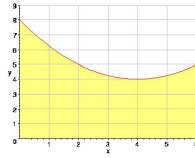
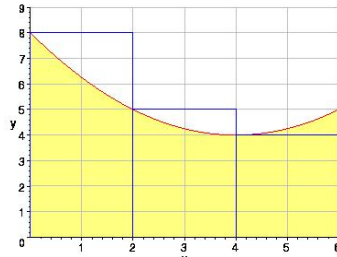


1. Consider the graph below:

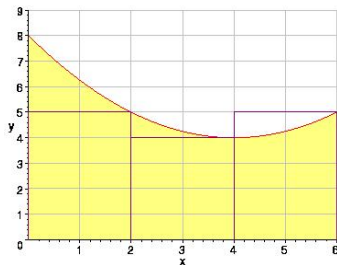


(a) Find L_3 . (That is, estimate the shaded area by using four rectangles and left endpoints.)



$$\begin{aligned} L_3 &= 2 * 8 + 2 * 5 + 2 * 4 \\ &= 34 \end{aligned}$$

(b) Find R_3 .



$$\begin{aligned} R_3 &= 2 * 5 + 2 * 4 + 2 * 5 \\ &= 28 \end{aligned}$$

2. (a) Express $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(4 \left(2 + \frac{3i}{n} \right) + \left(2 + \frac{3i}{n} \right)^3 \right) \frac{3}{n}$ as a definite integral.

We see from our usual limit form of $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x$ that

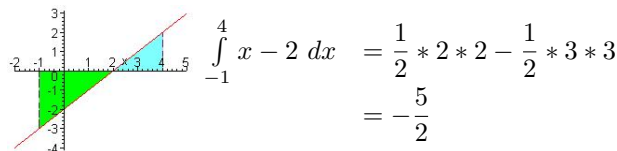
$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{3}{n} \text{ and } x_i = a + i\Delta x = 2 + \frac{3i}{n}$$

Putting these together, we see that $a = 2$ and $b = 5$ (since $b - a = 3$).

Now, the function that is acting on x_i is the function $f(x) = 4x + x^3$.

$$\text{So, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(4 \left(2 + \frac{3i}{n} \right) + \left(2 + \frac{3i}{n} \right)^3 \right) \frac{3}{n} = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_2^5 4x + x^3 dx$$

(b) Find $\int_{-1}^4 x - 2 dx$ by interpreting it in terms of areas.



$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^4 x - 2 dx &= \frac{1}{2} * 2 * 2 - \frac{1}{2} * 3 * 3 \\ &= -\frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$$