

1. Answer the questions about the function $f(x)$ graphed below.

(a) $\int_{-3}^0 f(x) dx = \text{rectangle} + \text{triangle} = 3 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = \boxed{4}$

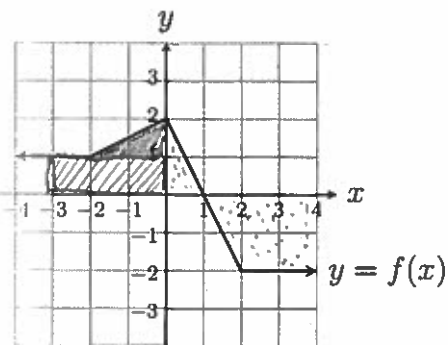
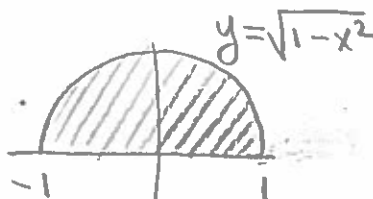
(b) $\int_0^4 f(x) dx = A_{\text{up}} - A_{\text{down}} = 1 - 5 = \boxed{-4}$

(c) Suppose $\int_0^7 f(x) dx = 10$. Find $\int_4^7 f(x) dx$.

$$\int_0^7 f(x) dx = \int_0^4 f(x) dx + \int_4^7 f(x) dx$$

$$10 = -4 + \int_4^7 f(x) dx$$

$$\boxed{\int_4^7 f(x) dx = 14}$$

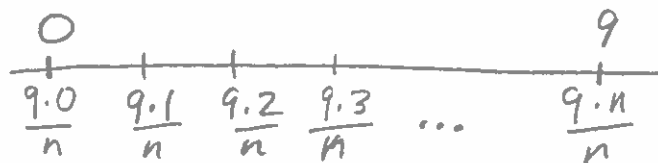
2. Find $\int_{-1}^1 3\sqrt{1-x^2} dx$ by considering area.

$$\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \pi \cdot 1^2$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 3\sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

$$= 3 \cdot \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \pi \cdot 1^2 = \boxed{\frac{3\pi}{2}}$$

3. Write $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{2 + \frac{9k}{n}} \frac{9}{n}$ as a definite integral.

Let $\Delta x = \frac{9-0}{n} = \frac{9}{n}$

Let $x_k = k \Delta x = \frac{9k}{n}$

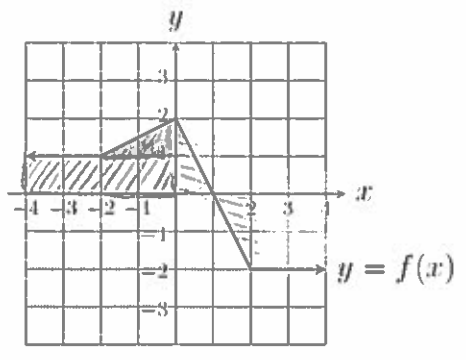
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{2 + \frac{9k}{n}} \frac{9}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{2 + x_k} \Delta x = \boxed{\int_0^9 \sqrt{2+x} dx}$$

Also, if $x_k = 2 + \frac{9k}{n}$ the integral is $\int_2^{11} \sqrt{x} dx$

1. Answer the questions about the function $f(x)$ graphed below.

(a) $\int_{-1}^0 f(x) dx = (\text{rectangle}) + (\text{triangle}) = 4 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 5$

(b) $\int_0^2 f(x) dx = A_{\text{up}} - A_{\text{down}} = -0$



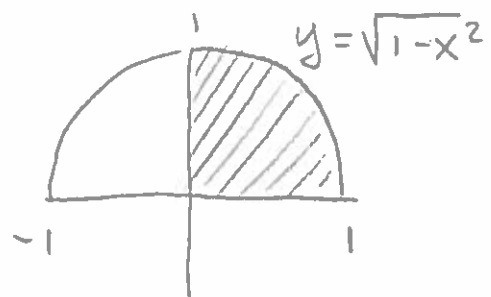
(c) Suppose $\int_0^7 f(x) dx = 10$. Find $\int_2^7 f(x) dx$.

$$\int_0^7 f(x) dx = \int_0^2 f(x) dx + \int_2^7 f(x) dx$$

$$10 = 0 + \int_2^7 f(x) dx$$

$$\therefore \int_2^7 f(x) dx = 10$$

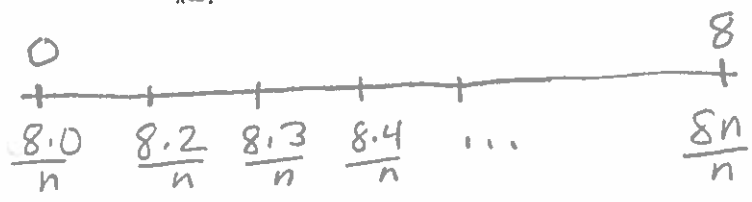
2. Find $\int_0^1 3\sqrt{1-x^2} dx$ by considering area.



Area of circle πr^2

$$\int_0^1 3\sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 3 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 1^2 = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

3. Write $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{2 + \frac{8k}{n}} \frac{8}{n}$ as a definite integral.



Let $\Delta x = \frac{8-0}{n} = \frac{8}{n}$

and $x_k = \frac{8k}{n}$

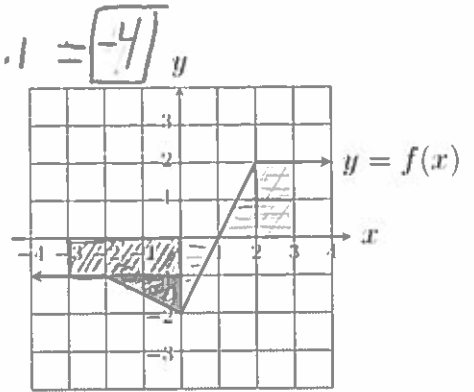
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{2 + \frac{8k}{n}} \frac{8}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{2 + x_k} \Delta x = \int_0^8 \sqrt{2+x} dx$$

Also $x_k = 2 + \frac{8k}{n}$ this is $\int_2^{10} \sqrt{x} dx$

1. Answer the questions about the function $f(x)$ graphed below.

(a) $\int_{-3}^0 f(x) dx = (\text{rectangle}) + (\text{triangle}) = 3 + \frac{1}{2} 2 \cdot 1 = \boxed{-4}$

(b) $\int_0^3 f(x) dx = A_{\text{up}} - A_{\text{down}} = \boxed{2}$



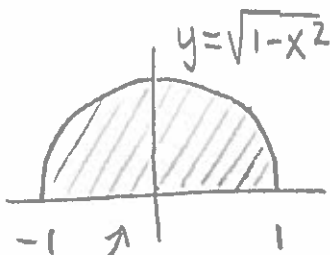
(c) Suppose $\int_0^7 f(x) dx = 3$. Find $\int_3^7 f(x) dx$.

$$\int_0^7 f(x) dx = \int_0^3 f(x) dx + \int_3^7 f(x) dx$$

$$3 = 2 + \int_3^7 f(x) dx$$

$$\therefore \int_3^7 f(x) dx = \boxed{1}$$

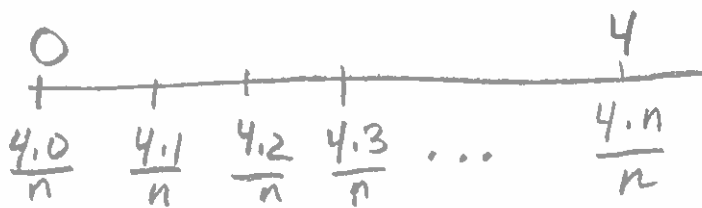
2. Find $\int_{-1}^1 5\sqrt{1-x^2} dx$ by considering area.



$$\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \pi \cdot 1^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 5\sqrt{1-x^2} dx &= 5 \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \\ &= 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \pi \cdot 1^2 \\ &= \boxed{\frac{5\pi}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

3. Write $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln\left(1 + \frac{4k}{n}\right) \frac{4}{n}$ as a definite integral.



Let $\Delta x = \frac{4-0}{n}$

Let $x_k = \frac{4k}{n}$

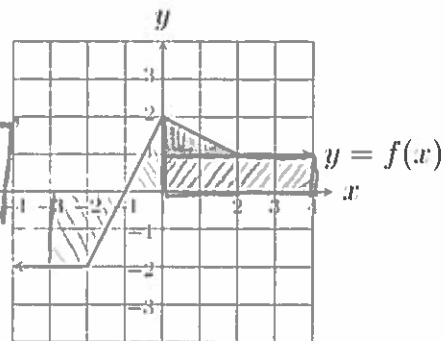
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln\left(1 + \frac{4k}{n}\right) \frac{4}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln(1+x_k) \Delta x = \int_0^4 \ln(1+x) dx$$

Also, if $x_k = 1 + \frac{4k}{n}$ integral is $\int_1^5 \ln(x) dx$

1. Answer the questions about the function $f(x)$ graphed below.

(a) $\int_{-3}^0 f(x) dx = A_{up} - A_{down} = \boxed{-2}$

(b) $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \text{rectangle} + \text{triangle} = 4 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = \boxed{5}$



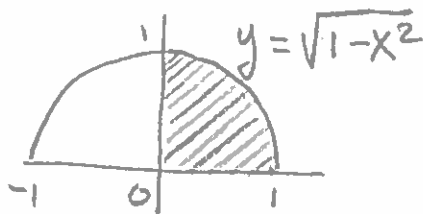
(c) Suppose $\int_0^7 f(x) dx = 10$. Find $\int_4^7 f(x) dx$.

$$\int_0^7 f(x) dx = \int_0^4 f(x) dx + \int_4^7 f(x) dx$$

$$10 = 5 + \int_4^7 f(x) dx$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\int_4^7 f(x) dx = 5}$$

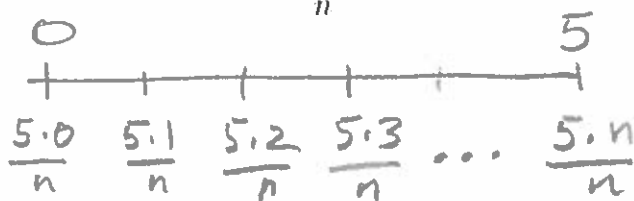
2. Find $\int_0^1 5\sqrt{1-x^2} dx$ by considering area.



$$\int_0^1 5\sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 5 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

$$= 5 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 1^2 = \boxed{\frac{5\pi}{4}}$$

3. Write $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2 + \frac{5k}{n}} \cdot \frac{5}{n}$ as a definite integral.



Let $\Delta x = \frac{5-0}{n} = \frac{5}{n}$

Let $x_k = \frac{5k}{n}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2 + \frac{5k}{n}} \cdot \frac{5}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2 + x_k} \Delta x = \boxed{\int_0^5 \frac{1}{2+x} dx}$$

Also if $x_k = 2 + \frac{5k}{n}$ the integral is $\int_2^7 \frac{1}{x} dx$