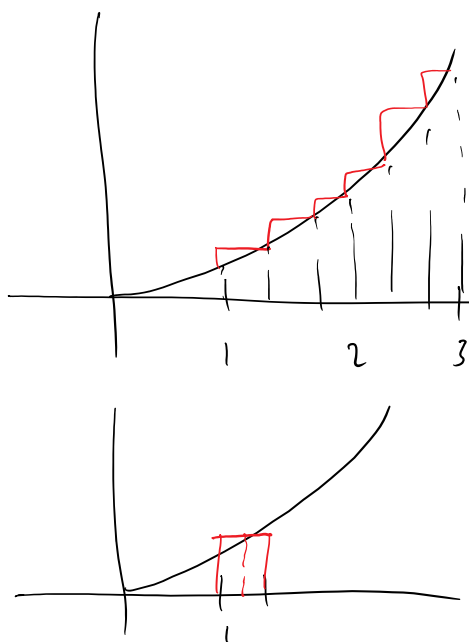




Calculus AB, section 5.1 (Approximating and Computing Area)

Example 1 – Computing Right-Endpoint Approximations

Calculate ~~R₄~~ R₆ for $f(x) = x^2$ on the interval $[1, 3]$.



$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} (2)^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{7}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{8}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} (3)^2$$

$n=6$:

$$\frac{1}{3} \left[\left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{9}{6}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{11}{6}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{13}{6}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{15}{6}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{17}{6}\right)^2 \right]$$

Example 2

Calculate R_6 , L_6 and M_6 for $f(x) = x^{-1}$ on $[2, 4]$.

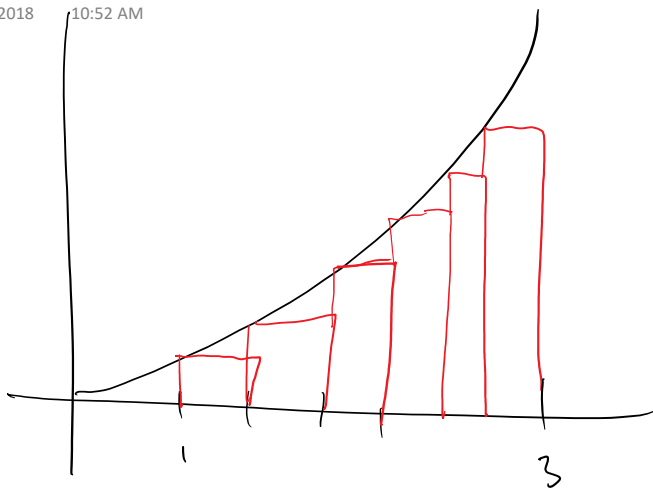
Example 3 – Calculating Area as a Limit

Calculate the area under the graph of $f(x) = x$ over $[0, 4]$ in three ways:

- a. $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} R_N$ b. $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} L_N$ c. Using geometry

Example 4

Let A be the area under the graph of $f(x) = 2x^2 - x + 3$ over $[2, 4]$. Find a formula for R_N and compute A as the limit $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} R_N$.



L₆

$$\frac{308}{1-3}$$