

CH 1 – Integration

Luke Lu • 2026-01-14

Definite Integrals

Info – Riemann Sums

Given $f(x)$ that is defined over $[a, b]$ with $a < b$, the area under function $f(x)$ can be found by

1. Left-Endpoint Riemann Sum

$$L_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(x_i^*) \Delta x$$

- Underestimates Increasing Functions

2. Right-Endpoint Riemann Sum

$$R_n = \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i^*) \Delta x$$

- Overestimates Increasing Functions

where

- $\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$ under regular partition
- $x_i^* = a + i\Delta x = a + i\frac{b-a}{n}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} L_n$ for $f(x)$ on interval $[a, b]$

Regular Partition means interval $[a, b]$ is equally partitioned into n rectangles with identical width

Example:

Estimate area under the curve for $f(x) = x^2$ on $x \in [0, 1]$

$$R_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Info – Definite Integral

$f(x)$ defined on $x \in [a, b]$ with regular partition with n subintervals

The definite integral of $f(x)$ on $[a, b]$ is defined

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

A function is integrable on $x \in [a, b]$ provided that the limit of Riemann Sum exists and has the same value regardless of the choice of x_i^*

Info – Integrability Theorem for Continuous Functions

Integrability: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} L_n$

1. If f is continuous of $[a, b]$ then f is integrable on $[a, b]$
2. f is bounded on $[a, b]$ and has a **finite** number of discontinuities, then f is integrable on $[a, b]$

That is continuity implies integrability and the other way is false

Examples:

1. $f(x) = x^2$
2. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } x \leq 3 \\ 1 & \text{if } x > 3 \end{cases}$, note that $f(x)$ is discontinuous
3. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & \text{if } x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$ on $[0, 1]$
 - x_i^* is rational

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x^* + i) \Delta x = 1$$

• x_i^* is irrational $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x^* + i) \Delta x = 0$

Thus not integrable

For geometric interpretation, Riemann Sums and Definite Integrals measures the “signed” area where there is no more than 1 inflection point

- A positive result of w implies the area under the curve above x -axis is w
- A negative result of w implies the area under the curve under x -axis is w

Info – Parity of Functions and Definite Integrals

Let $f(x)$ be bounded and integrable on $[-a, a]$

1. If $f(x)$ is odd function, then

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$$

2. If $f(x)$ is even function where $\int_0^a f(x) dx = w$

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2w$$

Examples:

1. $\int_1^3 x^2 - 3x dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(1 + \frac{2i}{n}) \cdot \frac{2}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[(1 + \frac{2i}{n})^3 - 3(1 + \frac{2i}{n}) \right] \cdot \frac{2}{n}$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(-\frac{4i}{n^2} + \frac{8i^2}{n^3} - \frac{4}{n} \right) = -\frac{10}{3}$
2. $\int_0^5 x^3 - 2 dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(i \frac{5}{n}) \frac{5}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[(\frac{5}{n}) \left((i \frac{5}{n})^3 - 2 \right) \right] = \frac{583}{4}$

Info – Basic Property of Definite Integral

Let $f(x), g(x)$ be integrable on $[a, b]$

1. For any $c \in \mathbb{R}$, the function $cf(x)$ is integrable and

$$\int_a^b cf(x) dx = c \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

2. The function $f + g$ is integrable and

$$\int_a^b (f + g)(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

3. If $m, M \in \mathbb{R}$ and $m \leq f(x) \leq M \forall x \in [a, b]$, then

$$m(b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(b-a)$$

4. If $f(x) \geq 0 \forall x$, then

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq 0$$

5. If $f(x) \leq g(x) \forall x \in [a, b]$, then

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

6. The function $|f|$ is integrable on $[a, b]$ and

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$

7. Bound fliping

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

8. $\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$

Info – Separation of Domain of Definite Integral

If $f(x)$ is also integrable on an interval containing a, b, c , then

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

Info – Average Value of Function

Let f be a function that is continuous on an interval $[a, b]$ with $a < b$. The **average value of f on $[a, b]$** is defined as

$$f_{\text{avg}} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Examples:

- Determine the average value of $f(x) = 1 - x^2$ on $[-1, 1]$

$$f_{\text{avg}} = \frac{1}{1-(-1)} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1-(\frac{i}{n})^2}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1 - \frac{i^2}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(n - \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right) \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

- Suppose that f, g are integrable on $[-1, 1]$, $\int_1^{-1} f(t) dt = 5$, and g is an even function with $\int_0^1 g(t) dt = 2$.

$$\int_{-1}^1 3f(x) - g(x) dx = 3 \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx - \int_{-1}^1 g(x) dx = -3 \int_1^{-1} f(x) dx - 2 \int_0^1 g(x) dx = -19$$

Info – Fundamental Theorem of Calculus (FTC - 1)

Let $a \in \mathbb{R}$. If f is continuous on an open interval I containing a , then the function

$$G(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

is differentiable $\forall x \in I$ and $G'(x) = f(x)$. That is,

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

General Extended FTC 1

Let f be continuous, g, h be differentiable

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{g(x)}^{h(x)} f(t) dt = f'(h(x))h'(x) - f'(g(x))g'(x)$$

Proof

Given $x \in I$, from the definition of the derivative, we have

$$G'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{G(x+h) - G(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_a^{x+h} f(t) dt - \int_a^x f(t) dt}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_a^x f(t) dt + \int_x^{x+h} f(t) dt - \int_a^x f(t) dt}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_x^{x+h} f(t) dt.$$

For all $h \neq 0$, sufficiently close to 0, and $h > 0$ f is continuous on $[x, x+h]$.

$\forall h, \exists c = c(h)$ in $[x, x+h]$ s.t.

$$f(c(h)) = \frac{1}{h} \int_x^{x+h} f(t) dt$$

Since $x \leq c(h) \leq x + h$, by Squeeze Theorem, $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} c_h = x$, thus

$$G'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_x^{x+h} f(t) dt = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (c_h) = f(x)$$

□

Examples

$$1. G(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

Since $f(t) = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$ is continuous on \mathbb{R} , by FTC 1

$$G'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$2. H(x) = \int_2^{e^x} \cos(t^2) dt$$

Since $f(t) = \cos(t^2)$ is continuous on \mathbb{R} , by FTC 1

$$H'(u) = \frac{d}{du} \int_2^u \cos(t^2) dt \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} \cos(u^2) \stackrel{u=e^x}{=} e^x \cos(e^{2x})$$

3. Assume f is continuous and g, h differentiable

$$G(x) = \int_{g(x)}^{h(x)} f(t) dt = \int_{g(x)}^0 f(t) dt + \int_0^{h(x)} f(t) dt = - \int_0^{g(x)} f(t) dt + \int_0^{h(x)} f(t) dt$$

$$G'(x) = - \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{g(x)} f(t) dt + \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{h(x)} f(t) dt \stackrel{\text{by FTC 1}}{=} -f'(g(x))g'(x) + f'(h(x))h'(x)$$

Info – Fundamental Theorem of Calculus (FTC - 2)

If f, F are continuous on $[a, b]$ and $F'(x) = f(x) \forall x \in (a, b)$, then

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

Proof

Let F be any antiderivative of f . Then $F(x)$ and the antiderivative $G(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ have the relation that $G(x) = F(x) + C$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) dx &= \int_a^b f(t) dt - \int_a^a f(t) dt \\ &= G(b) - G(a) \\ &= [F(b) + C] - [F(a) + C] \\ &= F(b) - F(a) \end{aligned}$$

□

Example

$$\text{If } H(x) = \int_5^x x^2 dx, \int_1^2 = H(2) - H(1) = \int_5^2 x^2 dx - \int_5^1 x^2 dx = \int_1^2 x^2 dx$$

Info – Basic Integration Rules

$$\int x^r \, dx = \frac{x^{r+1}}{r+1} + C \quad \forall r \neq -1$$

$$\int x^{-1} \, dx = \ln|x| + C$$

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

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

$$\int \sec^2 x \, dx = \tan x + C$$

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

$$\int \sec x \tan x \, dx = \sec x + C$$

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

$$\int e^x \, dx = e^x + C$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \, dx = \arctan x + C$$

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

Examples:

$$1. \int e^{5x} \, dx = \frac{e^{5x}}{5} + C$$

$$2. \int \frac{t}{t+1} \, dt = \int 1 - \frac{1}{t+1} \, dt = t - \ln|t+1| + C$$