

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

SECTION 2.1

Math 1001 Worksheet

WINTER 2025

SOLUTIONS

1. (a) From the n th term, we see that this sum can be written

$$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{10} + \frac{8}{15} + \frac{16}{20} + \cdots + \frac{2^n}{5n} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{2^i}{5i}.$$

- (b) The form of the i th term is clearly indicated by the last term in the sum, so we have

$$y^2 + 8y^2 + 27y^2 + 64y^2 + \cdots + n^3y^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n i^3y^2.$$

2. (a) $\sum_{i=1}^n (4i + 3) = 4 \sum_{i=1}^n i + 3 \sum_{i=1}^n 1 = 4 \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right) + 3n = 2n^2 + 5n$

(b) $\sum_{i=1}^n (i^3 - 6i) = \sum_{i=1}^n i^3 - 6 \sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} - 6 \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right)$
 $= \frac{1}{4}n^4 + \frac{1}{2}n^3 - \frac{11}{4}n^2 - 3n$

(c) $\sum_{i=1}^n (3i + 1)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (9i^2 + 6i + 1) = 9 \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 + 6 \sum_{i=1}^n i + \sum_{i=1}^n 1$
 $= 9 \left(\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right) + 6 \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right) + n = 3n^3 + \frac{15}{2}n^2 + \frac{11}{2}n$

3. The graph of R can be found in Figure 1.

- (a) For a regular partition of $[-1, 1]$ into n subintervals,

$$\Delta x = \frac{1 - (-1)}{n} = \frac{2}{n}.$$

- (b) First we have

$$x_i = -1 + \frac{2i}{n}.$$

Next observe that $f(x)$ is decreasing on the interval $[-1, 1]$, so for any partition, $m_i = x_i$ (the right endpoint) and $M_i = x_{i-1}$ (the left endpoint). Thus

$$m_i = -1 + \frac{2i}{n} \quad \text{and} \quad M_i = -1 + \frac{2(i-1)}{n}.$$

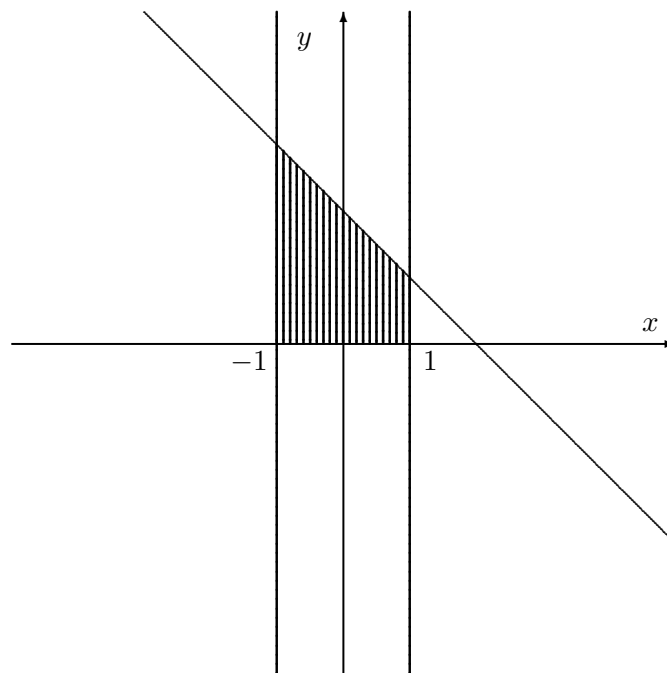


Figure 1: The region under the curve $f(x) = 2 - x$ on the interval $[-1, 1]$, as considered in Question 3.

(c) We have

$$f(m_i) = f\left(-1 + \frac{2i}{n}\right) = 2 - \left(-1 + \frac{2i}{n}\right) = 3 - \frac{2i}{n}$$

and

$$f(M_i) = f\left(-1 + \frac{2(i-1)}{n}\right) = 2 - \left(-1 + \frac{2(i-1)}{n}\right) = 3 - \frac{2i}{n} + \frac{2}{n}.$$

(d) The lower sum is

$$\begin{aligned}
 S(n) &= \sum_{i=1}^n f(m_i) \Delta x \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(3 - \frac{2i}{n} \right) \cdot \frac{2}{n} \\
 &= \frac{6}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1 - \frac{4}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n i \\
 &= \frac{6}{n} \cdot n - \frac{4}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\
 &= 6 - \frac{2(n+1)}{n} \\
 &= 4 - \frac{2}{n}.
 \end{aligned}$$

The upper sum is

$$\begin{aligned}
 s(n) &= \sum_{i=1}^n f(M_i) \Delta x \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(3 - \frac{2i}{n} + \frac{2}{n} \right) \cdot \frac{2}{n} \\
 &= \frac{6}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1 - \frac{4}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n i + \frac{4}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n 1 \\
 &= \frac{6}{n} \cdot n - \frac{4}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{4}{n^2} \cdot n \\
 &= 6 - \frac{2(n+1)}{n} + \frac{4}{n} \\
 &= 4 + \frac{2}{n}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(e) We have

$$s(5) = 4 - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{18}{5} = 3.6$$

and

$$S(5) = 4 + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{22}{5} = 4.4.$$

(f) We have

$$s(500) = 4 - \frac{2}{500} = \frac{999}{250} = 3.996$$

and

$$S(500) = 4 + \frac{2}{500} = \frac{1001}{250} = 4.004.$$

(g) We have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(4 - \frac{2}{n} \right) = 4 - 0 = 4$$

and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(4 + \frac{2}{n} \right) = 4 + 0 = 4.$$

Hence $A = 4$.

4. We will use a regular partition where

$$\Delta x = \frac{3 - (-1)}{n} = \frac{4}{n}$$

and choose as our sample point

$$x_i^* = x_i = -1 + \frac{4i}{n}.$$

Thus

$$f(x_i^*) = 3 + 3 \left(-1 + \frac{4i}{n} \right) - \left(-1 + \frac{4i}{n} \right)^2 = -\frac{16}{n^2}i^2 + \frac{20}{n}i - 1.$$

The area A of the region is given by

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i^*) \Delta x \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(-\frac{16}{n^2}i^2 + \frac{20}{n}i - 1 \right) \cdot \frac{4}{n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{64}{n^3} \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 + \frac{80}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n i - \frac{4}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1 \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{64}{n^3} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{80}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - \frac{4}{n} \cdot n \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{32(n+1)(2n+1)}{3n^2} + \frac{40(n+1)}{n} - 4 \right) \\ &= -\frac{64}{3} + 40 - 4 \\ &= \frac{44}{3}. \end{aligned}$$