

# Lesson 3.2 Fundamental Theorem of Calculus (FTC) Pt 2

Recall  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(x) \Big|_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$

Question:  $\int_a^b g'(x) dx = ?$  [ Does integration undo derivative? No... not exact ]

Well the antiderivative of  $g'(x)$  is  $g(x)$ .

So  $\int_a^b g'(x) dx = g(x) \Big|_a^b = g(b) - g(a)$

Ex 1: Compute  $\int_0^{\pi} (\underbrace{\cos x \tan x}_? - \underbrace{\sec^2 x}_{\tan(x)}) dx$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} (\cancel{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cancel{\cos x}} - \sec^2 x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} (\sin x - \sec^2 x) dx$$

$$= (-\cos x - \tan(x)) \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= -\cos(\pi) - \tan(\pi) - [-\cos(0) - \tan(0)]$$

$$= -(-1) - 0 - (-1 - 0)$$

$$= 1 + 1 = 2$$

Ex 2: The growth rate of the population of a city is

$$p'(t) = -500(3-t)$$

where  $t$  is time in years. How does the population change  $t=1$  year to  $t=3$  years?

$$\int_1^3 p'(t) dt = \int_1^3 -500(3-t) dt$$

$$= (3 - 1500 + 500t) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_1^3 -1500 + 500t \, dt \\
&= \left( -1500t + \frac{500t^2}{2} \right) \Big|_1^3 \\
&= \left( -1500t + 250t^2 \right) \Big|_1^3 \\
&= \left( -1500(3) + 250(3)^2 \right) - \left( -1500 + 250 \right) = -1000
\end{aligned}$$

Recall displacement is the difference in position. It could be positive or negative. The sign indicates the direction.

Ex 3: The velocity function, in feet per second, is given for a particle moving along a straight line  $v(t) = -10t + 20$  where  $t$  is in seconds

(a) Find the displacement from  $t=0$  to  $t=2$  seconds.

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^2 v(t) \, dt &= \int_0^2 p'(t) \, dt = \int_0^2 (-10t + 20) \, dt \\
&= \left( -\frac{10t^2}{2} + 20t \right) \Big|_0^2 \\
&= \left( -5t^2 + 20t \right) \Big|_0^2 \\
&= \left( -5(2)^2 + 20(2) \right) - \left( -5(0)^2 + 20(0) \right) \\
&= -20 + 40 \\
&= 20
\end{aligned}$$

(b) Find the displacement from  $t=0$  to  $t=4$  seconds

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^4 v(t) \, dt &= \int_0^4 (-10t + 20) \, dt \\
&= \left( -5t^2 + 20t \right) \Big|_0^4 \quad \text{by (a)} \\
&= \left( -5(4)^2 + 20(4) \right) - 0 \\
&= -80 + 80 \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

Ex 4: A faucet is turned on 9:00am and water starts to flow into a tank at a rate of  $r(t) = 6\sqrt{t}$  where  $t$  is time in hrs after 9am and the rate  $r(t)$  is in cubic feet per hr.

(a) How much water, in cubic feet, flows into the tank from 10am to 1pm?

$$9:00 \text{ am} \Rightarrow t=0$$

$$10:00 \text{ am} \Rightarrow t=1$$

$$1:00 \text{ pm} \Rightarrow t=4$$

$$\int_1^4 r(t) dt = \int_1^4 6t^{1/2} dt$$

$$= \left[ \frac{6t^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_1^4$$

$$= \left[ 6 \cdot \frac{2}{3} t^{3/2} \right]_1^4$$

$$= \left[ 4t^{3/2} \right]_1^4$$

$$= 4(4)^{3/2} - 4(1)^{3/2}$$

$$= 28$$

(b) How many hrs after 9am will there be 121 cubic feet of water in the tank?

$$\int_0^x r(t) dt = 121 \quad \text{Solving for } x.$$

$$\int_0^x 6t^{1/2} dt = \left[ 4t^{3/2} \right]_0^x = 4x^{3/2} - 4(0)^{3/2} = \frac{4x^{3/2}}{4} = \frac{121}{4}$$

$$x^{3/2} = \frac{121}{4}$$

$$x = \left( \frac{121}{4} \right)^{2/3}$$