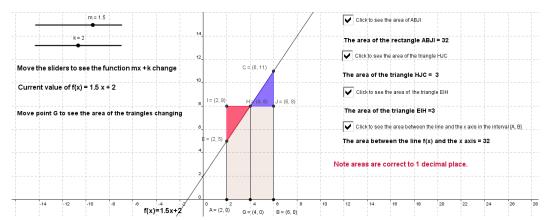


Student Activity: To investigate the Average Value of a Linear Function

Use in connection with the interactive file, 'Average Value 2', on the Student's CD.



- 1. In the interactive file, move the sliders m and k so that f(x) = 2x + 2 and move the points G to (3, 0), A to (2,0) and B to (6,0).
 - a. What is the area of the rectangle ABJI?

b. What is the area of the triangle HJC?

c. What is the area of the triangle EIH?

d. Is the area between the line f(x) = 2x + 2 and the x-axis in the interval [2, 6] equal to the area of the rectangle ABJI? Explain why this is so.

- 2. Keeping f(x) = 2x + 2, point A at (2, 0) and point B at (6, 0), move the point G to (4, 0).
 - a. What is the area of the rectangle ABJI?

b. What is the area of the triangle HJC?



c. What is the current area of the triangle EIH?

d. Is the area between the line f(x) = 2x + 2 and the x-axis in the interval [2, 6] equal to the current area of the rectangle ABJI? Explain why this is so?

- e. Find the average value of the function f(x) = 2x+2 in the interval [2,6] using f(2) and f(6) only.
- f. Find the average value of the function f(x) = 2x+2 in the interval [2,6] using f(2), f(3), f(4), f(5) and f(6).

- g. How many values can $x \in R$ have in the interval [2, 6]? What would be the average value using all these values?
- h. Express the area between the line f(x) = 2x + 2 and the x-axis in the interval [2, 6] using integration.

i. Find
$$\int_{2}^{6} (2x+2)dx$$

- j. Hence, find the area between the line f(x) = 2x + 2 and the x-axis in the interval [2, 6].
- k. Did the answer to part j equal the answer to part a? Why does this tell us?



 m. Did your answer in part I equal the answer to part j? n. Do you agree that the average value of the function in the interval [2, 6] is to y co-ordinate of the point H when the area of the triangles HJC and EIH are equal? o. Using part I of this question write the average value of the function f(x) = 2x in the interval [2, 6] in terms of ∫ (2x + 2)dx a. For any linear function f(x)=mx+c, the area between the graph of the function and the x-axis in the interval [A, B] is equal to the area of the rectangle ABII when the height of the rectangle is the average value of the function f(x) in the interval [A, B]. Write the area between the line and the x-axis in terms 	C
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a = $x(A)$, the x co-ordinate of A, b = $x(B)$, the x co-ordinate of B and the aver value of the function in that interval.	l n of
b. Give an expression for the area between graph of the function and the x-ax in terms of the integral of $f(x)$, in the interval [A, B] equal to. [Use $a = x(A)$, to x co-ordinate of A and $b = x(B)$, the x co-ordinate of B.]	

3.



c. At the point where the two answers above are equal, what is the average value of the function in the interval [A, B] in terms of a, b and the integral of f(x)?

4. Use the formula for the average value of a function $=\frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b f(x)dx$ to find the average value of the function f(x) = x + 1 in the interval [0, 3]? Check this using the interactive file.

5. Find the average value of the function f(x) = x+2 in the interval [0, 3].

6. Given that the average value of the function f(x) = ax is equal to 15 in the interval [2, 8], find the value of a.

7. Given that the average value of a linear function f(x) = 2x + 2 is 12 in the interval

[0, b], find the value of b.