

Marshall Math - HW Solutions Course Calculus

#1)  $\int_0^5 3 dx$

#7)  $\int_0^\pi \sin x dx$

#3)  $\int_{-4}^4 (4 - |x|) dx$

#9) Notice function is in terms of "y"

OR  
 $\int_{-4}^0 (x+4) dx + \int_0^4 (-x+4) dx$

$\int_0^2 y^3 dy$

#5)  $\int_{-2}^2 (4 - x^2) dx$

#21) GIVEN:  $\int_0^5 f(x) dx = 10$   $\int_5^7 f(x) dx = 3$

#23) GIVEN:  $\int_2^6 f(x) dx = 10$   $\int_2^6 g(x) dx = -2$

a)  $\int_0^7 f(x) = \int_0^5 f(x) dx + \int_5^7 f(x) dx$   
 $= 10 + 3 = 13$

a)  $\int_2^6 [f(x) + g(x)] dx = 10 + (-2)$   
 $= 8$

b)  $\int_5^6 f(x) dx = -\int_0^5 f(x) dx = -10$

b)  $\int_2^6 [g(x) - f(x)] dx = -2 - 10$   
 $= -12$

c)  $\int_5^5 f(x) dx = 0$

c)  $\int_2^6 2g(x) dx = 2(-2) = -4$

d)  $\int_0^5 3f(x) dx = 3 \int_0^5 f(x) dx$   
 $= 3(10) = 30$

d)  $\int_2^6 3f(x) dx = 3(10) = 30$

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#25.  $\int_4^{10} 6 dx$   $y = 6$  on  $[4, 10]$   $c_i = 4 + \frac{6i}{n}$

$\Delta x = \frac{10-4}{n} = \frac{6}{n}$   $\|\Delta\| \rightarrow 0$   
as  $n \rightarrow \infty$

$\sum_{i=1}^n f(c_i) \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(4 + \frac{6i}{n}\right) \left(\frac{6}{n}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n 6 \left(\frac{6}{n}\right)$

$= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{36}{n} = 36$

*= 6 as stated above*

#27.  $\int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx$   $y = x^3$  on  $[-1, 1]$   $c_i = -1 + \frac{2i}{n}$

$\Delta x = \frac{1-(-1)}{n} = \frac{2}{n}$   $\|\Delta\| \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$

$\sum_{i=1}^n f(c_i) \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(-1 + \frac{2i}{n}\right) \left(\frac{2}{n}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(-1 + \frac{2i}{n}\right)^3 \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)$

$= \sum_{i=1}^n \left[-1 + \frac{6i}{n} - \frac{12i^2}{n^2} + \frac{8i^3}{n^3}\right] \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)$

$= -2 + \frac{12}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n i - \frac{24}{n^3} \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 + \frac{16}{n^4} \sum_{i=1}^n i^3$

$= -2 + \frac{12}{n^2} \left[\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right] - \frac{24}{n^3} \left[\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}\right] + \frac{16}{n^4} \left[\frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}\right]$

$= -2 + 6\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - 4\left(2 + \frac{3}{n} + \frac{1}{n^3}\right) + 4\left(1 + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right) = \frac{2}{n}$