Recall: Error/uncertainty propagation in one variable

$$\Delta y = |f'(x)| \, \Delta x$$

and in two variables, assuming errors in x and y are independent,

$$\Delta z = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\,\Delta x\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\,\Delta y\right)^2}\,.$$

1. If you measure $x=25\pm 2$, what should you report for \sqrt{x} , together with its uncertainty?

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$
 => $\Delta y \approx \left|\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{5}\right| \Delta x = \frac{1}{5}$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = 5 \pm \frac{1}{5}$$

2. If $y = x^3$, what is the *relative* error in y in terms of the relative error in x?

$$\Delta y \approx \left| \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right| \Delta x = 3x^2 \Delta x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta y}{y} = \frac{3x^2}{x^3} \Delta x = 3 \frac{\Delta x}{x}$$

3. If you measure $x=2\pm 2$ and $y=5\pm 3$, what should you report for $z=2\,x+y$, together with its uncertainty?

$$\Delta z^2 \approx \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y\right)^2 = (2 \cdot 2)^2 + (1 \cdot 3)^2 = 16 + 9 = 25$$

1. Find the indefinite integral $\int e^{-x} dx$.

$$\int e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} + c$$

- 2. Find the definite integral $\int_{1}^{2} x^{3} x \, dx$. $\int_{1}^{2} x^{3} x \, dx = \frac{1}{4}x^{4} \frac{1}{2}x^{2} \Big|_{1}^{2} = \frac{1}{4}(2^{4} 1^{4}) \frac{1}{2}(2^{2} 1^{2})$ $= 4 \frac{1}{4} 2 + \frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{4}$
- 3. Find the definite integral $\int_{0}^{2} 2x e^{-x^{2}} dx.$ $\int_{0}^{2} 2x e^{-x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{2} e^{-u} du = -e^{-u} du$ $= |-e^{-4}|$