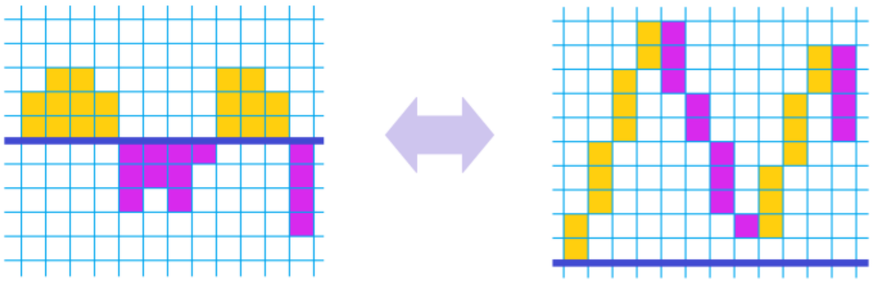
Integration: Fundamental Theorems

Thursday, 8 May 2025 12:37 pm

Fundamental Theorems of Calculus



The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus, Part 1 If f is continuous on $[a, b]$, then the function g defined by

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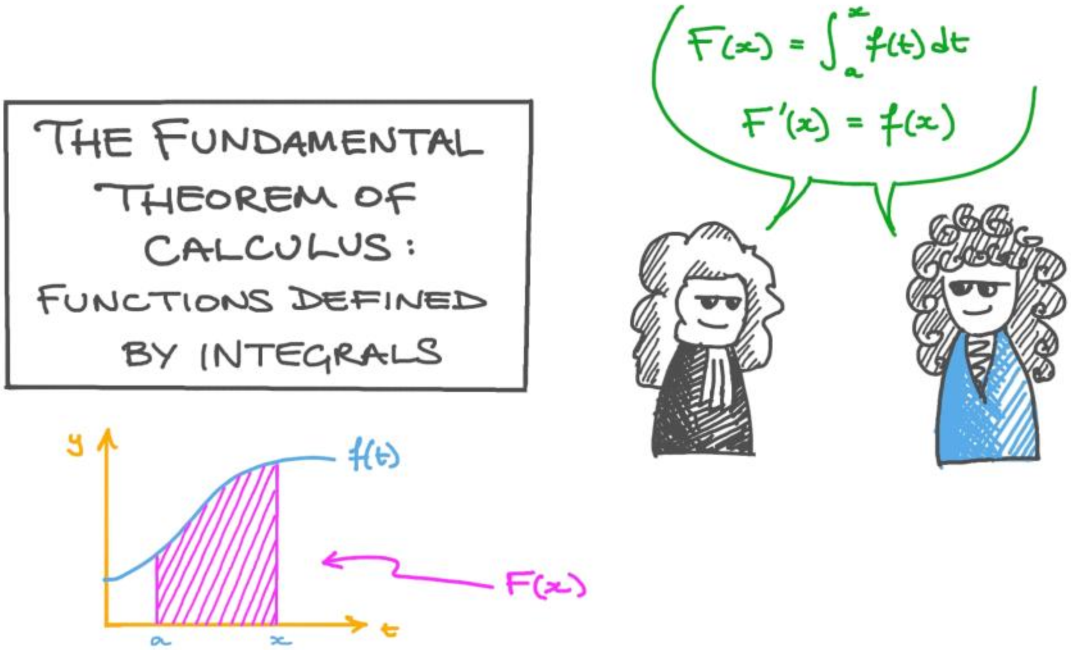
is continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b), and $g'(x) = f(x)$.



V EXAMPLE 2 Find the derivative of the function $g(x) = \int_0^x \sqrt{1 + t^2}\,dt$.

SOLUTION Since $f(t) = \sqrt{1 + t^2}$ is continuous, Part 1 of the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus gives

$$g'(x) = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$

$$\int x^2\,dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + C \qquad \text{because} \qquad \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x^3}{3} + C\right) = x^2$$

$$\boxed{\int f(x)\,dx = F(x) \qquad \text{means} \qquad F'(x) = f(x)}$$

1 Table of Indefinite Integrals

$$\int cf(x)\,dx = c\int f(x)\,dx \qquad \int [f(x) + g(x)]\,dx = \int f(x)\,dx + \int g(x)\,dx$$

$$\int k\,dx = kx + C$$

$$\int x^n\,dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \quad (n \neq -1) \qquad \int \frac{1}{x}\,dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int e^x\,dx = e^x + C \qquad \int a^x\,dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$\int \sin x\,dx = -\cos x + C \qquad \int \cos x\,dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \sec^2 x\,dx = \tan x + C \qquad \int \csc^2 x\,dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\int \sec x \tan x\,dx = \sec x + C \qquad \int \csc x \cot x\,dx = -\csc x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2+1}\,dx = \tan^{-1} x + C \qquad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = \sin^{-1} x + C$$

$$\int \sinh x\,dx = \cosh x + C \qquad \int \cosh x\,dx = \sinh x + C$$

Indefinite Integrals

$$\int (x^2 + x^{-2})\,dx$$

$$\int \left(\sqrt{x^3} + \sqrt[3]{x^2}\right)\,dx$$

$$\int (y^3 + 1.8y^2 - 2.4y)\,dy$$

$$\int v(v^2 + 2)^2\,dv$$

$$\int \left(x^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{x^2+1}\right)\,dx$$

The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus, Part 2 If f is continuous on $[a, b]$, then

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

where F is any antiderivative of f, that is, a function such that $F' = f$.

V EXAMPLE 5 Evaluate the integral $\int_1^3 e^x\,dx$.

SOLUTION The function $f(x) = e^x$ is continuous everywhere and we know that an antiderivative is $F(x) = e^x$, so Part 2 of the Fundamental Theorem gives

$$\int_1^3 e^x\,dx = F(3) - F(1) = e^3 - e$$

EXAMPLE 6 Find the area under the parabola $y = x^2$ from 0 to 1.

SOLUTION An antiderivative of $f(x) = x^2$ is $F(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3$. The required area A is found using Part 2 of the Fundamental Theorem:

$$A = \int_0^1 x^2\,dx = \frac{x^3}{3}\Bigg]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1^3}{3} - \frac{0^3}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

EXAMPLE 7 Evaluate $\int_3^6 \frac{dx}{x}$.

SOLUTION The given integral is an abbreviation for

$$\int_3^6 \frac{1}{x}\,dx$$

An antiderivative of $f(x) = 1/x$ is $F(x) = \ln|x|$ and, because $3 \leqslant x \leqslant 6$, we can write $F(x) = \ln x$. So

$$\int_3^6 \frac{1}{x}\,dx = \ln x\Big]_3^6 = \ln 6 - \ln 3$$

$$= \ln\frac{6}{3} = \ln 2$$

EXAMPLE 8 Find the area under the cosine curve from 0 to b, where $0 \leqslant b \leqslant \pi/2$.

SOLUTION Since an antiderivative of $f(x) = \cos x$ is $F(x) = \sin x$, we have

$$A = \int_0^b \cos x\,dx = \sin x\Big]_0^b = \sin b - \sin 0 = \sin b$$

In particular, taking $b = \pi/2$, we have proved that the area under the cosine curve from 0 to $\pi/2$ is $\sin(\pi/2) = 1$. (See Figure 9.)

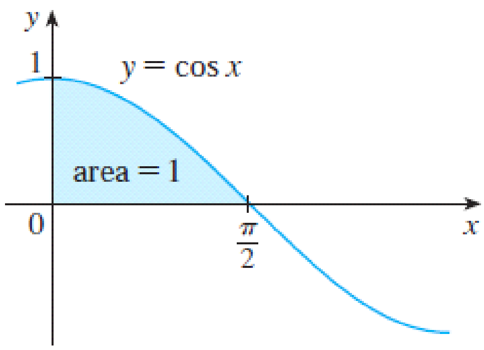


FIGURE 9

EXAMPLE 9 What is wrong with the following calculation?

$$\int_{-1}^{3} \frac{1}{x^2}\,dx = \frac{x^{-1}}{-1}\Bigg]_{-1}^{3} = -\frac{1}{3} - 1 = -\frac{4}{3}$$

EXAMPLE 3 Evaluate $\int_0^3 (x^3 - 6x)\,dx$.

SOLUTION Using FTC2 and Table 1, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^3 (x^3 - 6x)\,dx &= \frac{x^4}{4} - 6\,\frac{x^2}{2}\Bigg]_0^3 \\ &= \left(\tfrac{1}{4} \cdot 3^4 - 3 \cdot 3^2\right) - \left(\tfrac{1}{4} \cdot 0^4 - 3 \cdot 0^2\right) \\ &= \tfrac{81}{4} - 27 - 0 + 0 = -6.75\end{aligned}$$

V **EXAMPLE 4** Find $\int_0^2 \left(2x^3 - 6x + \frac{3}{x^2+1}\right) dx$ and interpret the result in terms of areas.

SOLUTION The Fundamental Theorem gives

$$\int_0^2 \left(2x^3 - 6x + \frac{3}{x^2+1}\right) dx = 2\frac{x^4}{4} - 6\frac{x^2}{2} + 3\tan^{-1}x\Big]_0^2$$

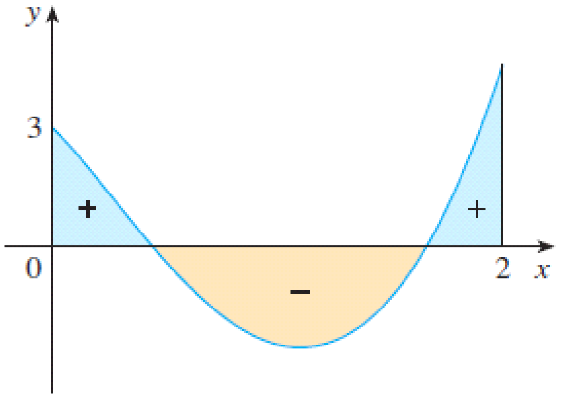
$$= \tfrac{1}{2}x^4 - 3x^2 + 3\tan^{-1}x\Big]_0^2$$

$$= \tfrac{1}{2}(2^4) - 3(2^2) + 3\tan^{-1}2 - 0$$

$$= -4 + 3\tan^{-1}2$$

This is the exact value of the integral. If a decimal approximation is desired, we can use a calculator to approximate $\tan^{-1} 2$. Doing so, we get

$$\int_0^2 \left(2x^3 - 6x + \frac{3}{x^2+1}\right) dx \approx -0.67855$$



EXAMPLE 5 Evaluate $\int_1^9 \frac{2t^2 + t^2\sqrt{t} - 1}{t^2}\, dt$.

SOLUTION First we need to write the integrand in a simpler form by carrying out the division:

$$\int_1^9 \frac{2t^2 + t^2\sqrt{t} - 1}{t^2}\, dt = \int_1^9 (2 + t^{1/2} - t^{-2})\, dt$$

$$= 2t + \frac{t^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{t^{-1}}{-1}\Big]_1^9 = 2t + \tfrac{2}{3}t^{3/2} + \frac{1}{t}\Big]_1^9$$

$$= \left(2\cdot 9 + \tfrac{2}{3}\cdot 9^{3/2} + \tfrac{1}{9}\right) - \left(2\cdot 1 + \tfrac{2}{3}\cdot 1^{3/2} + \tfrac{1}{1}\right)$$

$$= 18 + 18 + \tfrac{1}{9} - 2 - \tfrac{2}{3} - 1 = 32\tfrac{4}{9}$$

Net Change Theorem The integral of a rate of change is the net change:

$$\int_a^b F'(x)\,dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

V EXAMPLE 6 A particle moves along a line so that its velocity at time t is $v(t) = t^2 - t - 6$ (measured in meters per second).

(a) Find the displacement of the particle during the time period $1 \leqslant t \leqslant 4$.

(b) Find the distance traveled during this time period.

SOLUTION

(a) By Equation 2, the displacement is

$$s(4) - s(1) = \int_1^4 v(t)\,dt = \int_1^4 (t^2 - t - 6)\,dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^2}{2} - 6t\right]_1^4 = -\frac{9}{2}$$

This means that the particle moved 4.5 m toward the left.

(b) Note that $v(t) = t^2 - t - 6 = (t-3)(t+2)$ and so $v(t) \leqslant 0$ on the interval $[1, 3]$ and $v(t) \geqslant 0$ on $[3, 4]$. Thus, from Equation 3, the distance traveled is

$$\int_1^4 |v(t)|\,dt = \int_1^3 [-v(t)]\,dt + \int_3^4 v(t)\,dt$$

$$= \int_1^3 (-t^2 + t + 6)\,dt + \int_3^4 (t^2 - t - 6)\,dt$$

$$= \left[-\frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{t^2}{2} + 6t\right]_1^3 + \left[\frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^2}{2} - 6t\right]_3^4$$

$$= \frac{61}{6} \approx 10.17 \text{ m}$$