

5.6 The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

5.6.1 The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

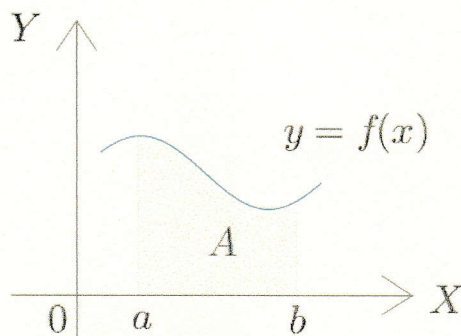


Figure 5.9: area under the graph

As in earlier sections, let us begin by assuming that f is nonnegative and continuous on an interval $[a, b]$, in which case the area A under the graph of f over the interval $[a, b]$ is represented by the definite integral

$$A = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

(Figure 5.9). Recall that our discussion of the antiderivative method in Section 5.1 suggested that if

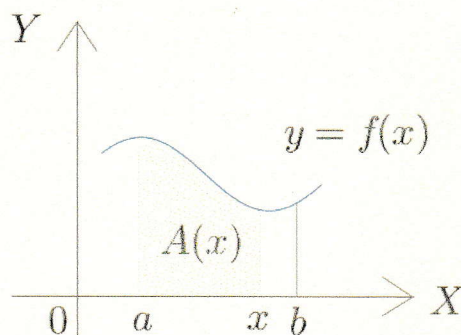


Figure 5.10: area under the graph from a to x

$A(x)$ is the area under the graph of f from a to x (Figure 5.10), then

- $A'(x) = f(x)$
- $A(a) = 0$ (The area under the curve from a to a is the area above the single point a , and hence is zero.)
- $A(b) = A$ (The area under the curve from a to b is A .)

The formula $A'(x) = f(x)$ states that $A(x)$ is an antiderivative of $f(x)$, which implies that every other

5.6.2 The Relationship Between Definite and Indefinite Integrals

Let F be any antiderivative of the integrand on $[a, b]$, and let C be any constant, then

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

Thus, for purposes of evaluating a definite integral we can omit the constant of integration in

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = [F(x) + C]_a^b = \left[\int f(x)dx \right]_a^b$$

which relates the definite and indefinite integrals.

Example 5.17

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad \int_4^9 x^2 \sqrt{x} dx &= \int_4^9 x^2 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int_4^9 x^{\frac{5}{2}} dx = \frac{2x^{\frac{7}{2}}}{\frac{7}{2}} \Big|_4^9 = \frac{2}{\frac{7}{2}} (9)^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{2}{\frac{7}{2}} (4)^{\frac{7}{2}} = \frac{2}{\frac{7}{2}} [3^7 - 2^7] \\ \text{(b)} \quad \int_0^{\ln 3} 5e^x dx &= \int_0^{\ln 3} 5e^x dx = 5e^x \Big|_0^{\ln 3} = 5e^{\ln 3} - 5e^0 = 5 \cdot 3 - 5 = 10 \\ \text{(c)} \quad \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \arcsin x \Big|_{-1/2}^{1/2} = \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

5.6.3 Part 2 of The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

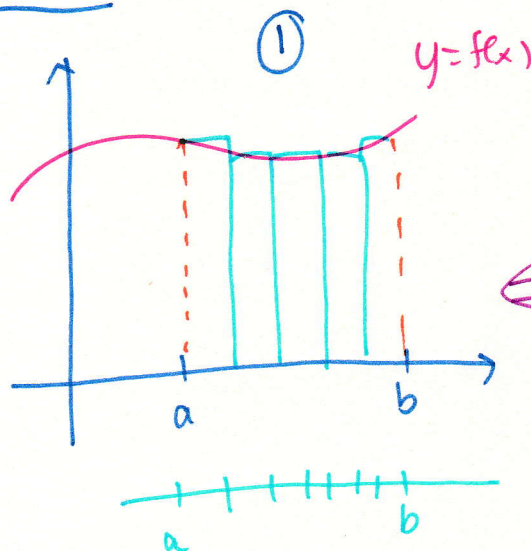
Theorem 5.10 If f is continuous on an interval, then f has an antiderivative on that interval. In particular, if a is any point in the interval, then the function F defined by

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

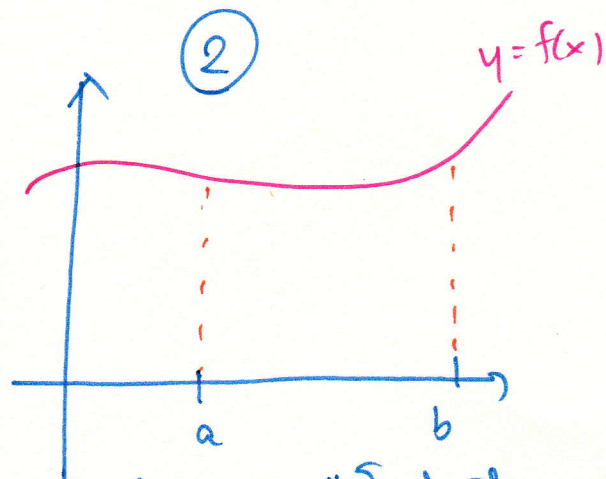
is an antiderivative of f ; that is, $F'(x) = f(x)$ for each x in the interval, or in an alternative notation

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

ทบทวน



น. $A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \Delta x_k \cdot f(x_k^*)$
(Riemann's sum)



สร้าง $A(x)$ ทำเป็นฟังก์ชัน น.ท.
จาก a ถึง x

พ.ท. ได้กราฟ จาก $[a, b] \Rightarrow$ น. $A(b)$

$\therefore$ น. $A'(x)$ ทำได้อะไร

$$A'(x) = f(x)$$

สองสิ่งนี้เกี่ยวข้องกัน

"Fundamental Theorem of Calculus"

ส่วนที่ ① ถ้า f เป็นฟังก์ชันต่อเนื่องบน $[a, b]$, F เป็นปฏิยานุพันธ์ของ f แล้ว

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

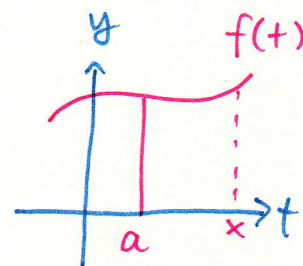
Ex 5.15 $\int_1^2 x dx$

ปฏิยานุพันธ์ของ $f(x) = x$ คือ $\int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C = F(x)$

FTC ① $\int_1^2 x dx = F(2) - F(1)$
 $= \left[\frac{(2)^2}{2} + C \right] - \left[\frac{(1)^2}{2} + C \right]$
 $= \frac{4}{2} + C - \frac{1}{2} - C = \frac{3}{2}$

ส่วนที่ ② ถ้า f เป็นฟังก์ชันต่อเนื่องบน $[a, b]$, ถ้า $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$

จากปฏิยานุพันธ์: $F'(x) = f(x)$
 $\therefore \frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_a^x f(t) dt \right] = f(x)$



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

↑
dummy variable

Ex 5.18 $\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_1^x t^3 dt \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{t^4}{4} \Big|_1^x \right]$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - 1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{4x^3}{4} = x^3$$

Ex 5.18 $f(t) = t^3$ បើយើងប្រើអាំងតេក្រាលពី 1 ទៅ x

តាម FTC យើងបាន $\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_1^x t^3 dx \right] = x^3$

Ex $\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \right]$ បើ $f(t) = e^{t^2}$ បើយើងប្រើអាំងតេក្រាលពី 0 ទៅ x

តាម FTC យើងបាន $\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \right] = x^2$

Ex $\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_1^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \right]$ បើ $f(t) = \frac{\sin t}{t}$ បើយើងប្រើអាំងតេក្រាលពី 1 ទៅ x

តាម FTC យើងបាន $\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_1^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \right] = \frac{\sin x}{x}$

Example 5.18 Find $\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_1^x t^3 dt \right]$

5.6.4 Evaluating Definite Integrals by Substitution

5.6.5 Two Methods for Making Substitutions in Definite Integrals

A definite integral of the form

$$\int_a^b [f(u(x))u'(x)]dx,$$

we need to account for the effect that the substitution has on the x -limits of integration. There are two ways of doing this.

Method 1. First evaluate the indefinite integral

$$\int [f(u(x))u'(x)]dx$$

by substitution, and then use the relationship

$$\int_a^b [f(u(x))u'(x)]dx = \left[\int [f(u(x))u'(x)]dx \right]_a^b,$$

Method 2. Make the substitution directly in the definite integral, and then replace the x -limits, $x = a$ and $x = b$, by corresponding u -limits, $u(a)$ and $u(b)$. This produces a new definite integral

$$\int_a^b [f(u(x))u'(x)]dx = \int_{u(a)}^{u(b)} [f(u)]du$$

that is expressed entirely in terms of u .

antiderivative of $f(x)$ on $[a, b]$ can be obtained by adding a constant to $A(x)$. Accordingly, let

$$F(x) = A(x) + C$$

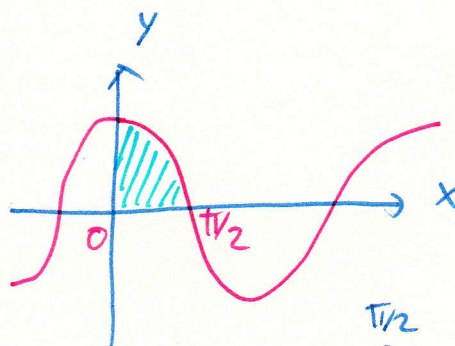
be any antiderivative of $f(x)$, and consider what happens when we subtract $F(a)$ from $F(b)$:

$$F(b) - F(a) = [A(b) + C] - [A(a) + C] = A(b) - A(a) = A - 0 = A = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Theorem 5.9 (The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus, Part 1) If f is continuous on $[a, b]$ and F is any antiderivative of f on $[a, b]$, then

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

Example 5.15 Evaluate $\int_1^2 x dx$.



Example 5.16

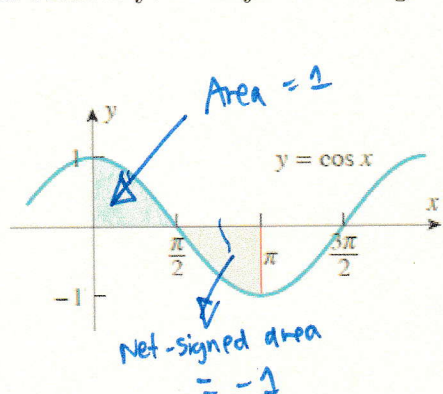
(a) Find the area under the curve $y = \cos x$ over the interval $[0, \pi/2]$.

(b) Make a conjecture about the value of the integral

$$\int_0^\pi \cos x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx \\ &= \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} \\ &= [\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin 0] \\ &= 1 - 0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

and confirm your conjecture using the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.



$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi \cos x dx &= 1 + (-1) = 0 \quad \checkmark \\ \text{FTC} \quad \int_0^\pi \cos x dx &= \sin x \Big|_0^\pi = \sin \pi - \sin 0 \\ &= 0 - 0 = 0 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\underline{Ex}} \quad \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \underbrace{(2x+1)}^u \underbrace{dx}$$

$$\boxed{\text{ได้ข}} \quad \int (2x+1)^{100} dx$$

$$\text{ให้ } u = 2x+1$$

$$du = 2 dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2}$$

$$\int \underbrace{(2x+1)}^u \underbrace{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \int u^{100} du$$

* ถ้าอินทิเกรตแบบเปลี่ยนตัวแปร u
แล้วเราทำอินทิกรัลจำกัดเขต

[ของเขตการอินทิเกรตแล้วจากเปลี่ยนตัวแปร
ต้องเปลี่ยนตามการเปลี่ยนตัวแปรเสมอ!!!]

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b \underbrace{f(u(x))}_u \underbrace{u'(x) dx}_{du} = \int_{u(a)}^{u(b)} f(u) du$$

วิธี ① อินทิเกรตให้เสร็จ (อินทิเกรตแบบไม่จำกัดเขต) ให้เสร็จ แล้วค่อยแทนค่า

วิธี ② เปลี่ยนขอบเขตไปพร้อมๆ กัน.

แบบทดสอบย่อย

เพื่อเก็บชื่อเข้าชั้นเรียน ประจำวันอังคารที่ 26 มีนาคม พ.ศ.2562

ชื่อ-สกุล..... รหัสนักศึกษา..... ลำดับที่.....

1. จงอินทิเกรต $\int \frac{4s+2}{\sqrt{s^2+s+6}} ds$

2. กำหนดให้ $f(0) = 1, f(1) = 3, f(2) = 2$ และ $f(3) = 5$ ถ้า

$$\int_1^3 (f(x))^3 f'(x) dx = \int_s^t y^3 dy$$

แล้ว จะได้ว่า $s = 3$ และ $t = 5$

ให้ $y = f(x) \Rightarrow dy = f'(x) dx$

ถ้าขอบเขตเดิม $x=1 \rightarrow$

ขอบเขตใหม่คือ $y = f(1)$

~~ถ้า~~ ขอบเขตเดิม $x=3$

ขอบเขตใหม่คือ $t = f(3)$

3. ให้ y เป็นฟังก์ชันที่นิยามโดย

$$y(x) = \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt, \quad x \geq 0$$

- (a) จงอธิบายว่า สามารถใช้ทฤษฎีบทหลักมูลของแคลคูลัส ส่วนที่ 2 (Fundamental Theorem of Calculus Part 2) หาอนุพันธ์ได้หรือไม่ เพราะเหตุใด

- (b) จงหา y'

Example 5.19 Use the two methods above to evaluate $\int_2^0 x(x^2 + 5)^3 dx = -\int_0^2 x(x^2 + 5)^3 dx$

Solution by Method 1. ทำตัวแปร u ให้เป็นฟังก์ชันของ x แล้วหา du

$$u = x^2 + 5; du = 2x dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2x}$$

$$\text{วิธีที่ 1.} \int x(x^2 + 5)^3 dx = \int x \cdot u^3 \frac{du}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \int u^3 du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{u^4}{4} + C = \frac{1}{8} (x^2 + 5)^4 + C$$

$$\therefore -\int_0^2 x(x^2 + 5)^3 dx = \left(-\frac{1}{8} (2^2 + 5)^4 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{8} (0^2 + 5)^4 \right) = -\frac{9^4}{8} + \frac{1}{8} (5)^4 = -\frac{5936}{8} \#$$

Solution by Method 2. เปลี่ยนขอบเขตให้ตรงกับตัวแปร u กับ x แล้วหา du

$$u = x^2 + 5; du = 2x dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2x}$$

$$\text{วิธีที่ 2.} -\int_{x=0}^{x=2} x(x^2 + 5)^3 dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{u=5}^{u=9} u^3 du = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{u^4}{4} \Big|_{u=5}^9 = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{9^4}{4} - \frac{5^4}{4} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{9^4}{8} + \frac{5^4}{8} = -\frac{5936}{8} \#$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ถ้า } x=0 \text{ แล้ว } u &= (0)^2 + 5 = 5 \\ \text{ถ้า } x=2 \text{ แล้ว } u &= (2)^2 + 5 = 9 \end{aligned}$$

Example 5.20 Evaluate

$$(a) \int_0^{3/4} \frac{1}{1-x} dx$$

$$(b) \int_0^{\ln 3} e^x (1 + e^x)^{1/2} dx$$