

Panel 1

Had fun with Derivatives



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Panel 2

Anti-Derivatives

Know: start with f , find f'

Opposite: given a function f , find F such that $F' = f$
 F is called anti-derivative of f .

Ex: $f(x) = 2x$. Then $F(x) = x^2$ YES, because $\frac{d}{dx}(x^2) = 2x$
 $F' = f$

Notation: The anti-derivative of a function $f(x)$ is

$$F(x) = \int f(x) dx$$

↑
"integral of $f(x) dx$ "

Ex: $\int 2x dx = x^2$

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Panel 3

Ex:

$$\int 1 \, dx = x$$

$$\int x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \quad \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x = x$$

$$\int x^5 \, dx = \frac{1}{6} x^6 \quad \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{6} x^6 \right) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 6x^5$$

$$\int x^8 \, dx = \frac{1}{9} x^9$$

$$\int \sqrt{x} \, dx = \int x^{1/2} \, dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} x^{1/2}$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^4}} \, dx = \int x^{-4/3} \, dx = -3 x^{-1/3}$$

Panel 4

Anti Power Rule:

$$\int x^p \, dx = \frac{1}{p+1} x^{p+1} + C$$

$$\text{Ex: } \int x^6 \, dx = \frac{1}{7} x^7 + C$$

Rule: Anti derivatives usually include an arbitrary constant.
because $\frac{d}{dx}(\text{const}) = 0$

Panel 5

More:

$$\int x^2 + 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 + C$$

$$\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$$

$$\int 2 \sqrt[5]{x^4} - 7x^3 + 10 \, dx$$

$$\int 2 x^{\frac{4}{5}} - 7x^3 + 10 \, dx =$$

$$2 \frac{5}{9} x^{\frac{9}{5}} - 7 \frac{1}{4} x^4 + 10x + C$$

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Panel 6

Even more.

① Find a function y such that $y' = 8x - 4$ and $y(2) = 5$

Want. $y = \int 8x - 4 \, dx = 8 \frac{1}{2} x^2 - 4x + C$

$$= \boxed{4x^2 - 4x + C}$$

↑
initial
condition

Also, $y(2) = 5$

$$y(2) = 4 \cdot (2)^2 - 4(2) + C = 8 + C = 5 \quad \Rightarrow C = \underline{\underline{-3}}$$

$\Rightarrow y(x) = 4x^2 - 4x - 3$

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Panel 7

(2) Find a function y such that $y'' = x^2 - 6$ and also
 $y'(0) = 2$ and $y(1) = -1$

Work: $y' = \int x^2 - 6 \, dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 6x + C$

$$y'(0) = \frac{1}{3}0^3 - 6 \cdot 0 + C = 2 \Rightarrow \underline{C = 2}$$

$$y'(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 6x + 2$$

$$y(x) = \int \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 6x + 2 \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4}x^4 - 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{12}x^4 - 3x^2 + 2x + C$$

$$y(1) = \frac{1}{12} - 3 + 2 + C = -1$$

$$-\frac{11}{12} + C = -1 \Rightarrow C = \underline{-\frac{1}{12}}$$

Panel 8

Ex: Suppose the marginal revenue function for
 a product is $\frac{dr}{dq} = 2000 - 20q - 3q^2$

Find the demand function

Exampl: $R(q) = \int 2000 - 20q - 3q^2 \, dq =$

$$= 2000q - 20 \cdot \frac{1}{2}q^2 - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3}q^3 + C$$

$$= 2000q - 10q^2 - q^3 + C, \quad R(0) = 0 = C$$

$$\boxed{R(q) = p(q) \cdot q} = 2000q - 10q^2 - q^3 \Rightarrow \underline{p(q) = 2000 - 10q - q^2}$$

\uparrow
 demand $-(2000 - 10q - q^2)q$

Panel 9

Rules of Integration

$$\int x^p dx = \frac{1}{p+1} x^{p+1} + C, \quad p \neq -1$$

well

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

- ✓ sums / differences : do separately
- ✓ # · function = keep #, find antideriv. of function

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Panel 10

$$e) \int \left[\frac{2x^2}{7} - \frac{8}{3} x^4 \right] dx = \frac{2}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{8}{3} \frac{1}{5} x^5 + C$$

$$f) \int (x^2 + 5)(x - 3) dx = \int \underline{x^3} - 3x^2 + 5x - 15 dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 - 3 \frac{1}{3} x^3 + 5 \frac{1}{2} x^2 - 15x + C$$

$$g) \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^3}} - \frac{4\sqrt{x^5}}{8} dx = \int 2x^{-3/2} - \frac{1}{2} x^{5/4} dx =$$

$$= 2 \cdot (-2) x^{-1/2} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{4}{9} x^{9/4} + C$$

$$h) \int (3x+2)^3 dx$$

Foil first

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Panel 11

$$a) \int \frac{7}{x} dx = 7 \ln|x| + C$$

$$b) \int 8e^x dx = \underline{8e^x + C}$$

$$c) \int 5e^x + \frac{1}{3x} dx = \underline{\underline{5e^x + \frac{1}{3} \ln|x| + C}}$$

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Panel 12

If the fixed costs for producing Acme Quality Widgets is \$2000 and the marginal cost is

$C'(q) = 0.08q^2 - 1.6q + 6.5$, find the cost for producing 25 units.

$$\begin{aligned} C(q) &= \int 0.08q^2 - 1.6q + 6.5 dq = \\ &= \underline{\underline{0.08 \frac{1}{3} q^3 - 1.6 \frac{1}{2} q^2 + 6.5q + C}} \end{aligned}$$

$$C(0) = 2000 = C \Rightarrow C = 2000$$

$$C(q) = \frac{0.08}{3} q^3 - 0.8q^2 + 6.5q + \underline{2000}$$

Answer: $C(25)$ ↑
calculator

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Panel 13

Next time: Definite Integrals

$\int f(x)dx$ is anti-derivative, or indefinite integral.

Defint: $\int_a^b f(x)dx =$ integral of $f(x)$ from $x=a$ to $x=b$
 $=$ definite integral.

Ex: $\int_0^1 x^2 dx =$ Next time

Quiz on Wed