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## MVT for Integrals

Let  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $a < b$

If  $f$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$ , then  $\exists c \in [a, b]$  s.t.

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



## Theorem 4.33: FTOC - Part II

Let  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $a < b$ . If  $f$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$  and we define  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$  for all  $x \in [a, b]$ , then

(a)  $F$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$

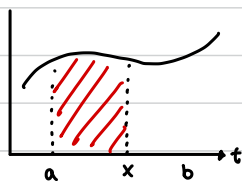
(b)  $F$  is diff. on  $(a, b)$

(c)  $F$  is an antiderivative of  $f$ ,  $F'(x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$ .

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_a^x f(t) dt \right) = f(x), \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$$

we evaluate deriv at the endpoints with one sided derivs.

$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$  is an example of an area accumulation function of  $f$  on  $[a, b]$ .



## Ex 1

$$\text{Find } \frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_7^x \frac{1}{1+t^4} dt \right)$$

$f(t) = \frac{1}{1+t^4}$  is a rational function so  $f(t)$  is continuous on  $\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$ .

In particular,  $f$  is continuous on  $[7, x] \subset \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{Thus } \frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_7^x \frac{1}{1+t^4} dt \right) = f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^4}$$

## Ex 2

$$\text{Let } H(x) = \int_{\pi}^x e^{t^2+1} dt$$

Find  $H'(x)$

$$f(t) = e^{t^2+1}$$

$e^t$  is an exp. function so  $e^t$  is continuous on  $\text{dom}(e^t) = \mathbb{R}$

$t^2+1$  is a polynomial so  $t^2+1$  is continuous on  $\text{dom}(t^2+1) = \mathbb{R}$

$\therefore$  Composition of continuous everywhere functions are continuous everywhere.

In particular,  $f$  is continuous  $(x, \pi] \subset \mathbb{R}$

$$H'(x) = e^{x^2+1}$$