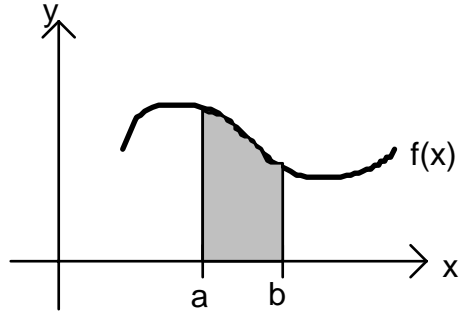


1. (i) Draw an incremental change in area (ΔA) on the picture using an incremental change in x along the x axis.



(ii) Using the picture write an equation for ΔA : $\Delta A \approx$

Divide both sides by Δx : $\frac{\Delta A}{\Delta x} \approx$

Take the limit as $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$: $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta A}{\Delta x} =$

(iii) Explain how this relates to the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.



2. (i) Draw the graph of $f(t) = \frac{1}{2}t + 3$.
- (ii) Place $t = x$ arbitrarily on the graph with $x > 1$.
- (iii) Shade the area that is enclosed by the t -axis, $t=1$, $t=x$, and $f(t)$.
- (iv) Calculate the area geometrically using the formulas for area of a rectangle and area of a triangle. Call it $A(x)$.
- (v) Calculate $A'(x)$.
- (vi) What would $A(x)$ be if we had used $t=2$ instead of $t = 1$ on our graph? (Hint: Use the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to find the new $A(x)$ instead of starting over with a new picture.)