

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f'(x) dx = f(\beta) - f(\alpha). \quad (1)$$

We can use the fundamental theorem of calculus to say that $\int_2^3 x^2 dx = \frac{3^3}{3} - \frac{2^3}{3} = \frac{19}{3}$. Also note that $\int_2^3 x^2 dx = \frac{3^3}{3} - \frac{2^3}{3} = \frac{19}{3}$. We can also give this equation its own line

$$\int_2^3 x^2 dx = \frac{3^3}{3} - \frac{2^3}{3} = \frac{19}{3}.$$