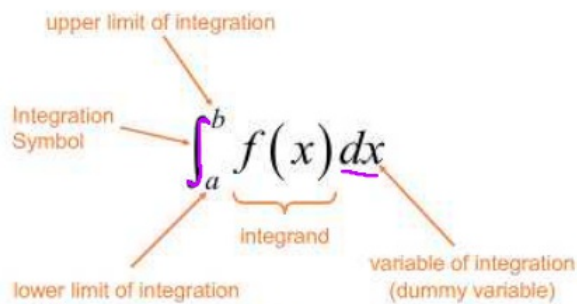


What you'll Learn About

- Terminology and Notation of Integration
- The Definite Integral
- Area under a curve using geometry
- Properties of Definite Integrals

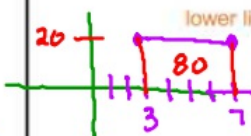
Evaluate the definite integral using geometry



It is called a dummy variable because the answer does not depend on the variable chosen.

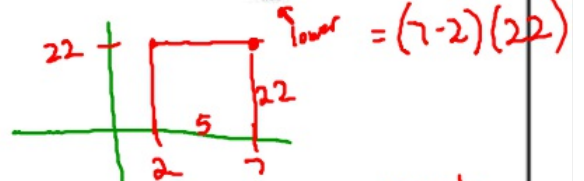
$$-\int_3^7 20 dx$$

$$f(x) = -20$$

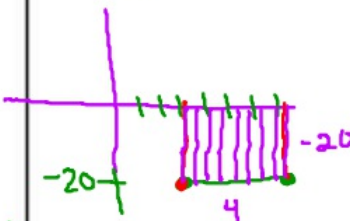


$$8) \int_3^7 -20 dx = 4(-20) = -80$$

$$8A) \int_2^7 22 dx = 110$$



\* Find the area between  $f(x)$  and the  $x$ -axis on the given interval

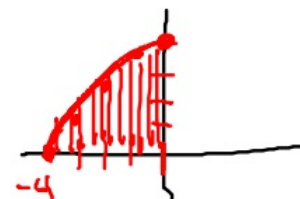


$$14) \int_{0.5}^{1.5} (-2x + 4) dx = \frac{1}{2}(1)(3+1) = 2$$

$$16) \int_{-4}^0 \sqrt{16-x^2} dx$$

$$f(0.5) = -2(0.5) + 4 = 3$$

$$f(1.5) = -2(1.5) + 4 = 1$$



$$A = \frac{1}{2}h(b_1 + b_2) \quad h = \text{upper limit} - \text{lower limit}$$

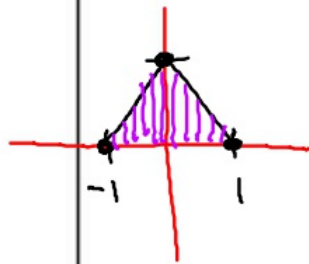
$$A = \frac{1}{4}\pi r^2 = \frac{1}{4}\pi(4)^2 = 4\pi$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$$

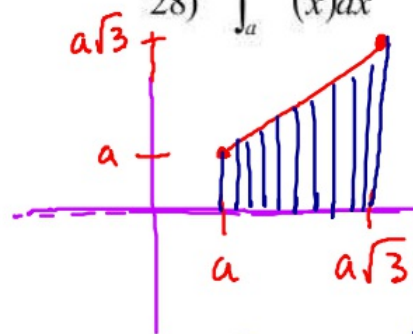
$$A = \frac{1}{2}(2)(1)$$

$$A = 1$$

$$18) \int_{-1}^1 (1-|x|)dx$$

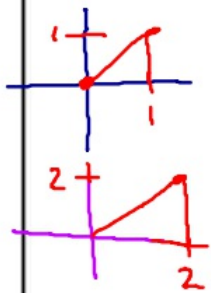


$$28) \int_a^{\sqrt{3}a} (x)dx$$



$$A = \frac{1}{2}(a\sqrt{3}-a)(a\sqrt{3}+a)$$

Graph  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2$  (using areas) under the curve



$$\int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

(1, 1/2)

$$\int_0^2 x dx = 2$$

(2, 2)

$$\int_0^3 x dx = 4.5$$

(3, 4.5)

$$\int_0^4 x dx = 8$$

(4, 8)

$$\int_0^5 x dx = 12.5$$

(5, 12.5)

$$\int_0^0 x dx = 0$$

(0, 0)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$f'(x) = x$$

Use properties of Definite Integrals to answer the following

$$\int_1^9 f(x) dx = -1$$

$$\int_7^9 f(x) dx = 5$$

$$\int_7^9 h(x) dx = 4$$

$$a) \int_1^9 -2f(x) dx = -2 \int_1^9 f(x) dx = -2(-1) = 2$$

$$b) \int_7^9 [f(x) + h(x)] dx = \int_7^9 f(x) dx + \int_7^9 h(x) dx = 5 + 4 = 9$$

$$c) \int_7^9 [2f(x) - 3h(x)] dx = 2 \int_7^9 f(x) dx - 3 \int_7^9 h(x) dx = 2(5) - 3(4) = -2$$

$$d) \int_9^1 f(x) dx = - \int_1^9 f(x) dx = -(-1) = 1$$

$$e) \int_1^7 f(x) dx = \int_1^9 f(x) dx - \int_7^9 f(x) dx$$

$$f) \int_9^7 [h(x) - f(x)] dx = - \left[ \int_7^9 h(x) dx - \int_7^9 f(x) dx \right] = - (4 - 5) = 1$$

$$g) \int_9^9 h(x) dx = 0$$

