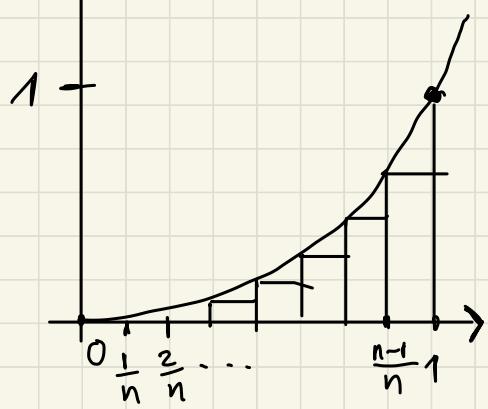



Clase 3: $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim$ sumas (Alto · ancho)

Ejemplo:

$$f(x) = x^3, \text{ queremos } \int_0^1 x^3 dx$$



mos f en el

Pista: $(1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3) = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2$

Dividimos $[0, 1]$ en n intervalos de igual largo ($= 1/n$), y evaluamos f en el extremo derecho.

(Cuáles son los intervalos chicos??

$$[0, \frac{1}{n}], [\frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}], [\frac{2}{n}, \frac{3}{n}], \dots, [\frac{n-1}{n}, 1]$$

Extremo
derecho

$f(\text{extremo derecho}) :$ $f(x) = x^3$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^3$$

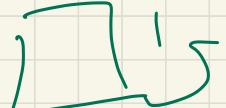
$$f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^3$$

$$f\left(\frac{3}{n}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)^3$$

\vdots

$$f\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right) = \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^3$$

$$f(1) = 1^3$$

Alturas de c/u
de los 's

Queremos \sum^1 altos · anchos

$$= \left(\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \dots + \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \left(\frac{n}{n}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^4} \left(1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + (n-1)^3 + n^3 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^4} \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{n^4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$$

Qué pasa cuando $n \rightarrow \infty$??

$$\int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} (1+0)^2 \leftarrow (1+\frac{1}{n})^2 \\ = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \frac{1 \cdot (1+\frac{1}{n})^2}{1} = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{n^4} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n^4}}$$

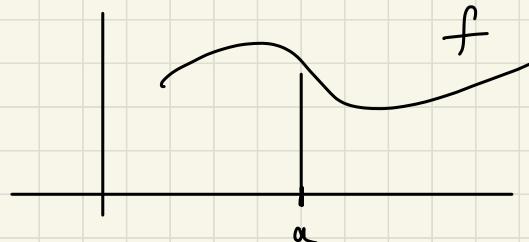
Ejercicios: $\int_0^1 e^x dx$ // Pista: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^n - 1}{n} = 1$

$\cdot \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$ // Pista: NO usar sumas,
pensar gráficamente
Pista 2: recordar qué significa
 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

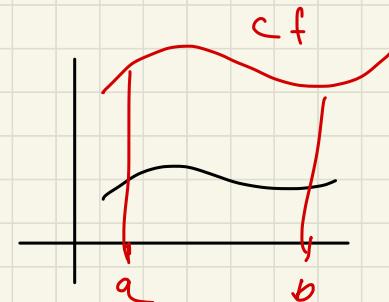
Propiedades de \int :

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

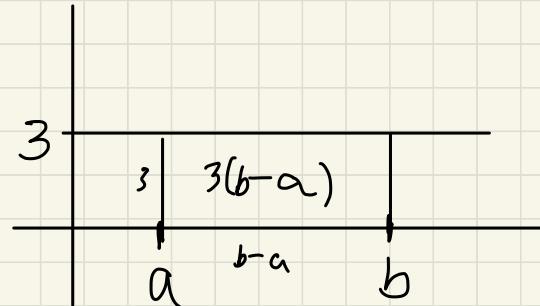
$$2. \int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$$



$$3. \int_a^b c \cdot f(x) dx = c \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

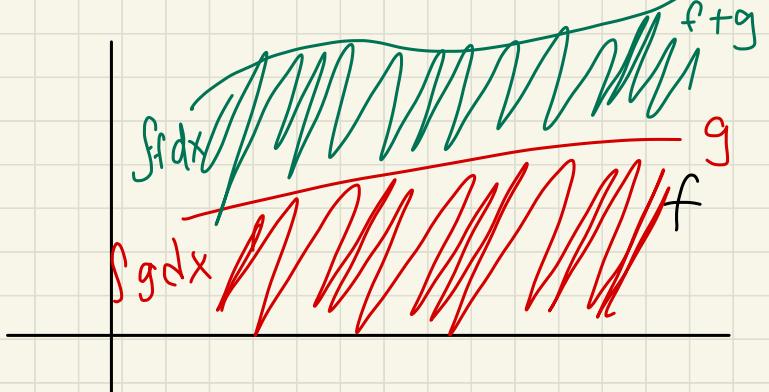


$$4. \int_a^b c dx = c(b-a)$$



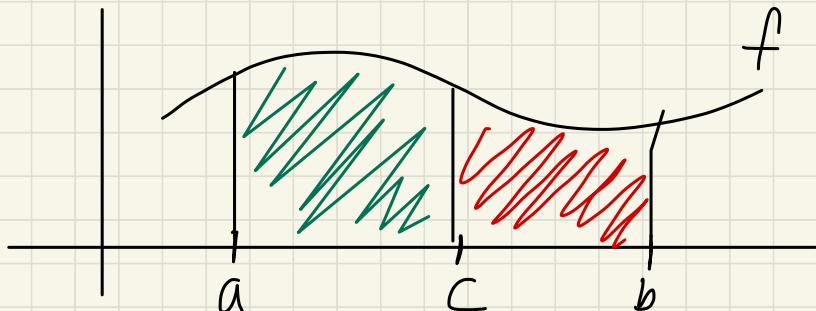
$$5. \int_a^b f(x) + g(x) dx$$

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



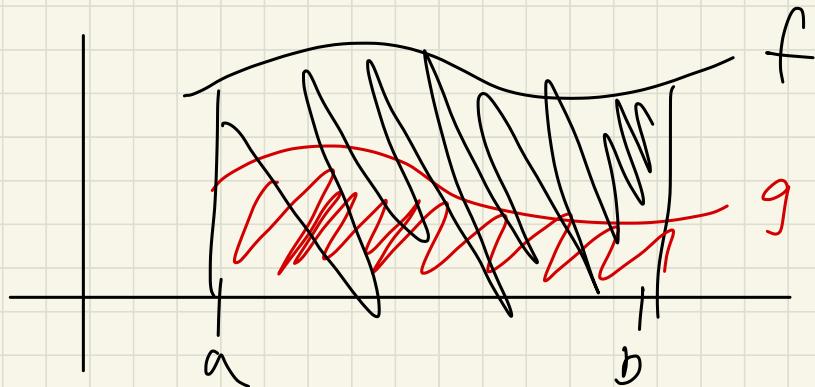
$$6. \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$a \leq c \leq b$$

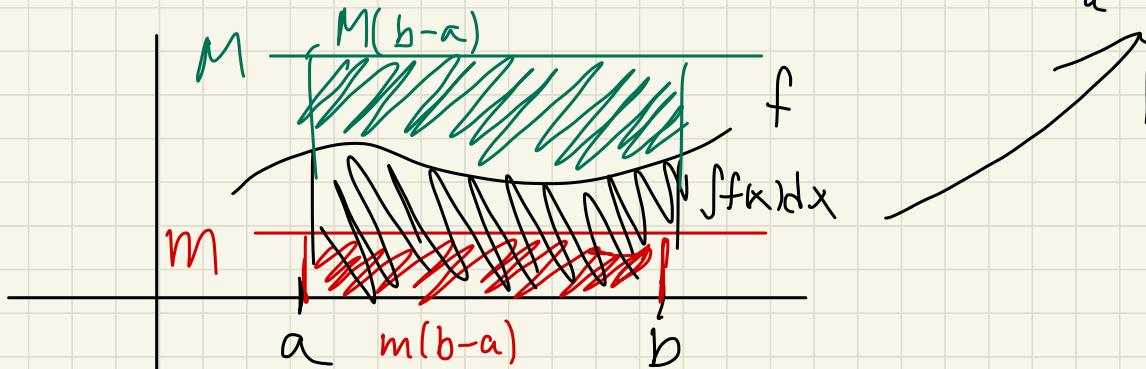


7. Si $f \geq 0 \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq 0$

8. Si $f \geq g \Rightarrow \int_a^b f dx \geq \int_a^b g dx$



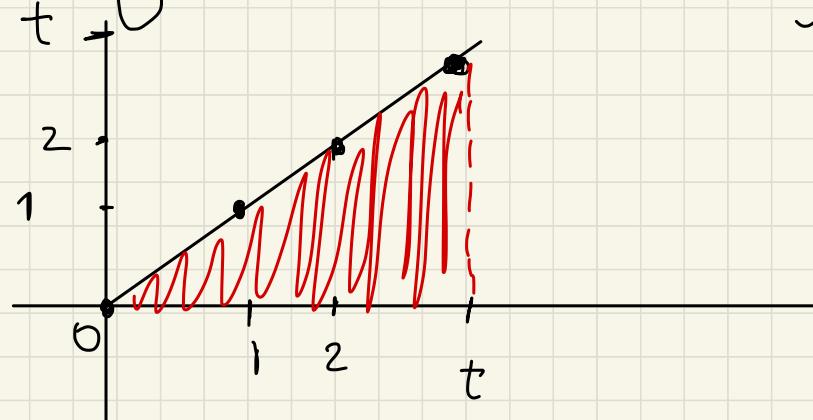
$$9. \text{ Si } m \leq f(x) \leq M \Rightarrow m(b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(b-a)$$



Ejemplo:

Tomenos $f(x) = x$, calcular $\int_0^t f(x) dx = \int_0^t x dx$

Pensar gráficamente:



$$= \frac{t^2}{2}$$

$$\int_0^t f(x) dx$$

= Área bajo f
entre 0 y t

$$= \frac{\text{base} \cdot \text{altura}}{2} \Delta$$

Podemos ver que la función

$$t \mapsto \int_0^t f(x) dx$$

es "bonita", no es cualquier cosa:

$$F(t) = \int_0^t f(x) dx = \int_0^t x dx = t^2/2$$

y además,

$$\frac{d}{dt} F(t) = \frac{d}{dt} (t^2/2) = t = f(t)$$

Sospechoso !!

Ejemplo (invito a completar detalles, ejercicio):

$$f(x) = x^2, \text{ calcular } \int_0^t f(x) dx = \int_0^t x^2 dx$$

(hacerlo con sumas de Riemann = \sum alto · ancho))

$$F(t) = \int_0^t x^2 dx \stackrel{\text{spoilers}}{=} \frac{t^3}{3}, \text{ UNO observa que}$$

$$\frac{dF}{dt} = \frac{3t^2}{3} = t^2 = f(t)$$

Esto es un fenómeno muy general:

Teorema Fundamental del cálculo (TFC), parte 1:

Si $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua, entonces la función $F: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, definida por

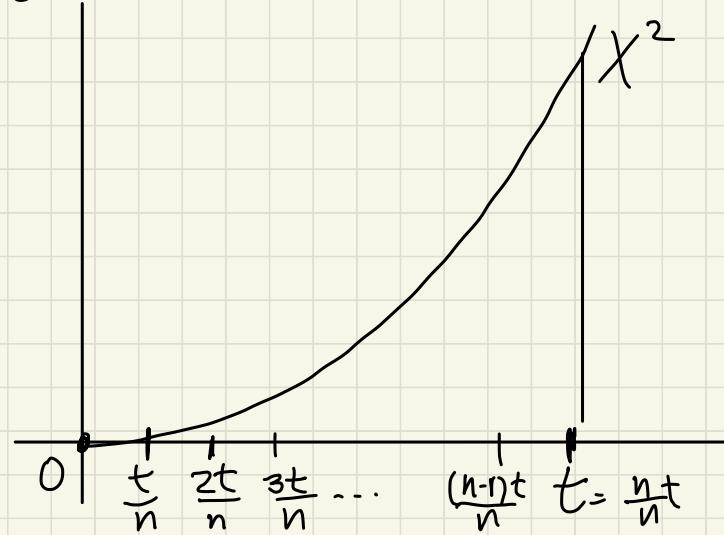
$$F(t) = \int_0^t f(x) dx \quad a \leq t \leq b$$

es continua en $[a, b]$, y es diferenciable en (a, b) y además

$$F'(t) = \frac{dF}{dt} = f(t)$$

derivada (integral(algo)) = algo

Ejemplo : $f(x) = x^2$, $F(t) = \int_0^t f(x) dx$



Dividimos $[0, t]$ en n subintervalos de igual largo
 $(= t/n)$

los intervalos son:

$$[0, t/n], [t/n, 2t/n], [2t/n, 3t/n], \dots, [\frac{n-1}{n}t, \frac{n}{n}t]$$

$$\text{ancho} = t/n$$

Alturas, usamos el extremo derecho:

$$f(\text{extremo derecho}) : \quad (\underline{f(x) = x^2})$$

$$f(t/n) = (t/n)^2$$

$$f(2t/n) = (2t/n)^2$$

$$f(3t/n) = (3t/n)^2$$

:

..

..

$$f\left(\frac{n-1}{n}t\right) = \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \cdot t\right)^2$$

$$f\left(\frac{n}{n} \cdot t\right) = \left(\frac{n}{n}t\right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum \text{anchos} \cdot \text{altos} \\ &= \left(\frac{t^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{t}{n} + \left(\frac{2t}{n}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{t}{n} + \dots + \left(\frac{nt}{n}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{t}{n}\right) \\ &= \frac{t^3}{n^3} (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{t^3}{n^3} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$\text{Cuando } n \rightarrow \infty, \quad = \frac{t^3}{6} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

↓ ↓
0 0

$$= \frac{t^3}{6} \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = t^3/3$$

$$F(t) = \int_0^t f(x) dx = \int_0^t x^2 dx = t^3/3$$

$F'(t) = t^2 = f(t)$ tal como dice el TFC!!

Pregunta: Si $F(t) = \int_0^t \sqrt{\tan x} dx$, $F'(t) = ?$

El TFC dice derivada (integral (algo)) = algo, o sea

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^t f(x) dx = f(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\int_0^t \sqrt{\tan x} dx \right) = \sqrt{\tan t}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\tan x} \quad f(t) = \sqrt{\tan t}$$

hicimos esto
sin calcular
la integral
 $\int \sqrt{\tan x} dx !!$

Pregunta: Si $F(t) = \int_0^{t^2} \sin(x) dx$, calcular $F'(t)$?

Ojo, $\int_0^{t^2}$, no \int_0^t !!!

Recordemos la regla de la cadena:

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (h(g(t))) = \underline{h'(g(t))} \cdot \underline{g'(t)}$$

Ej: $(e^{x^3})' = ??$ $h(x) = e^x$, $g(x) = x^3$

$$h(g(x)) = e^{x^3} \parallel h'(x) = e^x, g'(x) = 3x^2$$
$$h'(g(x)) = e^{x^3} \parallel h'(g(x)) = e^{x^3}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(h(g(x))) = \underline{e^{x^3} \cdot 3x^2} = \underline{3e^{x^3}x^2}$$

$F(t) = \int_0^{t^2} \sin(x) dx$ = composición de dos
cosas que antedecimos

$$h(t) = \int_0^t \sin(x) dx \quad \left. h(g(t)) = \int_0^{t^2} \sin(x) dx \right. \\ g(t) = t^2 \qquad \qquad \qquad = F(t)$$

$$F'(t) = (h(g(t)))' = \underline{h'(g(t)) \cdot g'(t)}$$

$$h'(t) = \sin(t), h'(g(t)) = h'(t^2) = \underline{\sin(t^2)}$$

$$g'(t) = \underline{2t}$$

$$F'(t) = \sin(t^2) \cdot 2t$$

Extensión del TFC

$$\left(\frac{d}{dt} \int_{g(t)}^{h(t)} f(x) dx = f(h(t)) \cdot h'(t) - f(g(t)) \cdot g'(t) \right)$$

Más general que el TFC

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{t^2} \sin(x) dx &= \sin(t^2) \cdot 2t - \sin(0) \cdot 0 \\ &= \sin(t^2) \cdot 2t \end{aligned}$$

Recomendación: leer los ejemplos que

hacemos, con calma, seguir % de los pasos que hacemos y ver por qué funcionan % de esos pasos.

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