

6.3: The Definite Integral

DEFINITION 1. The **definite integral of f from a to b** is

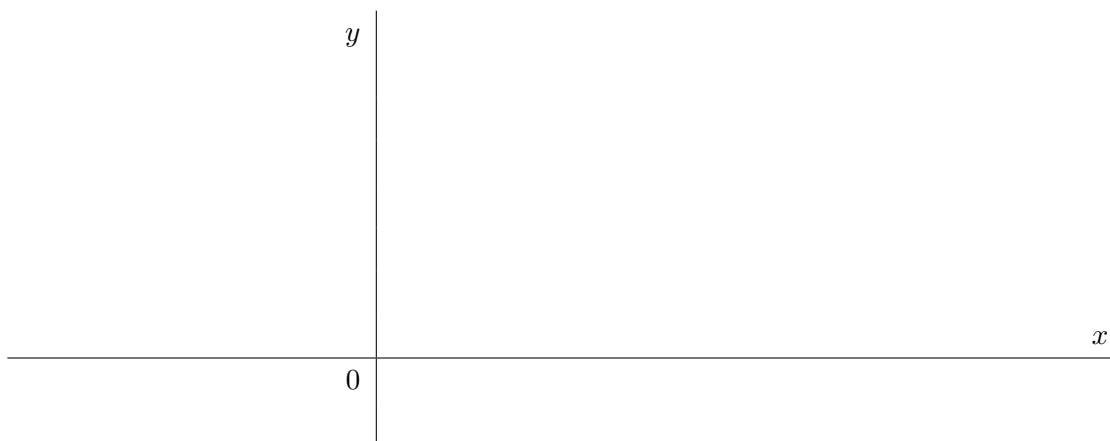
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\|P\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i^*) \Delta x_i$$

if this limit exists. Here P is a partition of the interval $[a, b]$, $\Delta x = (b - a)/n$, and x_i^* is any point in the i th subinterval. If the limit does exist, then f is called **integrable** on the interval $[a, b]$.

EXAMPLE 2. Express the limit as a definite integral:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[3 \left(1 + \frac{2i}{n} \right)^5 - 6 \right] \frac{2}{n}$$

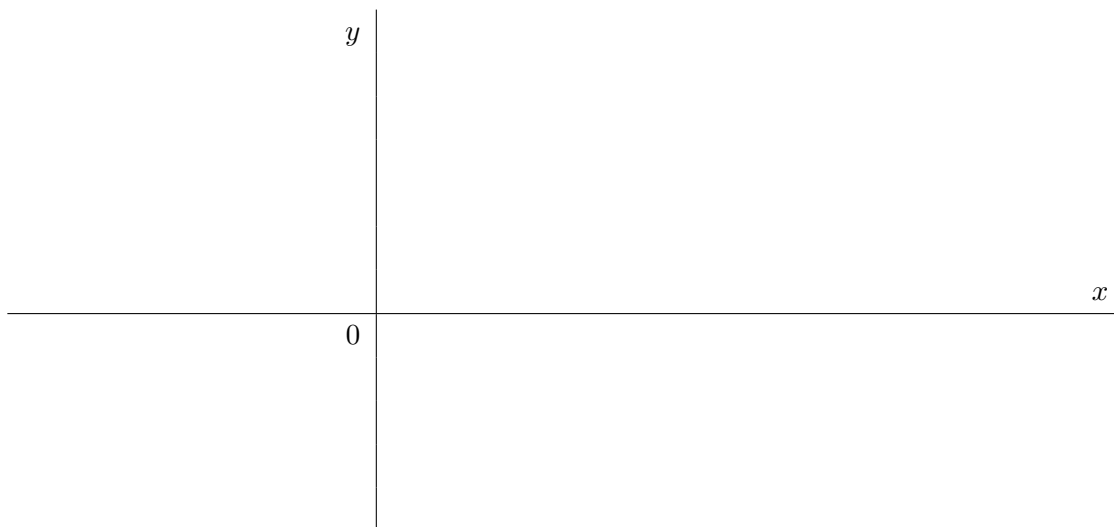
If $f(x) > 0$ on the interval $[a, b]$, then the definite integral is the area bounded by the function f and the lines $y = 0$, $x = a$ and $x = b$.



In general, a definite integral can be interpreted as a difference of areas:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = A_1 - A_2$$

where A_1 is the area of the region above the x and below the graph of f and A_2 is the area of the region below the x and above the graph of f .



EXAMPLE 3. Evaluate the following integrals by interpreting each in terms of areas:

(a) $\int_{-5}^0 (1 + \sqrt{25 - x^2}) dx$

(b) $\int_{-1}^3 (2 - x) dx$

Properties of Definite Integrals:

- $\int_a^b dx = b - a$
- $\int_a^b f(x) \pm g(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx$
- $\int_a^b cf(x) dx = c \int_a^b f(x) dx$, where c is any constant
- $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$, where $a \leq c \leq b$
- $\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$
- $\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$
- If $f(x) \geq 0$ for $a \leq x \leq b$, then $\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq 0$
- If $f(x) \geq g(x)$ for $a \leq x \leq b$, then $\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \int_a^b g(x) dx$
- If $m \leq f(x) \leq M$ for $a \leq x \leq b$, then $m(b - a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(b - a)$.

EXAMPLE 4. Write as a single integral:

$$\int_3^5 f(x) dx + \int_0^3 f(x) dx - \int_6^5 f(x) dx + \int_5^5 f(x) dx$$

EXAMPLE 5. Estimate the value of $\int_0^\pi (4 \sin^5 x + 3) dx$