

미적분의 기본정리 1.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_a^x f(t) dt \right) = f(x)$$

(예제 )

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_a^x (t^2 - 1) dt \right) = x^2 - 1$$

2                  1

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_a^{2x} (t^2 - 1) dt \right) = ((2x)^2 - 1) \underline{(2x)'} = 2(4x^2 - 1)$$

2                  1                                  2

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_a^{\sin x} (t^2 - 1) dt \right) = ((\sin^2 x - 1) \underline{(\sin x)'}) = \cos x (\sin^2 x - 1)$$

2                  1                                  2

(예제 )

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_{2x}^{3x} (t^2 - 1) dt \right) &= \frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_0^{3x} (t^2 - 1) dt + \int_{2x}^0 (t^2 - 1) dt \right) \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_0^{3x} (t^2 - 1) dt - \int_0^{2x} (t^2 - 1) dt \right) \\ &= \underline{3}(9x^2 - 1) - \underline{2}(4x^2 - 1) = 19x^2 - 1\end{aligned}$$

(예제 )

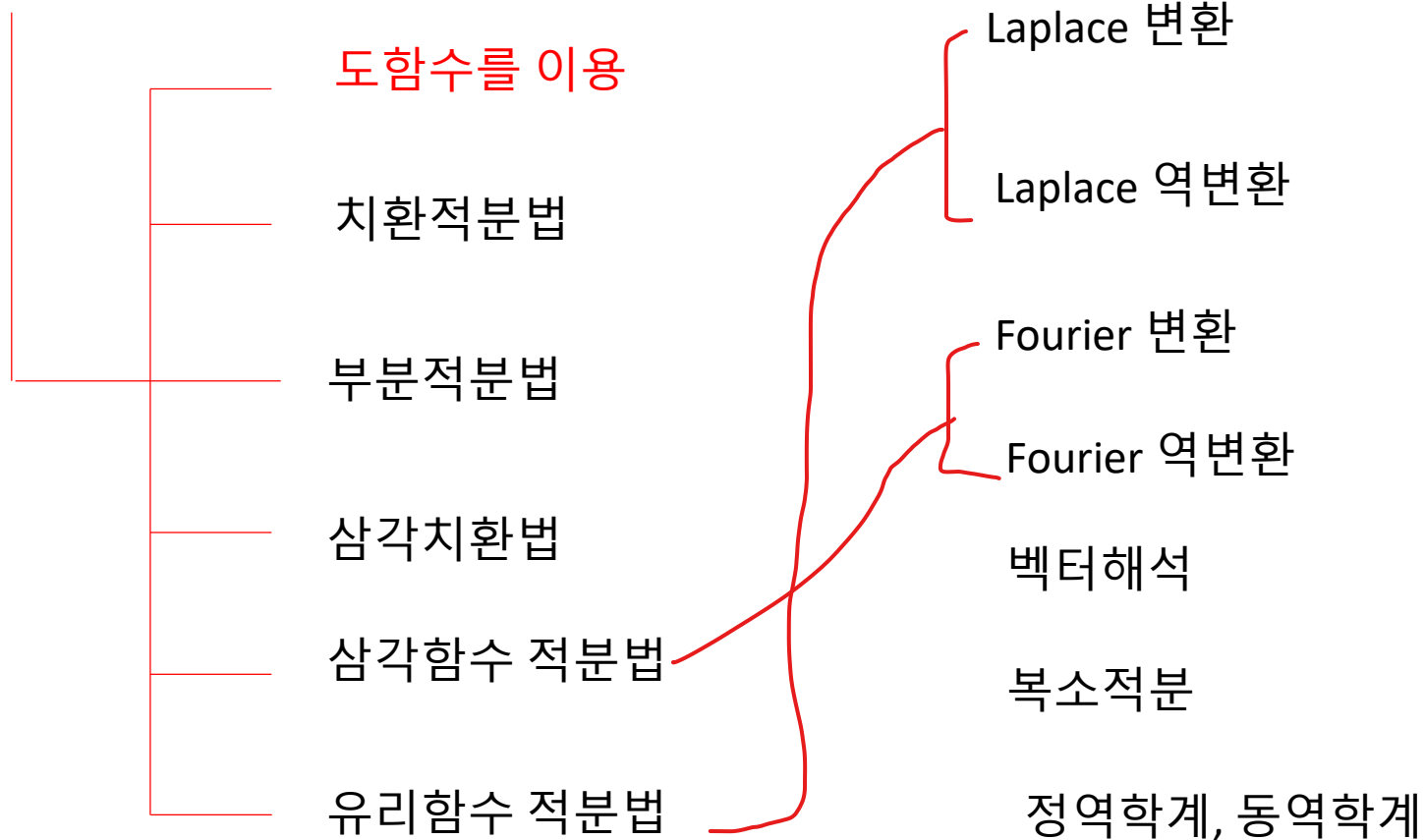
~~$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_{2x}^{3x} (t^2 - 1) dt \right) &= \frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_0^{3x} (t^2 - 1) dt + \int_{2x}^0 (t^2 - 1) dt \right) \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_0^{3x} (t^2 - 1) dt - \int_0^{2x} (t^2 - 1) dt \right) \\ &= 3(9x^2 - 1) - 2(4x^2 - 1) = 19x^2 - 1\end{aligned}$$~~



## 미적분의 기본정리 2.

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = [F(x)]_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$

미분방정식의 해법



$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C \quad \text{p. 378}$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$

$$\int \tan x dx = \ln |\sec x| + C = -\ln |\cos x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C$$

$$\int \cot x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) + C$$



(예제)

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad \int x(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}) dx &= \int (x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{\frac{4}{3}}) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2} + 1} x^{\frac{3}{2}+1} + C_1 + \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3} + 1} x^{\frac{4}{3}+1} + C_2 = \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{3}{7} x^{\frac{7}{3}} + C\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \int \left( \frac{x}{2} + \frac{2}{x} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 + 2 \ln|x| + C$$

$$(3) \quad \int \sec x (\sec x + \tan x) dx = \int (\sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x) dx = \tan x + \sec x + C$$

$$(4) \quad \int \frac{1}{4 + p^2} dp = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{p}{2} \right) + C$$

$$(5) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9 - x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{3} \right) + C$$



## 혼자 해보기

1. 다음을 정적분으로 나타내어라.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^n \sqrt{n+2i} \, n^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2n}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n^2}} \right)$$

2. 다음 등식이 성립함을 보여라.

$$(1) \quad 1 \leq \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x^3} \, dx \leq \frac{5}{4}$$

$$(2) \quad \int_1^3 \sqrt{x^4+1} \, dx \geq \frac{26}{3}$$

3. 다음 극한값을 구하라.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x}{x-2} \int_2^x \frac{\sin t}{t} \, dt$$



4. 다음 함수의 도함수를 구하라.

$$(1) f(x) = \int_1^{e^x} \ln t \, dt$$

$$(2) g(x) = \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{2x} \arctan t \, dt$$

5. 다음 함수  $f$ 의 증가 구간을 구하라.

$$f' > 0$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^x (1 - t^2)e^{t^2} \, dt$$

6. 다음 계산의 참, 거짓을 판별하여라.

$$\int_{-2}^1 x^{-4} \, dx = \left[ \frac{x^{-3}}{-3} \right]_{-2}^1 = -\frac{3}{8}$$

