

**Q.1:** Estimate area under the graph of  $y = 25 - x^2$  from  $x = -5$  to  $x = 5$  using midpoints of 5 approximating rectangles.

**Sol:**  $\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{5 - (-5)}{5} = 2$  and  $x_0 = -5, x_1 = -3, x_2 = -1, x_3 = 1, x_4 = 3, x_5 = 5$ .

The mid points are  $\bar{x}_1 = -4, \bar{x}_2 = -2, \bar{x}_3 = 0, \bar{x}_4 = 1, \bar{x}_5 = 4$

$$\begin{aligned} M_4 &= (f(\bar{x}_1) + f(\bar{x}_2) + f(\bar{x}_3) + f(\bar{x}_4) + f(\bar{x}_5)) \Delta x \\ &= (25 - 16 + 25 - 4 + 25 - 0 + 25 - 4 + 25 - 16) 2 = 170 \end{aligned}$$

**Q.2:** If  $y = \int_1^{\cos x} (\ln t) dt$ , then find  $y''$ .

**Sol:**  $y' = \ln(\cos x) (-\sin x)$

$$\text{and } y'' = \frac{1}{\cos x} (-\sin x) (-\sin x) - \ln(\cos x) \cos x = \tan x \sin x - \cos x \ln(\cos x)$$

**Q.3:** Using  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x$ , evaluate the integral  $\int_0^2 (x^2 + 3x + 2) dx$

**Sol:**  $\Delta x = \frac{2-0}{n} = \frac{2}{n}$  and  $x_i = \frac{2}{n}i$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 (x^2 + 3x + 2) dx &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{4}{n^2} i^2 + \frac{3(2)}{n} i + 2 \right) \frac{2}{n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{8}{n^3} \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 + \frac{12}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n i + \frac{4}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1 \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{8}{n^3} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{12}{n^2} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{4}{n} n \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{8}{n^3} \frac{n^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{6} + \frac{12}{n^2} \frac{n^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{2} + \frac{4}{n} n \right) \\ &= \frac{8}{3} + 6 + 4 = \frac{38}{3} \end{aligned}$$