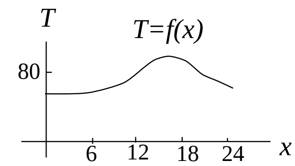
AV. AVERAGE VALUE

What was the average temperature on July 4 in Boston?



The temperature is a continuous function $f(x)$, whose graph over the 24-hour period might look as shown. How should we define the average value of such a function over the time interval $[0, 24]$ — measuring time x in hours, with $x = 0$ at 12:00AM ?

We could observe the temperature in the middle of every hour, that is, at the times $x_1 = .5, x_2 = 1.5, \ldots, x_{24} = 23.5$, then average these 24 observations, getting

$$\frac{1}{24}\sum_{i=1}^{24} f(x_i) \ .$$

To get a more accurate answer, we could average measurements made more frequently, say every ten minutes.

For a general interval $[a, b]$ and function $f(x)$, the analogous procedure would be to divide up the interval into n equal parts, each of length

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} \tag{1}$$

and average the values of the function $f(x)$ at a succession of points x_i, where x_i lies in the i-th interval. Then we ought to have

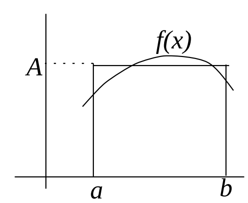
$$\text{average of } f(x) \text{ over } [a, b] \ \approx \ \frac{1}{n}\sum_{1}^{n} f(x_i) \ . \tag{2}$$

We can relate the sum on the right to a definite integral: using (1), (2) becomes

$$\text{average of } f(x) \text{ over } [a, b] \ \approx \ \frac{1}{b-a}\sum_{1}^{n} f(x_i)\Delta x \ . \tag{3}$$

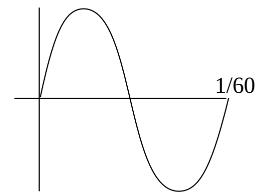
As $n \to \infty$, the sum on the right-hand side of (3) approaches the definite integral of $f(x)$ over $[a, b]$, and we therefore define the **average value of the function** $f(x)$ on $[a, b]$ by

$$A \ = \ \text{average of } f(x) \text{ over } [a, b] \ = \ \frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b f(x)\, dx \ . \tag{4}$$



Geometrically, the average value A can be thought of as the height of that constant function A which has the same area over $[a, b]$ as $f(x)$ does. This is so since (4) shows that

$$A \cdot (b-a) \ = \ \int_a^b f(x)\, dx \ .$$

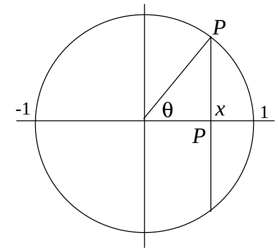


Example 1. In alternating current, voltage is represented by a sine wave with a frequency of 60 cycles/second, and a peak of 120 volts. What is the average voltage?

Solution. The voltage function has frequency $\dfrac{2\pi}{\text{period}} = \dfrac{2\pi}{1/60} = 120\pi$, and amplitude 120, so it is given by $V(t) = 120\sin(120\pi t)$. Thus by (4),

$$\text{average } V(t) = 120\int_0^{1/120} V(t)\,dt = -\frac{120}{\pi}\cos(120\pi t)\Big]_0^{1/120} = \frac{2}{\pi}\cdot 120\ .$$

(We integrate over $[0, 1/120]$ rather than $[0, 1/60]$ since we don't want zero as the average.)



Example 2.

a) A point is chosen at random on the x-axis between -1 and 1; call it P. What is the average length of the vertical chord to the unit circle passing through P?

b) Same question, but now the point P is chosen at random on the circumference.

Solution. a) If P is at x, the chord has length $2\sqrt{1-x^2}$, so we get

$$\text{average of } 2\sqrt{1-x^2} \text{ over } [-1,1] \;=\; \frac{1}{2}\int_{-1}^{1} 2\sqrt{1-x^2}\,dx \;=\; \text{area of semicircle} \;=\; \frac{\pi}{2} \;\approx\; 1.6\ .$$

b) By symmetry, we can suppose P is on the upper semicircle. If P is at the angle θ, the chord has length $2\sin\theta$, so this time we get

$$\text{average of } 2\sin\theta \text{ over } [0,\pi] \;=\; \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi} 2\sin\theta\,d\theta \;=\; -\frac{2}{\pi}\cos\theta\Big]_0^{\pi} \;=\; \frac{4}{\pi} \;\approx\; 1.3\ .$$

(Intuitively, can you see why the average in part (b) should be less than the average in part (a) — could you have predicted this would be so?)

Exercises: Section 4D