



Homework 8.2 – The Definition of Net Area

1. (1 pt) [alfredLibrary/AUCL/chapter8/lesson2/defintegral9pet.pg](#)

In this problem you will calculate $\int_1^3 5x \, dx$ by using the formal definition of the definite integral:

$$\int_a^b f(x) \, dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*) \Delta x \right].$$

(a) The interval $[1, 3]$ is divided into n equal subintervals of length Δx . What is Δx (in terms of n)?

$$\Delta x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(b) The right-hand endpoint of the k th subinterval is denoted x_k^* . What is x_k^* (in terms of k and n)?

$$x_k^* = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(c) Using these choices for x_k^* and Δx , the definition tells us that

$$\int_1^3 5x \, dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*) \Delta x \right].$$

What is $f(x_k^*) \Delta x$ (in terms of k and n)?

$$f(x_k^*) \Delta x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(d) Express $\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*) \Delta x$ in closed form. (Your answer will be in terms of n .)

$$\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*) \Delta x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(e) Finally, complete the problem by taking the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$ of the expression that you found in the previous part.

$$\int_1^3 5x \, dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*) \Delta x \right] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

2. (1 pt) [alfredLibrary/AUCL/chapter8/lesson2/right1pet.pg](#)

In this problem you will calculate $\int_0^3 x^2 + 3 \, dx$ by using the formal definition of the definite integral:

$$\int_a^b f(x) \, dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*) \Delta x \right].$$

(a) The interval $[0, 3]$ is divided into n equal subintervals of length Δx . What is Δx (in terms of n)?

$$\Delta x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(b) The right-hand endpoint of the k th subinterval is denoted x_k^* . What is x_k^* (in terms of k and n)?

$$x_k^* = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(c) Using these choices for x_k^* and Δx , the definition tells us that

$$\int_0^3 x^2 + 3 \, dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*) \Delta x \right].$$

What is $f(x_k^*) \Delta x$ (in terms of k and n)?

$$f(x_k^*) \Delta x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(d) Express $\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*) \Delta x$ in closed form. (Your answer will be in terms of n .)

$$\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*) \Delta x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(e) Finally, complete the problem by taking the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$ of the expression that you found in the previous part.

$$\int_0^3 x^2 + 3 \, dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*) \Delta x \right] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

3. (1 pt) [alfredLibrary/AUCL/chapter8/lesson2/absval11pet.pg](#)

Use the properties of the definite integral to evaluate the integral.

$$\int_0^{10} |x^2 - 5x| \, dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

4. (1 pt) [alfredLibrary/AUCL/chapter8/review/props6pet.pg](#)

(a) If $\int_3^9 f(x) \, dx = -53$, then $\int_9^3 f(x) \, dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(b) If $\int_1^7 g(x) \, dx = 12$ and $\int_6^7 g(x) \, dx = 3.3$, then $\int_1^6 g(x) \, dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(c) If $\int_5^{11} h(x) \, dx = 3$, $\int_5^7 h(x) \, dx = 2$, and $\int_9^{11} h(x) \, dx = 2$, then $\int_9^7 3h(x) - 2 \, dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$