Math 3B: Lecture 7

Noah White

January 25, 2017

Introduction

Last time

- Differential equations

Midterm 1

Introduction

Last time

- Differential equations
- antiderivatives

Midterm 1

Introduction

Last time

- Differential equations
- antiderivatives
- slope fields

Midterm 1

Introduction

Last time

- Differential equations
- antiderivatives
- slope fields

Midterm 1

- Practice midterm

Introduction

Last time

- Differential equations
- antiderivatives
- slope fields

Midterm 1

- Practice midterm
- arrive on time

Introduction

Last time

- Differential equations
- antiderivatives
- slope fields

Midterm 1

- Practice midterm
- arrive on time
- calculators, cheat sheets

Introduction

Last time

- Differential equations
- antiderivatives
- slope fields

Midterm 1

- Practice midterm
- arrive on time
- calculators, cheat sheets
- expected average, grades

Accumulated change

Often we enconter problems involving accumulated change.

Accumulated change

Often we enconter problems involving accumulated change.

Example

A rocket is accelerating at a rate of $a(t) = 0.3t^2$ metres per second squared. What is the rockets velocity at $t = 30$?

Accumulated change

Often we enconter problems involving accumulated change.

Example

A rocket is accelerating at a rate of $a(t) = 0.3t^2$ metres per second squared. What is the rockets velocity at $t = 30$?

Example

A population grows at a rate of $0.5P(t)$ people per year. How much does the population increase over 10 years?

Accumulated change

Often we enconter problems involving accumulated change.

Example

A rocket is accelerating at a rate of $a(t) = 0.3t^2$ metres per second squared. What is the rockets velocity at $t = 30$?

Example

A population grows at a rate of $0.5P(t)$ people per year. How much does the population increase over 10 years?

Accumulated change

Often we enconter problems involving accumulated change.

Example

A rocket is accelerating at a rate of $a(t) = 0.3t^2$ metres per second squared. What is the rockets velocity at $t = 30$?

Example

A population grows at a rate of $0.5P(t)$ people per year. How much does the population increase over 10 years?

These problems involve finding the area under some curve.

Example 1

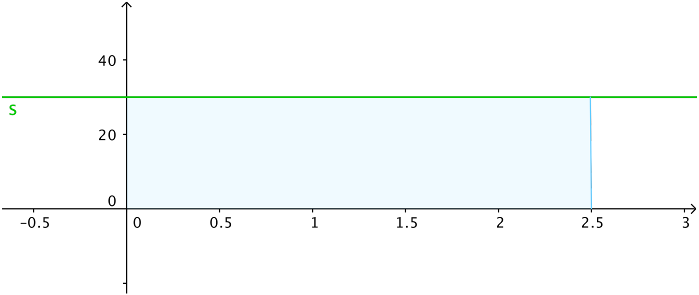
If a car travels at a constand speed of 30 miles per hour, how much distance does it cover after 2.5 hours?

Example 1

If a car travels at a constand speed of 30 miles per hour, how much distance does it cover after 2.5 hours?

Solution

We model the car's speed using the function $s(t) = 30$. So we can see that the area under this curve



is the distance travelled (75 miles)

Example 2

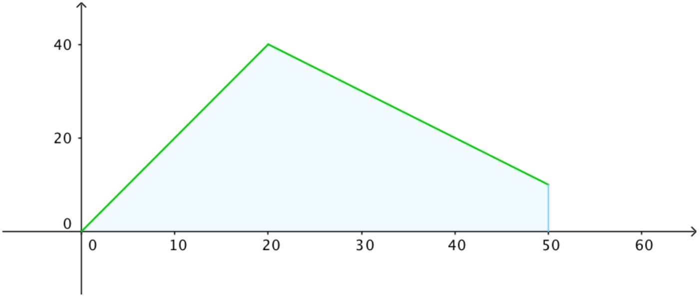
If a car accellerates for 20 seconds at a rate of $2m/s^2$ and then decelerates for 30 seconds at a rate of $1m/s^2$, how far has it travelled?

Example 2

If a car accellerates for 20 seconds at a rate of $2m/s^2$ and then decelerates for 30 seconds at a rate of $1m/s^2$, how far has it travelled?

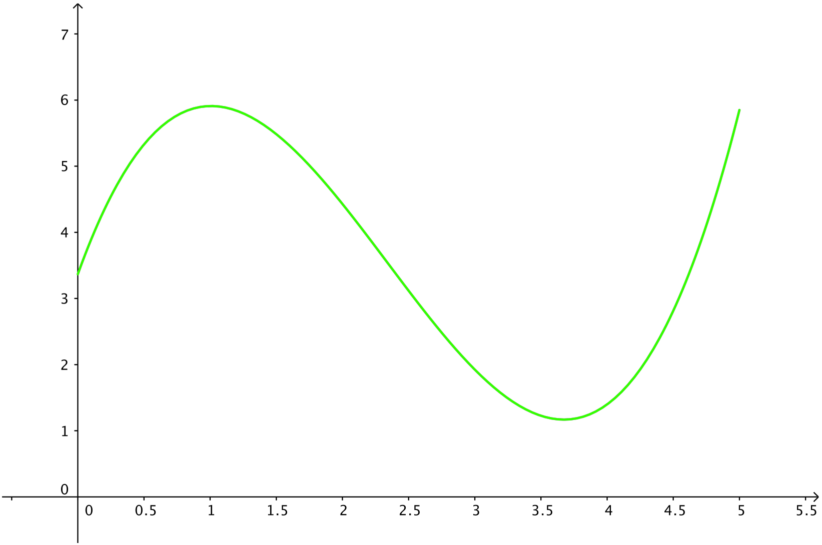
Solution

The car's speed is given by $s(t) = 2t$ when $0 \leq t \leq 20$ and $s(t) = 60 - t$ when $20 \leq t \leq 50$. So the graph looks like



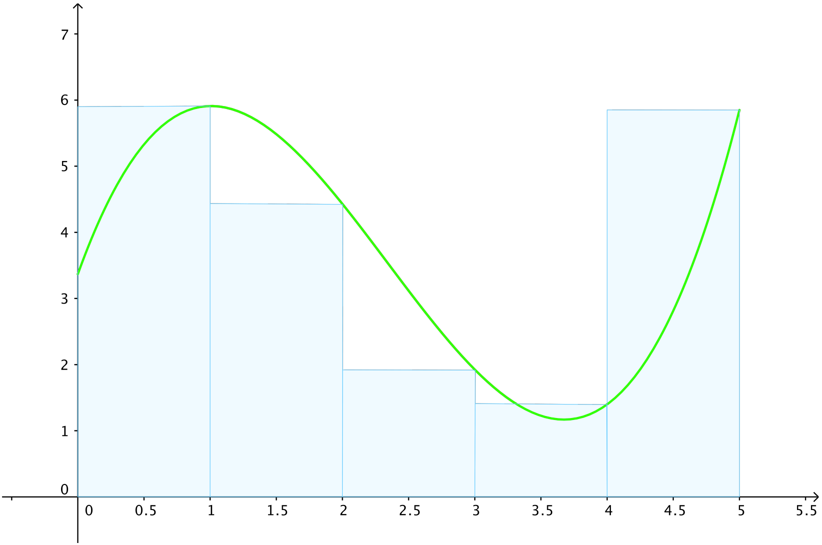
More complicated rates of change

Suppose we have a car whose speed is descibed by the following curve. How far has it travelled in this time?



More complicated rates of change

Suppose we have a car whose speed is descibed by the following curve. How far has it travelled in this time?



Accumulated change

- Suppose we know the rate of change $f(t)$, of some quantity (distance, water flow, population, etc).

Accumulated change

- Suppose we know the rate of change $f(t)$, of some quantity (distance, water flow, population, etc).
- How do we find the total amount by which this changes between $t = a$ and $t = b$?

Accumulated change

- Suppose we know the rate of change $f(t)$, of some quantity (distance, water flow, population, etc).
- How do we find the total amount by which this changes between $t = a$ and $t = b$?
- Answer: area under $f(t)$ between a and b.

Areas under general curves

We would like to calculate the area between a function $f(x)$ and the x-axis, between $x = a$ and $x = b$.

Areas under general curves

We would like to calculate the area between a function $f(x)$ and the x-axis, between $x = a$ and $x = b$.

A first approach to calculating the area under a curve is to approximate using rectangles:

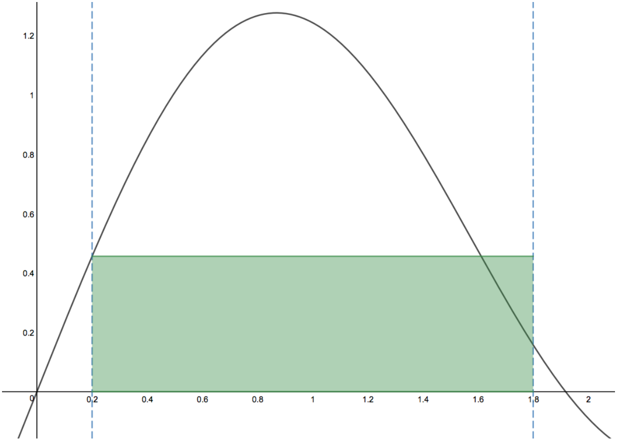
Areas under general curves

We would like to calculate the area between a function $f(x)$ and the x-axis, between $x = a$ and $x = b$.

A first approach to calculating the area under a curve is to approximate using rectangles:

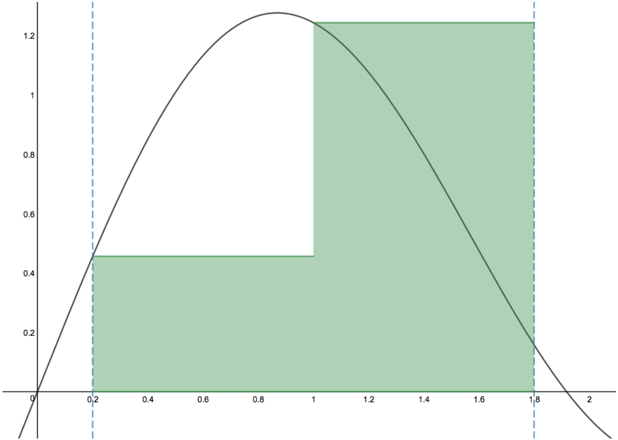
(Too hard to draw, lets look at an animation)

A general formula (n=1)



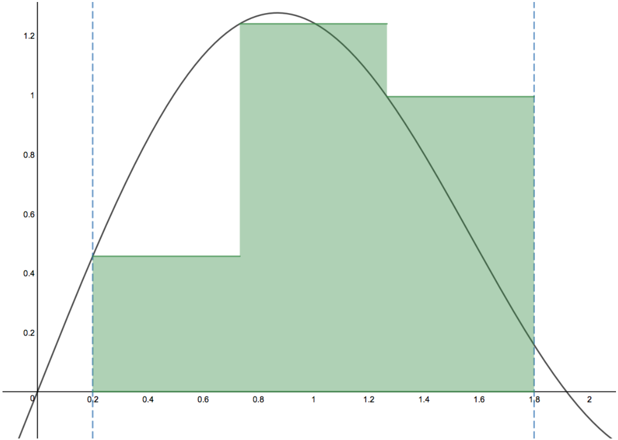
$$A = (b - a) f(b)$$

A general formula (n=2)



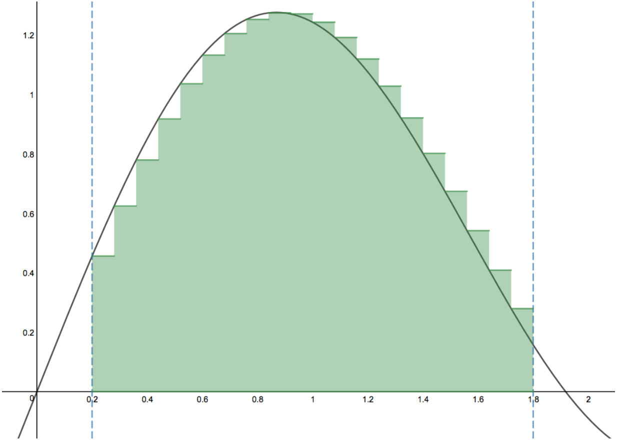
$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{2} \qquad A = \Delta x f(a + \Delta x) + \Delta x f(a + 2\Delta x)$$

A general formula (n=3)



$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{3} \qquad A = \Delta x f(a+\Delta x) + \Delta x f(a+2\Delta x) + \Delta x f(a+3\Delta x)$$

A general formula for the Riemann sum



$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} \qquad A = \Delta x \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(a + k\Delta x)$$

The definite integral

Defintion

The definite integral of a function $f(x)$ is defined to be

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x = \lim_{n\to\infty} \Delta x \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(a + k\Delta x)$$

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

The fundamental theorem of calculus

Theorem

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\int_a^x f(t)\,\mathrm{d}t = f(x)$$

The fundamental theorem of calculus

Theorem

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\int_a^x f(t)\,\mathrm{d}t = f(x)$$

The fundamental theorem of calculus

Theorem

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\int_a^x f(t)\,\mathrm{d}t = f(x)$$

That is, $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)\,\mathrm{d}t$ is an antiderivative of $f(x)$!

Note

The fundamental theorem of calculus

Theorem

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\int_a^x f(t)\,\mathrm{d}t = f(x)$$

That is, $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)\,\mathrm{d}t$ is an antiderivative of $f(x)$!

Note

- $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)\,\mathrm{d}t$ is a function of x.

The fundamental theorem of calculus

Theorem

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\int_a^x f(t)\,\mathrm{d}t = f(x)$$

That is, $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)\,\mathrm{d}t$ is an antiderivative of $f(x)$!

Note

- $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)\,\mathrm{d}t$ is a function of x.
- every input x produces a number as an output.

A consequence (corrollary)

Corollary

For any antiderivative $F(x)$ of $f(x)$

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x = F(b) - F(a)$$

A consequence (corrollary)

Corollary

For any antiderivative $F(x)$ of $f(x)$

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x = F(b) - F(a)$$

Why?

Well $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)\,\mathrm{d}t + C$ for some a and C. So

$$\begin{aligned} F(b) - F(a) &= \int_a^b f(t)\,\mathrm{d}t + C - \int_a^a f(t)\,\mathrm{d}t - C \\ &= \int_a^b f(t)\,\mathrm{d}t \end{aligned}$$

Example 1

Question

Evaluate the definite integral

$$\int_0^1 x^2 - 4 \, \mathrm{d}x$$

Example 1

Question

Evaluate the definite integral

$$\int_0^1 x^2 - 4 \, \mathrm{d}x$$

Solution

An antiderivative of $x^2 - 4$ is $\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 4x$ so

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 x^2 - 4 \, \mathrm{d}x &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1^3 - 4 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0^3 + 4 \cdot 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} - 4 = -\frac{11}{3}\end{aligned}$$

Example 2

Question

Evaluate the definite integral

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

Example 2

Question

Evaluate the definite integral

$$\int_0^\pi \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

Solution

An antiderivative of $\sin x$ is $-\cos x$ so

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x &= -\cos \pi + \cos 0 \\ &= -(-1) + 1 = 2 \end{aligned}$$