

Variations on $\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(s) ds = f(x)$

1) $\frac{d}{dx} \int_x^a f(s) ds = -\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(s) ds = -f(x)$

2)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \int_{u(x)}^{v(x)} f(s) ds &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_c^{v(x)} f(s) ds + \int_{u(x)}^c f(s) ds \right) \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\underbrace{\int_c^{v(x)} f(s) ds}_{\Phi(v(x))} - \underbrace{\int_c^{u(x)} f(s) ds}_{\Phi(u(x))} \right) \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} (\Phi(v(x)) - \Phi(u(x))) \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} \Phi(v(x)) - \frac{d}{dx} \Phi(u(x)) \\ &= \Phi'(v(x)) \cdot v'(x) - \Phi'(u(x)) \cdot u'(x) \text{ by Chain Rule} \\ &= f(v(x)) \cdot v'(x) - f(u(x)) \cdot u'(x) \end{aligned}$$

Example Let $q(x) = \int_0^{\sin x} (1 - s^2) ds$. Find $q'(x)$.

$q'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{\sin x} (1 - s^2) ds = (1 - \sin^2 x) \cdot (\cos x) = \cos^3 x$ by the Variation 2 above.

Example Let $g(x) = \int_x^{x^3} \frac{1}{s} ds$. Find $g'(x)$.

$g'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_x^{x^3} \frac{1}{s} ds = \frac{1}{x^3} \cdot (3x^2) - \frac{1}{x} \cdot 1 = \frac{3}{x} = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{x}$

Example Let $F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t-1}{1+t^2} dt$. Find the critical numbers of F and at each critical number determine if F has a local max, min or neither.

By FTC-1 we know $F'(x) = \frac{x-1}{1+x^2}$. $F'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$. $F'(x)$ dne is not possible. Since $F''(1) = \frac{-1^2+2+1}{(1+1^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2} > 0$ at $x = 1$, F has a local min.