Calculus Exploration
Area of Rectangles and Definite Integrals

Name $\qquad$
Date $\qquad$

In this exploration, you will develop a relationship between the area of rectangles over $[a, b]$ and the definite integral over $[a, b]$ using your TINspire to help measure the area of the rectangles.

| \# of <br> rectangles | $\mathbf{1}$ | 2 | 3 | $\mathbf{4}$ | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Sum of <br> rectangles |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{N}=1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{~N}=2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{~N}=5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{~N}=10$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Actual Area Under Curve (Integral)

When you drew one rectangles, was that a good approximation for the area under the curve? Why or why not? $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
As you increased the number of rectangles drawn between [a,b], what did you notice about the relationship between the rectangles and the area under the curve? $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
In the last step when you had the calculator calculate the integral from [a.b], which is the actual area under the curve, how was that value different than the area you got from the sum of the rectangles? $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Describe in your own words what each part of Riemanns Sum stands for.

$$
\lim _{\max \Delta x \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f\left(x_{i}\right) \Delta x=\int_{a}^{b} f(x) d x
$$

$\qquad$

