Example 1: (Online Homework, HW23, # 8)

The sum

$$\int_{-2}^{2} f(x)\,dx + \int_{2}^{5} f(x)\,dx - \int_{-2}^{-1} f(x)\,dx$$

can be written as a single definite integral of the form

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)\,dx$$

for appropriate a and b. Determine these values.

$$\int_{-2}^{2} f(x)\,dx + \int_{2}^{5} f(x)\,dx \underbrace{- \int_{-2}^{-1} f(x)\,dx}_{+\int_{-1}^{-2} f(x)\,dx}$$

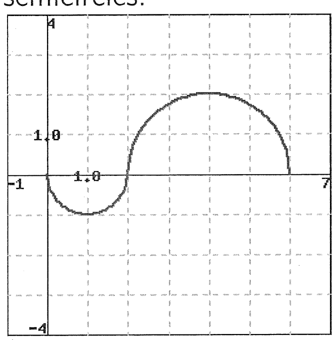
because of property 5.

$$= +\int_{-1}^{-2} f(x)\,dx + \int_{-2}^{2} f(x)\,dx + \int_{2}^{5} f(x)\,dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{5} f(x)\,dx$$ because of property 4.

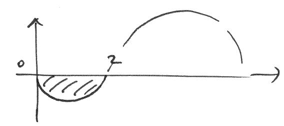
Example 2: (Online Homework, HW23, # 5)

Evaluate the integrals for $f(x)$ shown in the figure below. The two parts of the graph are semicircles.



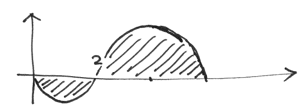
$$\int_{0}^{2} f(x)\,dx \qquad \int_{0}^{6} f(x)\,dx \qquad \int_{1}^{4} f(x)\,dx \qquad \int_{1}^{6} |f(x)|\,dx.$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} f(x)\,dx =$$



$$= -\frac{\pi(1)^2}{2} = \boxed{-\pi/2} \approx -1.5708$$

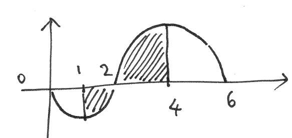
$$\int_{0}^{6} f(x)\,dx =$$



$$= -\frac{\pi(1)^2}{2} + \frac{\pi(2)^2}{2} = -\pi/2 + 2\pi = \boxed{\frac{3}{2}\pi}$$

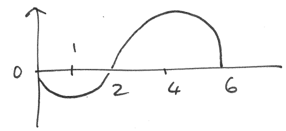
≈ 4.7124

$$\int_{1}^{4} f(x)\,dx =$$

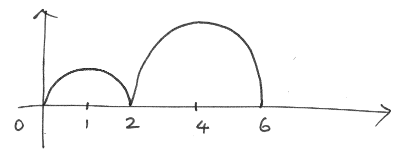


$$= -\frac{\pi(1)^2}{4} + \frac{\pi(2)^2}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi = \boxed{\frac{3}{4}\pi} \approx 2.3562$$

If f has the graph

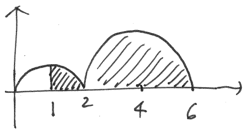


then $|f|$ has the following graph



Hence

$$\int_1^6 |f(x)|\,dx =$$



$$= + \frac{\pi(1)^2}{4} + \frac{\pi(2)^2}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi = \boxed{\frac{9}{4}\pi}$$

$$\cong 7.0686$$

Example 3: (Neuhauser, Problem # 61, p. 293)

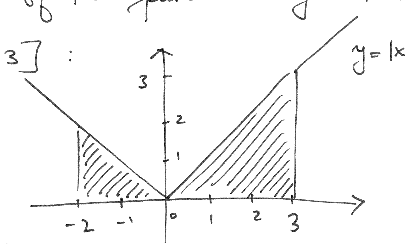
Use an area formula from geometry to find the value of the integral below

$$\int_{-2}^{3} |x|\,dx$$

by interpreting it as the (signed) area under the graph of an appropriately chosen function.

$$\int_{-2}^{3} |x|\,dx$$

Let's look at the graph of the function $y = |x|$ over the interval $[-2, 3]$:



Hence $\int_{-2}^{3} |x|\,dx$ gives the area of the 2 shaded regions (which are triangles) :

$$\int_{-2}^{3} |x|\,dx = \frac{2\cdot 2}{2} + \frac{3\cdot 3}{2} = \frac{13}{2} = \underline{\underline{6.5}}$$

Example 4: (Neuhauser, Problem # 65, p. 293)

Use an area formula from geometry to find the value of the integral below

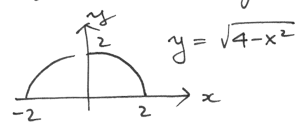
$$\int_{-2}^{2} \left(\sqrt{4-x^2}-2\right)\,dx$$

by interpreting it as the (signed) area under the graph of an appropriately chosen function.

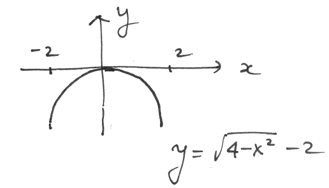
$\int_{-2}^{2}\left(\sqrt{4-x^2}-2\right)dx$ Let's graph the function

$y=\sqrt{4-x^2}-2$ on $[-2,2]$

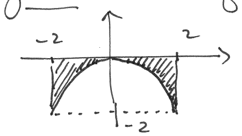
Notice that $y=\sqrt{4-x^2}$ by itself is the graph of the upper half of the circle of radius 2 centered at the origin:



hence



$\int_{-2}^{2}\left(\sqrt{4-x^2}-2\right)dx$ = "signed" area of the region



$\cong \boxed{-1.7168}$

$= -\left[\text{area rectangle} - \text{area semicircle}\right] = -\left[4\cdot 2 - \frac{\pi 2^2}{2}\right]$

Example 5: (Neuhauser, Problem # 68(c),(f), p. 293)

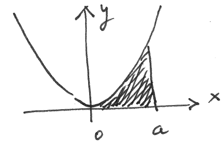
Given that

$$\int_0^a x^2\,dx = \frac{1}{3}a^3$$

evaluate the following

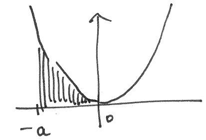
$$\int_{-1}^3 \frac{1}{3}x^2\,dx \qquad\qquad \int_2^4 (x-2)^2\,dx.$$

$$\int_0^a x^2\,dx = \frac{1}{3}a^3$$ = area of the shaded region



By symmetry of the function we also have that

$$\int_{-a}^0 x^2\,dx =$$



$$= \frac{1}{3}a^3$$ positive sign

Hence:

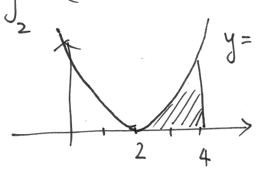
$$\int_{-1}^3 \frac{1}{3}x^2\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\int_{-1}^3 x^2\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\left[\int_{-1}^0 x^2\,dx + \int_0^3 x^2\,dx\right]$$

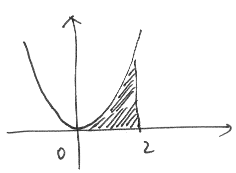
$$= \frac{1}{3}\left[\frac{1}{3}\cdot 1^2 + \frac{1}{3}\cdot 3^2\right] = \frac{1}{3}\left[\frac{1}{3}+3\right] = \boxed{\frac{10}{9}}$$

the graph of $y=(x-2)^2$ is obtained from the graph of $y=x^2$ by shifting it of 2 units to the right;

hence:

$\int_2^4 (x-2)^2\,dx$ must be the same as $\int_0^2 x^2\,dx$





Hence $$\int_2^4 (x-2)^2\,dx = \int_0^2 x^2\,dx = \frac{1}{3}2^3 = \boxed{\frac{8}{3}}$$