

2.

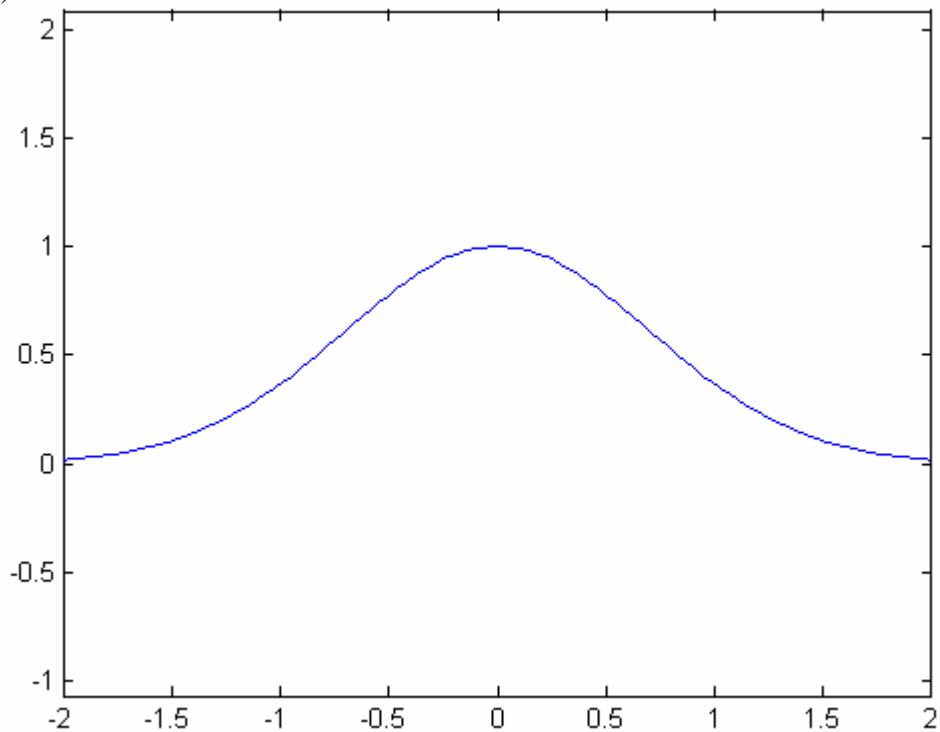
(a)(1)  $L_6 = 84$  (2)  $R_6 = 68$  (3)  $M_6 = 72$

(b) overestimate

(c) underestimate

(d)  $M_6$  since  $L_6$  is overestimate and  $R_6$  is underestimate

6.(a)

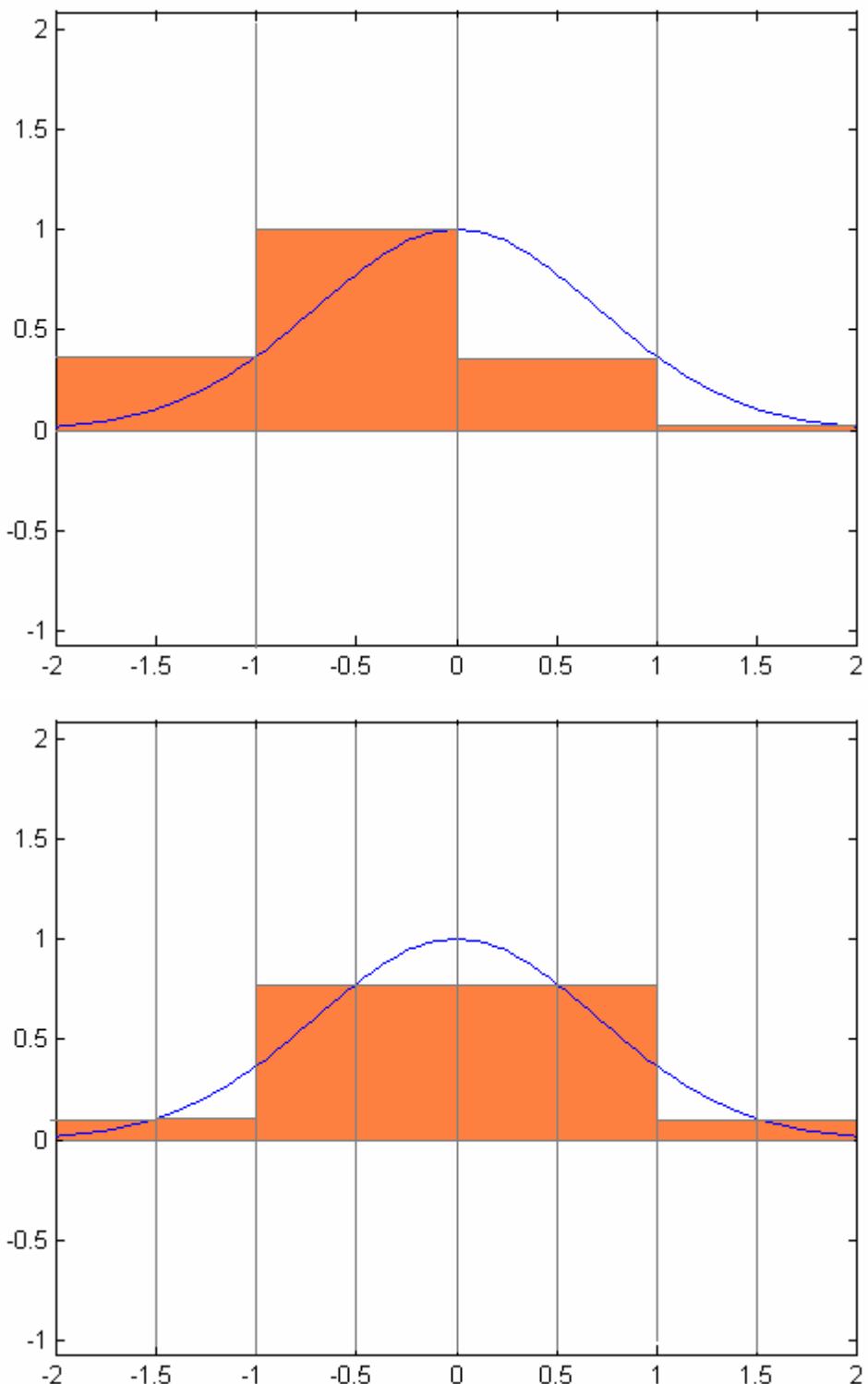


(b)  $f(-1)=0.3679$   $f(0)=1$   $f(1)=0.3679$   $f(2)=0.0183$

$f(-1.5)=f(1.5)=0.1054$   $f(-0.5)=f(0.5)=0.7788$

Using right end points: 1.7541

Using midpoints: 1.7684



(c) Using right end points with 8 rectangles: 1.7612

21.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\pi}{4n} \tan \frac{i\pi}{4n} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x dx \quad \text{area: from 0 to } \pi/4 \text{ under tangent function}$$

22.

$$(a) \int_0^1 x^3 dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^3$$

$$(b) \int_0^1 x^3 dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^3 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^4} \sum_{i=1}^n i^3 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^4} \left[ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right]^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{\frac{1}{n}(1+\frac{1}{n})}{2} \right]^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

23.

$$(a) \int_0^2 x^5 dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{2i}{n}\right)^5$$

$$(b) \sum_{k=1}^n k^5 = \frac{1}{6} n^6 + \frac{1}{2} n^5 + \frac{5}{12} n^4 - \frac{1}{12} n^2$$

(c)

$$\int_0^2 x^5 dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{2i}{n}\right)^5 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^6}{n^6} \sum_{i=1}^n i^5 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^6}{n^6} \sum_{i=1}^n i^5 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^6}{n^6} \left( \frac{1}{6} n^6 + \frac{1}{2} n^5 + \frac{5}{12} n^4 - \frac{1}{12} n^2 \right) = \frac{2^6}{6} = \frac{32}{3}$$

26.

$$(a) P_n = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \sin \theta \quad , \quad \theta = \frac{2\pi}{n} \quad , \quad A_n = nP_n = \frac{1}{2} nr^2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right)$$

$$(b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} nr^2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r^2 \frac{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right)}{\frac{2\pi}{n}} \pi = r^2 \pi$$