



TEOREMA FONDAMENTALE DEL CALGLO

$$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
 continua

 $c \in [a, b]$
 $F(x) = \int_{c}^{x} f(t) dt$
 \Rightarrow
 $F \in \mathcal{U}$ primitive in $f(a, b) = f(x)$

DIMOSTRAZIONE

 $F(x+b) - F(x) = \int_{c}^{x} f(t) dt - \int_{c}^{x} f(t) dt = \int_{c}^{x} f(t) dt + \int_{c}^{x} f(t) dt = \int_$

f: [a, b] → R contina

Funa qualsion primitiva di f in [a,b]

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

DIMOSTAZIONE

Une quelsion primitive di & si puè scrivere

$$F(x) = \int_{c}^{x} f(t) dt + K$$

$$F(a) = \begin{cases} f(t)dt + K & F(b) = \begin{cases} f(t)dt + K \end{cases}$$

$$F(2)-F(2) = \int_{c}^{c} f(t)dt + K - \int_{c}^{c} f(t)dt - K =$$

$$= \int_{c}^{c} f(t)dt + \int_{c}^{c} f(t)dt = \int_{c}^{c}$$