

**Instructions:** For questions 1, 2, and 3(a), use the Riemann Sums Tutor, found on the main toolbar of *Maple* at **Tools - Tutors - Calculus-Single Variable - Riemann Sums** (or **Tools - Tutors - Calculus-Single Variable - Approximate Integration ...**).

1. Approximate the area under the graph of  $f(x) = x + 4 + 2\cos(3x)$ ,  $x \in [-2.5, 4]$ . Display the result five times using *random* and  $n = 10$ . Record the results below. (Note that this is not actually a fully random Riemann Sum since the partition size does not vary.)

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

Are the approximations reasonable?

2. Find a Riemann sum for the function  $f(x) = -x(x^2 - 4)$  on each of the listed intervals. Display the result using *random* and  $n = 10$ . Do the sum three times on each interval. Record the results below.

(a)  $[-2, 2]$

i.

ii.

iii.

(b)  $[-3, 2]$

i.

ii.

iii.

(c)  $[-2, 3]$

i.

ii.

iii.

Explain why some values are negative, positive, or (approximately) zero.

3. Consider the area under the graph of  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 12$ ,  $x \in [-2, 4]$ .

(a) Complete the table using the appropriate selection from the Riemann Sums Tutor.

$n$	Left endpoint	Right endpoint	Midpoint	Trapezoidal
6				
10				
30				
60				
100				

(b) In a **Maple** document, approximate the area of  $f$  when  $n = 20$ . Do the calculation for the left endpoint, the right endpoint, and the midpoint.

4. Let  $g(x) = 3 + \sin x$ ,  $x \in [-\pi, \pi]$ . In a **Maple** document, approximate the area for  $g$  when  $n = 20$ . Do for the left endpoint, the right endpoint, and the midpoint. Approximate your answers to five places.

**Note:** Solutions for 3(b) and 4 may be checked using either the Riemann Sums tutor or *Maple's RiemannSum* command, but you must complete the summation yourself using the summation symbol in *Maple*.

**To submit this assignment, email the Maple file for 3(b) and 4 as usual, and hand in this worksheet with your answers to 1, 2, and 3(a) to my mailbox or office.**