

Submitted: Assignment #10 Grade=100, Journal 3

Recall/ <b>QUESTIONS</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<p>remember to review lesson during study time after class.</p> <p>I redid the proof of integrals from page 243</p> <p><b>What is the definition of AREA?</b></p> <p><b>A: # of squares that cover the object.</b></p>	<p>Measures: Why we measure? What do we measure?</p> <p>ex: Area, # of squares</p> <p>ex: Exponents: # of factors that are not equal to 1</p> <p>note: 1 has a special purpose. It is the IDENTITY. That means in terms of multiplication, one doesn't make any changes. When you multiply a number by 1, you get no change. Just like adding zero.</p> <p>Area. Count the squares. There are many shortcuts for counting.</p> <p>If objects are arranged in a line. Enumerate (1,2,3...</p> <p>If objects are arranged in a rectangle. Multiply rows times columns.</p> <p>If objects are irregularly shaped</p> <p>parallelograms:</p> <p>triangles: <math>\frac{1}{2} (bh)</math></p> <p>trapezoids. <math>\frac{1}{2} (B+b)h</math></p> <p>tree shape: <math>{}_nP_r</math> ?? From stats book on Permutations</p> <p>total irregular. <math>\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_i^n f(w_i) \cdot \Delta x = \int_a^b f(x) dx</math></p> <p>I didn't understand this. It was from Chapter 5, page 243. def of integral</p> <p><b>NOTE: DIAGRAMS did not copy!</b></p>
<p><b>Summary:</b> Looked at all the ways to count objects</p> <p>Here are some good possible questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How many ways can ....</li> <li>2. What is the area of a circle</li> </ol>	