Math 16B: Short Calculus II Winter 2018, Section 3 Homework Sheet 4 Due: Monday, February 12, 2018

Submit your solutions to the following problems in lecture on the due date above. Present your work in a clean and organized fashion, either on a printed copy of this document (preferred) or a separate sheet of paper. As stated in the syllabus, late submissions will **not** be accepted.

1. Evaluate the following integrals.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} & \int_{3}^{6} (x^{2} + 2x + 1) \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \chi^{3} + \chi^{2} + \chi \Big|_{\chi=3}^{\chi=6} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{3}(6)^{3} + (6)^{2} + 6\right) - \left(\frac{1}{3}(s)^{3} + (3)^{2} + 3\right) \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 3\right) = \left[19 - 21 - 93\right] \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 3\right) = \left[19 - 21 - 93\right] \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 3\right) = \left[19 - 21 - 93\right] \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 3\right) = \left[19 - 21 - 93\right] \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 3\right) = \left[19 - 21 - 93\right] \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 3\right) = \left[19 - 21 - 93\right] \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 3\right) = \left[19 - 21 - 93\right] \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 3\right) = \left[19 - 21 - 93\right] \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 3\right) = \left[19 - 21 - 93\right] \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 3\right) = \left(19 - 21 - 93\right) \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 3\right) = \left(19 - 21 - 93\right) \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 3\right) = \left(19 - 21 - 93\right) \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 3\right) = \left(19 - 21 - 93\right) \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 3\right) = \left(19 - 21 - 93\right) \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 3\right) = \left(19 - 21 - 93\right) \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 3\right) = \left(19 - 21 - 93\right) \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 3\right) = \left(19 - 21 - 93\right) \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 3\right) = \left(19 - 21 - 93\right) \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 3\right) = \left(19 - 21 - 93\right) \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 3\right) = \left(19 - 21 - 93\right) \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 3\right) = \left(19 - 21 - 93\right) \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 3\right) = \left(19 - 21 - 93\right) \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 3\right) = \left(19 - 21 - 93\right) \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 36\right) = \left(19 - 21 - 93\right) \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 9 + 36\right) = \left(19 - 21 - 93\right) \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 36 + 6\right) \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 36 + 6\right) \\ &= \left(72 + 36 + 6\right) - \left(9 + 36 +$$

2. Consider the following integral.

(a) Approximate the above integral using a midpoint sum with n = 3 subdivisions.

$$\left[ SI \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) \right] \cdot \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left[ SI \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) \right] \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + \left[ SI \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) \right] \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) \left( \frac{1}{3}$$

(b) Compare your estimate to the exact area under the curve.

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(x) \, dx = -\cos(x) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=2} = (-\cos(i)) - (-\cos(0)) = |-(-1) \neq 2]$$
  
Escor =  $|2 - \frac{2\pi}{3}|_{-1}$