

5-1 Reimann Sums

Learning Target:

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

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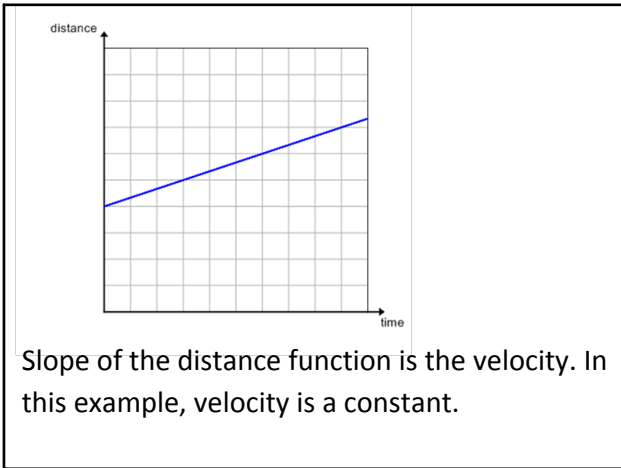
Example: Suppose a car traveled at a steady rate of 65 miles per hour for 3 hours. What is the total distance traveled by the car?

$$65 \times 3 = 195 \text{ miles}$$

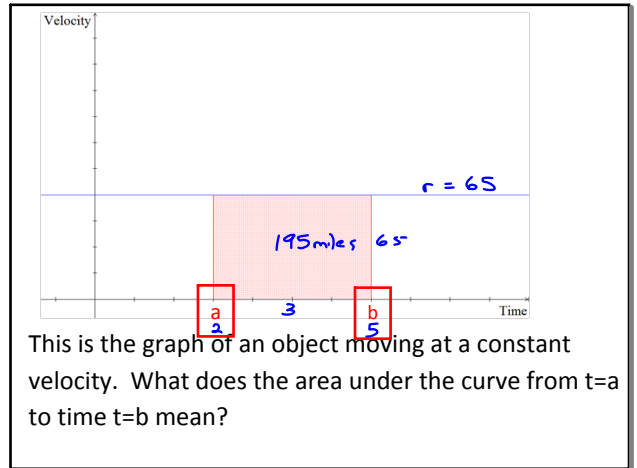
$$d = rt$$

$$d = 65t$$

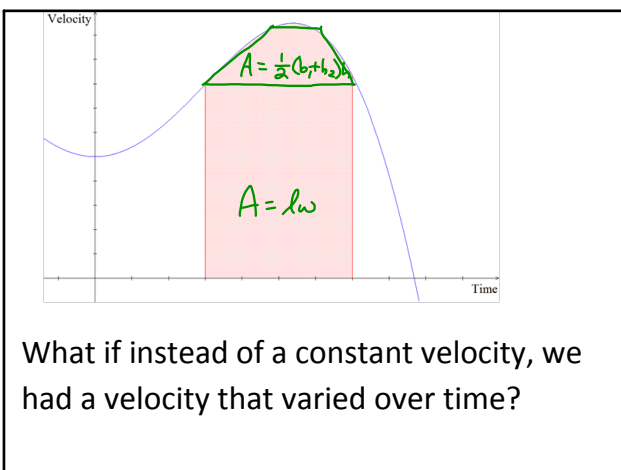
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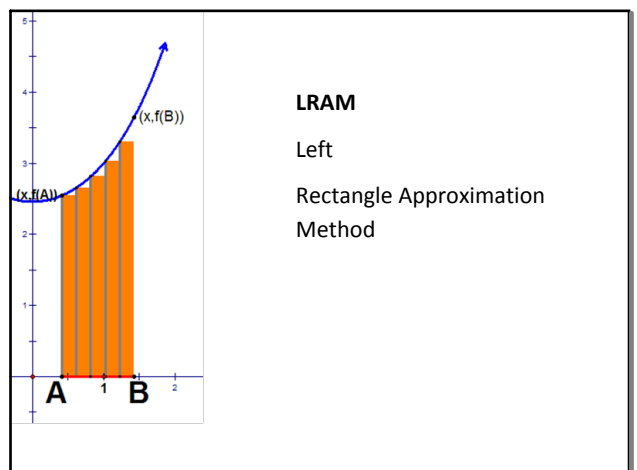
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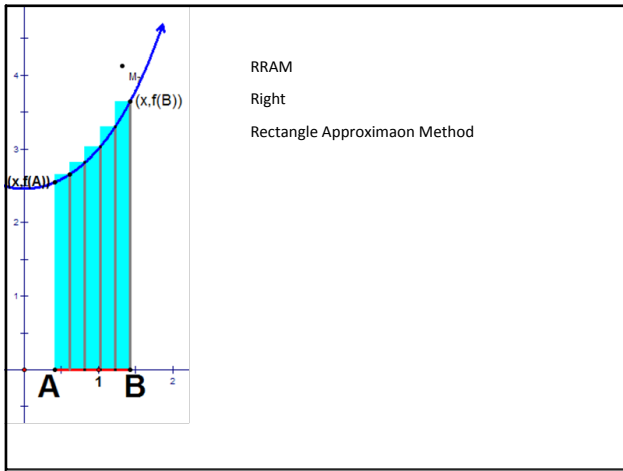
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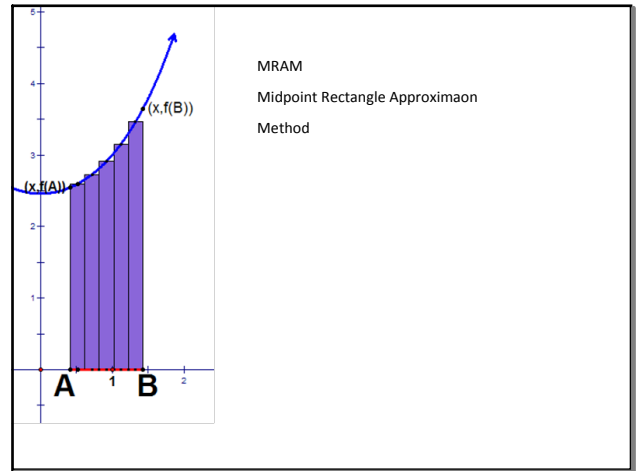
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Ex1. Estimate the area under each curve using all 3 methods using 6 equal intervals

LRAM
 $f(x)=x^2 \sin x$ over $[1,3]$
 $A = lw$
 $A = \frac{1}{3}(f(1)) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot f(\frac{4}{3}) + \frac{1}{3} f(\frac{5}{3}) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot f(2) + \frac{1}{3} f(\frac{7}{3}) + \frac{1}{3} f(\frac{8}{3}) = 5.387_{units}$

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

$A = lw$
① $\frac{1}{3} \cdot f(\frac{4}{3}) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (\frac{4}{3})^2 \cdot \sin(\frac{4}{3})$
② $\frac{1}{3} \cdot f(\frac{5}{3}) =$
③ $\frac{1}{3} \cdot f(2)$
④ $\frac{1}{3} \cdot f(\frac{7}{3})$
⑤ $\frac{1}{3} \cdot f(\frac{8}{3})$
⑥ $\frac{1}{3} \cdot f(3)$
 5.530_{units}^2

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

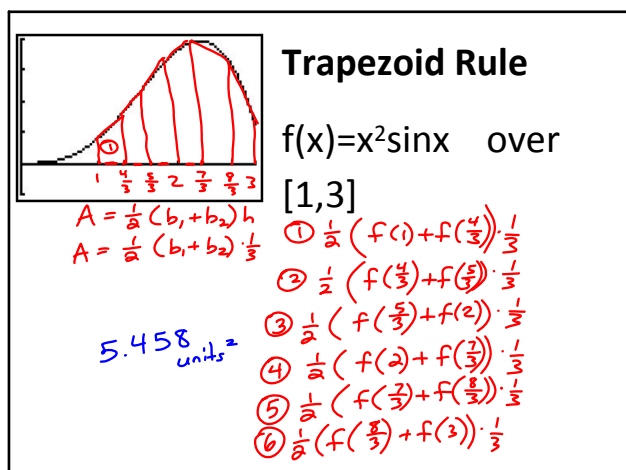
① $\frac{1}{3} f(\frac{7}{6})$
②
③
④
⑤
⑥
 5.601_{units}^2

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Trapezoid Rule
Trapezoid
Approximaon Method

$A = \frac{1}{2} (b_1 + b_2) \cdot h$

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Homework

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

#9 LRAM #10 RRAM

#11 MRAM #12 Trap

6 sub-intervals

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