



Lesson 4-1a

$$\Delta < 0$$

Antiderivatives

$$\Delta = 0$$

And

Indefinite Integration

Objective

Students will...

- Be able to find the antiderivatives.
- Be able to use integral notation.
- Be able to come up with general and particular solutions to differential equations.

Antiderivatives

One of the key components in mathematics is being able to revert a process. So, naturally, if we can take the derivatives of a function, we should be able to “undo” it. This is what **antiderivatives** are.

Antiderivative- A function F is an antiderivative of f on an interval I if $F'(x) = f(x)$ for all x in I .

Ex. If $f(x) = 3x^2$, then possibly, $F(x) = x^3$

$$F'(x) = 3x^2 = f(x)$$

Note: Notice the word “possibly,” because there are almost always multiple antiderivatives. From the above example,

If $f(x) = 3x^2$, then it is also possible that $F(x) = x^3 - 89$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^a = x^{a-1}$$

The "Anti-Power Rule"

$$\int x^{-3} = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{2x^2}$$

The Power Rule is probably the easiest and the simplest derivative rule. The antiderivatives involving the Power Rule is also quite simple.

Consider...

Ex. $f(x) = 3x^2$

$$f(x) = x^3 + C$$

$$f(x) = x^4$$
$$F(x) = \frac{1}{5} x^5 + C$$

$$f(x) = 3x^4$$
$$F(x) = \frac{3}{5} x^5 + C$$

Thus, the "Anti-Power Rule" is as follows

If $f(x) = bx^a$, then $F(x)$

$$= \frac{b}{a+1} x^{a+1} + C$$

Example

$$\frac{9x^0}{1}$$

Find the antiderivatives of the following:

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

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$$

b. $f(x) = 5x^3 - 8x^2 + 9$

$$F(x) = \frac{5}{4}x^4 - \frac{8}{3}x^3 + 9x + C$$

Differential Equations

Finding the antiderivatives can be presented in multiple ways. One of the ways is by way of differential equations.

Ex. Find the general solution of the differential equation $y' = 2$

$$y = 2x + C$$

Example

Find the particular solution of $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$, with $x > 0$ and the initial condition $F(1) = 0$.

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{-1} x^{-1} + C$$
$$= -\frac{1}{x} + C$$

$$F(1) = -\frac{1}{1} + C = 0$$

$$= -1 + C = 0$$

$$C = 1$$

$$F(x) = -\frac{1}{x} + 1$$

Homework 11/28

3.7 #3-11, 18-20, 22, 23