

## 5.4 The Fundamental Thrm of Calculus

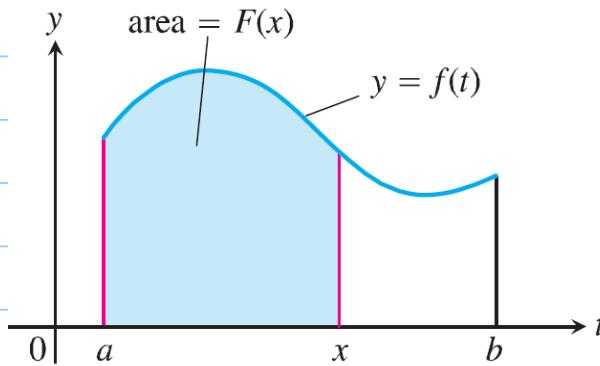
Note Title

٢٣/١/١٤

### Fundamental Theorem, Part 1

If  $f(t)$  is an integrable function over a finite interval  $I$ , then the integral from any fixed number  $a \in I$  to another number  $x \in I$  defines a new function  $F$  whose value at  $x$  is

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt. \quad (1)$$



**THEOREM 4—The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus, Part 1** If  $f$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$ , then  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$  and differentiable on  $(a, b)$  and its derivative is  $f(x)$ :

$$F'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x). \quad (2)$$

**Corollaries:**

$$1) \frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_a^{g(x)} f(t) dt \right) = f(g(x)) g'(x)$$

$$2) \frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_{h(x)}^{g(x)} f(t) dt \right) = f(g(x)) g'(x) - f(h(x)) h'(x)$$

ملاحظات : ١) لا يُثبت (الثانية) بذاته، نستخدم لذلك

المقرينة (الثانية) بذاته مع قانونه (الثانية) وذلك

بكتابه التداول في (1) بالصورة

$$\int_a^u f(t) dt , \quad u = g(x)$$

وفي (2) بالصورة

$$\int_{h(x)}^{g(x)} f(t) dt = \int_a^{g(x)} f(t) dt - \int_a^{h(x)} f(t) dt$$

(2) صوره التداول من النتيجة (2) يشمل الصورتين الآخريتين.

Examples: Find  $y'$  if

$$y = \int_x^5 (3 + \sqrt{t})^3 dt$$

sol: العاونه المختبر هو قانون التكامل وتحميمه تطبيقات مع جميع الحالات /

لذلك سوف ننتهي في (حل) (مع المختبر تبعي المختبر امكانية (حل بطريقة مختلفة))

$$y' = (3 + \sqrt{5}) \cdot \cancel{\frac{d}{dx}(5)}^0 - (3 + \sqrt{x}) \cdot \cancel{\frac{d}{dx} \cdot x}^1 = -(3 + \sqrt{x})^3.$$

$$2) \quad y = \int_2^{\tan x} \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$$

sol:  $y' = \frac{1}{1+\tan^2 x} \cdot \sec^2 x = \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sec^2 x} = 1$

(راهنماً إذا  $x^3$  حدود التكامل ثابت فإنه مستقيمه شائي يغير لا داعي لتعريفه)

$$3) \quad y = \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{t}} \sin t dt$$

$$y' = \sqrt{x^3} \cdot \sin x^3 \cdot 3x^2 - \sqrt{\sqrt{x}} \sin \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} .$$

4) If  $f(x) = \int_{1}^{\tan x} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt$ , then find  $f(\pi/4)$  and  $f'(\pi/4)$ .

Sol:  $f(\pi/4) = \int_{1}^{\tan \pi/4} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt = \int_{1}^1 \sqrt{1+t^2} dt = \boxed{0}$ , and

$$f'(x) = \sqrt{1+\tan^2 x} \cdot \sec^2 x = |\sec x| \cdot \sec^2 x.$$

$$\therefore f'(\pi/4) = |\sqrt{2}| \cdot 2 = \boxed{2\sqrt{2}}$$

5) Find the fun  $\underset{x}{\int} f(t) dt$  and the constant  $a$  if

$$2 \int_a^x f(t) dt = 2 \sin x - 1 \text{ and } 0 \leq a \leq \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

Sol:  $\text{لديجاد (دالة عكس انتفاضة) لمحض على}\}$   
 $2 f(x) = 2 \cos x \Rightarrow \boxed{f(x) = \cos x}$

$\text{لديجاد / هنا (دالة عكس اجود طرفة لذا) يسرى اذا كأنها}\}$   
 $\text{وسادعه بالطرف (أقصى)} \Rightarrow \text{الجهولة عومنا نعمى على}\}$

$$2 \int_a^x f(t) dt = 2 \sin x - 1 \Rightarrow 2 \sin x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{6}}$$

**DEFINITION** A function  $F$  is an **antiderivative** of  $f$  on an interval  $I$  if  $F'(x) = f(x)$  for all  $x$  in  $I$ .

**Example:** Find an antiderivative of  $f(x) = 2x$  on  $\mathbb{R}$ .

Sol:  $F(x)$  هنا بحاجة للغير سهل  $\Rightarrow$  خاص (دالة)

لتن انتفاضة سهلا  $\therefore f(x) = 2x$  ،  $\therefore$   $\frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2x$   $\therefore$   $x^2$  /  $\therefore$   $\frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2x$   $\therefore$   $x^2$  /  $\therefore$   $x^2$

$$F(x) = x^2$$

$\hookrightarrow$   $F(x) = x^2 + C$  if  $\sqrt{c}$  / MVT  $\Rightarrow$   $x^2 + C$  is a function  
of  $x$ , it has a maximum value at  $x = \sqrt{c}$ .

**THEOREM 6** If  $F$  is an antiderivative of  $f$  on an interval  $I$ , then the most general antiderivative of  $f$  on  $I$  is

$$F(x) + C$$

where  $C$  is an arbitrary constant.

**EXAMPLE 2** Find an antiderivative of  $f(x) = 3x^2$  that satisfies  $F(1) = -1$ .

Sol: since  $\frac{d}{dx} x^3 = 3x^2$ , we get the general antiderivative

$$F(x) = x^3 + C$$

since  $F(1) = -1 \Rightarrow 1^3 + C = -1 \Rightarrow C = -2$  and

$$F(x) = x^3 - 2$$

[ . "initial value problems"  $\Rightarrow$  يسمى هذا النوع من المسائل ]

**THEOREM 4 (Continued)—The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus, Part 2** If  $f$  is continuous at every point in  $[a, b]$  and  $F$  is any antiderivative of  $f$  on  $[a, b]$ , then

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

Examples: Evaluate the following integrals

$$1) \int_{-1}^1 1 + 2x dx = \left[ x + x^2 \right]_{-1}^1 = (1 + 1^2) - (-1 + (-1)^2) = \boxed{2}$$

$$2) \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx = \left[ \sin x \right]_0^{\pi} = \sin \pi - \sin 0 = 0 - 0 = 0$$

$$3) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 \sec x \tan x dx = \left[ \sec x \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 = \sec 0 - \sec(-\frac{\pi}{4}) = \boxed{1 - \sqrt{2}}$$

$$4) \int_{-1}^2 |x^2 - 1| + 2x dx$$

$$x = \pm 1 \text{ و } x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

فإنه على متى  $|x^2 - 1|$

$$|x^2 - 1| = \begin{cases} 1 - x^2 & \text{on } [-1, 1] \\ x^2 - 1 & \text{on } [1, 2] \end{cases}$$

عند

$$\int_{-1}^2 |x^2 - 1| + 2x \, dx = \int_{-1}^1 1 - x^2 + 2x \, dx + \int_1^2 x^2 - 1 + 2x \, dx$$

$$= \left[ x - \frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 \right]_{-1}^1 + \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - x + x^2 \right]_1^2 = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{13}{3} = \boxed{\frac{-9}{3}}$$