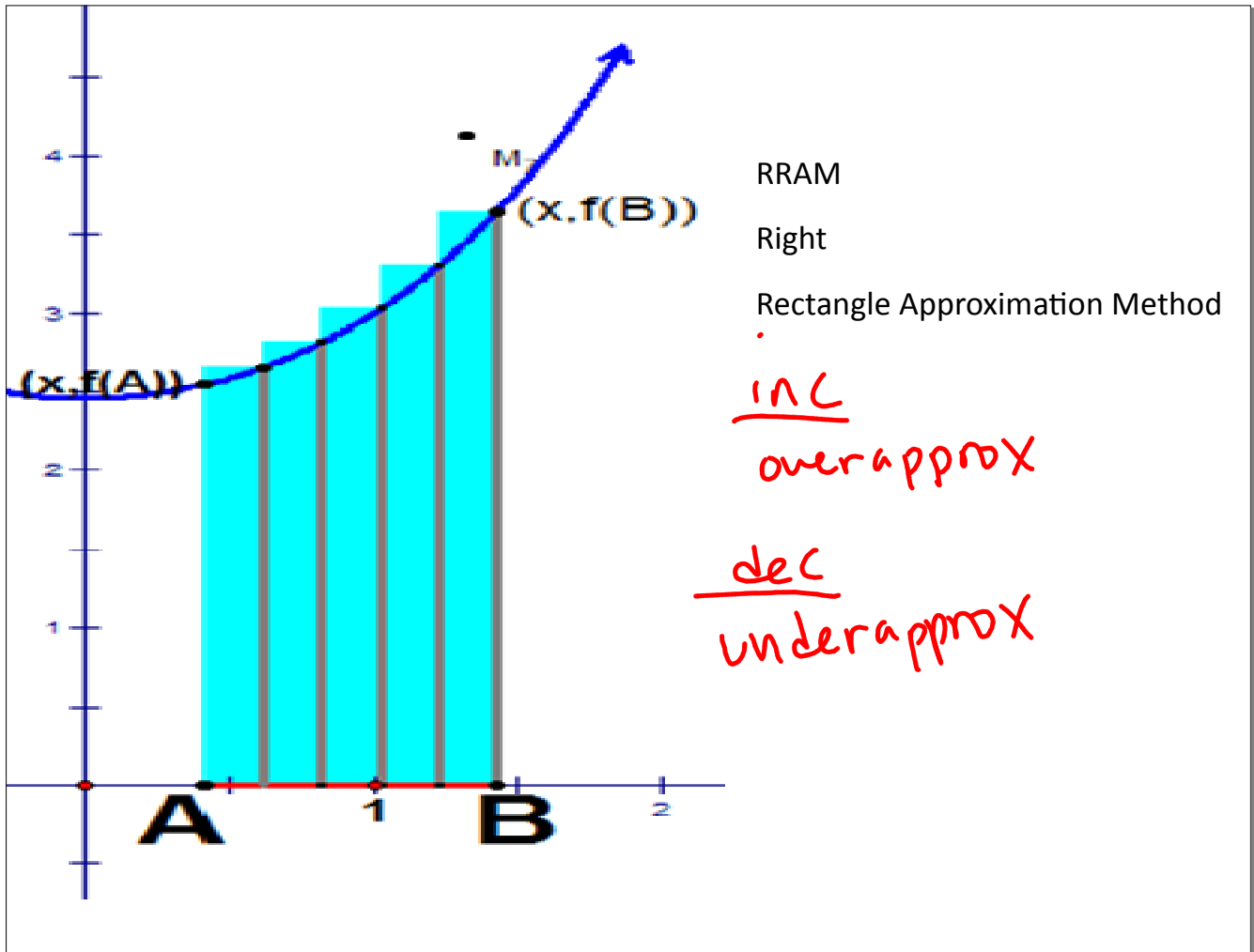
Slope of the distance function is the velocity. In this example, velocity is a constant.

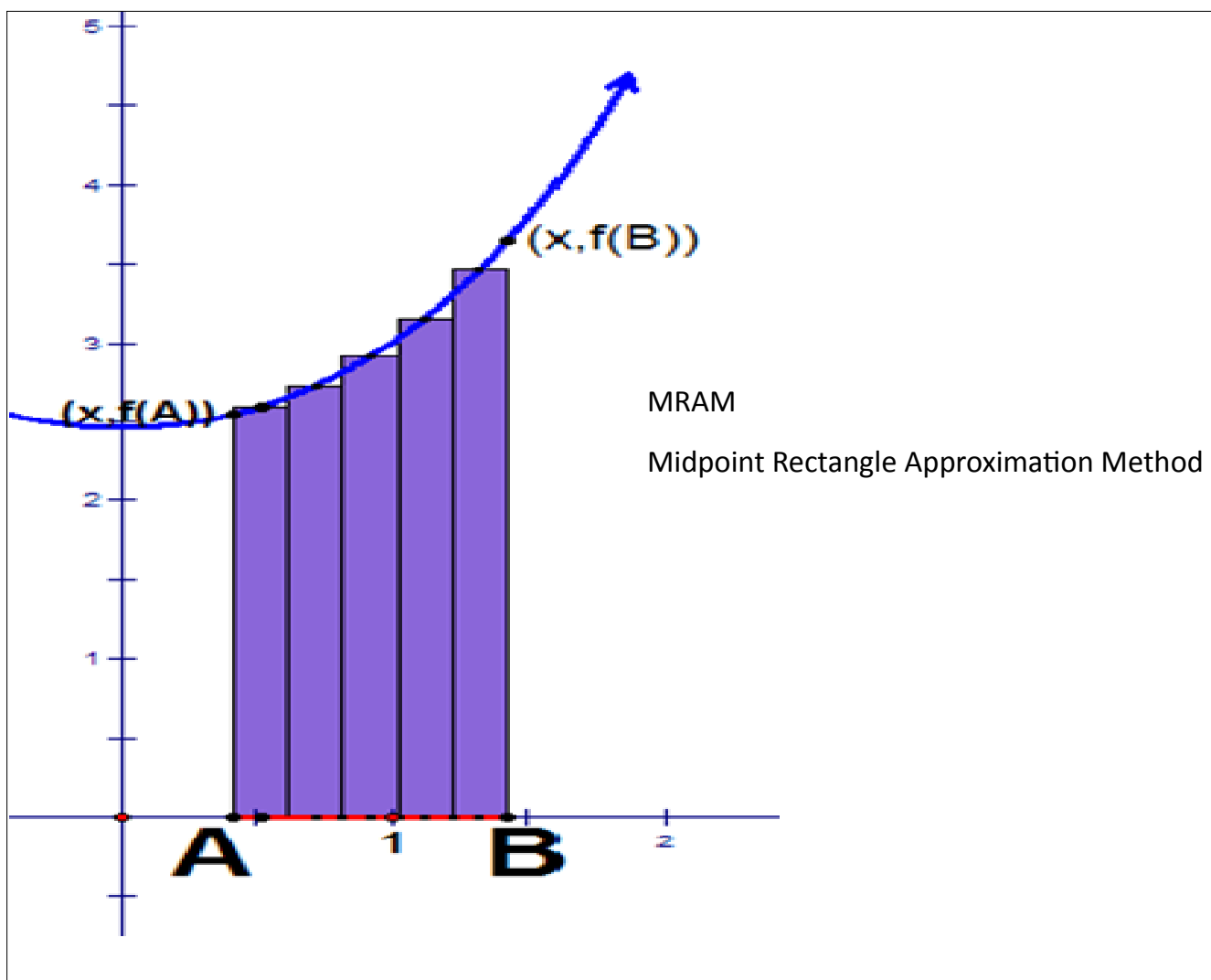




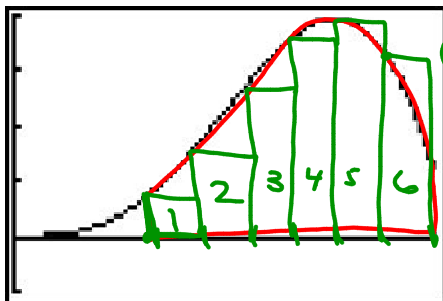
What if instead of a constant velocity, we had a velocity that varied over time?







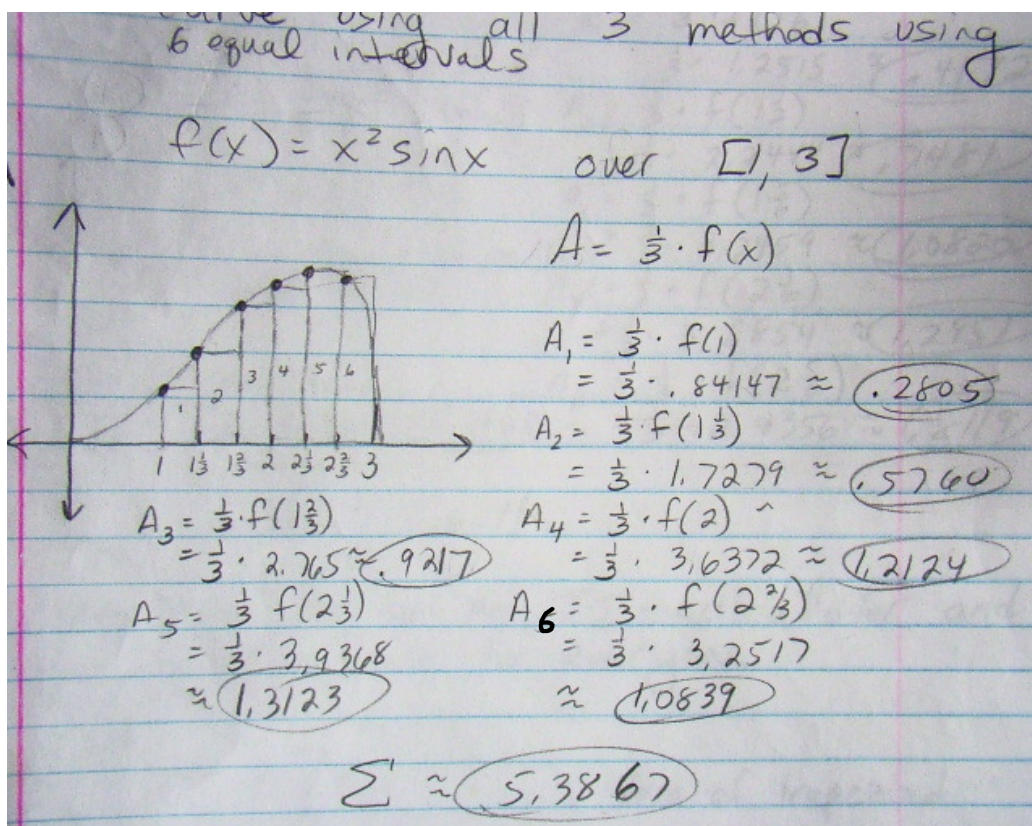
Ex1. Estimate the area under each curve using all 3 methods using 6 equal intervals



**LRAM**

$$A = b \cdot h$$

$f(x) = x^2 \sin x$  over  $[1, 3]$



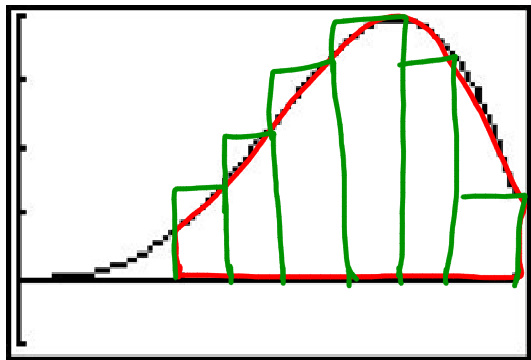
```

Plot1 Plot2 Plot3
\Y1=X^2sin(X)
-----
\Y2=1/3*Y1
\Y3=
\Y4=
\Y5=
    
```

X	Y1	Y2
1	.84147	.28049
1.3333	1.7279	.57596
1.6667	2.765	.92167
2	3.6372	1.2124
2.3333	3.9368	1.3123
2.6667	3.2517	1.0839

X=





# RRAM

$f(x) = x^2 \sin x$  over  $[1, 3]$

$\Sigma \approx 5.3867$

$A_1 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot f(1)$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1.7279 \approx 0.5760$

$A_2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot f(1\frac{1}{3})$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2.765 \approx 0.9217$

$A_3 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot f(2)$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3.6372 \approx 1.2124$

$A_4 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot f(2\frac{1}{3})$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3.9368 \approx 1.3123$

$A_5 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot f(2\frac{2}{3})$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3.2517 \approx 1.0839$

$A_6 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot f(3)$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1.2701 \approx 0.4234$

$\Sigma \approx 5.5296$

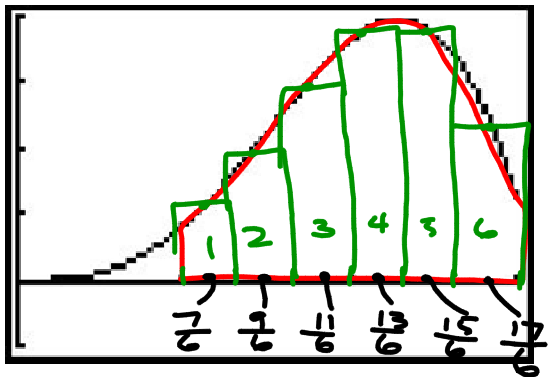
$A = \frac{1}{3} f(x)$

```

Plot1 Plot2 Plot3
\Y1 X^2 sin(X)
-----
\Y2 1/3*Y1
\Y3 =
\Y4 =
\Y5 =
    
```

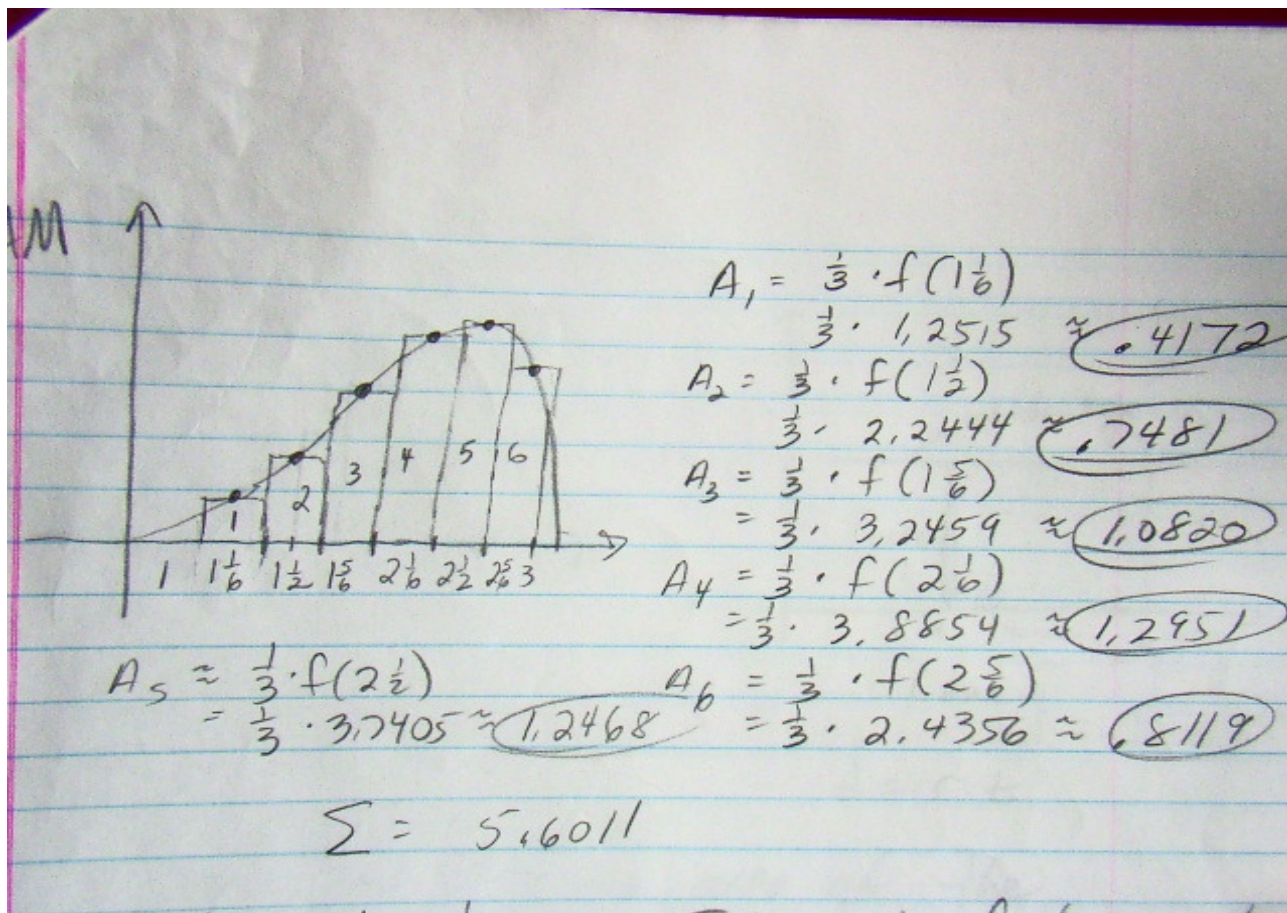
X	Y1	Y2
1.3333	1.7279	.57596
1.6667	2.765	.92167
2	3.6372	1.2124
2.3333	3.9368	1.3123
2.6667	3.2517	1.0839
3	1.2701	.42336

X=



# MRAM

$f(x) = x^2 \sin x$  over  $[1, 3]$

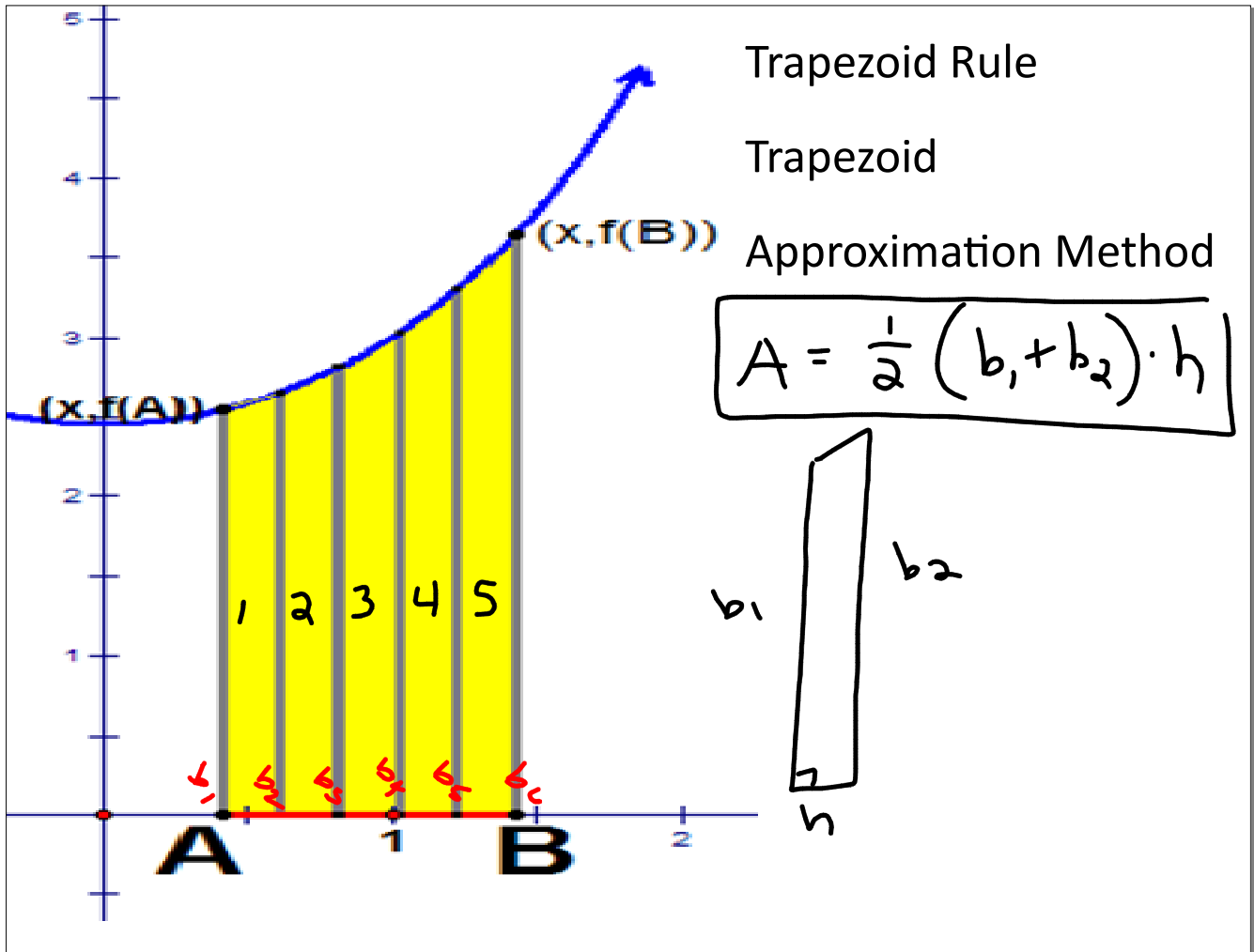


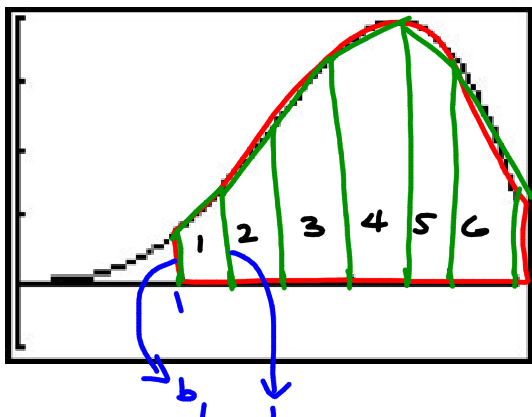
```

Plot1 Plot2 Plot3
\Y1=X^2sin(X)
-----
\Y2=1/3*Y1
\Y3=
\Y4=
\Y5=
    
```

X	Y1	Y2
1.1667	1.2515	.41716
1.5	2.2444	.74812
1.8333	3.2459	1.082
2.1667	3.8854	1.2951
2.5	3.7405	1.2468
2.8333	2.4356	.81188

X=





# Trapezoid Rule

$f(x) = x^2 \sin x$  over  $[1, 3]$

$$\textcircled{1} A = \frac{1}{2} (0.84147 + 1.7279) \frac{1}{3} =$$

Handwritten calculations on lined paper:

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (0.84147 + 1.7279) = 0.428$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{6} (1.7279 + 2.765) = 0.749$$

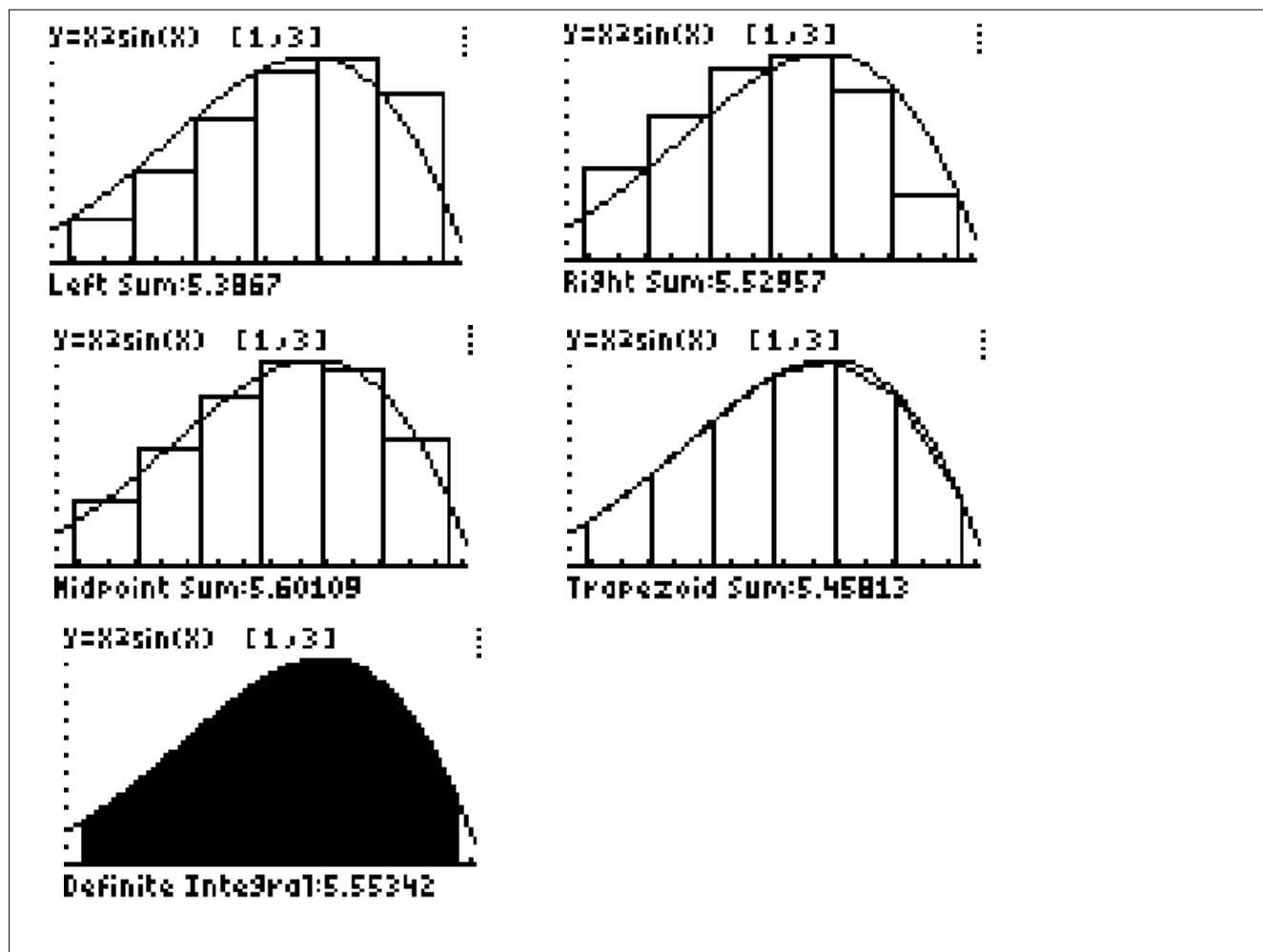
$$A_3 = \frac{1}{6} (2.765 + 3.6372) = 1.067$$

$$A_4 = \frac{1}{6} (3.6372 + 3.9368) = 1.262$$

$$A_5 = \frac{1}{6} (3.9368 + 3.2517) = 1.198$$

$$A_6 = \frac{1}{6} (3.2517 + 1.7279) = 0.754$$

9.458



# Homework

Pg 270 # 9-12, 16, 18, 28

4 sub

#9 LRAM

6 sub

#11 MRAM

5 sub

#10 RRAM

3 sub

#12 Trap

~~6 sub-intervals~~