

# Sorting Out Notation/Vocabulary & Understanding The FTC

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>How To Calculate</u>	<u>Vocabulary</u>
$\int_a^b f(x) dx$ ↑ This is a #!	"Area" between $f(x)$ + x-axis, counting stuff under x-axis as negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Riemann Sums</li> <li> <math>\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n</math>  <math>= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} L_n</math>,                               <math>R_n</math> = right hand Riemann sum w/ <math>n</math> rectangles  <math>L_n</math> = Left hand Riemann sum w/ <math>n</math> rectangles                         </li> <li>Can approximate by calculating <math>R_n</math> or <math>L_n</math> w/ a specified # for <math>n</math>                              Ex. <math>n=4</math> </li> </ul>	Definite Integral
$\int f(x) dx$ ↑ This is a function! (technically a "family" of functions)	Antiderivatives of $f(x)$	"Think backwards" from differentiation (and then add $+c$ to make sure we get ALL antiderivatives)	Indefinite Integral
$g(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ ↑ This is a function that utilizes the "area" concept	Strange Function inputs $x$ → outputs an "area under $f(x)$ "	Can calculate the <u>derivative</u> of this function by $g'(x) = f(x)$ ↑ replace all $t$ 's with $x$ 's	Fundamental Theorem of Calculus Part I

↑ This function is an essential part of FTC Part II which relates "areas" to antiderivatives:  

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a),$$
 where  $F$  is an antiderivative of  $f$ .