

# MA161 Quiz 23 Solutions

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**Problem 23.1.** The velocity of a particle at various times is given in the following table:

time $t$ in s	0	0.25	0.5	0.75	1
velocity $v(t)$ in m/s	3	2	3	4	5

Estimate the distance traveled by the particle from time  $t = 0$  to  $t = 1$  with a **right** Riemann sum.

*Solution.* First, from the table we can deduce the information:  $\Delta t = 0.25$ ,  $t_0 = 0$ ,  $t_1 = 0.25$ ,  $t_2 = 0.5$ ,  $t_3 = 0.75$ ,  $t_4 = 1$ , and  $v(t_0) = 3$ ,  $v(t_1) = 2$ ,  $v(t_2) = 3$ ,  $v(t_3) = 4$ ,  $v(t_4) = 5$ . Therefore, using right Riemann sums, the approximate distance traveled is

$$\text{dist.} \approx \sum_{i=1}^n v(t_i) \Delta t = 0.25(2 + 3 + 4 + 5) = \frac{14}{4} = \boxed{\frac{7}{2} = 3.5}. \quad \odot$$

**Problem 23.2.** Estimate

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin(x) dx$$

using a **right** Riemann sum with  $n = 4$  rectangles.

*Solution.* First, we note that  $\Delta x = (\pi - 0)/4 = \pi/4$ . Then,  $x_0 = 0$ ,  $x_1 = \pi/4$ ,  $x_2 = \pi/2$ ,  $x_3 = 3\pi/4$ ,  $x_4 = \pi$ . Therefore, the approximation of the integral using right Riemann sum with  $n = 4$  is

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin(x) dx \approx \frac{\pi}{4}(\sin(\pi/4) + \sin(\pi/2) + \sin(3\pi/4) + \sin(\pi)) = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{4}(1 + \sqrt{2})}. \quad \odot$$

**Problem 23.3.** Find

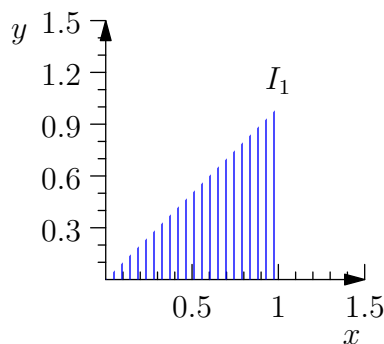
$$\int_0^1 x - \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

by interpreting it in terms of areas.

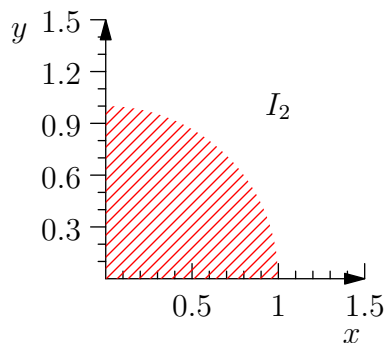
*Solution.* To do this problem you have to first separate the integrals like so

$$\int_0^1 x - \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \underbrace{\int_0^1 x dx}_{I_1} - \underbrace{\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx}_{I_2}.$$

Then the integral we are after is the difference  $I_1 - I_2$ . To find  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  we just have to draw the graphs of  $x$  and  $\sqrt{1-x^2}$  respectively. They are: for  $x$



and for  $\sqrt{1-x^2}$



It is clear that in the first image, the area under the curve  $I_1 = 1/2$  (from the area of a triangle which is half of the base times the height) and  $I_2 = \pi/4$  since, as the image shows,  $I_2$  is a quarter the area of a circle with radius  $r = 1$ . Therefore,

$$\int_0^1 x - \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = I_1 - I_2 = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}}. \quad \odot$$