

7 April 2016

1. **Warm up:** Recall the general forms of the n th Riemann sum of f over $[a, b]$. Identify each of the following expressions as either the left, right, or midpoint Riemann sums.

(a)
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b-a}{n} f\left(a + (i-1) \cdot \frac{b-a}{n}\right)$$

(c)
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b-a}{n} f\left(a + (i-1) \cdot \frac{b-a}{n} + \frac{b-a}{2n}\right)$$

(b)
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b-a}{n} f\left(a + i \cdot \frac{b-a}{n}\right)$$

(d)
$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{b-a}{n} f\left(a + i \cdot \frac{b-a}{n}\right)$$

2. (a) Give the n th right Riemann sum of $f(x) = x^2 + x$ over $[0, 5]$. Leave it in summation (sigma) notation.

- (b) Simplify your previous answer, using the following identities:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

- (c) Take the limit of your previous answer, as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

- (d) Evaluate the antiderivative of $x^2 + x$ with constant $c = 0$ at $x = 5$ and compare it to your previous answer.

3. Graph $f(x) = 2 - |x|$ and compute the area under its graph from $x = -1$ to $x = 2$.