

TOPIC: AVERAGE VALUE OF A FUNCTION

Average Value of a Function

- ◆ Recall: Taking the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$ of a Riemann sum gives the *true* area under the curve: the definite integral.
 - We can use a definite integral to find the average value of a function $f(x)$ from $[a, b]$.

New

Average Value of a Function

Avg value $\approx \frac{f(x_1^*) + f(x_2^*) + \cdots + f(x_n^*)}{n}$

Avg value $\approx \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*)$

Avg value $\approx \frac{1}{b-a} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*) \Delta x$

Avg value $= \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*) \Delta x$

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

Recall
 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*) \Delta x$

$$f_{avg} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

EXAMPLE

Find the average value of $f(x) = x + 2$ on $[0, 4]$.

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PRACTICE

Find the average value of the function on the interval $[2,5]$.

$$F(x) = x^3 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$$

PRACTICE

Find the average value of the function on the interval $[4,9]$.

$$F(x) = \sqrt{x} + 6$$

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PRACTICE

Find the average value of the function on the interval $[0,1]$.

$$G(x) = \frac{2}{x^2 + 1}$$

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EXAMPLE

Consider the function $G(x) = 3x^2 - 2x + 10$.

(A) Find the average value of $G(x)$ on the interval $[2,4]$.

(B) Sketch the graph of $G(x)$ on this interval and indicate the average value on the graph.

