

9.1 The 2nd Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

Name: _____

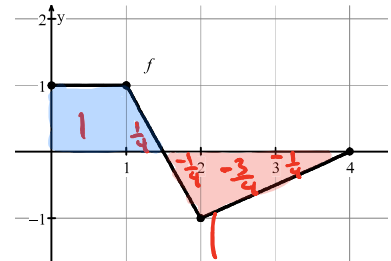
Write your questions and thoughts here!

Notes

Function Defined by an Integral:

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

1. Use the function f in the figure and the function F defined by $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ on the interval $0 \leq x \leq 4$.



a) Complete the table.

x	0	1	2	3	4
$F(x)$	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0

$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$

$A = \frac{1}{2}(1)(1 + \frac{1}{2})$
 $A = \frac{1}{2}(1)(\frac{3}{2})$
 $A = \frac{3}{4}$

b) When does $F(x)$ have a minimum?

At $x = 0$ and $x = 4$

c) When does $F(x)$ have a maximum?

At $x = 1.5$

d) Integrate $f(t)$.

$$\int_0^x f(t) dx$$

$$= F(x) \Big|_0^x$$

$$= F(x) - F(0)$$

↑
Constant

e) Now take the derivative.

$$\frac{d}{dx} (F(x) - F(0))$$

↑
Constant

$$= f(x) - 0$$

$$= f(x)$$

Second Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

If $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$, where a is constant and f is a continuous function, then

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

If $F(x) = \int_a^{g(x)} f(t) dt$, where a is constant, f is a continuous function, and g is a differentiable function, then **Chain Rule**

$$F'(x) = f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

9.1 The 2nd FTC

Notes

Write your questions and thoughts here!

Find $F'(x)$.

1. $F(x) = \int_2^x (3t^2 + 4t) dt$

$$F'(x) = 3x^2 + 4x$$

2. $F(x) = \int_{\pi/2}^{x^3} \sin(t) dt$

$$F'(x) = \sin(x^3) \cdot (x^3)' = 3x^2 \sin(x^3)$$

3. $F(x) = \int_1^{4x} h(t) dt$

$$F'(x) = h(4x) \cdot (4x)' = 4h(4x)$$

4. $F(x) = \int_{-x}^x 5t dt$

$$F(x) = \int_{-x}^0 5t dt + \int_0^x 5t dt = -\int_0^{-x} 5t dt + \int_0^x 5t dt$$

$$F'(x) = -5(-x) \cdot (-x)' + 5(x) \cdot x'$$

$$= 5x(-1) + 5(x) \cdot 1$$

$$F'(x) = 0$$

5. $F(x) = \int_{2x}^{3x} (t^2 - t) dt$

$$F(x) = \int_{2x}^0 (t^2 - t) dt + \int_0^{3x} (t^2 - t) dt$$

$$F(x) = -\int_0^{2x} (t^2 - t) dt + \int_0^{3x} (t^2 - t) dt$$

$$F'(x) = -[(2x)^2 - (2x)] \cdot (2x)' + [(3x)^2 - (3x)] \cdot (3x)'$$

$$= (-4x^2 + 2x) \cdot 2 + (9x^2 - 3x) \cdot 3$$

$$= -8x^2 + 4x + 27x^2 - 9x$$

$$F'(x) = 19x^2 - 5x$$



Now summarize what you learned!
