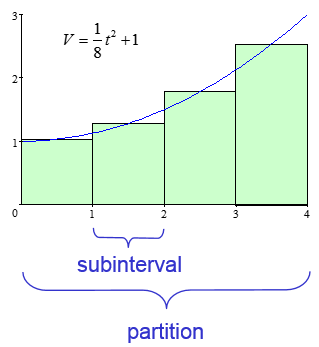
**Mr. Visca’s: Calculus (Chpt 5.2)**

**Chpt 5 – Day 2: Definite Integrals**

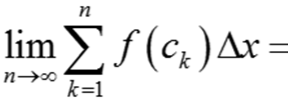


When we find the area under a curve by adding rectangles (LRAM,RRAM,MRAM), the answer is called a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

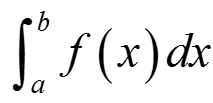
The width of a rectangle is called a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

The entire interval is called the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

*Subintervals do not all have to be the same size.*







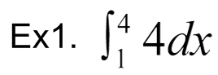
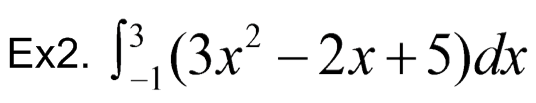
Integrals are the **REVERSE** process of derivatives

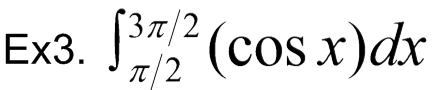
**Derivatives:** **Integrals:**

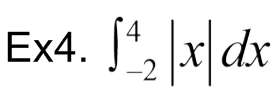
1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by exponent 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to exponent

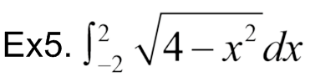
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from exponent 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by exponent

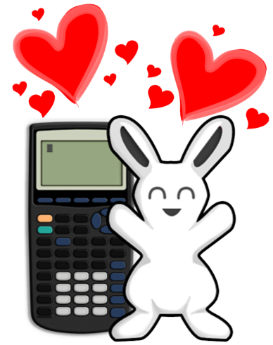
ex. find dy/dx of 5x2 ex. Integrate 10x

**So...how do we use/perform this integration?**



Using Geometry to make it easy (sometimes ☺ )



***Calculator, how I love thee!!!***

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**HOMEWORK:**

Page 282-283: 7-12 all, 14-32 even