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## Section 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4

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**Exercise 1.** Write the sum in sigma notation:

- $\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{4}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{6}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{7}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{8}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{9}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{11}}.$
- $n^2 + (n+1)^2 + (n+2)^2 + (n+3)^2 + (n+4)^2 + (n+5)^2 + (n+6)^2 + (n+7)^2 + (n+8)^2.$
- $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{14} - \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{18} - \frac{1}{20}.$

**Exercise 2.** Find the value of the sum

- $\sum_{j=1}^{100} 2j + 5.$
- $\sum_{i=1}^n (3 + 2i)^2.$
- $\sum_{k=1}^{43} (-1)^k.$
- $\sum_{i=1}^{99} \left( \frac{1}{i} - \frac{1}{i+1} \right).$
- $\sum_{k=1}^n (i^5 - (i-1)^5).$

**Exercise 3.** Given the function  $f(x) = 1 + \tan^2 x$  on the interval  $[-\pi/4, \pi/4]$ , the partition points  $\{-\pi/4, -\pi/6, 0\pi/6, \pi/4\}$  and  $x_i^*$ =left endpoint,

- Sketch the graph of  $f$  and the approximating rectangles.
- Find  $\|P\|$ .
- Find the sum of the area of the approximating rectangles.

**Exercise 4.** Find the area under the curve  $y = x^3$  from 0 to 1 using subintervals of equal length and taking  $x_i^*$  to be the left end points.

Same question with  $x_i^*$  being the right endpoint.

**Exercise 5.** Express each definite integral as a limit of a Riemann sum:

- $\int_1^5 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx.$
- $\int_{-1}^1 \cos x dx.$

**Exercise 6.** Express the limit as a definite integral

1.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{3}{n} \left( 8 \left( 1 + \frac{3i}{n} \right)^7 - 4 \right).$

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

**Exercise 7.** Evaluate each integral by interpreting it in terms of areas

1.  $\int_{-3}^3 |x - 2| - 1 dx$

2.  $\int_1^4 \sqrt{9 - (x - 1)^2} dx$

**Exercise 8.** Are the functions

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 5, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 3x - 1, & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

and

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} (x - 1)^{-1}, & x \neq 1 \\ 2 & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

integrable on the interval  $[0, 2]$ ?

**Exercise 9.** Evaluate the following integrals

1.  $\int_0^3 3x^2 - 6x + 1 dx.$

2.  $\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx.$

3.  $\int_1^{\pi} \sin x dx.$

4.  $\int_{\ln(5)}^{\ln(2)} e^x dx.$

5.  $\int_1^9 \left( \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx.$

6.  $\int_{-5}^3 12x^2 |x - 1| dx.$

7.  $\int_{\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x^2 + 2\sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx.$

**Exercise 10.** Find the derivative of

1.  $\int_1^{x^2} \cos t^2 dt.$

2.  $\int_{\cos x}^5 \frac{1}{t^4 + 1} dt.$