

MA1102R

AY20/21 sem 2

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00. FUNCTIONS & SETS

sets

$$A = \{x \mid \text{properties of } x\}$$

- $A \subseteq B$: A is a subset of B
- $A \not\subseteq B$: A is not a subset of B
- $A = B \iff A \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq A$
- operations on sets**
 - union: $A \cup B = \{x \mid x \in A \vee x \in B\}$
 - intersection: $A \cap B = \{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \in B\}$
 - difference: $A \setminus B = \{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \notin B\}$
- common notations on sets:**
 - $\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N}$ where $\mathbb{N} = \mathbb{Z}^+$
 - \emptyset : empty set

closed interval (inclusive):

$$[a, b] = \{x \mid a \leq x \leq b\}$$

open interval (exclusive):

$$(a, b) = \{x \mid a < x < b\}$$
$$(a, \infty) = \{x \mid a < x\}$$

functions

- existence:** $\forall a \in A, f(a) \in B$
- uniqueness:** $\forall a \in A$ has only one image in B .
- for $f: A \rightarrow B$
 - domain: A , codomain: B
 - range: $\{f(x) \mid x \in A\}$
- for this mod:
 - $A, B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
 - if A is not stated, the domain of f is the largest possible set for which f is defined
 - if B is not stated, $B = \mathbb{R}$

graphs of functions

The graph of f is the set
 $G(f) := \{(x, f(x)) \mid x \in A\}$

- if $A, B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ then $G(f) \subseteq A \times B \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$
- each element is a point on the Cartesian plane \mathbb{R}^2

algebra of functions

function	domain
$(f+g)(x) := f(x) + g(x)$	$A \cap B$
$(f-g)(x) := f(x) - g(x)$	$A \cap B$
$(fg)(x) := f(x)g(x)$	$A \cap B$
$(f/g)(x) := f(x)/g(x)$	$\{x \in A \cap B \mid g(x) \neq 0\}$

types of functions

- rational function:** $R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$, where P, Q are polynomials and $Q(x) \neq 0$
 - every polynomial is a rational function ($Q(x) = 1$)
- algebraic function:** constructed from polynomials using algebraic operations
- a function f is **increasing** on a set I if
 $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ for any $x_1, x_2 \in I$.
- a function f is **decreasing** on a set I if
 $x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2)$ for any $x_1, x_2 \in I$.

• even/odd:

- even function:** $\forall x, f(-x) = f(x)$
 - symmetric about the y -axis
- odd function:** $\forall x, f(-x) = -f(x)$
 - symmetric about the origin O
- any function defined on \mathbb{R} can be decomposed *uniquely* into the sum of an even function and an odd function
- power function:** x^n
 - x^n is $\begin{cases} \text{an odd function,} & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \\ \text{an even function,} & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$

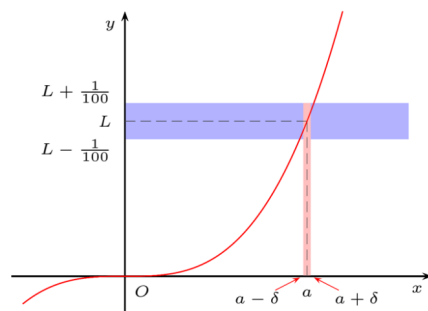
01. LIMITS

precise definition of limits

Let f be a function defined on an open interval containing a , except possibly at a .

The limit of $f(x)$ (as x approaches a) equals L if,

$$\text{for every } \epsilon > 0 \text{ there is } \delta > 0 \text{ such that} \\ 0 < |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon$$



informally,

- $0 < |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow x$ is close to but not equal to a .
- $0 < |f(x) - L| < \epsilon \Rightarrow f(x)$ is arbitrarily close to L .

limit laws

you cannot apply any laws on limits UNLESS you have shown that the limit exists!!

- Let $c \in \mathbb{R}$. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} c = c$

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x = a$

Suppose $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = M$. Let c be a constant.

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (cf(x)) = cL = c \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) + g(x)) = L + M = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) - g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x)g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)}$ provided that $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \neq 0$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x))^n = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \right)^n$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[n]{f(x)} = \sqrt[n]{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}$

$$\text{if } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \text{ exists and } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0, \text{ then } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$$

inequalities on limits

Suppose $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = M$.

lemma

if $f(x) \leq g(x)$ for all x near a (except possibly at a), then $L \leq M$.

lemma

If $f(x) \geq 0$ for all x , then $L \geq 0$.

direct substitution property

Let f be a polynomial or rational function.

If a is in the domain of f , then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$$

If $f(x) = g(x)$ for all x near a except possibly at a , then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$$

If a is not in the domain (e.g. 0 denominator), don't apply directly - convert to an equivalent function and then sub in

one-sided limits

- limit laws also hold for one-sided limits

If as x is close to a from the right, $f(x)$ is close to L , the right-hand limit of f as x approaches a equals L .
 $(x \rightarrow a^+ \Rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow L) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = L$

If as x is close to a from the left, $f(x)$ is close to L , the left-hand limit of f as x approaches a equals L .
 $(x \rightarrow a^- \Rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow L) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = L$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = L$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow L \Leftarrow x \rightarrow a \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \rightarrow a^+ \Rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow L \\ x \rightarrow a^- \Rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow L \end{cases}$$

definition of one-sided limits

LH Limit: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = L$

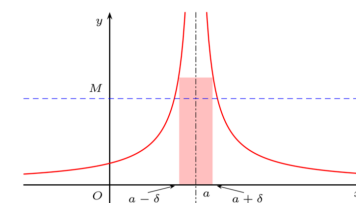
if for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that
 $0 < a - x < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon$

RH Limit: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = L$

if for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that
 $0 < x - a < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon$

definition of infinite limits

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \infty$
if for every $M > 0$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that
 $0 < |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow f(x) > M$



negative infinite limit:

$$0 < |x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow f(x) < M$$

- ∞ is NOT a number \Rightarrow an infinite limit does NOT exist

limits to infinity

Suppose f is defined on $[M, \infty)$ for some $M \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = L:$$

For every $\epsilon > 0$, there exists N such that
 $x > N \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon$

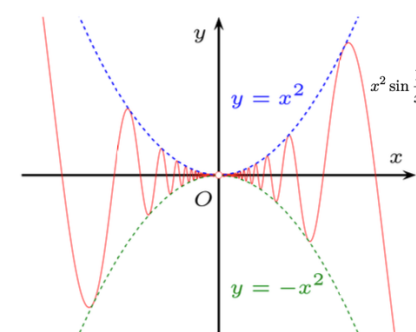
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty:$$

For every $M > 0$, there exists N such that
 $x > N \Rightarrow f(x) > M$

squeeze theorem

- Suppose $f(x)$ is bounded by $g(x)$ and $h(x)$ where
- $g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x)$ for all x near a (except at a), and
 - $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) = L$.

Then $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$.



02. CONTINUOUS FUNCTIONS

definition of continuity

a function f is **continuous at a** \iff
 f is continuous from the left and from the right at a .
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$

- f is continuous from the right at a if $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = a$
- f is continuous from the left at a if $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = a$

a function f is **continuous at an interval** if it is continuous at every number in the interval.

$$\begin{aligned} &f \text{ is continuous on } \textbf{open interval } (a, b) \\ &\Leftrightarrow f \text{ is continuous at every } x \in (a, b) \\ &f \text{ is continuous on } \textbf{closed interval } [a, b] \\ &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f \text{ is continuous at every } x \in (a, b) \\ f \text{ is continuous from the right at } a \\ f \text{ is continuous from the left at } b \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

precise definition of continuity

a function f is **continuous** at a number a if for all $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $|x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(a)| < \epsilon$

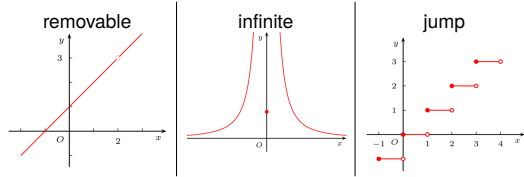
- aka $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$

continuity test

f is continuous at $a \Leftrightarrow$

- f is defined at a (a is in the domain of f)
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ exists
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$

examples of discontinuity



properties of continuous functions

let f and g be functions continuous at a . let c be a constant.

- cf is continuous at a
- $f + g$ is continuous at a
- $f - g$ is continuous at a
- fg is continuous at a
- f/g is continuous at a , provided $g(a) \neq 0$

other properties

- a polynomial is continuous everywhere
- a rational function is continuous on its domain
 - if $P(x)$ and $Q(x)$ are polynomials, $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ is continuous whenever $Q(x) \neq 0$.
- $f(x) = c$ is continuous on \mathbb{R} for all $c \in \mathbb{R}$.
- $f(x) = x$ is continuous on \mathbb{R} .

trigonometric functions

- $f(x) = \sin x$ and $g(x) = \cos x$ are continuous everywhere
- $\tan x, \sec x$ are continuous whenever $\cos x \neq 0$
 - domain: $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{\pm \frac{\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{3\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{5\pi}{2}, \dots\}$
- $\cot x, \csc x$ are continuous whenever $\sin x \neq 0$
 - domain: $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, \pm \pi, \pm 2\pi, \dots\}$

composite of continuous functions

if f is continuous at b and $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = b$, then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(g(x)) = f(\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)) = f(b)$$

if g is continuous at a and f is continuous at $g(a)$, then $f \circ g$ is continuous at a .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f \circ g)(x) = (f \circ g)(a)$$

substitution theorem

Suppose $y = f(x)$ such that $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = b$. If

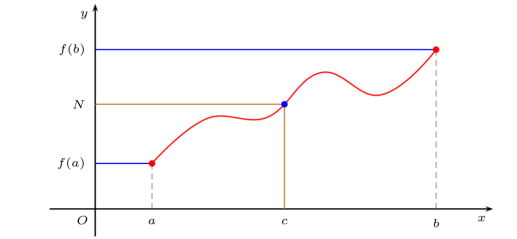
- g is continuous at b , OR
- $\forall x$ near a , except at a , $f(x) \neq b$ and $\lim_{y \rightarrow b} g(y)$ exists

- aka, $\lim_{y \rightarrow b} g(y)$ exists and f is one-to-one.

Then $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(f(x)) = \lim_{y \rightarrow b} g(y)$

intermediate value theorem

Let f be a function continuous on $[a, b]$ with $f(a) \neq f(b)$. Let N be a number between $f(a)$ and $f(b)$. Then there exists $c \in (a, b)$ such that $f(c) = N$.



03. DERIVATIVES

tangent line

the **tangent line** to $y = f(x)$ at $(a, f(a))$ is the line passing through $(a, f(a))$ with slope $f'(a)$:

$$y = f'(a)(x - a) + f(a)$$

definition of derivatives

- f is differentiable at a if $f'(a)$ exists
- $f'(a)$ is the slope of $y = f(x)$ at $x = a$
 - $f'(a) = \frac{dy}{dx} \big|_{x=a}$
 - $\frac{dy}{dx} := \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$ (derivative of y with respect to x)
- $f'(x) = y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{df}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} f(x) = D_x f(x) = \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{the derivative of a function } f \\ &f'(x) := \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &\text{the derivative of a function } f \text{ at a number } a \text{ is} \\ &f'(a) := \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} \end{aligned}$$

differentiable functions

- f is differentiable at a if
 - $f'(a) := \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$ exists.
- f is differentiable on (a, b) if
 - f is differentiable at every $c \in (a, b)$

differentiability & continuity

- differentiability \Rightarrow continuity
 - if f is differentiable at a , then f is continuous at a .
- continuity \nRightarrow differentiability

differentiation

- every polynomial and rational function is differentiable on its domain
 - the domain of f' may be smaller than the domain of f .
- trigonometric functions are differentiable on the domain

differentiation of trigonometric functions

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1 \quad \Bigg| \quad \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\theta} = 0$$

chain rule

If g is differentiable at a and f is differentiable at $b = g(a)$, then $F = f \circ g$ is differentiable at a and

$$F'(a) = (f \circ g)'(a) = f'(b)g'(a) = f'(g(a))g'(a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{If } z = f(y) \text{ and } y = g(x), \text{ then} \\ \frac{dz}{dx} &= \frac{dz}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx} \\ \frac{dz}{dx} \big|_{x=a} &= \frac{dz}{dy} \big|_{y=b} \frac{dy}{dx} \big|_{x=a} \end{aligned}$$

generalised chain rule

h is differentiable at a ; g is differentiable at $B = h(a)$; f is differentiable at $c = g(b)$.

$$\begin{aligned} (f \circ (g \circ h))' &= f' \circ (g \circ h) \cdot (g \circ h)' \\ &= f'(c)g'(b)h'(a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Leibniz notation:} \\ \text{If } y = h(x), z = g(y), w = f(z), \\ \frac{dw}{dx} &= \frac{dw}{dz} \frac{dz}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx} \end{aligned}$$

implicit differentiation

- assumes that $\frac{dy}{dx}$ exists

second derivative

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \\ f' = D(f) &\Rightarrow f'' := D^2(f) \end{aligned}$$

higher derivatives

$f^{(0)} := f$

For any positive integer n , $f^{(n)} := (f^{(n-1)})'$

if $y = f(x)$, then $f^{(n)}(x) = y^{(n)} = \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = D^n f(x)$

- for $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{x^{n+1}}$
- for $f(x) = x^m$, $f^{(n)}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{m! x^{m-n}}{(m-n)!} & \text{if } m \geq n, \\ 0 & \text{if } m < n. \end{cases}$

04. APPLICATIONS OF DIFFERENTIATION

extreme values of functions

Let f be a function with domain D .

global (absolute) max/min

- aka absolute max/min
- extreme values = absolute maximum and absolute minimum

f has a global **maximum** at $c \in D$
 $\Leftrightarrow f(c) \geq f(x)$ for all $x \in D$
 f has a global **minimum** at $c \in D$
 $\Leftrightarrow f(c) \leq f(x)$ for all $x \in D$

local max/min

- aka relative max/min aka "turning points"
- "all x near c " = for all x in an open interval containing c

f has a local **maximum** at $c \in D$
 $\Leftrightarrow f(c) \geq f(x)$ for all x near c
 f has a local **minimum** at $c \in D$
 $\Leftrightarrow f(c) \leq f(x)$ for all x near c

- local max/min \nRightarrow global max/min
- global max/min \nRightarrow local max/min

extreme value theorem

existence

if f is continuous on a finite closed interval $[a, b]$, then f attains extreme values on $[a, b]$.

value

the extreme value occurs at either **critical numbers** or the **endpoints** ($x = a, x = b$).

critical numbers

$c \in D$ is a **critical number** of f if $f'(c) = 0$, or $f'(c)$ does not exist.

fermat's theorem

If f has a local maximum or minimum at c , then c is a critical number.

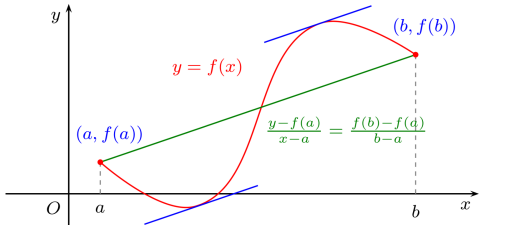
If $f'(c)$ exists, then $f'(c) = 0$.

Rolle's Theorem

Let f be a function such that f is continuous on $[a, b]$, f is differentiable on (a, b) , and $f(a) = f(b)$. Then there is a number $c \in (a, b)$ such that $f'(c) = 0$.

mean value theorem

Let f be a function such that f is continuous on $[a, b]$ and f is differentiable on (a, b) . Then there exists $c \in (a, b)$ such that

$$f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$


- generalisation of Rolle's theorem when $f(a) \neq f(b)$.

ordinary differential equations

Let f and g be continuous on $[a, b]$.
If $f'(x) = g'(x)$ for all $x \in (a, b)$,
then $f(x) = g(x) + C$ on $[a, b]$ for a constant C .

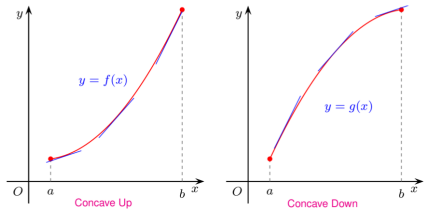
increasing/decreasing test

Let f be continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b) .
• $f'(x) > 0$ for any $x \in (a, b) \Rightarrow f$ is increasing.
• f is increasing $\Rightarrow f(x) \geq 0$
• $f'(x) < 0$ for any $x \in (a, b) \Rightarrow f$ is decreasing.
• f is decreasing $\Rightarrow f(x) \leq 0$
• $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f$ could be increasing OR decreasing.

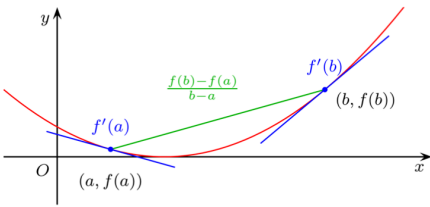
first derivative test

Let f be continuous and c be a critical number of f . Suppose f is differentiable near c (except possibly at c). At c , if f' changes from:
• (+) to (-) $\rightarrow f$ has a local **maximum** at c
• (-) to (+) $\rightarrow f$ has a local **minimum** at c
• no change in sign $\rightarrow f$ has neither local max/min at c .

concavity



f is **concave up** on an open interval I
if $f(x) > f'(y)(x - y) + f(y)$ for any $x \neq y \in I$
for $a < b \in I, f'(a) < f'(b)$
concave up $\Leftrightarrow f'$ is increasing
 f is **concave down** on an open interval I
if $f(x) < f'(y)(x - y) + f(y)$ for any $x \neq y \in I$
for $a < b \in I, f'(a) > f'(b)$
concave down $\Leftrightarrow f'$ is decreasing



concavity test

- $f'' > 0$ on $I \Rightarrow f$ is concave up on I
- $f'' < 0$ on $I \Rightarrow f$ is concave down on I

second derivative test

If $f'(c) = 0$ and $f''(c)$ exists,
• $f''(c) < 0 \Rightarrow f$ has a **local maximum** at c .
• $f''(c) > 0 \Rightarrow f$ has a **local minimum** at c .
• $f''(c) = 0 \Rightarrow$ inconclusive

inflection point

- A point P on the curve $y = f(x)$ is an inflection point if
 - f is continuous at P , and
 - the concavity of the curve changes at P .
- if c is an inflection point and f is twice differentiable at c , then $f''(c) = 0$.

Taylor’s Theorem

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x - a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2}(x - a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x - a)^n + R_n,$$

where $R_n = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(a)}{(n+1)!}(x - a)^{(n+1)}$ for c between x and a

Taylor Series

As $R - n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, then

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x - a)^n$$

L’Hopital’s Rule ($\frac{0}{0}$)

Let f and g be functions such that
• $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$
• f and g are differentiable near a (except at a).

Then $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$,
provided that the RHS limit exists or is $\pm \infty$

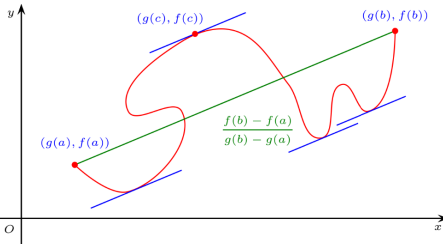
L’Hopital’s Rule ($\frac{\infty}{\infty}$)

Suppose that
• $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} |f(x)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} |g(x)| = \infty$,
• f and g are differentiable near a (except at a),
• $g'(x) \neq 0$ near a (except at a)

Then $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$
provided that the RHS limit exists or is $\pm \infty$

Cauchy’s Mean Value Theorem

Let f, g be continuous on $[a, b]$, differentiable on (a, b) ,
and $g'(x) \neq 0$ for any $x \in (a, b)$.
Then there exists $c \in (a, b)$ such that
$$\frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}$$



05. INTEGRALS

definite integral

Let f be a continuous function on $[a, b]$ divided into n intervals.

Riemann sum

$$[f(x_1^*) + f(x_2^*) + \dots + f(x_n^*)] \Delta x = \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i^*) \Delta x$$

- the lengths of subintervals are not necessarily equal
• $\max\{|x_i - x_{i-1}| : i = 1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow 0$

definite integral of f from a to b :

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i^*) \Delta x$$

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

- f is **integrable** from a to b if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i^*) \Delta x$ exists.
- continuous functions are integrable.

- $\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$
- $\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$

properties

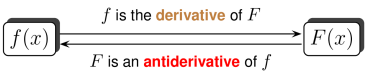
let f and g be continuous functions.

- $\int_a^b c dx = (b - a)c$
- $\int_a^b (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx$
- $\int_a^c f(x) dx = \int_b^c f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b f(x) dx$
- suppose $f(x) \geq 0$ on $[a, b]$. Then $\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq 0$.
- suppose $f(x) \geq g(x)$ on $[a, b]$.
 - Then $\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \int_a^b g(x) dx$.
- suppose $m \leq f(x) \leq M$ on $[a, b]$.
 - Then $m(b - a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(b - a)$.

fundamental theorem of calculus

for $g(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ ($a \leq x \leq b$),

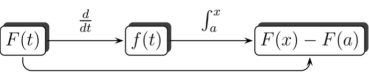
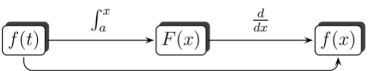
- g is continuous on $[a, b]$
- g is differentiable on (a, b)
- $g'(x) = f(x)$ on (a, b) or $\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x)$



if F is continuous on $[a, b]$, and $F' = f$ on (a, b) ,

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) = F(x) \Big|_{x=a}^{x=b}$$

$$\int_a^x \frac{d}{dx} F(t) dt = F(x) - F(a)$$



indefinite integral

- **indefinite integral** of $f, \int f(x) dx = F(x) + c$
- **antiderivative** (of a continuous function f): a continuous function F such that $F' = f$.
 - antiderivatives of f are functions of form $F + c$
 - indefinite integral is a family of antiderivatives
- properties of indefinite integral
 - $\int (af(x) \pm bg(x)) dx = a \int f(x) dx \pm b \int g(x) dx$

substitution rule

let $u = g(x)$ be a differentiable function.

indefinite integral

if f and g' are continuous,
$$\int f(g(x))g'(x) dx = \int f(u) du$$

definite integral

if g' are continuous on $[a, b]$,
and f is continuous on the range of $u = g(x)$,
$$\int_a^b f(g(x))g'(x) dx = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(u) du$$

misc

triangle inequality

$$|a + b| \leq |a| + |b| \text{ for all } a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

binomial theorem

$$(a + b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k$$
$$= a^n + \binom{n}{1} a^{n-1} b + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} a b^{n-1} + b^n$$

where the binomial coefficient is given by
$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

factorisation

$$a^n - b^n = (a - b)(a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}b + \dots + ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1})$$
$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$
$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

misc

- $\forall x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), \sin x < x < \tan x$