

Agenda: 10/22/15

Period 3

Period 4

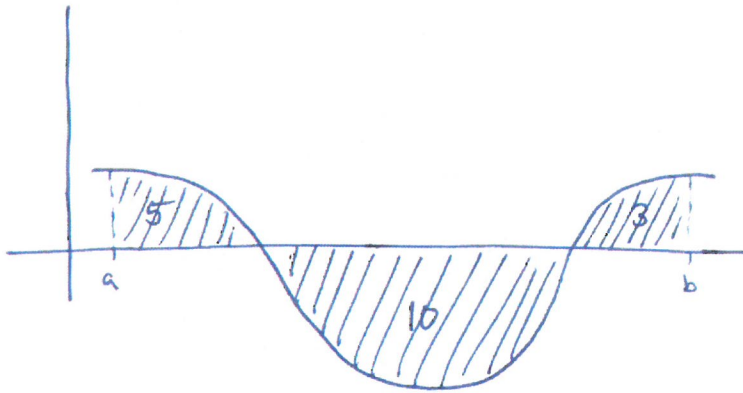
LW leader:

Lesson 57

Properties of the Definite Integral

★ Quiz tomorrow

- The definite integral is a number that is the limit of a Riemann sum.
- The definite integral is the sum of areas above the x-axis below f and the negatives of the areas above the graph below the x-axis.



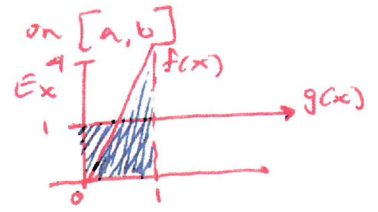
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = 5 - 10 + 3 = \boxed{-2}$$

Properties of the Definite Integral

- $\int_a^b (f(x) + g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_a^b g(x) dx$
- $\int_a^b k f(x) dx = k \int_a^b f(x) dx$
- $\int_b^a f(x) dx = F(a) - F(b) = -(F(b) - F(a)) = -\int_a^b f(x) dx$
- $\int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^c f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx$
- $\int_a^a f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^a f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$
- If $f(x) \geq 0$ on $[a, b]$, then $\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq 0$
- If $f(x) = 0$ on $[a, b]$, then $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$
- If $f(x) < 0$ on $[a, b]$, then $\int_a^b f(x) dx < 0$

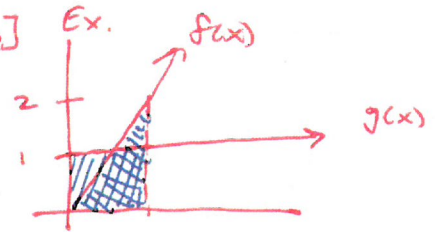
• If $g(x) < f(x)$ on $[a, b]$ then $\int_a^b g(x) dx < \int_a^b f(x) dx$

2 $\int_a^b g(x) dx < \int_a^b f(x) dx$ does not mean $g(x) < f(x)$



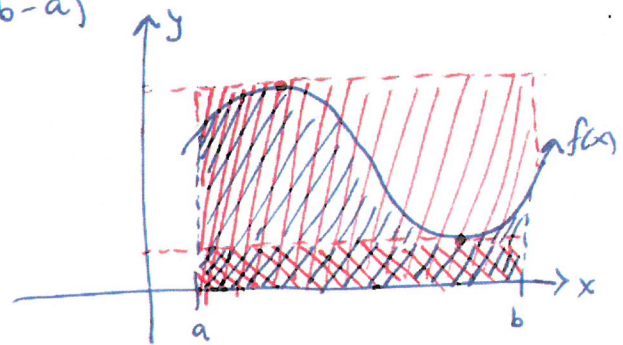
• If $g(x) = f(x)$ on $[a, b]$ then $\int_a^b g(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

2 $\int_a^b g(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \not\Rightarrow g(x) = f(x)$ on $[a, b]$



Let $M = \max$ of f on $[a, b]$ $m = \min$ of f on $[a, b]$

$$m(b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(b-a)$$



Ex

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = 7 \quad \int_1^4 f(x) dx = 2$$

Find $\int_4^{-1} f(x) dx$

$$\int_4^{-1} f(x) dx = - \int_{-1}^4 f(x) dx = - \left[\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx + \int_1^4 f(x) dx \right] = \boxed{-9}$$

Try Ex. 57.3 $\int_{-2}^1 f(x) dx = 3$ $\int_3^1 f(x) dx = 7$ Find $\int_{-2}^3 f(x) dx$

$$= -7 + 3 = \boxed{-4}$$