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• MAPS (Survey) (Dec. 4).

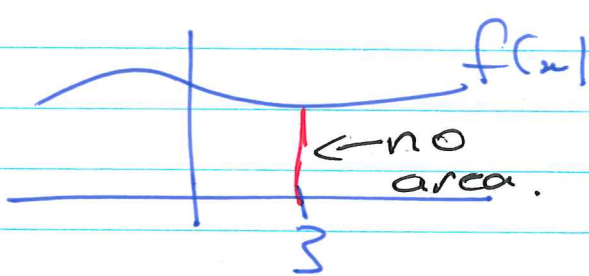
• Final! Dec. 12 at 3:30
in CHBE 101.

• term grades posted Friday.
• L.O. have been tweaked

Definite Integrals:

← anti-derivative

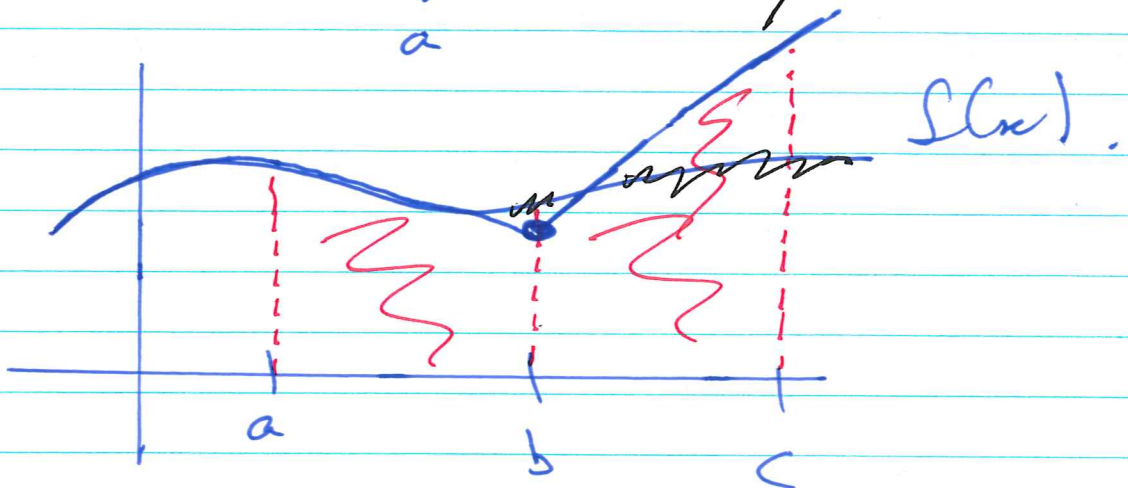
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a).$$

$$\int_3^3 f(x) dx = 0$$


← no area.

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

piecewise function.



2

What about

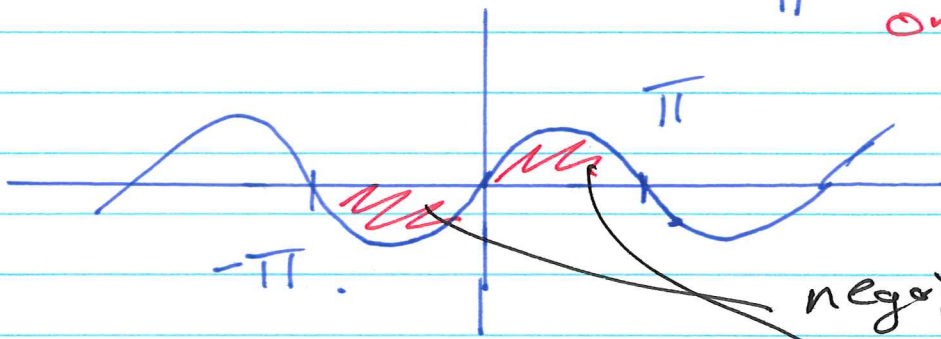
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^a f(x) dx = \int_a^a f(x) dx = 0.$$

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

• What about:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x dx.$$

↑ odd function on symmetric limits.

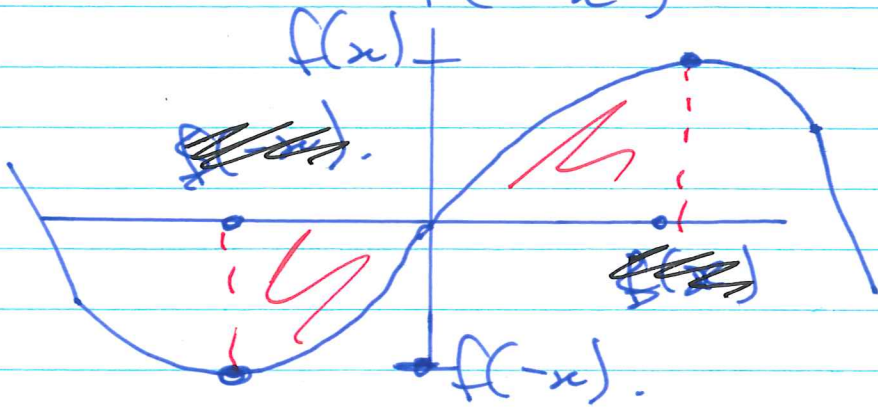


negative and positive area cancel out.

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ODD:

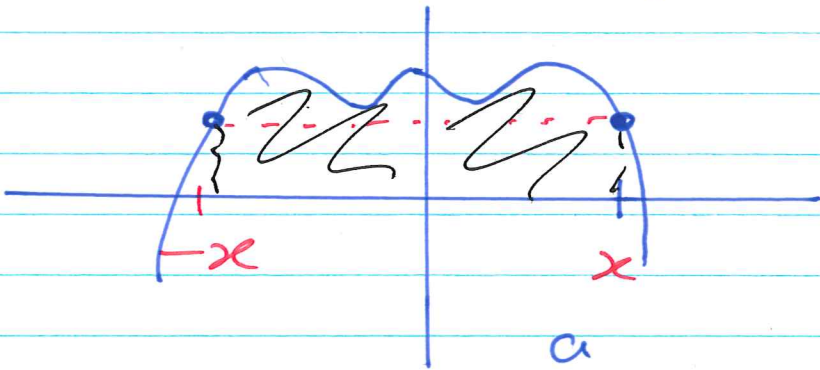
$$f(-x) = -f(x)$$



$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$$

EVEN:

$$f(-x) = f(x)$$



$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$$

④

EVEN:

$$f(x) = x^2.$$

$$\underline{f(-x)} = (-x)^2 = x^2$$

$$\parallel \\ \underline{f(x)}.$$

ODD:

$$f(x) = x.$$

$$\underline{f(-x)} = (-x) = -\underline{f(x)}.$$

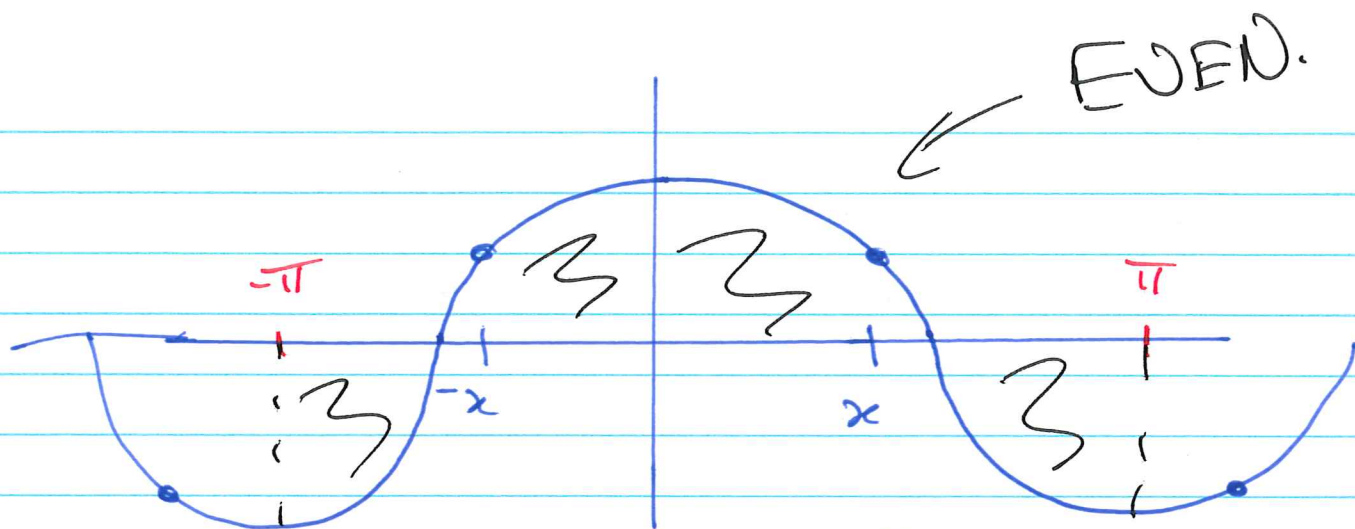
HW: $f(x) = x \cos(x^2).$

$$\underline{f(-x)} = (-x) \cos((-x)^2)$$

$$= -x \cos(x^2)$$

$$= -\underline{f(x)}.$$

⑤



$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = 0.$$

6
Related Rates: Have a rate
want a rate.

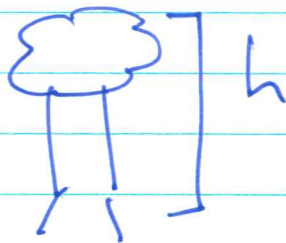
Example: The radius r of a tree grows logarithmically in relation to its height h and can be estimated by the formula,

$$r = a \ln(1 + bh)$$

where a and b are positive constants.

If the radius is growing at a rate of 4 cm/year, when the tree is 500 cm tall, how fast is the height changing?

1. Picture.



2. Given/Required Rates.

Have: $\frac{dr}{dt} = 4 \text{ cm/year}$. Want: $\frac{dh}{dt}$.

relate these rates

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3. Equation. that relates r and h .

$$r = a \ln(1 + bh)$$

$r = r(t)$ ← functions of time → $h = h(t)$

4. Chain Rule. Take $\frac{d}{dt}$ of both sides.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dr}{dt} &= a \frac{d}{dt} [\ln(1 + bh)] \\ &= a \frac{1}{1 + bh} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} (1 + bh) \\ &= a \frac{1}{1 + bh} \cdot b \frac{dh}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

5. Solve / Substitute. ← want.

4 → $\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{ab}{1 + bh} \frac{dh}{dt}$

↑ see.

$$\frac{ab}{1+bh} \cdot \frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{1+bh}{ab} \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{1+b(500)}{ab} \cdot 4$$

come from context.

An Integration Word Problem.

A strange alien tree is currently 1 m tall. The rate at which it grows is given by,

growth rate of height. $\rightarrow r(t) = \frac{4t}{t^2 + 1}$ in m/week

How tall is the tree after 10 weeks.

Have the equation of the rate of change. Want info about the actual quantity (height). Integrate!

9

$$h(t) = \int r(t) dt$$

$$= \int \frac{4t}{t^2+1} dt$$

(Red annotations: a bracket under t^2+1 labeled u , and a bracket above $\frac{1}{2} du$ pointing to the denominator)

Let $u = t^2 + 1$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = 2t$$

$$\frac{1}{2} du = t dt$$

$$h(t) = 4 \int \frac{1}{u} \frac{1}{2} du$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$= 2 \ln|u| + C$$

(Red annotations: "2nd" above the C, and an arrow pointing from the C to the C in the next line)

$$h(t) = 2 \ln|t^2+1| + C$$

use: $h(0) = 1$ (at $t=0$)

$$\begin{aligned} 1 = h(0) &= 2 \ln|0^2 + 1| + C \\ &= 2 \ln(1) + C \\ &= 0 + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 1.$$

$$h(t) = 2 \ln|t^2 + 1| + \underline{1}.$$

want: $h(10)$.

$$\begin{aligned} h(10) &= 2 \ln|10^2 + 1| + 1 \\ &\approx 10.2 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$