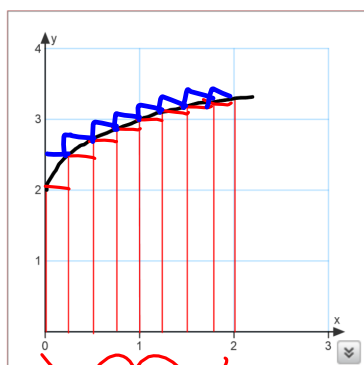


Textbook Problems:

- 3.9 #5, 9; 11-19 odd; **37**, 45, 49
- 4.1 #**3-31** odd; **35-41** odd; **53**, 67, **75**, 55-61 odd; 83
- 4.2 #7-**23** odd; **33-41** odd, **45, 51**, 27-37 odd; 41, 43, 47, 53
- 4.3 #7, 17, 37, 43, 45, **47**
- 4.4 #13, 15, 23, 31, **33**

$$y = \sqrt{x} + 2$$



8 intervals
each of width $\frac{1}{4}$

Use upper sum and lower sum to approximate the area under the curve.

lower sum:

$$\frac{1}{4} \cdot \left[2 + (\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} + 2) + (\sqrt{\frac{2}{4}} + 2) + \right. \\ \left. (\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} + 2) + (1 + 2) + \right. \\ \left. (\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} + 2) + (\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + 2) + \right. \\ \left. (\sqrt{\frac{7}{4}} + 2) \right]$$

Upper sum =

$$\frac{1}{4} \left[(\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} + 2) + (\sqrt{\frac{2}{4}} + 2) + \dots + \sqrt{2} + 2 \right]$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S(n)$$

$$32. S(n) = \frac{64}{n^3} \left[\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right]$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\overset{64}{\cancel{128}} n^{\cancel{2}}}{\underset{3}{\cancel{6}} n^{\cancel{3}}} = \boxed{\frac{64}{3}}$$

rewrite without summation notation

$$36. \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{4j+3}{n^2} = \frac{4 \cdot 1 + 3}{n^2} + \frac{4 \cdot 2 + 3}{n^2} + \frac{4 \cdot 3 + 3}{n^2} \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{j=1}^n (4j+3) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{j=1}^n 4j + \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{j=1}^n 3$$

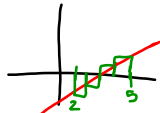
$$= \frac{4}{n^2} \sum_{j=1}^n j + \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{j=1}^n 3$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{4}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot 3n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 44. \quad & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{2i}{n}\right)^3 \left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{2i}{n}\right)^3 \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{6i}{n} + \frac{12i^2}{n^2} + \frac{8i^3}{n^3}\right) \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n 1 + \frac{6}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n i + \frac{12}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 + \frac{8}{n^3} \sum_{i=1}^n i^3 \right] \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{2}{n} \left(n + \frac{6}{n} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{12}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{8}{n^3} \cdot \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} \right) \right] \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{2n}{n} + \frac{2 \cdot 6 \cdot n^2}{2n^2} + \frac{2 \cdot 12 \cdot 2n^3}{6n^3} + \frac{2 \cdot 8 \cdot n^4}{4n^4} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [2 + 6 + 8 + 4] = \boxed{20}
 \end{aligned}$$

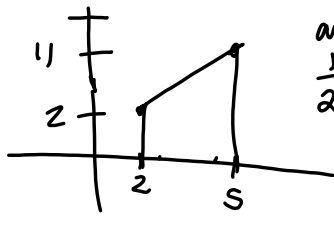
$$\begin{aligned}
 (a+b)^3 &= a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \begin{array}{cccc} & & & & \\ & & & & 1 \\ & & & 1 & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & 1 & & & \\ 1 & & & & \end{array} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \begin{array}{cccc} & & & & \\ & & & & 1 \\ & & & 2 & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & 1 & & & \\ 1 & & & & \end{array} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \begin{array}{cccc} & & & & \\ & & & & 1 \\ & & & 3 & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & 1 & & & \\ 1 & & & & \end{array} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \begin{array}{cccc} & & & & \\ & & & & 1 \\ & & & 4 & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & 1 & & & \\ 1 & & & & \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

48. $y = 3x - 4$, $[2, 5]$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Area} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(c_i) \Delta x, \quad X_i \leq c_i \leq X_{i+1}, \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{5-2}{n}\right) \left(3\left(2 + \frac{3i}{n}\right) - 4\right) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \text{width of } i\text{th} \\ \text{rectangle} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \text{height of } i\text{th} \\ \text{rectangle} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{right-hand} \\ \text{endpoint of} \\ i\text{th interval} \end{array} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{18}{n} + \frac{27i}{n^2} - \frac{12}{n} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{6}{n} + \frac{27i}{n^2} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{6}{n} \cdot n + \frac{27}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right] = 6 + \frac{27}{2} = \boxed{\frac{39}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$y = 3x - 4$
 $[2, 5]$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{area} &= \frac{1}{2} (2 + 11) (3) = \frac{39}{2} \\
 &= \boxed{\frac{39}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

56. $y = x^2 - x^3$ $[-1, 0]$ $y = x^2(1-x)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left[\left(-1 + \frac{i}{n}\right)^2 - \left(-1 + \frac{i}{n}\right)^3 \right]$$

left endpoint
+ width of
interval times
index var.

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\left(1 - \frac{2i}{n} + \frac{i^2}{n^2}\right) - \left(-1 + \frac{3i}{n} - \frac{3i^2}{n^2} + \frac{i^3}{n^3}\right) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(2 - \frac{5i}{n} + \frac{4i^2}{n^2} - \frac{i^3}{n^3} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} 2n - \frac{5}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{4}{n^3} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - \frac{1}{n^4} \cdot \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} \right)$$

$$= 2 - \frac{5}{2} + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \boxed{}$$