

① HAB - ch. 5A review

③ (CONT.)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TRAP}_5 &= \frac{1}{2} (1) \left[ 5 + 2(2) + 2(1) + 2(2) + 2(5) + 10 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [5 + 4 + 2 + 4 + 10 + 10] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (35) = \boxed{\frac{35}{2}} \quad \text{(C)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} \sum_{k=1}^n 8k^2 &= 8 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = 8 \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \\ &= \frac{4}{3} n(n+1)(2n+1) = \frac{4}{3} n (2n^2 + n + 2n + 1) \\ &= \frac{4}{3} n (2n^2 + 3n + 1) = \boxed{\frac{8}{3}n^3 + 4n^2 + \frac{4}{3}n} \quad \text{(B)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{5} \sum_{k=1}^n 2k^2 + 3 &= \sum_{k=1}^n 2k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n 3 = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n 3 \\ &= 2 \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + 3n = \frac{1}{3} n(n+1)(2n+1) + 3n \\ &= \frac{1}{3} n (2n^2 + 3n + 1) + 3n = \frac{2}{3} n^3 + n^2 + \frac{1}{3} n + 3n \\ &= \boxed{\frac{2}{3}n^3 + n^2 + \frac{10}{3}n} \quad \text{(C)} \end{aligned}$$

NOTE  
 $3n = \frac{9}{3}n$

⑥ LRAM from table  
\* width of boxes varies

X	0	5	6	7	9
Y	6	5	3	5	4

$$\begin{aligned} &= 5(6) + 5 + 3 + 2(5) \\ &= 30 + 5 + 3 + 10 \\ &= \boxed{48} \quad \text{(B)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{LRAM} \approx (5-0) \cdot 6 + (6-5) \cdot 5 + (7-6) \cdot 3 + (9-7) \cdot 5$$

width  $\leftarrow$  left  $\rightarrow$  right     $w \cdot H_L$      $w \cdot H_L$      $w \cdot H_L$

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⑦ RRAM from table

\* NOTE:  
WIDTH OF  
BOXES  
VARIES!!

x	0	5	7	9	10
y	8	6	8	7	6

$$\text{RRAM} = (5-0) \cdot 6 + (7-5) \cdot 8 + (9-7) \cdot 7 + (10-9) \cdot 6$$

w · hr      w · hr      w · hr      w · hr

$$= 5(6) + 2(8) + 2(7) + 1(6)$$

$$= 30 + 16 + 14 + 6 = \boxed{66} \quad \text{(D)}$$

⑧  $\int_0^4 -2x + 2 dx = [-x^2 + 2x]_0^4$

$$= (-16 + 8) - (0 + 0) = \boxed{-8} \quad \text{(D)}$$

⑨  $\int_{-7}^{-3} (x+2) dx = \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \right]_{-7}^{-3}$

$$\left( \frac{9}{2} - 6 \right) - \left( \frac{49}{2} - 14 \right) = \frac{9}{2} - 6 + \frac{49}{2} + 14$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} - \frac{49}{2} - 6 + 14 = -\frac{40}{2} + 8 = -20 + 8 = \boxed{-12}$$

(B)

⑩  $\int_{-4}^{-2} \frac{4}{x} dx = [4 \ln|x|]_{-4}^{-2}$

$$= \boxed{4 \ln 2 - 4 \ln 4}$$

(B)

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$$\begin{aligned} (11) \int_{-1}^2 -5x^{1/3} dx &= \left[ \frac{-5x^{4/3}}{4/3} \right]_{-1}^2 \\ &= \left[ \frac{-15}{4} x^{4/3} \right]_{-1}^2 = \frac{-15}{4} (2)^{4/3} - \frac{-15}{4} (-1)^{4/3} \\ &= \frac{-15}{4} 2 \cdot 2^{1/3} + \frac{15}{4} = \frac{-30 \cdot 2^{1/3} + 15}{4} \\ &= \boxed{\frac{-30 \sqrt[3]{2} + 15}{4}} \quad (B) \end{aligned}$$

$$(12) \int 4 dx = \boxed{4x + C} \quad (C)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (13) \int \frac{-5x^2 - 4}{x^2} dx &= \int \frac{-5x^2}{x^2} - \frac{4}{x^2} dx \\ &= \int -5 - 4x^{-2} dx = -5x - \frac{4x^{-1}}{-1} + C \\ &= \boxed{-5x + \frac{4}{x} + C} \quad (B) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (14) \int \frac{6(-5x^{10} + 2)}{x^5} dx &= \int \frac{-30x^{10} + 12}{x^5} dx \\ &= \int \frac{-30x^{10}}{x^5} + \frac{12}{x^5} dx = \int -30x^5 + 12x^{-5} dx \\ &= \frac{-30x^6}{6} + \frac{12x^{-4}}{-4} + C \\ &= \boxed{-5x^6 - \frac{3}{x^4} + C} \quad (C) \end{aligned}$$

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$$(15) \int x^2(-20x^2 - 12x - 9) dx$$

$$= \int -20x^4 - 12x^3 - 9x^2 dx$$

$$= -\frac{20x^5}{5} - \frac{12x^4}{4} - \frac{9x^3}{3} + C$$

$$= \boxed{-4x^5 - 3x^4 - 3x^3 + C} \quad (C)$$

$$(16) \int \frac{-32x^3 x^{3/5} + 75x^3 x^{1/4} - 200}{20x^3} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-32x^3 x^{3/5}}{20x^3} + \frac{75x^3 x^{1/4}}{20x^3} - \frac{200}{20x^3} dx$$

$$= \int -8x^{3/5} + \frac{15x^{1/4}}{4} - 10x^{-3} dx$$

$$= \frac{5}{8} \left( -\frac{8}{5} \right) x^{8/5} + \frac{4}{5} \left( \frac{15}{4} \right) x^{5/4} - \frac{10x^{-2}}{-2} + C$$

$$= \boxed{-x^{8/5} + 3x^{5/4} + \frac{5}{x^2} + C} \quad (C)$$

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$$\begin{aligned} (17) \int -3\csc^2 x dx &= -3 \int \csc^2 x dx \\ &= -3[-\cot x] + C = \boxed{3\cot x + C} \end{aligned} \quad (C)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (18) \int -2\sec^2 x dx &= -2 \int \sec^2 x dx \\ &= -2[\tan x] + C = \boxed{-2\tan x + C} \end{aligned} \quad (B)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (19) \int -4\sin x dx &= -4 \int \sin x dx \quad (B) \\ &= -4[-\cos x] + C = \boxed{4\cos x + C} \end{aligned}$$

$$(20) \int e^x dx = \boxed{e^x + C} \quad (A)$$

RRAM<sub>8</sub>

$$\Delta x = \frac{6 - (-2)}{8} = \frac{8}{8} = 1 \quad \leftarrow \text{intervals all have equal width } \frac{b-a}{n}$$

X	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Y	8	5	4	5	8	13	20	29	40
	4+4	1+4	0+4	1+4	4+4	9+4	16+4	25+4	36+4

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RRAM}_8 &= 1(\underbrace{5}_{\text{right}} + \underbrace{4}_{\text{right}} + \underbrace{5}_{\text{right}} + 8 + 13 + 20 + 29 + \underbrace{40}_{\text{right}}) \quad \leftarrow \text{All endpoints (Y-values) so exclude leftmost} \\ &= 4 + 8 + 13 + 29 + 70 = 25 + 29 + 70 \\ &= 54 + 70 = \boxed{124} \end{aligned}$$

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$$y = x^2 + 4 \quad [-2, 6]$$

(FR) (B) MRAM<sub>8</sub> ... so table must include the MIDPOINTS ( $x = -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{2}, \frac{9}{2}, \frac{11}{2}$ ) of the intervals.  
width of each intervals is still  $\frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{8}{8} = 1$

MRAM table

		mp		mp		mp		mp		mp
x	-2	$-\frac{3}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{3}{2}$	2	$\frac{5}{2}$
y		$\frac{25}{4}$		$\frac{17}{4}$		$\frac{17}{4}$		$\frac{25}{4}$		$\frac{41}{4}$
		$\frac{9}{4} + \frac{16}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{16}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{16}{4}$		$\frac{9}{4} + \frac{16}{4}$		$\frac{25}{4} + \frac{16}{4}$

		mp		mp		mp		mp
x	3	$\frac{7}{2}$	4	$\frac{9}{2}$	5	$\frac{11}{2}$	6	
y		$\frac{65}{4}$		$\frac{97}{4}$		$\frac{137}{4}$		
		$\frac{49}{4} + \frac{16}{4}$		$\frac{81}{4} + \frac{16}{4}$		$\frac{121}{4} + \frac{16}{4}$		

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MRAM}_8 &= 1 \left( \frac{25}{4} + \frac{17}{4} + \frac{17}{4} + \frac{25}{4} + \frac{41}{4} + \frac{65}{4} + \frac{97}{4} + \frac{137}{4} \right) \\ &= \frac{50}{4} + \frac{34}{4} + \frac{106}{4} + \frac{134}{4} = \frac{25}{2} + \frac{17}{2} + \frac{53}{2} + \frac{67}{2} \\ &= \frac{42}{2} + \frac{120}{2} = 21 + 60 = \boxed{81} \end{aligned}$$

(FR) (C) TRAPEZOIDAL  $n=8$   
(use original table)

$$A \approx \frac{1}{2} (1) [8 + 2(5) + 2(4) + 2(5) + 2(8) + 2(13) + 2(20) + 2(29) + 40]$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2} [8 + 10 + 8 + 10 + 16 + 26 + 40 + 58 + 40]$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2} [8 + 8 + 16 + 26 + 58 + 100] =$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2} [32 + 26 + 58 + 100] = \frac{1}{2} [90 + 26 + 100] = \frac{216}{2} = \boxed{108}$$

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FR-D Simpson's method

$$= \frac{1}{3} (1) \left[ 8 + 4(5) + 2(4) + 4(5) + 2(8) + 4(13) + 2(20) + 4(29) + 40 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \underline{8} + \underline{20} + 8 + \underline{20} + 16 + 52 + \underline{40} + 116 + \underline{40} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[ 8 + 8 + 16 + 52 + 116 + 120 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[ 32 + 52 + 116 + 120 \right] = \frac{1}{3} \left[ 84 + 116 + 120 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[ 200 + 120 \right] = \boxed{\frac{320}{3}}$$

## CHAB-ch. 5A review

①  $y = -x^2 + 11$   $[-1, 3]$  LRAM<sub>4</sub>

$$\Delta x = \frac{3 - (-1)}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

x	-1	0	1	2	3
y	10	11	10	7	2

(B)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LRAM}_4 &= 1(10) + 1(11) + 1(10) + 1(7) \\ &= 10 + 11 + 10 + 7 = 20 + 18 = \boxed{38} \end{aligned}$$

②  $y = x^2 - 2x + 2$   $[-2, 2]$  RRAM<sub>4</sub>

$$\Delta x = \frac{2 - (-2)}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
y	10	5	2	1	2

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RRAM}_4 &= (1)(5) + (1)(2) + (1)(1) + (1)(2) \\ &= 5 + 2 + 1 + 2 = \boxed{10} \end{aligned}$$

(A)

③  $y = x^2 - 2x + 2$   $[-1, 4]$  TRAP<sub>5</sub>

$$\Delta x = \frac{4 - (-1)}{5} = \frac{5}{5} = 1$$

x	-1	0	1	2	3	4
y	5	2	1	2	5	10

$$1+2+2 \quad 0+0+2 \quad 1-2+2 \quad 4-4+2 \quad 9-6+2 \quad 16-8+2$$