

Submitted: Assignment #10 Grade=100, Journal 3

Recall/QUESTIONS	Notes
<p>remember to review lesson during study time after class.</p> <p>I redid the proof of integrals from page 243</p> <p>What is the definition of AREA? A: # of squares that cover the object.</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 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. If objects are arranged in a line. Enumerate (1,2,3... If objects are arranged in a rectangle. Multiply rows times columns. If objects are irregularly shaped parallelograms: triangles: $1/2 (bh)$ trapezoids. $1/2 (B+b)h$ tree shape: ${}_n P_r$?? From stats book on Permutations</p> <p>total irregular. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_i^n f(w_i) \cdot \Delta x = \int_a^b f(x) dx$</p> <p>I didn't understand this. It was from Chapter 5, page 243. def of integral</p> <p>NOTE: DIAGRAMS did not copy!</p>

Summary: Looked at all the ways to count objects
 Here are some good possible questions

1. How many ways can
2. What is the area of a circle