

4.2 Summations & Area

Sigma Notation:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$$

ex)

Nov 25-8:35 AM

Properties of Summation

1) $\sum k a_i = k \sum a_i$

2) $\sum (a_i \pm b_i) = \sum a_i \pm \sum b_i$

Summation Formulas:

1) $\sum_{i=1}^n c = cn$ 2) $\sum_{i=1}^n i = n(n+1)/2$

3) $\sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = n(n+1)(2n+1)/6$ 4) $\sum_{i=1}^n i^3 = n^2(n+1)^2/4$

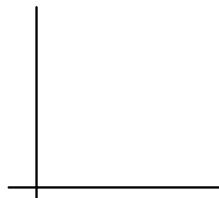
Nov 25-8:39 AM

ex) Evaluate $\sum (i+1)/n^2$

Nov 25-9:04 AM

Area of a Plane Region --Upper and Lower Sums

ex) $f(x) = -x^2 + 5$, from $x=0$ to $x=2$



Nov 25-9:08 AM

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1-6, 15-19 odd

For area on interval $[a, b]$

Left endpt: $m_i = a + (i-1)\Delta x$

Right endpt: $M_i = a + i\Delta x$

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

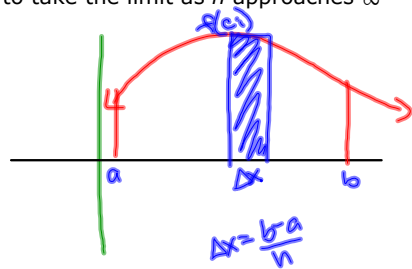
Rectangle width

Sums: $s(n) = \sum f(m_i)\Delta x$

$$S(n) = \sum f(M_i)\Delta x$$

True Area = $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum f(c_i)\Delta x$

* You can choose either upper or lower sum to take the limit as n approaches ∞



Nov 25-9:18 AM

Nov 25-9:13 AM

ex) Find the formulas for upper and lower sums for the region bounded by $f(x) = x^2$, $y = 0$, and $x = 4$.

Rt. endpt.

$$m_i = a + i\Delta x = 0 + i\frac{4}{n} = \frac{4i}{n}$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{4-0}{n}$$

$$S(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(m_i) \cdot \Delta x = \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\frac{4i}{n}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{4}{n}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{4i}{n}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{n}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{16i^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{4}{n} = \frac{64}{n^3} \sum_{i=1}^n i^2$$

$$S(n) = \frac{64}{n^3} \left[\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right]$$

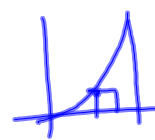
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S(n) = \frac{128}{6} = \left(\frac{64}{3}\right)$$

b) Find the limit of each sum as n approaches ∞

Lower Sum

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{32(2n^3 - 3n + 1)}{3n^3} = \frac{64}{3}$$

Dec 1-8:29 AM



Left endpt.

$s(n)$

$$m_i = a + (i-1)\Delta x = (i-1)\frac{4}{n}$$

$$s(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(m_i) \cdot \Delta x = \sum_{i=1}^n (i-1)^2 \frac{16}{n^2} \cdot \frac{4}{n}$$


$$= \frac{64}{n^3} \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 - 2i + 1$$

$$\frac{64}{n^3} \left[\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - \frac{2n(n+1)}{2} + n \right]$$

$$\frac{128}{6} + 0 + 0$$

Jan 5-11:58 AM

Upper Sum



R+ Endpt

$$m_i = a + i \Delta x$$

$$= 0 + i \left(\frac{4}{n}\right) = \frac{4i}{n}$$

$$S(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(m_i) \cdot \Delta x$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\frac{4i}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{4}{n}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{16i^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{4}{n}$$

$$= \frac{64}{n^3} \left[\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right]$$

$$= \frac{64}{n^3} \left[\frac{2n^3 + 3n^2 + n}{6} \right]$$

$$= \frac{32(2n^3 + 3n^2 + n)}{3n^3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S(n) = \frac{64}{3}$$

Dec 1-10:43 AM

ex) find the area of the region bounded by $f(x) = x^3$, and the x-axis from 0 to 1

Dec 1-8:49 AM

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31-35, 39-43 odd
49, 51, 59

Dec 1-8:51 AM