## Midpoint and Trapezoid Rule





Example \#1:
Let $f(x)=e^{x}$.
Set up an approximation for the area under the curve of $f(x)$ from $\mathrm{x}=1$ to $\mathrm{x}=3$ using a left Riemann sum with 4 equal subintervals.

Set up an approximation for $\int_{1}^{3} f(x) d x$ using a right Riemann sum with 4 subintervals of equal length.

Use a midpoint Riemann sum with 4 equal subintervals to approximate $\int_{1}^{3} f(x) d x$.

## Example \#2:

A rocket has positive velocity $\mathrm{v}(\mathrm{t})$ after being launched upward. The velocity of the rocket is recorded for select values of $t$ over the interval $0 \leq t \leq 80$ seconds, as shown in the table below.

| $t$ <br> (seconds) | 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $v(t)$ <br> (feet per second) | 5 | 14 | 22 | 29 | 35 | 40 | 44 | 47 | 49 |

Write an integral expression in terms of $v(t)$ for the average velocity of the rocket from $\mathrm{t}=10$ seconds to $\mathrm{t}=70$ seconds. Estimate the average velocity of the rocket from $\mathrm{t}=10$ seconds to $t=70$ seconds using a midpoint Riemann sum with 3 subintervals of equal length.

## Trapezoid Rule:

Area of 1 Trapezoid:

If I have several trapezoids in a row with the same width...


## Trapezoid Rule when the subintervals are equal:

Formula: Area $\approx \frac{1}{2} \frac{b-a}{n}\left[y_{0}+2 y_{1}+2 y_{2}+\cdots+2 y_{n-1}+y_{n}\right]$ where n is the number of subintervals.

Example \#3: Use trapezoid rule to find the area from $\mathrm{x}=-3$ to $\mathrm{x}=0$ of $f(x)=5 x^{2} \sin \left(e^{x}\right)$ using 3 subintervals of equal length.

Trapezoid Rule when the subintervals are unequal:
You have to calculate the area of each trapezoid separately and then add the areas together.

Example \#4:

| $t$ <br> $(\mathrm{sec})$ | 0 | 15 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 50 | 60 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $v(t)$ <br> $(\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{sec})$ | -20 | -30 | -20 | -14 | -10 | 0 | 10 |



A car travels on a straight track. During the time interval $0 \leq t \leq 60$ seconds, the car's velocity, $v$, measured in feet per second is shown in the table above.
Using appropriate units, explain the meaning of $\int_{25}^{50} v(t) d t$ in terms of the car's motion. Approximate $\int_{25}^{50} v(t) d t$ using a trapezoidal approximation with the three subintervals determined by the table.

