## Spring 2021 MATH231 Section CDQ Discussion

WF 9-10am

This document can be found here.

#### Contact

• TA for section CDQ: Xinran Yu

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• Office hour: Wed 10-11am<sup>1</sup>

### Zoom

- Please use your cameras and microphones during group discussion, especially in breakout rooms.
- If you have any question, you can always interrupt me/using the "raise hand" feature on Zoom.
- You can call me into your breakout room/return to the main room to ask for help.
- It is also possible for me to join your breakout rooms randomly to check if you have any questions.

### Worksheet

ullet Worksheet can be found on Moodle under Groupwork folder

### **Submission**

- Submit on Moodle
- 1 submission per group<sup>2</sup>
- Group remains the same until each midterm
- $\bullet$  1st worksheet due on **Thursday** at **8AM** CST <sup>3</sup>
- 2nd worksheet due on **Saturday** at **8AM** CST

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Office hour is run for all students in MATH231

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Groups are assigned randomly by Moodle

 $<sup>^3</sup>$ Central Standard Time

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### 1 Week 1 Wed

Recall

**Theorem 1.1** (Fundamental Theorem of Calculus). Ref p.26

Part 1 If f(x) is **continuous** over an interval [a,b], and the function F(x) is defined by

$$F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt, \quad x \in [a, b]$$

then F'(x) = f(x) over [a, b].

Part 2 If f(x) is **continuous** over an interval [a,b], and F(x) is any antiderivative of f(x) i.e. F'(x) = f(x), then

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

Example 1.2.

$$g(x) = \int_{a}^{b(x)} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t$$

Apply chain rule and FTC

$$g(x) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_{c}^{b(x)} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t = b'(x) f(b(x))$$

### Estimated time

Q1. min

## 2 Week 1 Fri

 $\operatorname{Recall}$ 

•

$$\frac{d}{dx}\arctan(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

• If u = x + C,

$$\mathrm{d}u = \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} \, \mathrm{d}x = 1 \cdot \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

• Change of variable, let u = g(x), then

$$\int_a^b f(g(x))g'(x) dx = \int_c^d f(u) du.$$

## 3 Week 2 Wed

Recall the area between g(x) and f(x) is

$$\int_{a}^{b} g(x) - f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x.$$