

Basic Question

What function has derivative $f(x)$?

If $F'(x) = f(x)$, we call $F(x)$ an **antiderivative** of $f(x)$.

Examples

$\frac{d}{dx}[x^2] = 2x$, so x^2 is an antiderivative of $2x$.

$\frac{d}{dx}[x^2 + 5] = 2x$, so $x^2 + 5$ is (also) an antiderivative of $2x$.

What is the most general antiderivative of $2x$?

ANTIDERIVATIVES

Find the most general antiderivative for the following equations.

$$f(x) = 17$$

$$f(x) = m$$

where m is a constant.

└ 4.1: Antiderivatives

└ Antiderivatives

ANTIDERIVATIVES

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$$f(x) = m$$

where m is a constant.

This is a good time to remind students about lines.

differentiation fact

antidifferentiation fact

$$\frac{d}{dx}[x^2] = 2x$$

 \implies antideriv of $2x$:

$$\frac{d}{dx}[x^3] = 3x^2$$

 \implies

$$\frac{d}{dx}[x^4] = 4x^3$$

 \implies

$$\frac{d}{dx}[x^5] = 5x^4$$

 \implies antideriv of x^n :

Power Rule for Antidifferentiation

The most general antiderivative of x^n is $\frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1} + c$ if $n \neq -1$

$$\blacktriangleright \frac{d}{dx} \left[\quad \right] = x^5$$

$$\blacktriangleright \frac{d}{dx} \left[\quad \right] = x^3$$

$$\blacktriangleright \frac{d}{dx} \left[\quad \right] = \frac{1}{2}x^3$$

Power Rule for Antidifferentiation

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$$\blacktriangleright \frac{d}{dx} [\quad] = 5x^2 - 15x + 3$$

$$\blacktriangleright \frac{d}{dx} [\quad] = 13 (5x^{14} - 3x^{3/7} + 52e^x)$$

4.1: Antiderivatives

Power Rule for Antidifferentiation

The most general antiderivative of x^n is $\frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1} + C$ if $n \neq -1$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\quad] = 5x^2 - 15x + 3$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\quad] = 13 \left(5x^{14} - 3x^{1/2} + 52x^6 \right)$$

Now is a good time to remind students that power functions and exponential functions aren't the same

Find the most general antiderivatives.

$$f(x) = \cos x$$

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

$$f(x) = \sec^2 x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2+2x}$$

Find the most general antiderivatives.

$$f(x) = 17 \cos x + x^5$$

$$f(x) = \frac{23}{5 + 5x^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{23}{5 + 125x^2}$$

4.1: Antiderivatives

Find the most general antiderivatives.

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$$f(x) = \frac{23}{5 + 125x^2}$$

Not all of these are to actually do – more to show that there can be trickiness, and that trickiness will be a big part of next semester. Let students work on them in order, only the fastest students will get to the last examples on each slide.

Find the most general antiderivatives.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, x > 0$$

$$f(x) = 5x^2 - 32x^5 - 17$$

$$f(x) = \csc x \cot x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{5}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + 17$$

CHOOSE YOUR OWN ADVENTURE

Antiderivative of $\sin x \cos x$:

- A. $\cos x \sin x + c$
- B. $-\cos x \sin x + c$
- C. $\sin^2 x + c$
- D. $\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x + c$
- E. $\frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x \sin^2 x + c$

In general, antiderivatives of x^n have the form $\frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1}$. What is the single exception?

- A. $n = -1$
- B. $n = 0$
- C. $n = 1$
- D. $n = e$
- E. $n = 1/2$

ALL THE ADVENTURES ARE CALCULUS, THOUGH

Suppose the velocity of a particle at time t is given by $v(t) = t^2 + \cos t + 3$. What function gives its position?

- A. $s(t) = 2t - \sin t$
- B. $s(t) = 2t - \sin t + c$
- C. $s(t) = t^3 + \sin t + 3t + c$
- D. $s(t) = \frac{1}{3}t^3 + \sin t + 3t + c$
- E. $s(t) = \frac{1}{3}t^2 - \sin t + 3t + c$

Suppose the velocity of a particle at time t is given by $v(t) = t^2 + \cos t + 3$, and its position at time 0 is given by $s(0) = 5$. What function gives its position?

- A. $s(t) = \frac{1}{3}t^3 + \sin t + 3t$
- B. $s(t) = \frac{1}{3}t^3 + \sin t + 3t + 5$
- C. $s(t) = \frac{1}{3}t^3 + \sin t + 3t + c$
- D. $s(t) = 5t + c$
- E. $s(t) = 5t + 5$

Find all functions $f(x)$ with $f(1) = 5$ and $f'(x) = e^{3x+5}$.

Let $Q(t)$ be the amount of a radioactive isotope in a sample. Suppose the sample is losing $50e^{-5t}$ mg per second to decay. If $Q(1) = 10e^{-5}$ mg, find the equation for the amount of the isotope at time t .

Suppose $f'(t) = 2t + 7$. What is $f(10) - f(3)$?