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Parabola

Parabola - Method

"The fundamental principle of the parabola method is that the area under the curve is equal to the area of the rectangle formed by the base and the height of the curve. This is true for any parabola, whether it is opening upwards or downwards. The area of the parabola is given by the formula $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$, where b is the base and h is the height. This formula is derived from the fact that the area of the parabola is equal to the area of the rectangle formed by the base and the height of the curve. The area of the rectangle is $b \times h$, and the area of the parabola is $\frac{1}{2}bh$. This is because the area of the parabola is equal to the area of the rectangle minus the area of the triangle formed by the base and the height of the curve. The area of the triangle is $\frac{1}{2}bh$, and the area of the rectangle is $b \times h$. Therefore, the area of the parabola is $b \times h - \frac{1}{2}bh = \frac{1}{2}bh$.

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