Principles of Calculus Modeling: An Interactive Approach by Donald Kreider, Dwight Lahr, and Susan Diesel Exercises for Section 4.2

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## 1. $(1 \mathrm{pt})$

Expand the sum $\sum_{i=1}^{4} i^{4}$. Use only those answer boxes that you need; leave the rest blank.
first term = $\qquad$
second term $=$ $\qquad$
third term = $\qquad$
fourth term $=$ $\qquad$
fifth term =
2. ( 1 pt )

Which of the following represents the sum
$5^{8}+6^{8}+\cdots+10^{8}$
in sigma notation?
A. $\sum_{i=5}^{10} i^{8}$
B. $\sum_{i=6}^{10} i^{8}$
C. $\sum_{i=0}^{n} i^{8}$
D. $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^{8}$
E. $\sum_{i=5}^{n} i^{8}$
3. $(1 \mathrm{pt})$

Write the sum
$\frac{1}{3}+\frac{16}{9}+\frac{81}{27}+\cdots+\frac{n^{4}}{3^{n}}$
in sigma notation.
lower limit: $i=$ $\qquad$
upper limit: $i=$ $\qquad$
$f(i)=$ $\qquad$

## 4. $(1 \mathrm{pt})$

Let $P_{7}$ denote the partition of the interval $[0,3]$ into $\mathrm{n}=7$ subintervals of equal length. If $f(x)=x$, evaluate $L\left(f, P_{7}\right)$ and $U\left(f, P_{7}\right)$.
$L\left(f, P_{7}\right)=$ $\qquad$
$U\left(f, P_{7}\right)=$
5. $(1 \mathrm{pt})$

Let $P_{5}$ denote the partition of the interval $[-1,1]$ into $\mathrm{n}=5$ subintervals of equal length. If $f(x)=e^{x}$, evaluate $L\left(f, P_{5}\right)$ and $U\left(f, P_{5}\right)$.
$L\left(f, P_{5}\right)=$ $\qquad$
$U\left(f, P_{5}\right)=$
6. $(1 \mathrm{pt})$

Is the function $f(x)=\left\{\begin{array}{ll}x-1 & \text { if } x<1 \\ x^{2}-1 & \text { if } x \geq 1\end{array}\right.$ Riemann integrable on $[-1,1]$ (yes/no)?
7. (1 pt)

What is $\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{5^{2}}{n^{2}} \sqrt{n^{2}-i^{2}}$ ?
A. One fourth of the area of a circle of radius 3
B. $\pi$
C. $\infty$
D. None of the above.
8. $(1 \mathrm{pt})$

Which formula is not equivalent to the others?
A. $\sum_{j=-1}^{1} \frac{(-1)^{j}}{j+2}$
B. $\sum_{k=0}^{2} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{k+1}$
C. $\sum_{k=1}^{3} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{k}$
D. $\sum_{k=2}^{4} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k-1}$
9. $(1 \mathrm{pt})$

Express the limit
$\lim _{\|P\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_{i}{ }^{3} \Delta x_{i}$, where $P$ is a partition of $[2,10]$ and $c_{i}$ is a number in the ith subinterval of this partition
as a definite integral $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) d x$, with $a<b$.
$a=$ $\qquad$
$b=$
$f(x)=$ $\qquad$
10. $(1 \mathrm{pt})$

Express the area of the shaded region as an integral $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) d x$, with $a<b$.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& a= \\
& b= \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

$f(x)=$ $\qquad$
11. ( 1 pt )

Express the following sum in sigma notation, using i as your index and beginning at $\mathrm{i}=1$.
$\frac{1}{2^{2}}-11+\frac{2}{2^{2}}-22+\frac{3}{2^{2}}-33+\frac{4}{2^{2}}-44+\ldots+\frac{n}{2^{2}}-11 n$
Let $L$ be the upper limit of $i$ and $E$ be the expression inside the summation.

$$
\mathrm{L}=
$$

$\mathrm{E}=$
12. $(1 \mathrm{pt})$

Which of the following functions are Riemann integrable over the interval $[0,1]$ ?

- A. $x$ if $x$ rational, 0 if $x$ irrational
- B. 5 if $x$ rational, 2 if $x$ irrational
- C. $\tan (\pi x)$
- D. $x^{59,844,589}$
- E. $\cos (x)$
- F. All of the above
- G. None of the above

13. $(1 \mathrm{pt})$

What is the value of $\sum_{i=1}^{7} \frac{i^{2}}{\cos (i)^{4}}$ ?
14. (1 pt)

Let $f(x)=x^{6}+x^{7}$, and let $P_{i}$ be the partition of $[0,1]$ constructed by subdividing $[0,1]$ in half i times.

What is $L\left(P_{3}, f\right)$ ? $\qquad$
What is $U\left(P_{3}, f\right)$ ?
15. ( 1 pt )

Express the following sum in sigma notation, using j as your index and ending at $\mathrm{j}=6$.
$\frac{6}{7}-3^{2}+\frac{8}{7}-4^{2}+\frac{10}{7}-5^{2}+\frac{12}{7}-6^{2}$
Let $L$ be the lower limit of $j$ and $E$ be the expression inside the summation.
$\mathrm{L}=$ $\qquad$
$\mathrm{E}=$
16. (1 pt)

What is the value of $\sum_{i=4}^{10} \ln (11 i)-\cos (8 i)$ ?
17. (1 pt)

What is the value of $\sum_{i=1}^{8} 16 i+\frac{8}{i}$ ?
18. (1 pt)

Find $\int_{0}^{2} \frac{x}{2}$ using limits of Riemann sums.
$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{x}{2}=\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n}$
This limit is equal to $\qquad$

