

**Part II.** Use the process outlined in Part I to find a limit expression for the area of each region bounded by the given function and the x-axis on  $[a, b]$ .

**Function,  $[a, b]$**

**Limit expression of the Riemann sum**

$$1. f(x) = 3x \text{ on } [0, 2] \quad \Delta x = \frac{2}{n}, \quad x_i = 0 + \frac{2i}{n}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n 3\left(\frac{2i}{n}\right) \frac{2}{n} \quad (1)$$

$$2. f(x) = x^2 \text{ on } [0, 3] \quad \Delta x = \frac{3}{n}, \quad x_i = 0 + \frac{3i}{n}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{3i}{n}\right)^2 \frac{3}{n} \quad (2)$$

$$3. f(x) = 2x^2 \text{ on } [1, 3] \quad \Delta x = \frac{2}{n}, \quad x_i = 1 + \frac{2i}{n}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n 2\left(1 + \frac{2i}{n}\right)^2 \frac{2}{n} \quad (3)$$

$$4. f(x) = 1 - x^2 \text{ on } [-1, 1] \quad \Delta x = \frac{2}{n}, \quad x_i = -1 + \frac{2i}{n}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \left(\frac{2i}{n}\right)^2\right] \frac{2}{n} \quad (4)$$

$$5. f(x) = 2x - x^3 \text{ on } [0, 1] \quad \Delta x = \frac{1}{n}, \quad x_i = 0 + \frac{i}{n}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[2\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) - \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^3\right] \frac{1}{n} \quad (5)$$

$$6. \int_1^3 (2x+1)dx \quad \Delta x = \frac{3-1}{n}, \quad x_i = 1 + \frac{2i}{n}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[2\left(1 + \frac{2i}{n}\right) + 1\right] \frac{2}{n} \quad (6)$$

$$7. \int_2^4 (3x^2 - 1)dx \quad \Delta x = \frac{4-2}{n}, \quad x_i = 2 + \frac{2i}{n}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[3\left(2 + \frac{2i}{n}\right)^2 - 1\right] \frac{2}{n} \quad (7)$$

$$8. \int_{-2}^0 (x+3)^2 dx \quad \Delta x = \frac{0-(-2)}{n}, \quad x_i = -2 + \frac{2i}{n}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^n \left[\left(\frac{2i}{n} - 2\right) + 3\right]^2 \frac{2}{n} \quad (8)$$

$$9. \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx \quad \Delta x = \frac{\pi-0}{n}, \quad x_i = 0 + \frac{\pi i}{n}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin\left(\frac{\pi i}{n}\right) \frac{\pi}{n} \quad (9)$$

**Part III.** In each of the following problems, translate the Riemann sum into a definite integral.

$$1. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[3\left(\frac{5i}{n} + 2\right) - 8\right] \frac{5}{n}$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{5}{n}$$

$$b - 2 = 3$$

$$b = 5$$

$$\int_2^5 (3x - 8) dx$$

$$2. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[5\left(\frac{5i}{n} - 2\right)^3 - 1\right] \frac{5}{n}$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{5}{n}$$

$$b - 2 = 5$$

$$b = 3$$

$$\int_{-2}^3 (5x^3 - 1) dx$$

$$3. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[3\left(\frac{5i}{n} - 2\right) + 4\right] \frac{5}{n}$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{5}{n}$$

$$b - 2 = 2$$

$$b = 0$$

$$\int_{-2}^0 (3x + 4) dx$$

$$4. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\cos\left(\frac{i\pi}{6n}\right)\right] \frac{\pi}{6n}$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{\pi}{6n}$$

$$b - 0 = \pi$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} (\cos x) dx$$