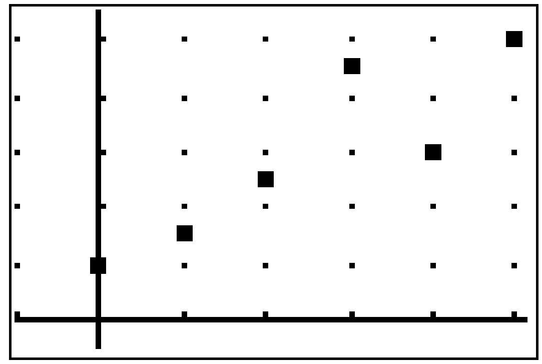
§5.1 How do we Measure Distance Traveled given Velocity? – Student Notes

EX 1) The table contains velocities of a moving car in ft/sec for time t in seconds:

time (sec)	0	1	2	3	4	5
velocity (ft/sec)	10	15	25	45	30	50



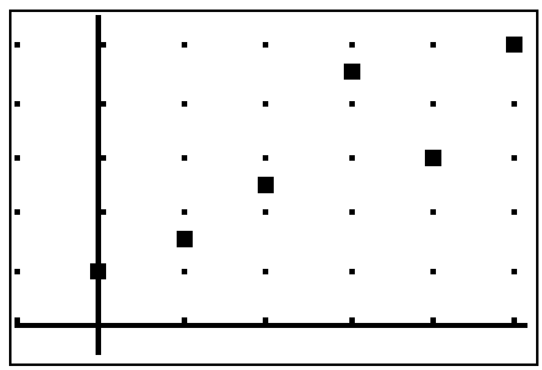
A) Label the x-axis & y-axis for the graph of these points.

- Draw rectangles using the left-hand velocities as the heights of the rectangles.
- What unit is associated with the width & height of each rectangle?
- What does each rectangle area represent and what is its unit?
- Since each rectangle area represents a ______________, the sum of the rectangle areas may be used to estimate the total distance the car has traveled.

$$distance = (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})[\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}]$$

$$LHS_5 = \underline{\hspace{1.5cm}}$$

We call this a **Left-Hand Riemann Sum** estimate for total distance traveled.



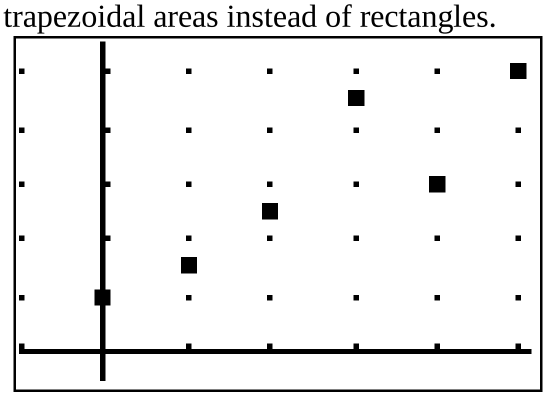
B) Again, label the x-axis & y-axis for the graph. This time draw rectangles using the right-hand velocities as the heights of the rectangles.

$$distance = (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})[\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}]$$

$$RHS_5 = \underline{\hspace{1.5cm}}$$

We call this a **Right-Hand Riemann Sum** estimate for total distance traveled.

C) Another way to estimate the total distance traveled is by using trapezoidal areas instead of rectangles. Again, label the x-axis & y-axis for the graph. This time connecting each height with a segment to create a trapezoid. Find the area of each trapezoid and then the sum of these areas.



Recall the area formula of a trapezoid:

$$distance = (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})[\underline{\hspace{1.3cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1.3cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1.3cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1.3cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1.3cm}}]$$

$$TRAP_5 = \underline{\hspace{1.5cm}}$$

D) Find the average of the LHS and the RHS:

- How does this compare to the **Trapezoid Riemann Sum**?
- What is the estimate of the total distance traveled in the first five seconds? ____________

Let's look at the notation that represents the exact value for the total distance traveled rather than the Riemann Sum estimates (LHS, RHS and TRAP) for the areas that we found on the previous page.

$\int_0^5 v(t)dt$ We read this as "the definite integral of v(t) with respect to t on the interval from t=0 to t=5."

We interpret this as "the area between the curve v(t) and the t-axis from t=0 to t=5."

Each product $v(t)\cdot dt$ represents____

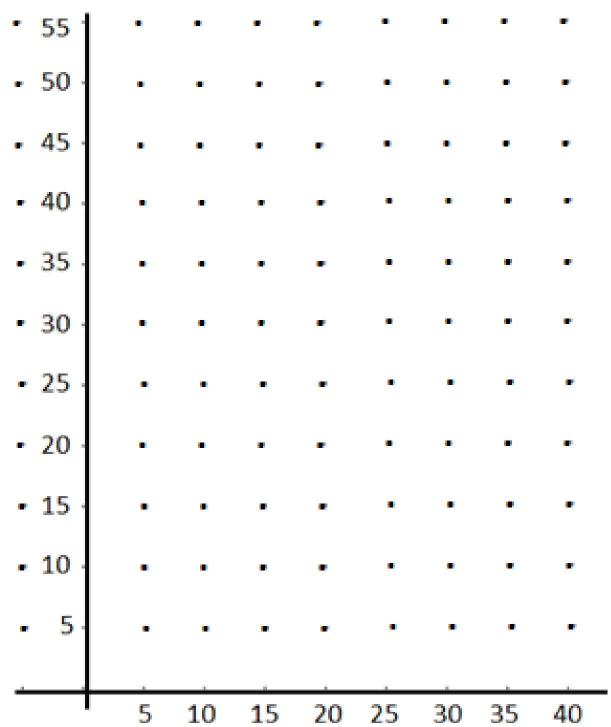
If we allow dt, the width of each rectangle, to get infinitesimally small then the number of rectangles will become infinitely large. Sum up all of the areas of these rectangles and we will have an exact value for the distance traveled.

The integral symbol $\int$ means ___________________. The integral symbol $\int_0^5$ has limits of integration with the lower limit $t=$_____ and the upper limit $t=$_____ which represent the left and right bounds of the area we are finding.

EX 2) A polar bear is moving through the water, followed by a kayak of Eskimos, during a 30 minute time interval. A table of speeds of the bear, $v(t)$, is shown for 5 minute intervals of time, t.

t (min)	0	5	10	15	20	25	30
$v(t)$ ft/min	0	30	25	32	42	50	36

A) Plot the points from the table on the graph below then approximate $\int_0^{30} v(t)dt$ with a Riemann sum, using the **midpoints of 3 subintervals of equal lengths**. Using correct units, explain the meaning of this integral. NOTE: You must use data in the table. You cannot invent data to be midpoint height values.



Midpoint Riemann Sum:

$MID_3=$

B) Find the other 3 Riemann Sum estimates

i) $LHS_6 =$

ii) $RHS_6 =$

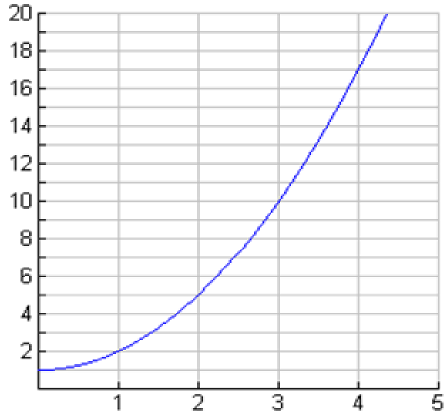
iii) $TRAP_6 =$

In this unit we will learn how these estimates compare to each other and to the actual integral sum.

§5.2 & §7.5 Comparison of Riemann Sum Approximations – Student Notes

For each Riemann Sum: (a) draw rectangles or trapezoids representing each geometric approximation.
(b) Show the calculation to estimate the definite integral.
(c) Is the Riemann Sum approximation an underestimate or overestimate?

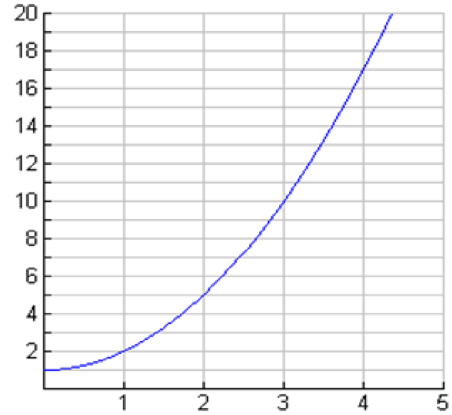
Figure 1: $f(x) = x^2 + 1$



Use **LHS₄** to approximate $\int_0^4 (x^2+1)dx$.

Under or Over estimate?

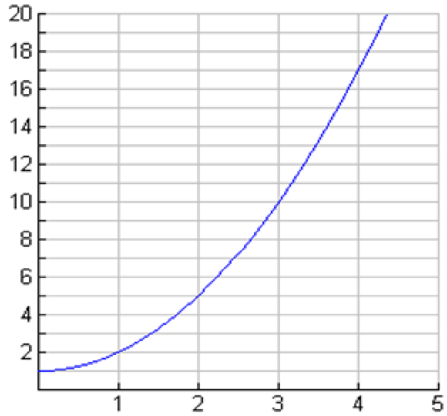
Figure 2: $f(x) = x^2 + 1$



Use **RHS₄** to approximate $\int_0^4 (x^2+1)dx$

Under or Over estimate?

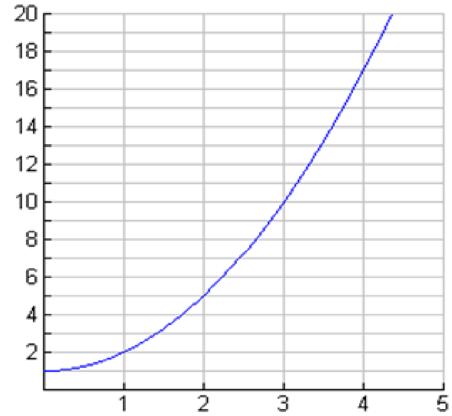
Figure 3: $f(x) = x^2 + 1$



Use **TRAP₄** to approximate $\int_0^4 (x^2+1)dx$

Under or Over estimate?

Figure 4: $f(x) = x^2 + 1$



Use **MID₄** to approximate $\int_0^4 (x^2+1)dx$

Under or Over estimate?

Find the average of **LHS₄** & **RHS₄**.

Can you explain algebraically and geometrically why the average is equal to **TRAP₄** approximation.

§5.2 Definite Integral & Riemann Sums

Find an approximation for the definite integral by using Riemann sums with 4 subintervals using left endpoints, right endpoints, midpoints and the trapezoidal rule.

1. $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2}\,dx$

x					
$f(x)$					

$\Delta x =$ ________

$LHS_4 =$

$RHS_4 =$

$MID_4 =$

$TRAP_4 =$

2. $\int_3^6 3x^2\,dx$

x					
$f(x)$					

$\Delta x =$ ________

$LHS_4 =$

$RHS_4 =$

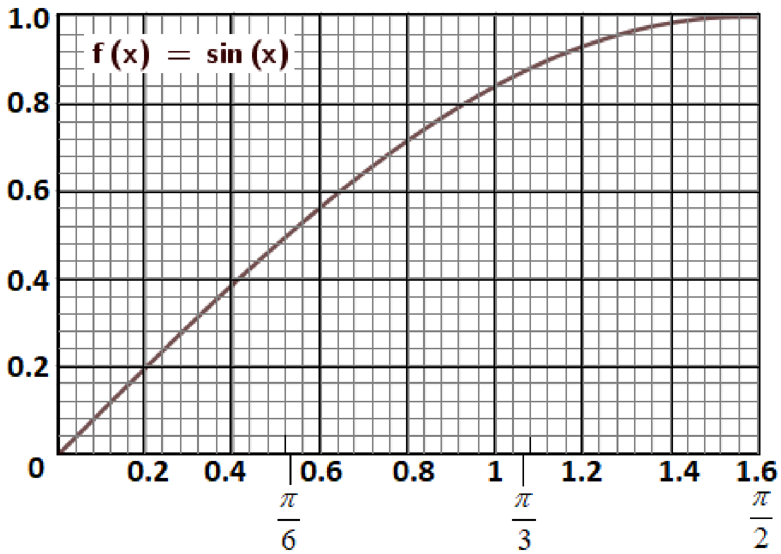
$MID_4 =$

$TRAP_4 =$

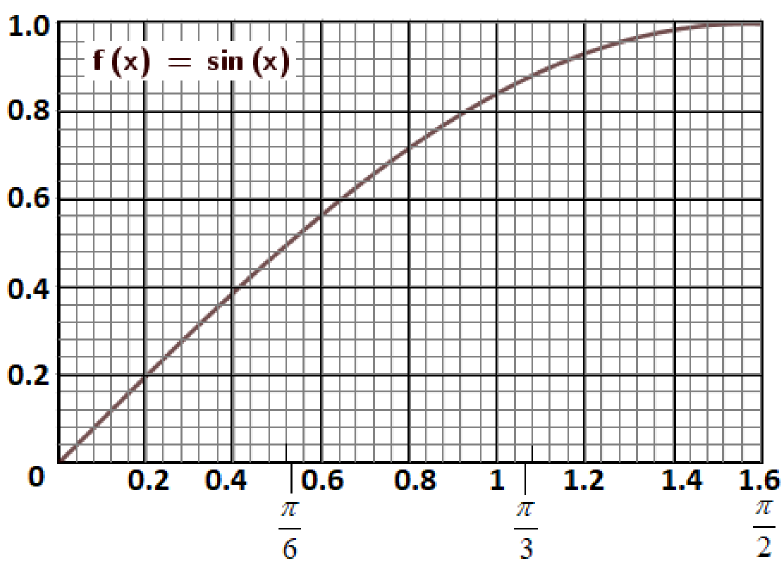
§5.2 An Introduction to the Definite Integral – Student Notes

Directions: Use the graphs for $f(x) = \sin(x)$ shown on the next page for the questions which follow.

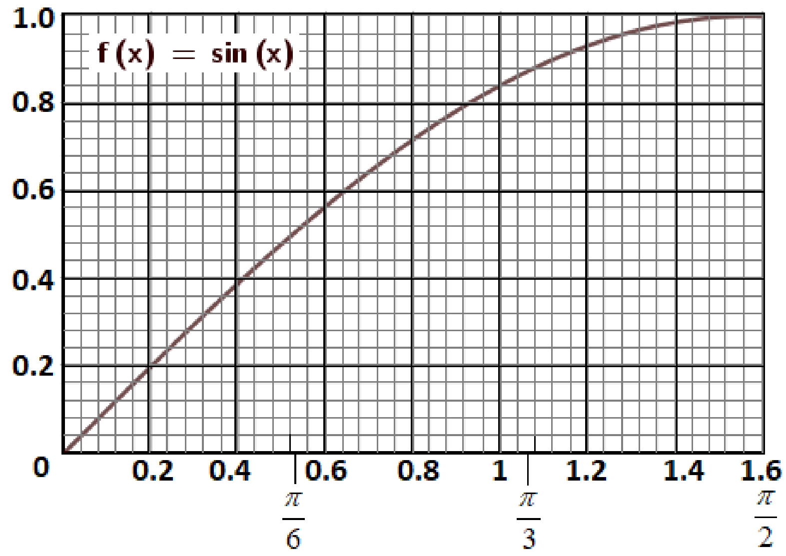
1. Estimate the area under the graph of the sine curve over the interval $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ by counting blocks. Show your work.



2. Now, use 3 partitions find a left hand sum **LHS$_3$** and a right hand sum **RHS$_3$**. Shade your LHS in blue and RHS in red. Show computations in the space provided below. Average LHS$_3$ and RHS$_3$ to improve your estimate of the area under the graph of the sine curve. This average is the **TRAP$_3$**



3. Now, use 6 partitions find **LHS$_6$** and **RHS$_6$**. Shade the LHS in blue and the RHS in red. Show computations in the space below.



4. Finally, use 12 partitions find **LHS$_{12}$** and **RHS$_{12}$** *but NO DRAWING* and show the set-up and final answer only. Use your calculator!

5. What seems to be happening to the estimate for the area as you increase the number of partitions used in calculating the Riemann Sums in the previous 3 questions?

6. Write a definite integral to represent the actual area under the sine curve over the interval $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$.

7. Use the calculator feature MATH 9: to evaluate the definite integral you wrote in the previous question.

8. What do you think the area under the sine curve would be over the interval $[0, \pi]$?

Verify using MATH 9:

9. What do you think the area under the sine curve would be over the interval $[0, 2\pi]$.

10. Find the area under the sine curve over the interval $[0, 2\pi]$ using MATH 9:

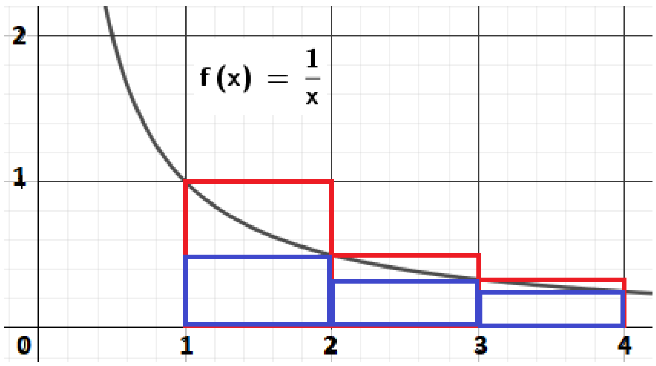
What happens?????? Why?

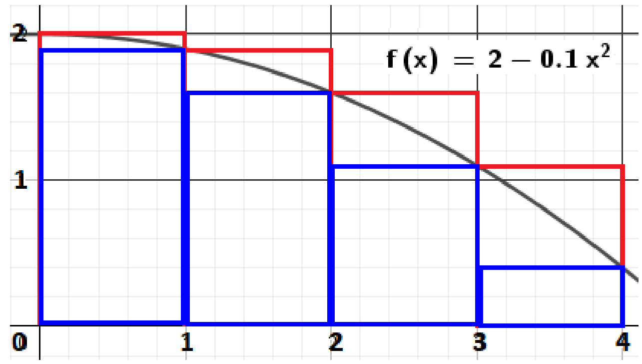
§5.2 & §7.5 Summary of Under/Over- Estimates of Numerical Approximations – Student Notes

For the ***LHS & RHS*** the approximated integral's relation to the exact integral value depends on whether the curve is ***increasing*** or ***decreasing***.

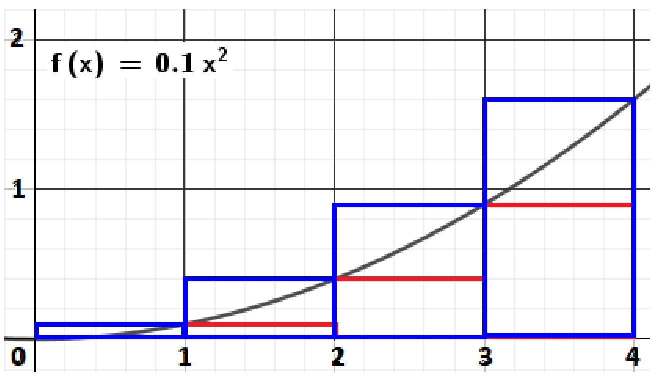
Examine the four functions below which illustrate the four combinations of increasing/decreasing and concave up/down functions. Red rectangles are used for LHS. Blue rectangles are used for RHS.

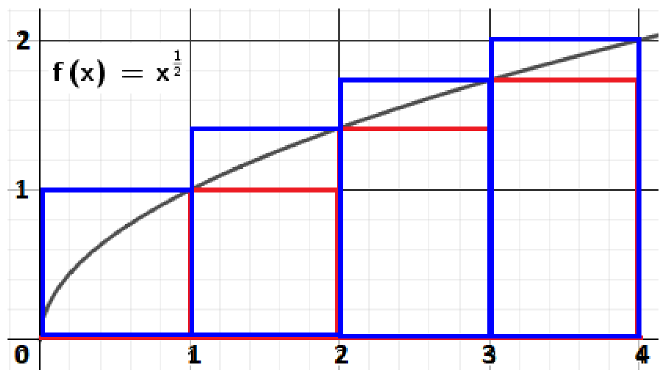
Complete each statement to show the LHS or RHS relative to the actual integral value.





If $f(x)$ is decreasing on $[1,4]$, then $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \le \int_1^4 \frac{1}{x}\,dx \le \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_$	If $f(x)$ is decreasing on $[0,4]$, then $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \le \int_0^4 2-0.1x^2\,dx \le \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_$





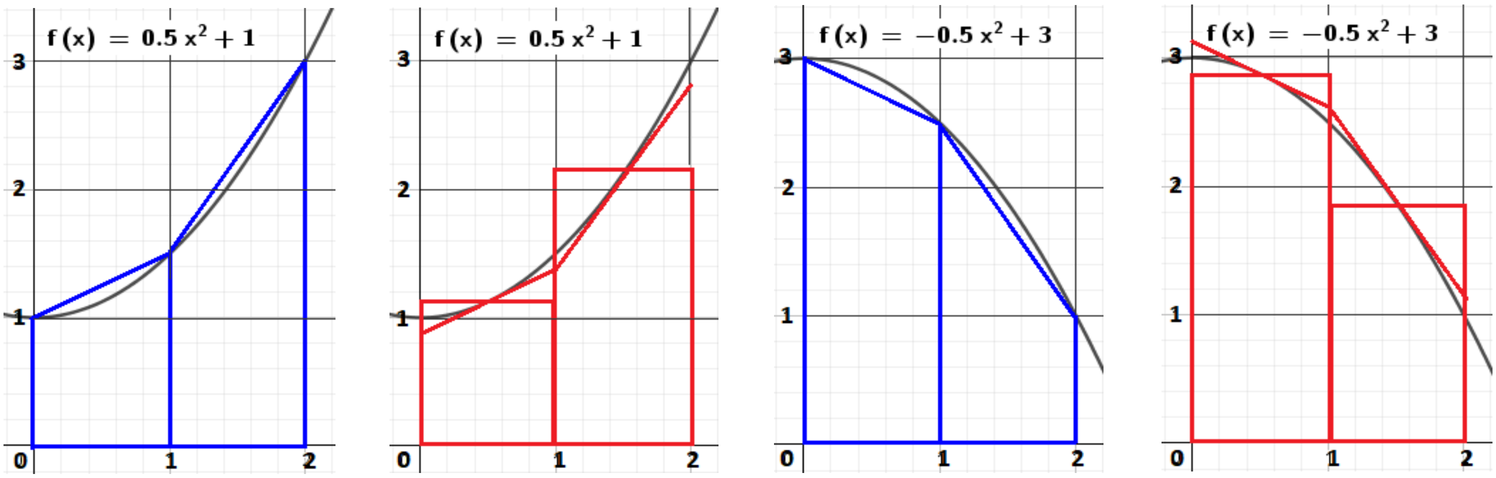
If $f(x)$ is increasing on $[0,4]$, then $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \le \int_0^4 0.1x^2\,dx \le \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_$	If $f(x)$ is increasing on $[0,4]$, then $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \le \int_0^4 \sqrt{x}\,dx \le \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_$

CONCLUSIONS:

If $f(x)$ is increasing on $[a,b]$, then $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \le \int_a^b f(x)\,dx \le \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_$	If $f(x)$ is decreasing on $[a,b]$, then $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \le \int_a^b f(x)\,dx \le \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_$

For the ***TRAP & MID*** the approximated integral's relation to the exact integral value depends on whether the curve is ***concave up*** or ***concave down***.

Blue trapezoids are used for TRAP.
Red rectangles with tangent segments at midpoints are used for MID.



If $f(x)$ is concave up on $[a,b]$, then $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \le \int_a^b f(x)\,dx \le \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_$	If $f(x)$ is concave down on $[a,b]$, then $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \le \int_a^b f(x)\,dx \le \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_$

TRAP & MID are better approximations for the actual integral value than ***LHS & RHS*** approximations.

FINAL CONCLUSIONS: In each inequality, fill in the blank with LHS, RHS, MID or TRAP to show their approximations relative to the actual integral when the behavior of the graph is known.

If $f(x)$ is increasing & concave up on $[a,b]$, then $\_\_\_\_\_ \le \_\_\_\_\_ \le \int_a^b f(x)\,dx \le \_\_\_\_\_ \le \_\_\_\_\_$	If $f(x)$ is decreasing & concave up on $[a,b]$, then $\_\_\_\_\_ \le \_\_\_\_\_ \le \int_a^b f(x)\,dx \le \_\_\_\_\_ \le \_\_\_\_\_$
If $f(x)$ is increasing & concave down on $[a,b]$, then $\_\_\_\_\_ \le \_\_\_\_\_ \le \int_a^b f(x)\,dx \le \_\_\_\_\_ \le \_\_\_\_\_$	If $f(x)$ is decreasing & concave down on $[a,b]$, then $\_\_\_\_\_ \le \_\_\_\_\_ \le \int_a^b f(x)\,dx \le \_\_\_\_\_ \le \_\_\_\_\_$