

Solve:

- 1) Calculate the left Riemann Sum for $q(x) = 2x - 2$ on the interval $[1, 2]$ divided into 3 subintervals.
- 2) Calculate the right Riemann Sum for $d(x) = x^3 - 4x$ on the interval $[-2, 0]$ divided into 4 subintervals.
- 3) Approximate the area under $r(x) = -x^2 + 4x$ on the interval $[0, 4]$ by finding the left Riemann Sum for $r(x)$ using 4 subintervals.
- 4) Approximate the area under $v(x) = 4x^2 + 3x + 2$ on the interval $[0, 2]$ by finding the right Riemann Sum for $v(x)$ using 2 subintervals.
- 5) Approximate the area under $r(x) = x^2 + x + 5$ on the interval $[0, 2]$ by finding the middle Riemann Sum for $r(x)$ using 4 subintervals.
- 6) Approximate the area under $h(x) = 4x + 1$ on the interval $[0, 6]$ by finding the left Riemann Sum for $h(x)$ using 3 subintervals.
- 7) Approximate the area under $w(x) = 5x + 1$ on the interval $[1, 3]$ by using the Trapezoidal Rule for $w(x)$ using 4 subintervals.
- 8) Approximate the area under $a(x) = 2x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1$ on the interval $[-1, 2]$ by using the Trapezoidal Rule for $a(x)$ using 6 subintervals.
- 9) Approximate the area under $y(x) = x^2 + 2x + 2$ on the interval $[-3, 2]$ by using the Trapezoidal Rule for $y(x)$ using 5 subintervals.