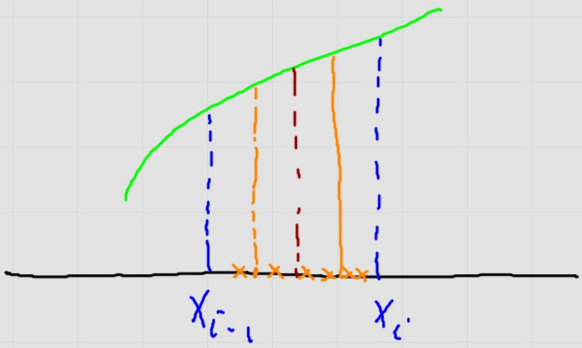
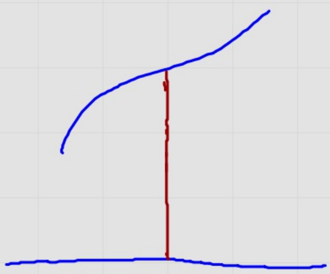
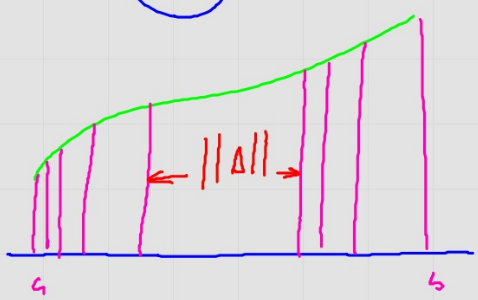
The Definite Integral

$$A = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(c_i)\Delta x$$





$$A = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i)\, \Delta_i x$$



$\|\Delta\|$

"the norm"

$$\boxed{\int_a^b f(x)\,dx} = \lim_{\|\Delta\| \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i)\,\Delta_i x$$

$\rightarrow$ "definite integral"

Bounds: $f(x) = x^2 + 2$, $x = 3$, $x = 5$, x-axis.

Eval $\displaystyle\int_3^5 (x^2+2)\,dx$

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$$\Delta x = \frac{2}{n} \qquad x_i = 3 + i\Delta x$$

$$\int_3^5 (x^2+2)\,dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(3+i\Delta x)\Delta x$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\frac{22}{n} + \frac{24}{n^2} i + \frac{8}{n^3} i^2 \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[22 + \frac{24}{n^2} \frac{n^2+n}{2} + \frac{8}{n^3} \frac{2n^3+3n^2+n}{6} \right]$$

$$= 22 + 12(1) + \frac{4}{3}(2)$$

$$= \frac{110}{3}$$

Properties of Def Int

$$\int_a^a f(x)\,dx = 0$$

$$\int_a^b k\, f(x)\,dx = k \int_a^b f(x)\,dx$$

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

$$\int_a^b k\,dx = k(b-a)$$

$$\int_a^b \left[f(x) \pm g(x)\right] dx = \int_a^b f(x)\,dx \pm \int_a^b g(x)\,dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^c f(x)\,dx + \int_c^b f(x)\,dx$$ regardless of the order of a, b, c

Given $\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = 8a-2b$, find $\int_a^b (5f(x)-3)\,dx$

$$5\int_a^b f(x)\,dx - \int_a^b 3\,dx$$

$$= 5(8a-2b) - 3(b-a)$$

$$= 40a - 10b - 3b + 3a$$

$$= 43a - 13b$$

Given $\int_1^8 f(x)\,dx = 15$ and $\int_5^8 f(x)\,dx = 3$, find $\int_1^5 f(x)\,dx$.

$$\int_1^5 f(x)\,dx = 12$$

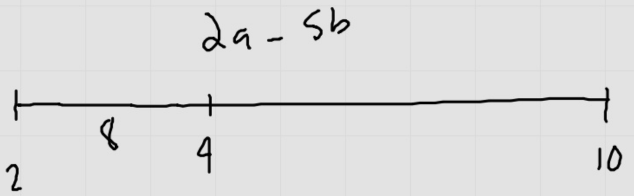
Given $\int_1^8 f(x)\,dx = 15$ & $\int_6^8 f(x)\,dx = 3$, find $\int_1^6 [3f(x) - 2]\,dx$

$$\int_1^6 f(x)\,dx = 12$$

$$3\int_1^6 f(x)\,dx - \int_1^6 2\,dx$$

$$= 3(12) - 2(5)$$

$$= 26$$



$$\int_4^{10} = 2a - 5b - 8$$