

Proof of Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

If f is continuous on the interval $[a, x]$, then:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x)$$

Proof. Let $g(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$.

$$\begin{aligned} g'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_a^{x+h} f(t) dt - \int_a^x f(t) dt}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_x^{x+h} f(t) dt}{h} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x) \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x) \cdot \frac{h}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x) \cdot \frac{(x+h) - x}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x) \cdot \frac{\int_x^{x+h} dt}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_x^{x+h} f(x) dt}{h} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g'(x) - f(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_x^{x+h} f(t) dt}{h} - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_x^{x+h} f(x) dt}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_x^{x+h} f(t) dt - \int_x^{x+h} f(x) dt}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_x^{x+h} [f(t) - f(x)] dt}{h} \end{aligned}$$

Let $\varepsilon > 0$. Without loss of generality, assume that $\delta > h > 0$.

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} x & \leq & t & \leq & x+h \\ 0 & \leq & t-x & \leq & h \\ 0 & \leq & |t-x| & \leq & h \\ 0 & < & |t-x| & < & \delta \end{array}$$

Since f is continuous on the interval $[a, x]$:

$$0 < |t-x| < \delta \implies |f(x) - f(t)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\int_x^{x+h} [f(t) - f(x)] dt}{h} \right| &= \frac{1}{h} \left| \int_x^{x+h} [f(t) - f(x)] dt \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{h} \int_x^{x+h} |f(t) - f(x)| dt \\ &< \frac{1}{h} \int_x^{x+h} \varepsilon dt \\ &= \frac{\varepsilon}{h} \int_x^{x+h} dt \\ &= \frac{\varepsilon}{h} (x+h-x) \\ &= \frac{\varepsilon}{h} \cdot h \\ &= \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_x^{x+h} f(x) dt}{h} &= 0 \\ g'(x) - f(x) &= 0 \\ g'(x) &= f(x) \\ \frac{d}{dx} g(x) &= f(x) \\ \frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt &= f(x) \end{aligned}$$

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