



Quiz 8.2 – The Definition of Net Area

1. (1 pt) [alfredLibrary/AUCI/chapter8/lesson2/quiz-rightriemannsum12pet.pg](#)

To compute $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ using a Riemann sum and the definition of the definite integral, we first divide the interval $[a, b]$ into n subintervals of equal width Δx . Then we choose any point x_k^* in the k^{th} subinterval $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$. Common choices include left-hand endpoints, midpoints, and right-hand endpoints:

$$\text{LH : } x_k^* = a + (k-1)\Delta x$$

$$\text{Mid : } x_k^* = a + (k - \frac{1}{2})\Delta x$$

$$\text{RH : } x_k^* = a + k\Delta x$$

We will use a right hand Riemann sum to compute $\int_{-8}^{-7.5} 18x^2 dx$.

(a) For n subintervals, the width of each subinterval is

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

(b) If we substitute the lower limit a and Δx into the formula for right-hand endpoints given above, we obtain

$$x_k^* = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ for } k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n.$$

(c) The height of the k^{th} rectangle is

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

(d) The area of the k^{th} rectangle is (as powers of k)

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

$$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}k + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}k^2$$

(e) The right hand Riemann sum is given by

$$R_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*)\Delta x$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \sum_{k=1}^n 1 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \sum_{k=1}^n k + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \sum_{k=1}^n k^2$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

(f) Finally,

$$\int_{-8}^{-7.5} 18x^2 dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*)\Delta x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

2. (1 pt) [alfredLibrary/AUCI/chapter8/lesson2/quiz/defintegral1pet.pg](#)

Use the properties of the definite integral to evaluate $\int_0^{16} |x - 8| dx$.

Answer: $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$