

## TABULAR RIEMANN SUMS

Sometimes the AP will ask you to find a Riemann sum, or to approximate an integral (same thing, right?), but won't give you a function to work with. Instead, they will give you a table of values for  $x$  and  $f(x)$ . These are quite simple to evaluate. All you do is use the right-hand or left-hand sum formula, plugging in the appropriate values for  $f(x)$ . One thing you should watch out for is that sometimes the  $x$  values are not evenly spaced, so make sure that you use the correct values for the width. Let's do an example.

**Example 4:** Suppose we are given the following table of values for  $x$  and  $f(x)$ :

$x$	2	4	6	8	10	12
$f(x)$	10	13	15	14	9	3

Use a *right-hand* Riemann sum with 5 subintervals indicated by the data in the

$$\int_2^{12} f(x) dx.$$

**Example 5:** Given the following table of values for  $x$  and  $f(x)$ :

$x$	0	2	5	11	19	22	23
$f(x)$	4	6	16	18	22	29	50

Use a *left-hand* Riemann sum with 6 subintervals indicated by the data in the table to approximate

$$\int_0^{23} f(x) dx.$$

**PROBLEM 6.** Given the following table of values for  $t$  and  $f(t)$ :

$t$	0	2	4	7	11	13	14
$f(t)$	5	6	10	15	20	26	30

Use a *right-hand* Riemann sum with 6 subintervals indicated by the data in the table to approximate

$$\int_0^{14} f(t) dt.$$

11. Suppose we are given the following table of values for  $x$  and  $g(x)$ :

$x$	0	1	3	5	9	14
$g(x)$	10	8	11	17	20	23

Use a *left-hand* Riemann sum with 5 subintervals indicated by the data in the table to approximate

$$\int_0^{14} g(x) dx.$$

# TABULAR RIEMANN SUMS

Sometimes the AP will ask you to find a Riemann sum, or to approximate an integral (same thing, right?), but won't give you a function to work with. Instead, they will give you a table of values for  $x$  and  $f(x)$ . These are quite simple to evaluate. All you do is use the right-hand or left-hand sum formula, plugging in the appropriate values for  $f(x)$ . One thing you should watch out for is that sometimes the  $x$  values are not evenly spaced, so make sure that you use the correct values for the widths of the rectangles. Let's do an example.

**Example 4:** Suppose we are given the following table of values for  $x$  and  $f(x)$ :

$x$	2	4	6	8	10	12
$f(x)$	10	13	15	14	9	3

Use a *right-hand* Riemann sum with 5 subintervals indicated by the data in the table to approximate

$$\int_2^{12} f(x) dx \approx 2(13) + 2(15) + 2(14) + 2(9) + 2(3) = 108$$

**Example 5:** Given the following table of values for  $x$  and  $f(x)$ :

$x$	0	2	5	11	19	22	23
$f(x)$	4	6	16	18	22	29	50

Use a *left-hand* Riemann sum with 6 subintervals indicated by the data in the table to approximate

$$\int_0^{23} f(x) dx \approx 2(4) + (3)(6) + 6(16) + 8(18) + 3(22) + 1(29) = 361$$

**PROBLEM 6.** Given the following table of values for  $t$  and  $f(t)$ :

$t$	0	2	4	7	11	13	14
$f(t)$	5	6	10	15	20	26	30

Use a *right-hand* Riemann sum with 6 subintervals indicated by the data in the table to approximate

$$\int_0^{14} f(t) dt \approx 2(6) + 2(10) + 3(15) + 4(20) + 2(26) + 1(30) = 239$$

11. Suppose we are given the following table of values for  $x$  and  $g(x)$ :

$x$	0	1	3	5	9	14
$g(x)$	10	8	11	17	20	23

Use a *left-hand* Riemann sum with 5 subintervals indicated by the data in the table to approximate

$$\int_0^{14} g(x) dx \approx 1(10) + 2(8) + 2(11) + 4(17) + 5(20) = 216$$