

Quiz 1 (30 min) - No work = No marks

Exercise 1: (5 points)

Transform this into a definite integral on the interval [0, 2]

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2}{n} + \frac{3k}{n^2}$$

Exercise 2: (5 points)

Assume $f(x)$ is an increasing function over $[0, 4]$. Also assume that: $f(0) = 1$, $f(1) = 2$, $f(3) = 5$ and $f(4) = 8$.

Which of the following must be true?

- a) $26 \leq \int_0^4 f(x) dx \leq 33$
- b) $7 \leq \int_0^4 f(x) dx \leq 9$
- c) $10 \leq \int_0^4 f(x) dx \leq 20$
- d) $21 \leq \int_0^4 f(x) dx \leq 25$
- e) $1 \leq \int_0^4 f(x) dx \leq 6$

Exercise 3: (5 points)

Assume that $\int_0^x f(t) dt + 2 \sin(x) = 4x$. Find $f(\pi)$

Exercise 4: (5 points)

Let $f(x) = x + 2$ be defined over $[-1; 1]$. Find Riemann sum by partitioning the interval into n equal-width subintervals, and using the **left end point** of each subinterval as a sample point.

ex 1

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2}{n} + \frac{3k}{n^2}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2}{n} \left(1 + \frac{3}{2} \frac{k}{n} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{3}{4} k \frac{2}{n} \right)$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left(1 + \frac{3}{4} x \right) dx$$

ex 3

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt + 2 \sin x = 4x$$

differentiate both sides;

$$\Rightarrow f(x) + 2 \cos x = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 4 - 2 \cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f(\pi) = 6}$$

ex 4

$$R_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(x_i) \Delta x$$

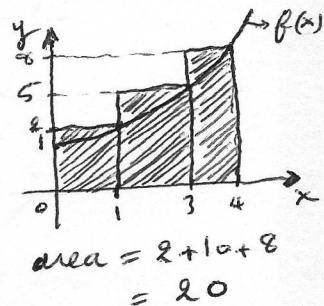
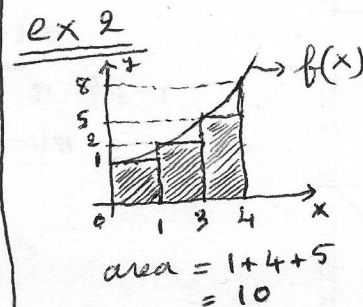
$$= \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f\left(-1 + i \frac{2}{n}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(-1 + i \frac{2}{n} + 2\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(1 + i \frac{2}{n}\right) = \frac{2}{n} \left(n + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{n} \left(n + \frac{2}{n} \frac{n(n-1)}{2}\right)$$

$$= 2 + \frac{2}{n} (n-1) = \boxed{4 - \frac{2}{n}}$$



$$10 \leq \int_0^4 f(x) dx \leq 20$$