

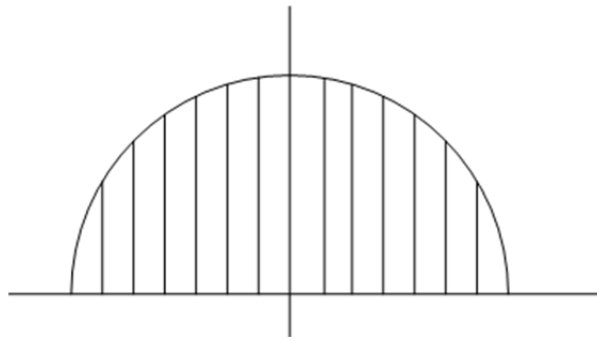
§5-1 Areas and Distances

* Question

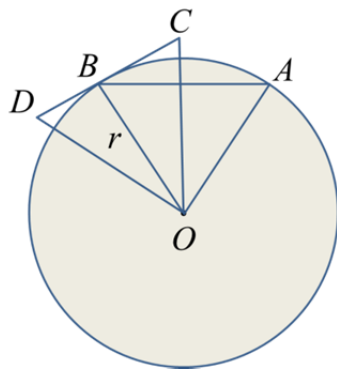
How to find the area of a region whose boundary does not consist of just line segment?

* Answer

一般的作法： \sum 小長方形，小長方形的底都在 x 軸上。

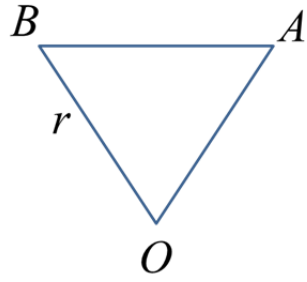


Example 1 : Evaluate the area of a circle with radius r .

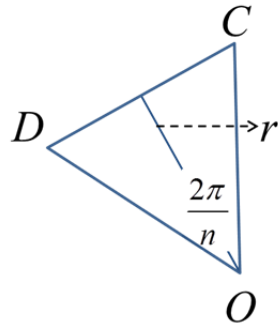


Solution :

想法：將圓形分為許多小三角形，然後利用夾擊。



下界：內接正 n 多邊形 (S_n)



上界：外切正 n 多邊形 (T_n)

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} r^2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} \rightarrow \pi r^2 \text{ 當 } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

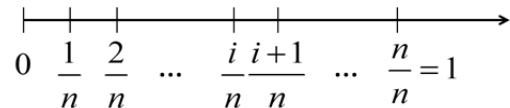
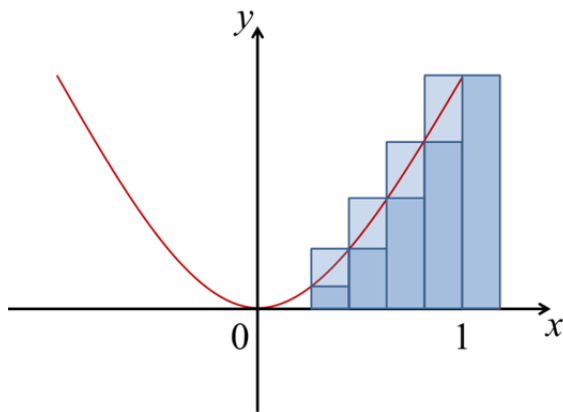
$$T_n = nr^2 \tan \frac{\pi}{n} \rightarrow \pi r^2 \text{ 當 } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \pi r^2.$$

Example 2 : Evaluate the area under the curve $f(x) = x^2$ on $[0, 1]$.

Solution :

想法：將此區域分成許多小長方形，然後利用夾擊。



把 $[0, 1]$ 分成 n 等分。假設 $S = \text{exact area}$

因為 x 在 $[0, 1]$ 是遞增的，所以 $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) < S < \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{i+1}{n}\right)$

$$\text{但 } \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{i^2}{n^3} = \frac{(n-1)(n)(2n-1)}{6n^3} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \text{ 當 } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{i+1}{n}\right) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{(i+1)^2}{n^3} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i^2}{n^3} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(n)(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^3} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \text{ 當 } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{3}.$$

* Summary : irregular area

= \sum regular areas

= \sum 小長方形

= \sum 小三角形

Example 3 : Determine a region whose area is equal to the given limit as follows :

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{2}{n} \left(5 + \frac{2i}{n}\right)^{10}.$$

Solution :

