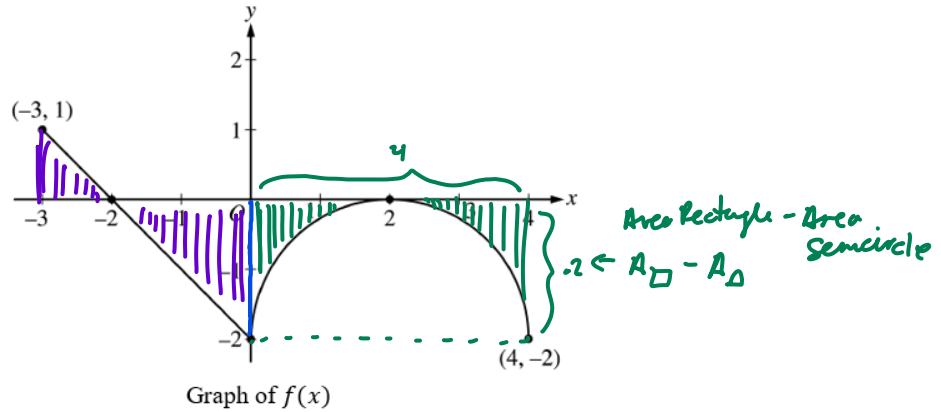


Properties of Definite Integrals



Let f be the function, given by the graph above, defined on the closed interval $-3 \leq x \leq 4$ which consists of one line segment and a semicircle. Let $g(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$.

Find $g(0)$, $g(4)$, and $g(-3)$.

$$g(0) = \int_0^0 f(t) dt$$

$$\boxed{g(0) = 0}$$

$$g(4) = \int_0^4 f(t) dt$$

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

$$\boxed{g(4) = -8 + 4\pi}$$

$$g(-3) = \int_0^{-3} f(t) dt$$

$$= - \int_0^{-3} f(t) dt$$

$$= - \left(\frac{1}{2}(1)(2) + \frac{1}{2}(2)(2) \right)$$

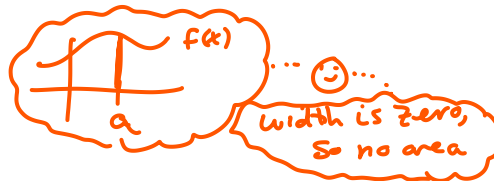
$$= - (1 + 2)$$

$$= - (-1)$$

$$\boxed{g(-3) = 1}$$

Properties of Definite Integrals

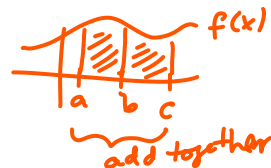
$$\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$$



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



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



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

\uparrow \neq \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow
 variable \uparrow coefficient \uparrow variable

$$\int_a^b (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

Example:

Given $\int_{-5}^5 f(x) dx = 14$, $\int_5^8 f(x) dx = -17$, and $\int_{-5}^5 h(x) dx = 24$, find:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \int_5^{-5} f(x) dx &= - \int_{-5}^5 f(x) dx \\ &= - (14) \\ &= \boxed{-14} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \int_{-5}^5 (3f(x) - 2h(x)) dx &= \int_{-5}^5 3f(x) dx - \int_{-5}^5 2h(x) dx \\ &= 3 \int_{-5}^5 f(x) dx - 2 \int_{-5}^5 h(x) dx \\ &= 3(14) - 2(24) \\ &= 42 - 48 \\ &= \boxed{-6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \int_{-5}^8 f(x) dx &= \int_{-5}^5 f(x) dx + \int_5^8 f(x) dx \\ &= 14 + (-17) \\ &= \boxed{-3} \end{aligned}$$

