

Marshall Math - HW Solutions Course Calculus

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\#1} \quad \sum_{i=1}^5 (2i+1) &= 2 \sum_{i=1}^5 i + \sum_{i=1}^5 1 \\ &= 2(1+2+3+4+5) + 5 \\ &= 35 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\#3} \quad \sum_{k=0}^4 \frac{1}{k^2+1} &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{17} \\ &= \frac{158}{85} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\#23} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(\frac{4}{3n^3} \right) (2n^3 + 3n^2 + n) \right] \\ = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{8}{3} + \frac{4}{n} + \frac{4}{3n^2} \right] = \frac{8}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\#25} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(\frac{81}{n^4} \right) \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} \right] \\ = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{81}{4} \frac{n^4 + 2n^3 + n^2}{n^4} \right] \\ = \frac{81}{4} (1) = \frac{81}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{\#5} \quad \sum_{k=1}^4 c = c + c + c + c = 4c$$

$$\textcircled{\#7} \quad \sum_{i=1}^9 \frac{1}{3^i}$$

$$\textcircled{\#9} \quad \sum_{j=1}^8 \left[2 \left(\frac{j}{8} \right) + 3 \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\#27} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(\frac{64}{n^3} \right) \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right] \\ = \frac{64}{6} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{2n^3 + 3n^2 + n}{n^3} \right] \\ = \frac{64}{6} (2) = \frac{64}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\#41} \quad y = -2x + 3 \text{ on } [0, 1] \\ s(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \quad \left(\Delta x = \frac{1-0}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \right) \\ = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[-2 \left(\frac{i}{n} \right) + 3 \right] \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \quad \left(c_i = 0 + \frac{c}{n} \right) \\ = 3 - \frac{2}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n i = 3 - \frac{2(n+1)n}{2n^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s(n) = 2 - \frac{1}{n} \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$