

February 24, 2012

Work individually. You may use your Notebooks.

1. (like #16 in 7.2) Explain why the sum  $\sum_{k=1}^{100} f(2 + 0.1(k-1))(0.1)$  can't possibly be a Left Sum for  $f$  on  $[a, b] = [2, 5]$ . Please be concise and to the point.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n=100 \\ a=2, b=5 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{5-2}{100} = \frac{3}{100} \text{ is needed,}$$

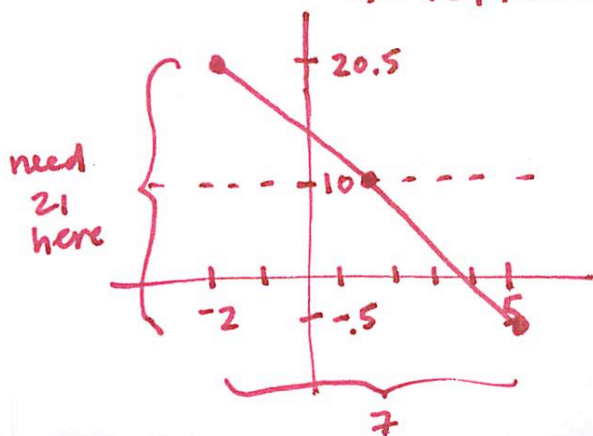
but 0.1 is playing the role of  $\Delta x$  in the given sum.

$$\left( \sum_{k=1}^n f(a + \Delta x(k-1)) \Delta x \text{ is Left Sum} \right) \quad \times$$

2. (like #19 in 7.4) Suppose  $f$  is a function whose average value on  $[-2, 5]$  is 10 and whose average rate of change on the same interval is  $-3$ . Sketch a possible graph for  $f$ . Illustrate the average value and the average rate of change graphically on your graph of  $f$ .

average value = 10 means average height is 10,  
or equivalently area under 10 is area under  $f$ .

AROC is  $-3$  means slope from  $(-2, f(-2))$   
to  $(5, f(5))$  is  $-3$ .



(you can be less specific)  
(and there is more than 1 answer)

( $f(x) = -3x + 14.5$  is my example)