Quiz 4 Calculus 1 Due 12/2/2019

Each problem is worth 3 points. Clear and complete justification is required for full credit.

1. If you use a left-hand sum with n = 4 subdivisions to approximate $\int_{1}^{5} \frac{1}{x} dx$, what are:

$$\Delta x =$$

$$c_{1} =$$

$$c_{2} =$$

$$c_{3} =$$

$$c_{4} =$$

$$f(c_{1}) =$$

$$f(c_{2}) =$$

$$f(c_{3}) =$$

$$f(c_{4}) =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} f(c_{i}) \cdot \Delta x =$$

2. If you use a right-hand sum with n = 4 subdivisions to approximate $\int_{1}^{3} x^{2} dx$, what are:

$$\Delta x =$$

$$c_{1} =$$

$$c_{2} =$$

$$c_{3} =$$

$$c_{4} =$$

$$f(c_{1}) =$$

$$f(c_{2}) =$$

$$f(c_{3}) =$$

$$f(c_{4}) =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} f(c_{i}) \cdot \Delta x =$$

3. If you use a midpoint sum with n = 8 subdivisions to approximate $\int_{1}^{5} \frac{1}{x} dx$, what are:

$\Delta x =$
$C_1 =$
$c_2 =$
<i>C</i> ₃ =
$C_4 =$
$c_5 =$
$c_6 =$
$c_7 =$
$c_8 =$
$f(c_{1}) = f(c_{2}) = f(c_{3}) = f(c_{3}) = f(c_{4}) = f(c_{5}) = f(c_{5}) = f(c_{6}) = f(c_{7}) = f(c_{7}) = f(c_{8}) $
$\sum_{i=1}^{8} f(c_i) \cdot \Delta x =$

4. If you use a right-hand sum with *n* subdivisions to approximate $\int_{1}^{3} x^{2} dx$, what are:

$$\Delta x =$$

$$c_{k} =$$

$$f(c_{k}) =$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(c_{k}) \cdot \Delta x =$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(c_{k}) \cdot \Delta x =$$