

1) $f(x) = -x^2$ on $[0, 2]$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \left| f(2) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + f(1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(-4 + -\frac{9}{4} + -1 + -\frac{1}{4} \right) \right| = \frac{15}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Since $f'(x) < 0$ on $[0, 2]$, $\frac{15}{4}$ is an overestimate of the area.

2) $f(x) = \cos x$ on $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ $\Delta x = \frac{\pi}{8}$

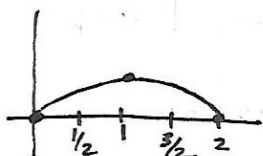
$$\begin{aligned} L_4 &= \frac{\pi}{8} \left[\cos 0 + \cos \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{8} \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{8} \left[1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{2}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

* half-angle identity

$$\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos \theta}{2}}$$

Since $f'(x) < 0$ on $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, L_4 is an overestimate

3) $f(x) = 2x - x^2$ on $[0, 2]$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } R_4 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[f(2) + f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + f(1) + f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[0 + 3 - \frac{9}{4} + 1 + 1 - \frac{1}{4} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } L_4 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[f(0) + f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + f(1) + f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[0 + 1 - \frac{1}{4} + 1 + 3 - \frac{9}{4} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } M_2 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{1}{4} + 3 - \frac{9}{4} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } T_2 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[f(0) + 2f(1) + f(2) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[0 + 2 + 0 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$4) a) L_4 = 0.25 [f(0) + f(0.25) + f(0.5) + f(0.75)]$$

$$0.25 [1.0 + 0.8 + 1.3 + 1.1]$$

$$b) T_4 = \frac{1}{2}(0.25) [f(0) + 2f(0.25) + 2f(0.5) + 2f(0.75) + f(1.0)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} [1 + 1.6 + 2.6 + 2.2 + 3.2]$$

$$c) M_2 = 0.5 [f(0.25) + f(0.75)]$$

$$= 0.5 [0.8 + 1.1]$$

$$5) \int_0^{60} v(t) dt \approx L_6 = 10 [v(0) + v(10) + v(20) + v(30) + v(40) + v(50)]$$

$$= 10 [1 + 1.7 + 1.8 + 1.4 + 1.0 + 1.5]$$

$\int_0^{60} v(t) dt$ is the total distance that the tide carries the bottle, in meters.