

Instructions: Show all work. Give exact values unless specifically asked to round.

1. Use the limit process to calculate $\int_1^5 2x + 5 dx$. Then verify your answer by the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.

$$\textcircled{1} \Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{5-1}{n} = \frac{4}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x$$

$$\textcircled{2} x_i = a + i\Delta x = 1 + \frac{4i}{n}$$

$$\textcircled{3} f(x_i) = 2\left(1 + \frac{4i}{n}\right) + 5 = 2 + \frac{8i}{n} + 5 = 7 + \frac{8i}{n}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(7 + \frac{8i}{n}\right) \frac{4}{n} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{28}{n} + \frac{32i}{n^2}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{28}{n} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{32i}{n^2}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{28}{n} + \frac{32}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{28}{n} \cdot n + \frac{32}{n^2} \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right) = 28 + \frac{32n^2 + 32n}{2n^2}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 28 + \frac{32n^2}{2n^2} + \frac{32n}{2n^2} = 28 + 16 = \boxed{44}$$

FTC:

$$\int_1^5 2x + 5 dx = x^2 + 5x \Big|_1^5 = (25 + 25) - (1 + 5) = 50 - 6 = \boxed{44}$$