

## Properties

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

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(t) dt$$

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

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

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

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a [f(x) + f(-x)] dx$$

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0, \text{ if } f(x) \text{ is odd}$$

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx, \text{ if } f(x) \text{ is even}$$

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} [f(x) + f(a-x)] dx$$

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx = 0, \text{ if } f(x) = -f(a-x)$$

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} f(x) dx, \text{ if } f(x) = f(a-x)$$

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx = (b-a) \int_0^1 f((b-a)x + a) dx$$

## Periodic Functions

Let  $f(x)$  be a periodic function with period  $T$

$$\int_a^{a+nT} f(x) dx = n \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

$$\int_0^{nT} f(x) dx = n \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{mT}^{nT} f(x) dx = (n-m) \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{a+nT}^{b+nT} f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

## Inequalities

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

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

If  $m \leq f(x) \leq M \forall x \in [a, b]$  then

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

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

Equality holds iff  $f(x)$  doesn't change sign in  $[a, b]$

$$\left( \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right)^2 \leq \left( \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx \right) \left( \int_a^b [g(x)]^2 dx \right)$$

Equality holds iff  $f(x) = \alpha g(x)$ , where  $\alpha$  is constant

## Differentiation under the Integral Sign

If  $F(x) = \int_{g(x)}^{h(x)} f(t) dt$ , then

$$\Rightarrow F'(x) = h'(x)f(h(x)) - g'(x)f(g(x))$$

If  $F(x) = \int_{g(x)}^{h(x)} f(x, t) dt$ , then

$$F'(x) = \int_{g(x)}^{h(x)} \frac{\partial f(x, t)}{\partial x} dt + f(x, h(x))h'(x) - f(x, g(x))g'(x)$$

If  $F(x) = \int_a^b f(x, t) dt$ , then

$$F'(x) = \int_a^b \frac{\partial f(x, t)}{\partial x} dt$$

## Integration as a Limit of Sum

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} \left( \frac{b-a}{n} \right) f \left( a + \frac{(b-a)}{n} r \right) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} f \left( \frac{r}{n} \right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{n} f \left( \frac{r}{n} \right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$