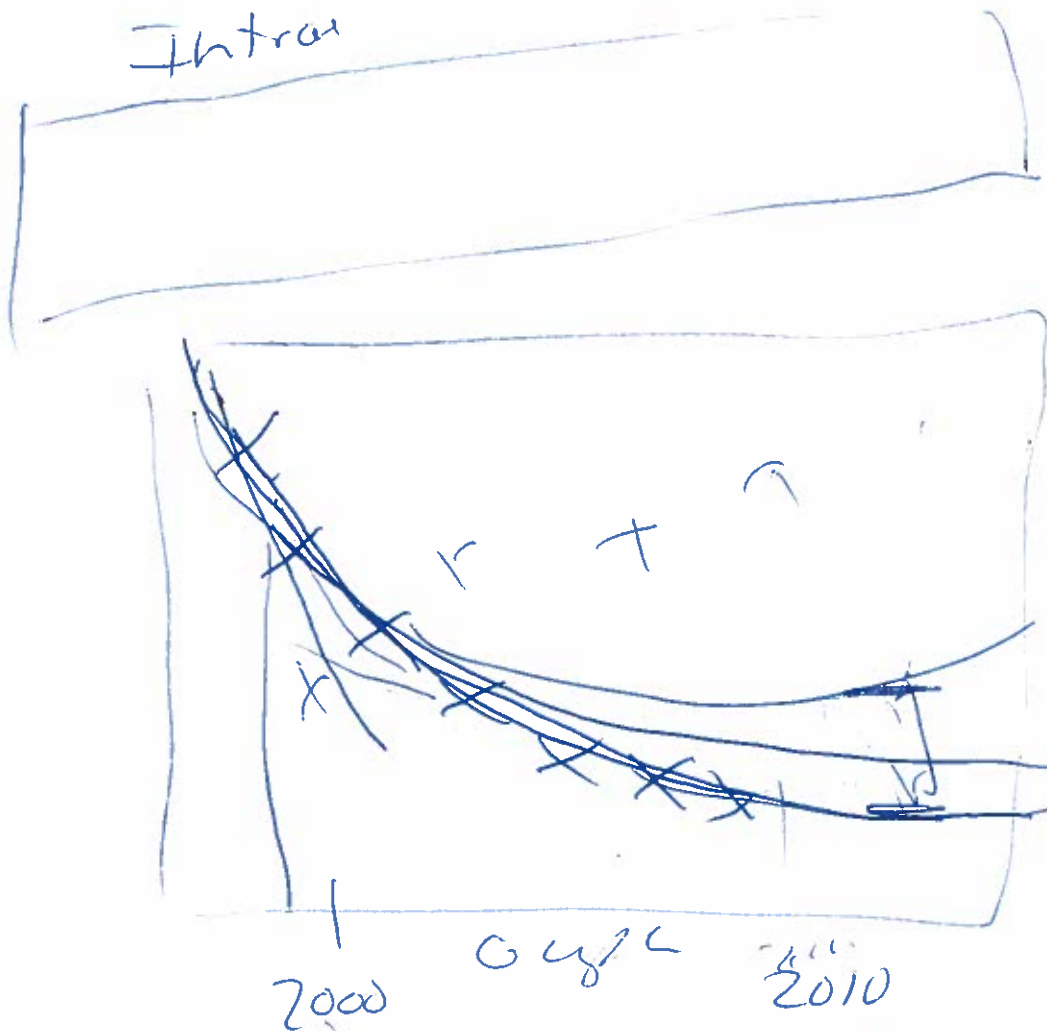


Whale Population

151
R

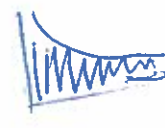
Yrs	Pop



- Recs-
1. Exp.
 2. C.M

Future predict
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$ and $\rightarrow \infty$
 Bet
 $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 2020} f(x) = \underline{1} - 5$

Denu
 Rate of Change
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -10 \text{ whals/day}$

Integral

 $\int f(x) dx = \frac{100}{10} = 10$

Conclusion

There are 10 whals per year...
 Decreasing at 10 whal/day
 you have 100 whals $\rightarrow 5$

10 whals on the

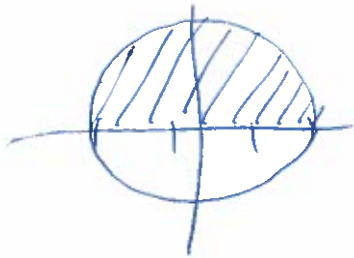
Area Under Curve

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \equiv \text{Area under curve } f(x) \text{ from } a \text{ to } b.$$

Definite Integral

Ex

$$\int_{-2}^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = 2\pi$$



$$y = \sqrt{4-x^2}$$
$$y^2 = 4-x^2$$
$$x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

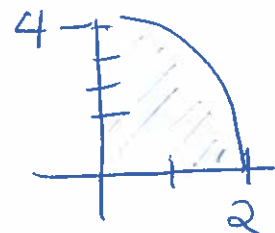
$$r = 2$$

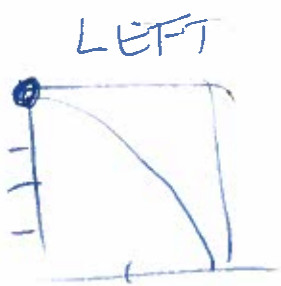
$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$A(2) = 4\pi$$

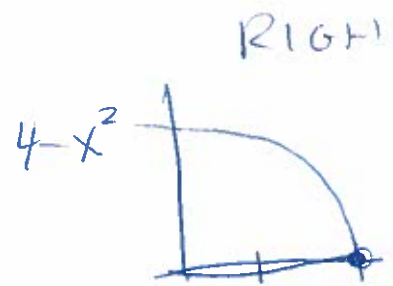
Ex

$$\int_0^2 4-x^2 dx$$





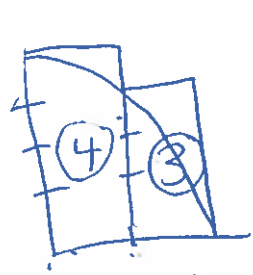
$n=1$
 $A \approx 8$



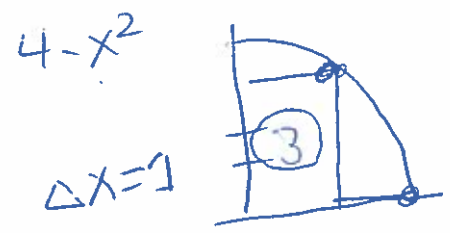
$n=1$
 $A \approx 0$

Width =

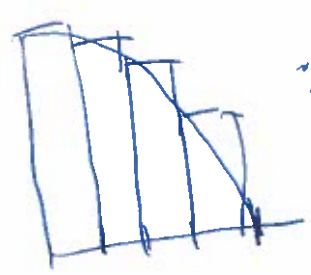
$$\frac{b-a}{n} = \Delta x$$



$n=2$
 $A \approx 7$
 $[f(0) + f(1)](\text{width})$

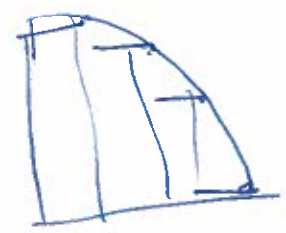


$A \approx 3$
 $[f(1) + f(2)](\text{width})$



$n=4$
 $A \approx 6.25$

$$\Delta x = \frac{2-0}{4} = .5$$



$n=4$
 $A \approx 4.25$

$$[f(0) + f(.5) + f(1) + f(1.5)] (.5)$$

$$[4 + 3.75 + 3 + 1.75] .5$$

- list 2nd Stat
- sum list \rightarrow \rightarrow 5: sum
- seq list \rightarrow 5: seq

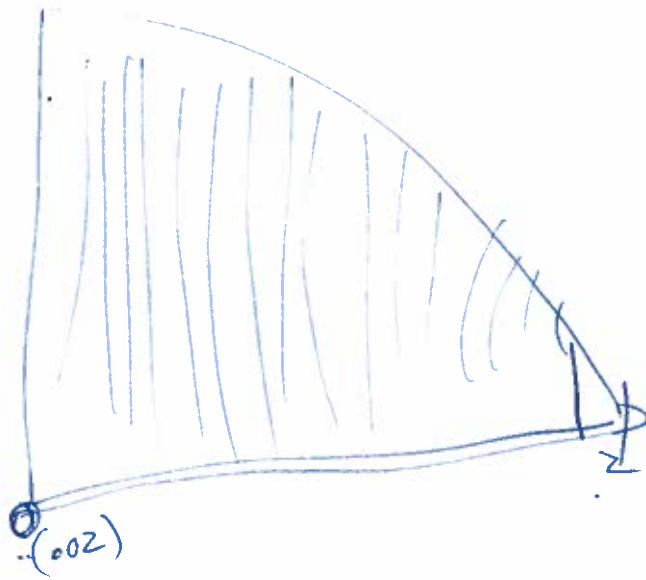
$$\text{Sum}(\text{seq}(\frac{4-x^2}{f(x)}, \frac{x}{x}, \frac{0}{a_{1st}}, \frac{1.5}{b-\Delta x}, \frac{.5}{\Delta x}), \frac{.5}{\Delta x})$$

\swarrow Left \searrow last
 $2 - .5 = 3.5$

$$f(x) = 4 - x^2$$

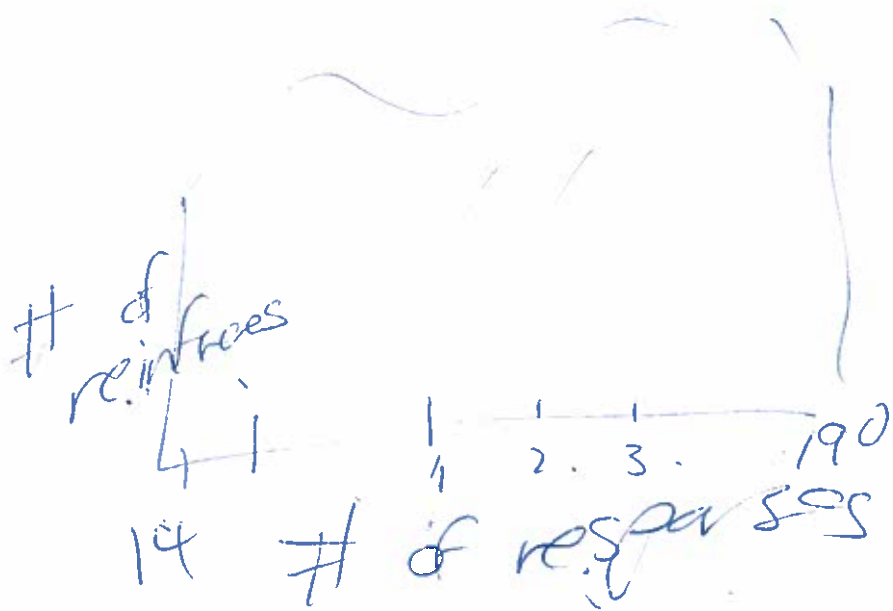
$$n = 100$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{2-0}{100} = .02$$



$$\text{Sum}(\text{seq}(Y_1, X, 0, 1.98, .02)) * .02 = 5.37$$

$2 - .02$
 $b - \Delta x$



$$\frac{\text{Area}}{190-14} = \text{Aver. \# of reinforcers}$$

GROUP NAME: Hodge Podge

Date: 4/10

Student Names (First and Last)

Speaker/Presenter: Linday Lindbury

Writer/Prep: Corrina Hansen

Leader/Collaborator: Harrison Savelle

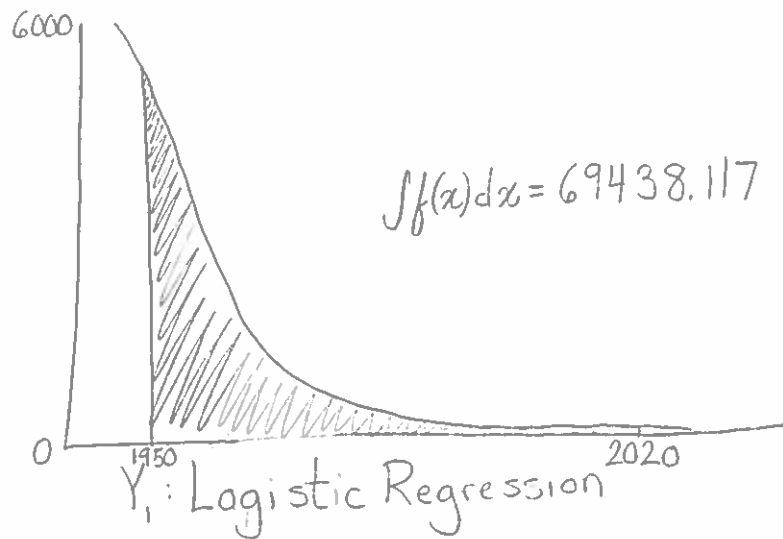
Independent Variable (x-axis): Years CE

Dependant Variable (y-axis): Estimated Population of Baiji

Conclusion (in words): According to a logistic regression, the average population of dolphins was about 1017 for the years 1950 to 2020.

Supporting Work:

L_1	L_2
1950	5000
1981	400
1986	300
1990	200
1991	120
1999	50
2003	24



If $n=100$

$$\text{sum}(\text{seq}(Y_1, X, 1950, 2019.3, .7)) * .7 = 71195.05652$$

$$\frac{71195.05652}{(2020-1950)} = 1017.072236$$

<p>GROUP NAME: <u>E1 Business</u></p> <p>Date: <u>4/10/14</u></p>	<p>Student Names (First and Last)</p> <p>Speaker/Presenter: <u>Ryan</u></p>
<p>Independent Variable (x-axis): <u>years (world cup)</u></p> <p>Dependant Variable (y-axis): <u>goals (scored)</u></p>	<p>Writer/Prep: <u>Brittany</u></p> <p>Leader/Collaborator: <u>MATH</u></p>

Conclusion (in words): the area equals approximately 151.71; So approximately 151 goals were scored between year one and year five.

Supporting Work:

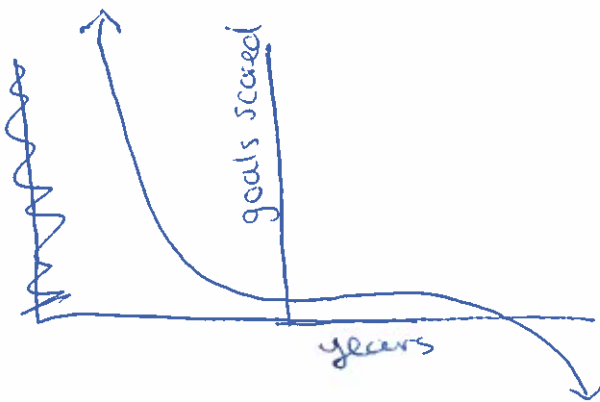
$\uparrow y_1 = \text{cubic regression}$

Sum (seq(y_1 , x, 1, ~~4.8~~, .2)) * .2

$\boxed{151.7142857}$

≈ 151.71

area is approximately 151.71



2nd calc 7°
 Lower 1°
 Upper 5°

$\int f(x) dx = 152.49524$

