

# Take It to the Limit: The Power of the Infinite

## Key Idea of Calculus

- Make a series of better & better \_\_\_\_\_ that converge to the desired quantity as a \_\_\_\_\_.

We have seen this before:

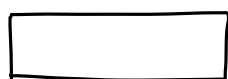
0.9

0.99

0.999

0.9999

⋮



Limit? One one hand: \_\_\_\_\_

On the other hand: \_\_\_\_\_

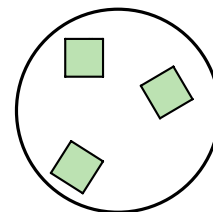
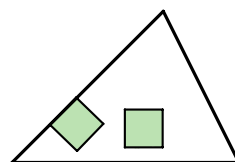
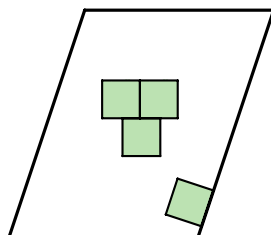
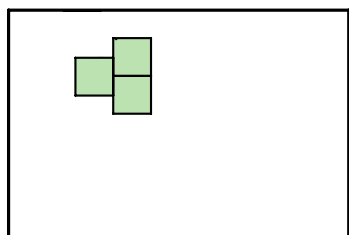
This is what we mean when we say \_\_\_\_\_.

It is also important for understanding the number \_\_\_\_\_, which is important for \_\_\_\_\_ compounded interest.

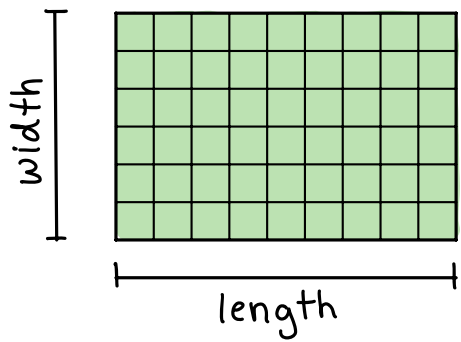
To illustrate the concept of a limit, we look at Archimedes' strategy for finding the area of a \_\_\_\_\_.

## Areas of shapes

How many  $1 \times 1$  squares does it take to cover the shape exactly, with no overlap and no squares sticking out?

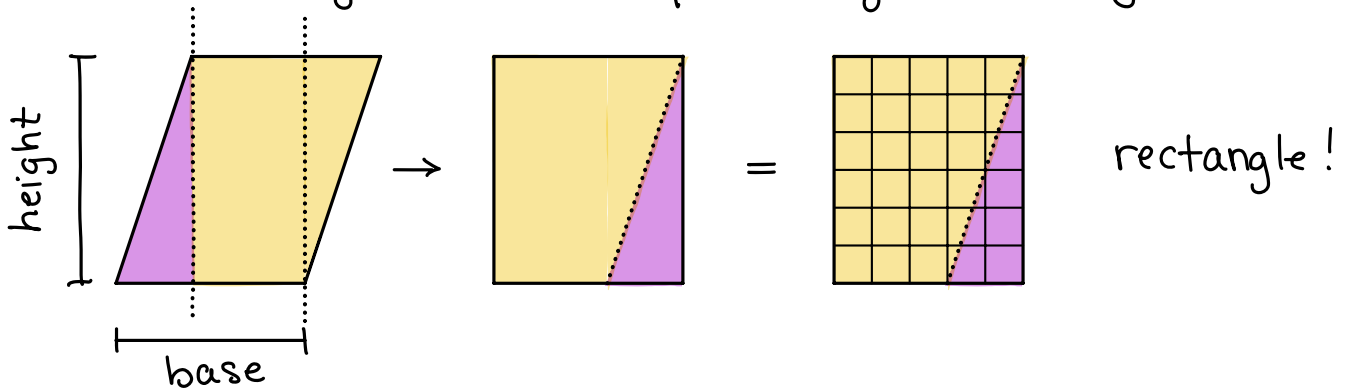


## Rectangles ✓

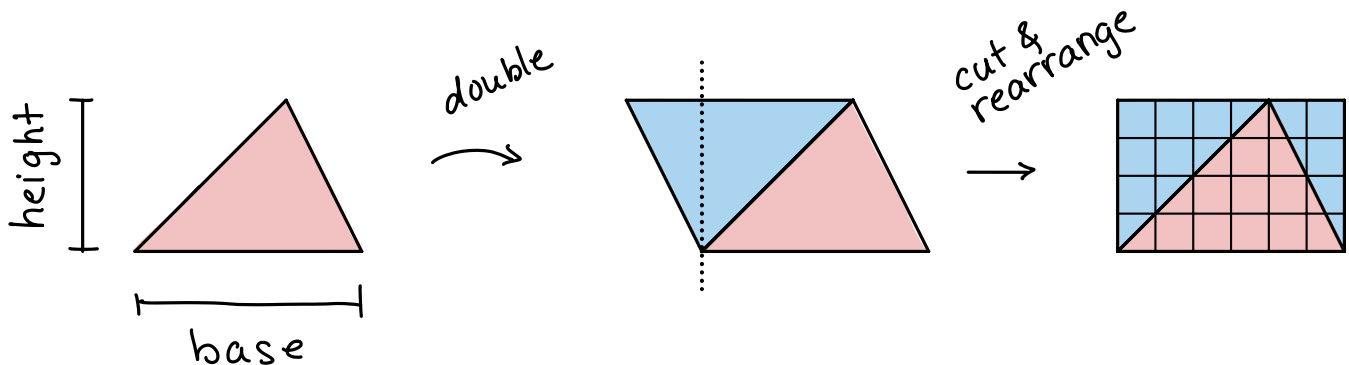


area = (# squares covering shape)  
(area of rectangle) =  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$   $\times$   $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

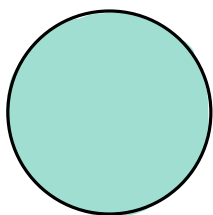
Cut & rearrange other shapes to get rectangles ...



(area of parallelogram) =  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$   $\times$   $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

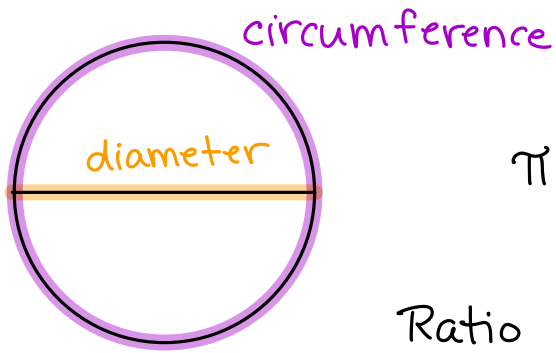


(area of triangle) =  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  (base)  $\times$  (height)



Cut up & rearrange?  
Pieces will always have curved parts...

## Circles & the Number $\pi$



$$\pi = \frac{\text{circumference}}{\text{diameter}}$$

Ratio is the \_\_\_\_ for all circles.

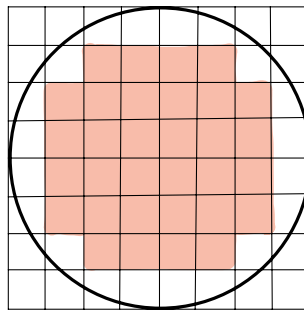
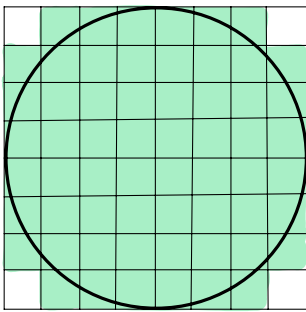
Like  $\sqrt{2}$ , the number  $\pi$  is \_\_\_\_ (Lambert, 1760s).

Today, \_\_\_\_ digits of  $\pi$  are known (Solidigm, 2024)

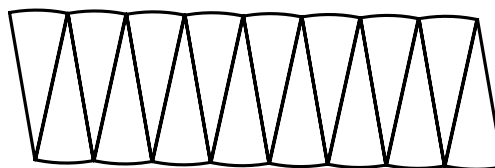
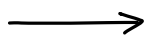
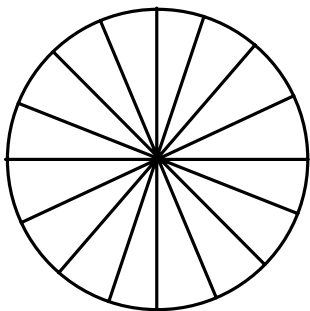
But \_\_\_\_ is good enough for odometer & speedometer.

NASA uses \_\_\_\_ digits past the decimal point.

Back to the area of a circle.



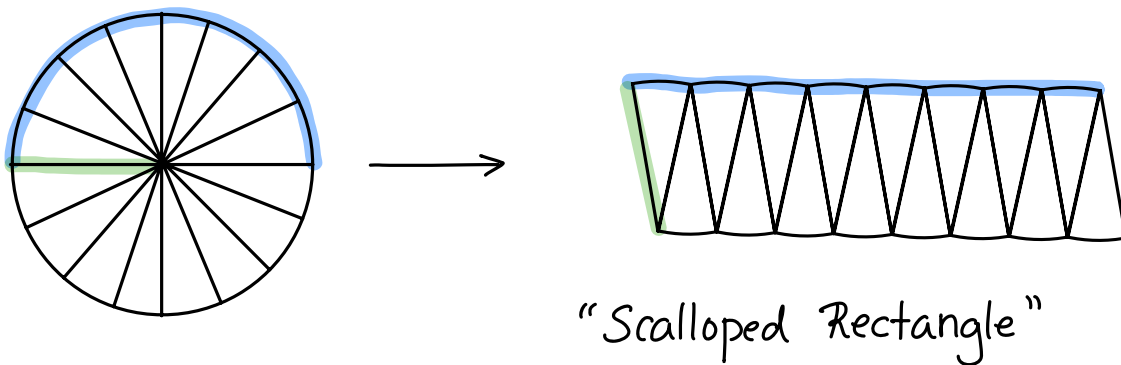
Archimedes' Strategy : Cut into wedges & rearrange.



"Scalloped Rectangle"

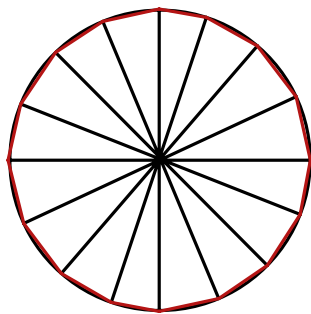
More & more wedges... scalloped rectangle becomes more & more like a rectangle, whose area we can compute!

After the Activity:



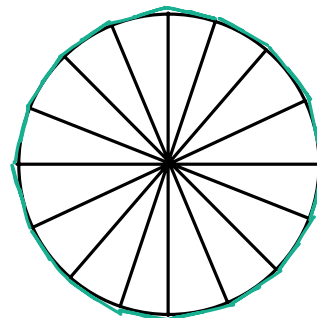
Area of Circle  
of radius  $r$  =    $\times$    =       

Archimedes' Estimate For  $\pi$ :



perimeter of  
\_\_\_\_\_ polygon

$$< 2\pi r <$$



perimeter of  
\_\_\_\_\_ polygon

96-sided polygon:  $3 \frac{10}{71} < \pi < 3 \frac{1}{7}$

$$3.1408 < \pi < 3.1429$$

Approximation & iteration... modern field of numerical analysis

- engineer cars that are optimally streamlined
- simulations for chemotherapy drugs & cancer cells

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economics ... technology ...