Wed 10/16

Previously: We've studied differential calculus – derivatives & rates of change.

Given a function $f(x)$, find its derivative, $f'(x)$.

Next, we'll do integral calculus, which is the opposite.

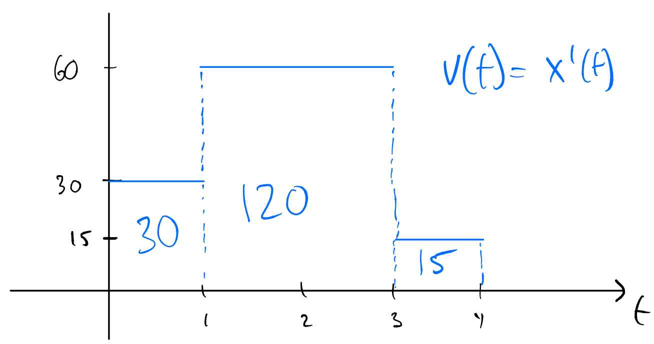
Given a rate $f'(x)$, find the "antiderivative" $f(x)$.

Big idea: Function $F(x) \xrightarrow{\text{take derivative}} f'(x)$ "rate of change"

$F(x) \xleftarrow{\text{antiderivative}} f'(x)$

area under curve ← We'll motivate this next.

Motivating example: Consider a 4-hour road trip, where the velocity you travel is the following:



Question: How far did you travel?

There are two ways to answer.

Method 1: "area under curve"

$0 \le t \le 1 \quad \left(30 \frac{mi}{hr}\right)(1\ hr) = 30\ mi$

$1 \le t \le 3 \quad \left(60 \frac{mi}{hr}\right)(2\ hr) = 120\ mi$

$3 \le t \le 4 \quad \left(15 \frac{mi}{hr}\right)(1\ hr) = 15\ mi$

total dist. $= 30 + 120 + 15 = 165\ mi$

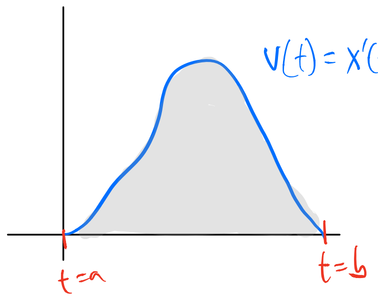
Method 2 "odometer"

Check your odometer after & before the trip. Subtract these values.

$x(4) - x(1) = \boxed{5\,|\,2\,|\,0\,|\,0} - \boxed{5\,|\,0\,|\,3\,|\,5} = 165\ mi$

★ This is half of the "Fundamental Theorem of Calculus."

It works more generally, not just for piecewise functions.



Velocity is the derivative of distance

Total distance is:

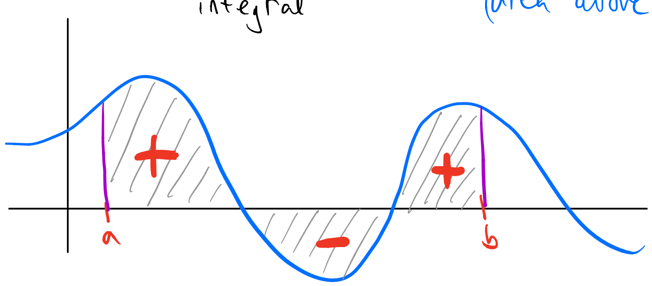
- Area under the curve of $x'(t)$
- $x(b) - x(a)$

Key concept: The "net area", or "signed area" from a to b,

denoted $\int_a^b f(x)\,dx$, is

"integral"

"(area above x-axis) − (area below x-axis)"

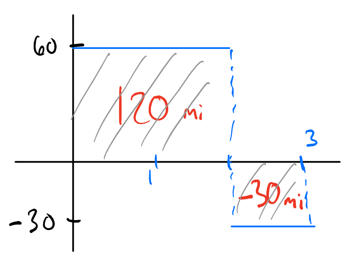


Why we need signed area (an example):

Consider a road trip:

$0 \le t \le 2$ driving away from home at 60 mph

$2 \le t \le 3$ driving towards home at 30 mph



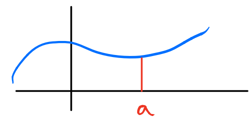
How far from home (net dist.) are you?

Ans 1: Signed area under curve = 120 mi − 30 mi = 90 mi

Ans 2: GPS readings: $x(3) - x(0) = 90$ mi $- 0$ mi $= 90$ mi.

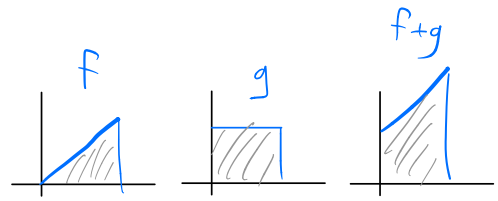
Properties of signed area:

① $\displaystyle\int_a^a f(x)\,dx = 0$

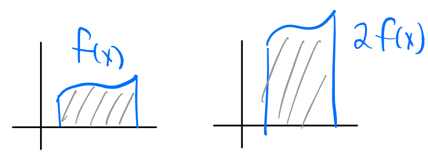


② $\displaystyle\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = -\int_b^a f(x)\,dx$

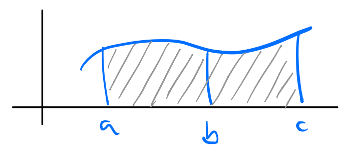
③ $\displaystyle\int_a^b f(x)+g(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(x)\,dx + \int_a^b g(x)\,dx$



④ $\displaystyle\int_a^b k\,f(x)\,dx = k\int_a^b f(x)\,dx$



⑤ $\displaystyle\int_a^c f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(x)\,dx + \int_b^c f(x)\,dx$

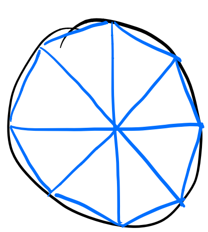


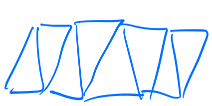
Recall that we had a limit definition of the derivative:

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} = \text{slope of tangent line.}$$

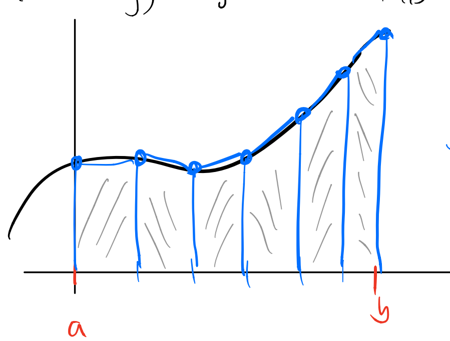
Now, we'll need a limit definition for (signed) area under the curve.

This is motivated by Archimedes limit definition of the area of a circle.





One (of many) ways to do this

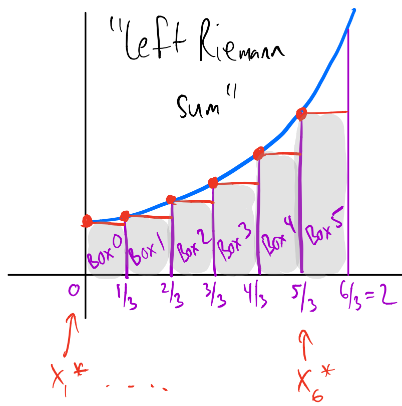


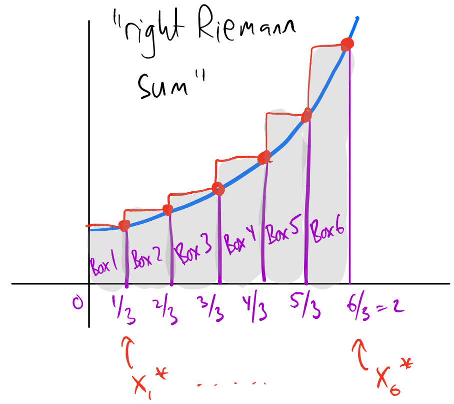
$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\text{area of } \square) = ???$$

Mon 10/21

Riemann sums "approximate area under the curve"

Example: Approximate the area under $f(x) = x^2+1$ from $a=0$ to $b=2$.



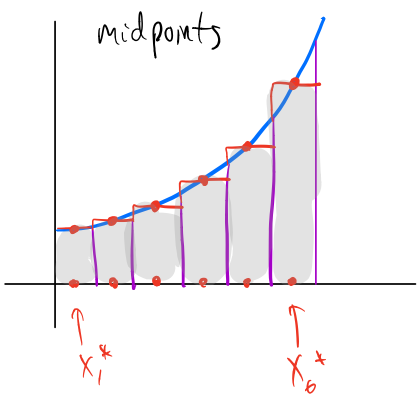


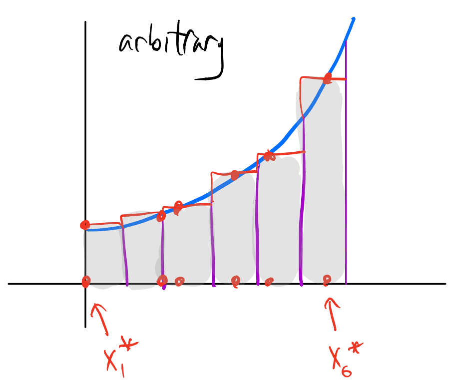
Here, we are subdividing the interval $[a,b] = [0,2]$ into $n=6$ equal parts, each one having width $\Delta x = 2/6 = 1/3$.

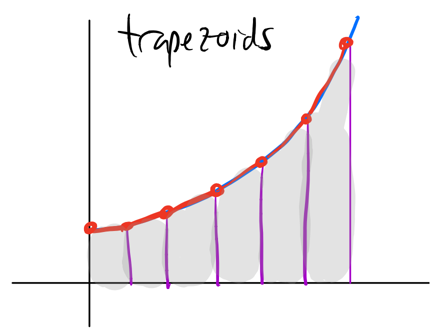
Left Riemann sum: Area $= f(0)\cdot\Delta x + f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\Delta x + f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\Delta x + f\left(\frac{3}{3}\right)\Delta x + f\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)\Delta x + f\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)\Delta x$

right Riemann sum: Area $= f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\Delta x + f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\Delta x + f\left(\frac{3}{3}\right)\Delta x + f\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)\Delta x + f\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)\Delta x + f\left(\frac{6}{3}\right)\Delta x$

Alternatively, one can approximate the area using the midpoint of each box, or any other point, or with trapezoids.







Regardless of which Riemann sum we choose,

$$\text{Area} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \text{area of } i^{th} \text{ box} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i^*) \cdot \Delta x \right) := \int_a^b f(x)\, dx$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \downarrow \qquad \downarrow$$

$$\int_a^b \qquad f(x) \qquad dx$$

Let's compute this explicitly for $f(x) = x^2+1$, i.e., $\int_0^2 (x^2+1)\, dx$.

First, we'll review "sigma notation":

$$\sum_{k=1}^{6} k = 1+2+3+4+5+6 = \sum_{i=1}^{6} i$$

"dummy variable"

Properties: $\displaystyle\sum_{k=1}^{n} (a_k + b_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k + \sum_{k=1}^{n} b_k$ "break apart sums"

$\displaystyle\sum_{k=1}^{n} c a_k = c \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k$ "pull out constants"

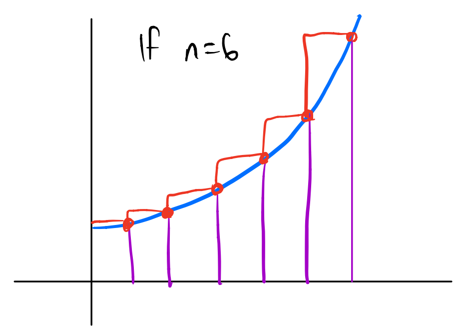
Identities: $\displaystyle\sum_{k=1}^{n} k = 1+2+3+\cdots+(n-1)+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^2 = 1+4+9+\cdots+(n-1)^2+n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^3 = 1+8+27+\cdots+(n-1)^3+n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

Riemann sum example: Compute $\int_0^2 (x^2+1)\,dx$. Let $\Delta x = \frac{2-0}{n} = \frac{2}{n}$.

Subintervals $[0, 2/n], [2/n, 4/n], \ldots, [2(n-1)/n, 2]$



Right endpoints: $2/n, 4/n, \ldots, 2i/n, \ldots, 2$

$$\text{Area} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i^*) \cdot \Delta x$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} f\left(\frac{2i}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{2}{n}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\left(\frac{2i}{n}\right)^2 + 1\right] \cdot \frac{2}{n} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{8i^2}{n^3} + \frac{2}{n}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{8i^2}{n^3} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{2}{n}$$

$$= \frac{8}{n^3} \sum_{i=1}^{n} i^2 + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} 1$$

$$= \frac{8}{n^3}\left[\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}\right] + \frac{2}{n} \cdot [n]$$

Now, take $\lim_{n\to\infty}$: $\quad \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{8}{6} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{n^3} + \lim_{n\to\infty} 2$

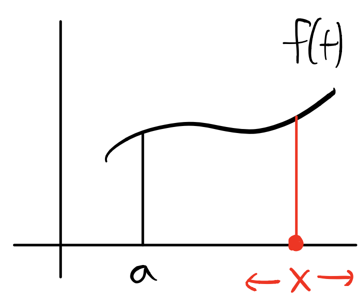
$$= \frac{4}{3} \cdot 2 + 2 = \boxed{\frac{14}{3}}$$

Wed 10/22

Area function: Fix $f(x)$ and a real number, a.

Define $A(x) = \int_a^x f(t)\,dt$

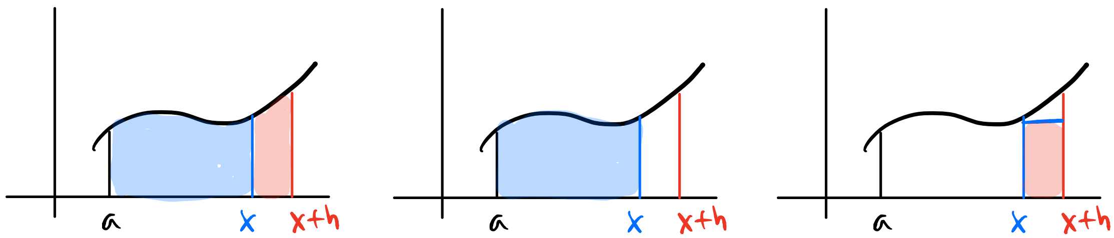
$=$ area under the curve from a to x



Clearly, $A(a) = \int_a^a f(t)\,dt = 0.$

Remark:

$$A(x+h) \quad - \quad A(x) \quad \approx \quad f(x)\cdot h$$



Note that $A(x+h) - A(x) \approx f(x)\cdot h$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A(x+h)-A(x)}{h} \approx f(x)$$

Take $\lim\limits_{h\to 0}$ of both sides: $\boxed{A'(x) := \lim\limits_{h\to 0} \frac{A(x+h)-A(x)}{h} = f(x)}$

Big idea: If $A(x)$ is the area function of $f(x)$, then $\frac{d}{dx}\big(A(x)\big) = f(x)$. In other words:

"the derivative & area functions are inverse operations"

$$\begin{tikzcd} f(x) \arrow[r, bend left, "d/dx"] & f'(x) \arrow[l, bend left, "\text{area under curve}"] \end{tikzcd} \qquad \begin{tikzcd} x(t) \arrow[r, bend left, "d/dt"] & v(t) \arrow[l, bend left, "\text{area under curve}"] \end{tikzcd}$$

This is the Fundamental theorem of calculus, Part 1

If f is continuous on $[a,b]$ and differentiable on (a,b),

then $\frac{d}{dx}\int_a^x f(t)\,dt = f(x)$

We say that $F(x)$ is an antiderivative of $f(x)$ if $F'(x)=f(x)$.

Antiderivatives are not unique!

Antiderivatives of $f(x)=2x$ include x^2, x^2+1, $x^2+2, \dots$

Fact: If $F(x)$, $G(x)$ are antiderivatives of $f(x)$, then

$F(x)-G(x)=C$, for some constant.

Why: $(F-G)' = F'-G' = C-C=0 \Rightarrow F-G=C.$

Now, consider a function $f(x)$.

We know $A(x)$ is an antiderivative (by FTC 1)

Let $F(x)$ be any other antiderivative.

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

Recall: $A(a)=0$

$$\Rightarrow F(b)-F(a) = (A(b)+C)-(A(a)+C)$$

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

This is the Fundamental theorem of calculus, Part 2

If f is continuous on $[a,b]$ and F is any antiderivative of f,

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