

§4.3: Finding Area using Geometry

“I WILL ...

...find the area through geometry.”

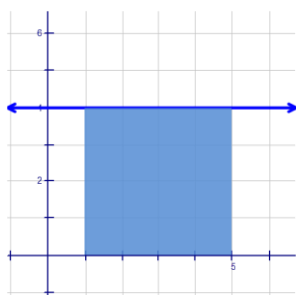
I. Theorem

A. If a function f is continuous on the closed interval, $[a, b]$, then f is integral on $[a, b]$

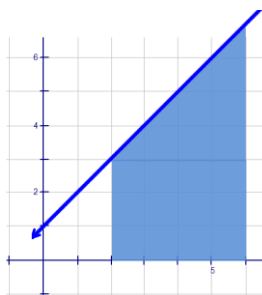
II. Evaluating Definite Integrals

A. Given $\int_a^b f(x)dx$: The Definite Integral represents the _____ of the Region under the curve, $y = f(x)$, bounded by the x -axis, and the vertical lines $x = a$, and $x = b$

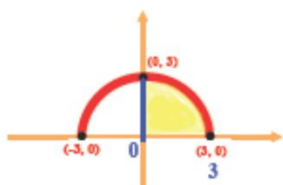
Ex. 1: Set up a Definite Integral for finding the area of the shaded region. Then use integration and geometry to find the area for $f(x) = 4$



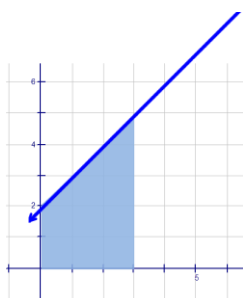
Ex 2: Set up a Definite Integral for finding the area of the shaded region. Then use integration and geometry to find the area for $f(x) = x + 1$



Ex 3: Set up a Definite Integral for finding the area of the shaded region. Then use geometry to find the area for $f(x) = \sqrt{9 - x^2}$



Your Turn: Set up a Definite Integral for finding the area of the shaded region. Then use integration and geometry to find the area for $f(x) = x + 2$ from $x = 0$ to $x = 3$



II. Special Integration Formulas

- A. $\int_a^a f(x) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, where f is defined as $x = a$
 B. $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, where f is integrable on $[a, b]$
 C. $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, where f is integrable on the three closed intervals determined by a, b , and c .
 D. $\int_a^b kf(x) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, where k is constant and f and g are integrable
 E. $\int_a^b [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, where f and g are integrable

<p>Ex 4: Solve $\int_2^2 (x + 5) dx$</p>	<p>Ex 5: Given $\int_0^3 (x + 2) dx = \frac{21}{2}$, solve $\int_3^0 (x + 2) dx$</p>
<p>Ex 6: Given $\int_2^5 x^4 dx = 40$, $\int_2^5 x dx = 7$, and $\int_2^5 dx = 3$ evaluate $\int_2^5 (10 - 3x - 2x^4) dx$</p>	<p>Your Turn: Given $\int_1^2 x^2 dx = \frac{7}{3}$ and $\int_1^2 x dx = \frac{3}{2}$, evaluate $\int_1^2 3(x^2 + x) dx$</p>

Your Turn: If $\int_1^{10} f(x) dx = 4$ and $\int_{10}^3 f(x) dx = 7$, then $\int_1^3 f(x) dx =$

- (A) -3 (B) 0 (C) 3 (D) 11

Vocabulary	Process and Connections	Answer and Justifications