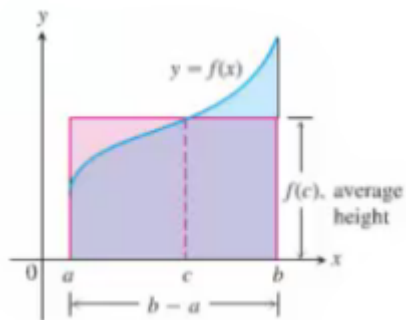


The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

Mean Value Theorem for Definite Integrals –

Fundamental Theorem of Calculus, Part 1 –

Area of rectangle  $(b-a) f(c) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$



$$\int_{-3}^4 \left( 5 - \frac{x}{2} \right) dx =$$

$$\int_{-\pi/3}^{-\pi/4} \left( 4 \sec^2 t + \frac{\pi}{t^2} \right) dx =$$

Fundamental Theorem of Calculus, Part 2 –

Extension (not in book)

$$\int_a^{v(x)} f(t) dt = F(x)$$

Math 141 - Calculus  
Section 5.4 Video Worksheet

Name \_\_\_\_\_

$$y = \int_{\sqrt{x}}^0 \sin(t^2) dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\sin x} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}, \quad |x| < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

To find area under a curve

$$y = x^{1/3} \quad -1 \leq x \leq 8$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[ \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \cos t dt \right]$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^{t^4} \sqrt{u} du$$