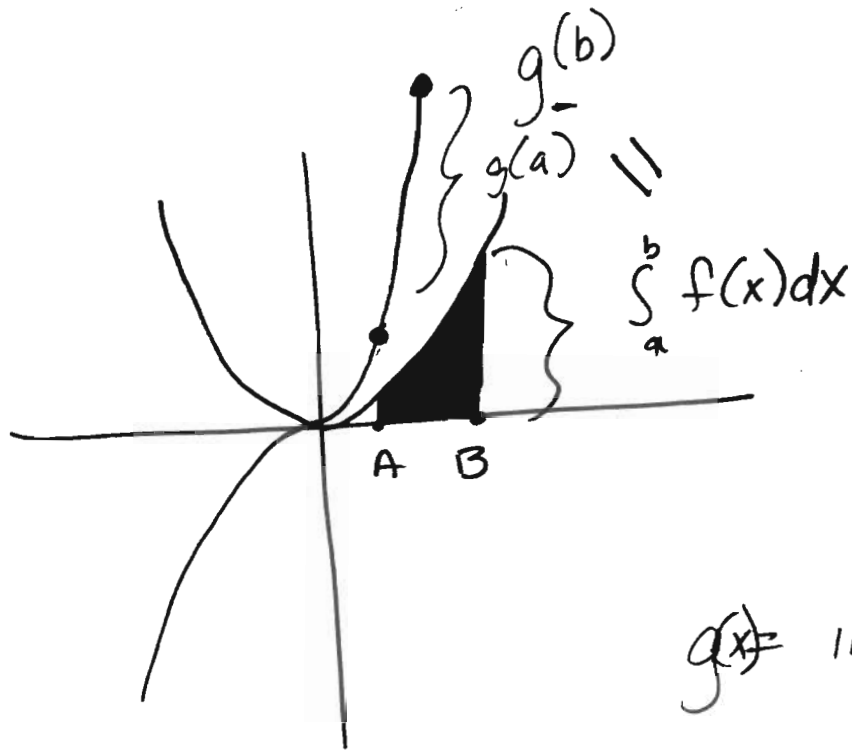


Romina, Angela, Magda
7/24/03

$$\int f(x) = g + c$$

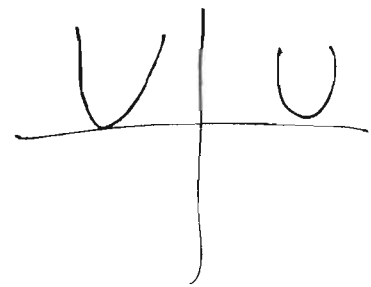
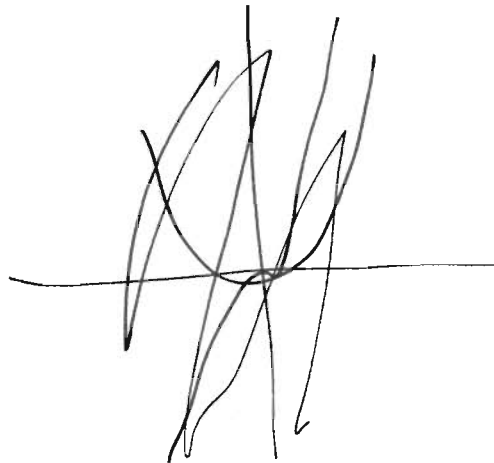
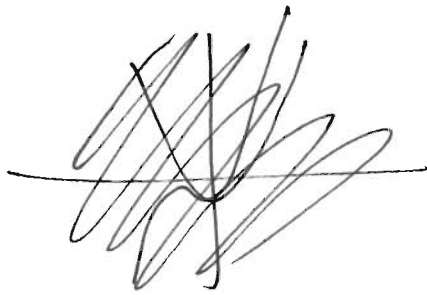
~~$\int f(x) = g + c$~~

$$\int f(x) = g$$



$g(x)$ integral (Antiderivative) of $f(x)$

Angela, Mags Ro
7/24/03



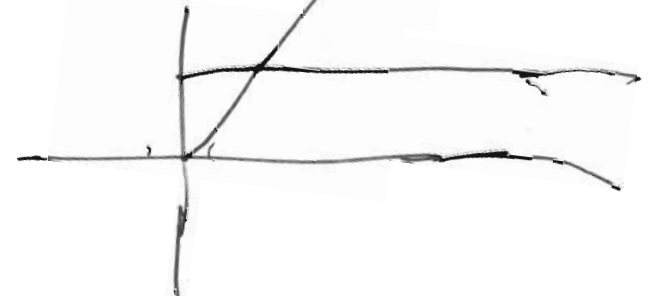
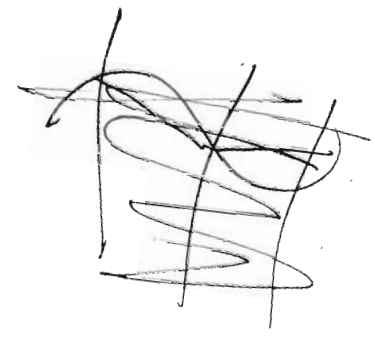
$$\frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1}$$

~~$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$~~

~~$g(x) = \ln x$~~

Angela
Romina
Magda

July 24, 2003



$$x = 4$$

$$m = 16$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1}$$

$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) = g(b) - g(a)$$

$$\int_1^4 x^2 = \left(\frac{1}{3} (4)^3 \right) - \frac{1}{3} (1)$$

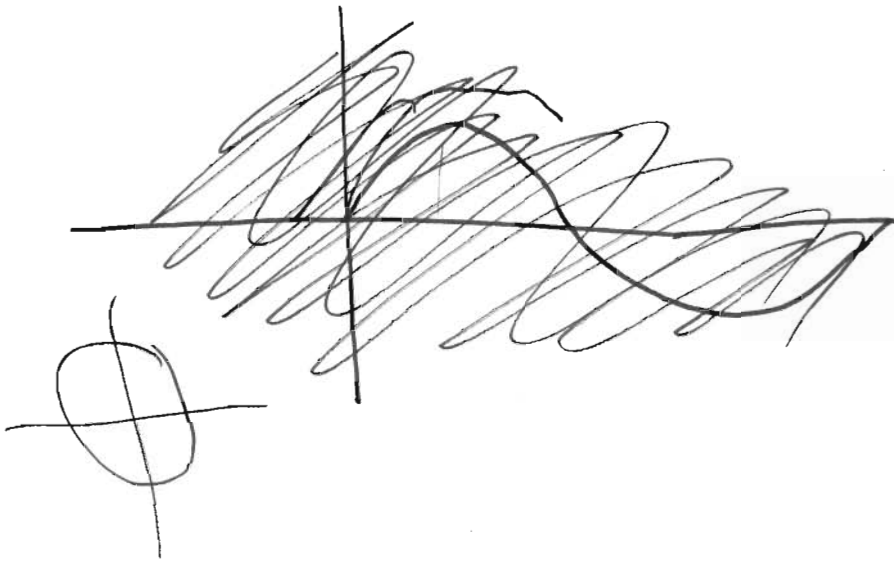


$$x^2$$

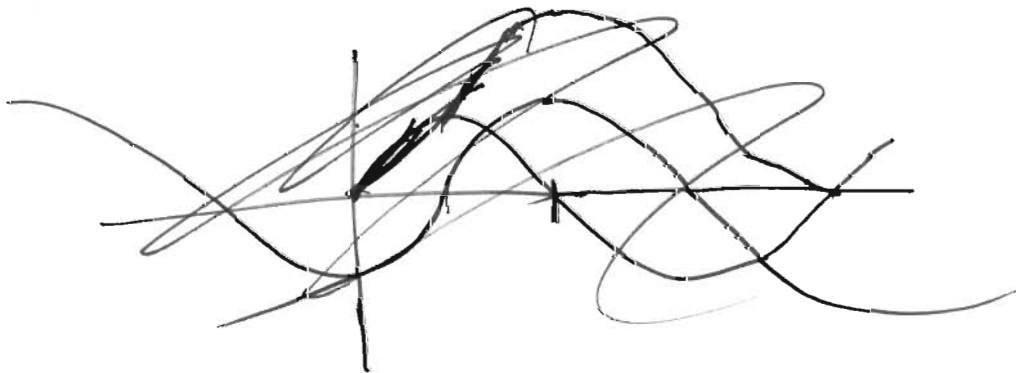
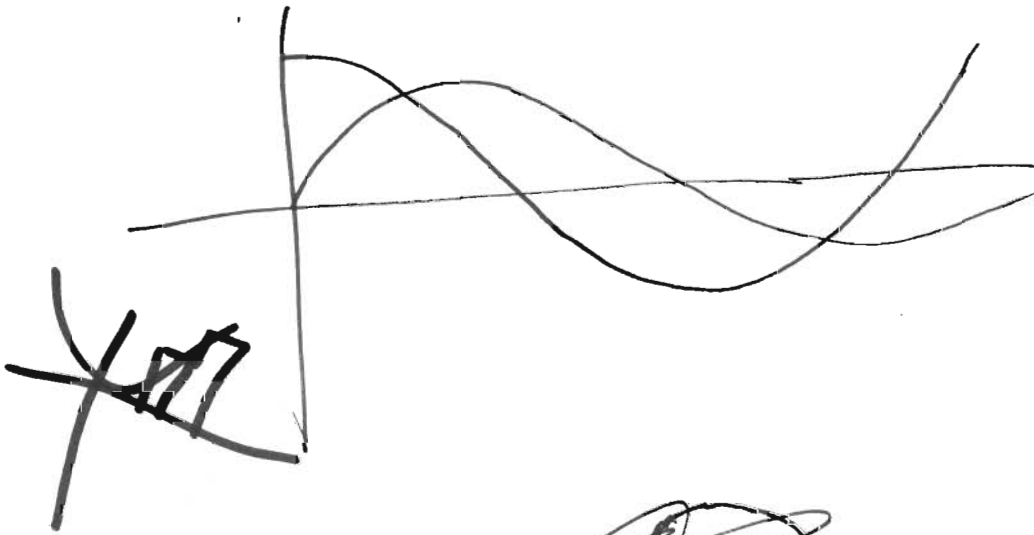
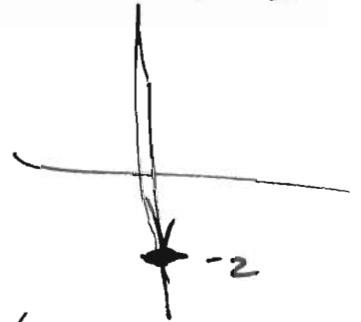
$f(x)$

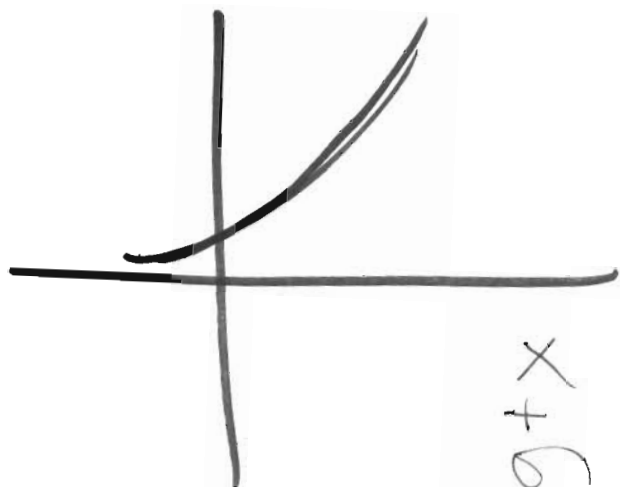
Angela, Magda

Angela Mays Po July 24, 2003



$$\int f(x) = g(x) + C$$

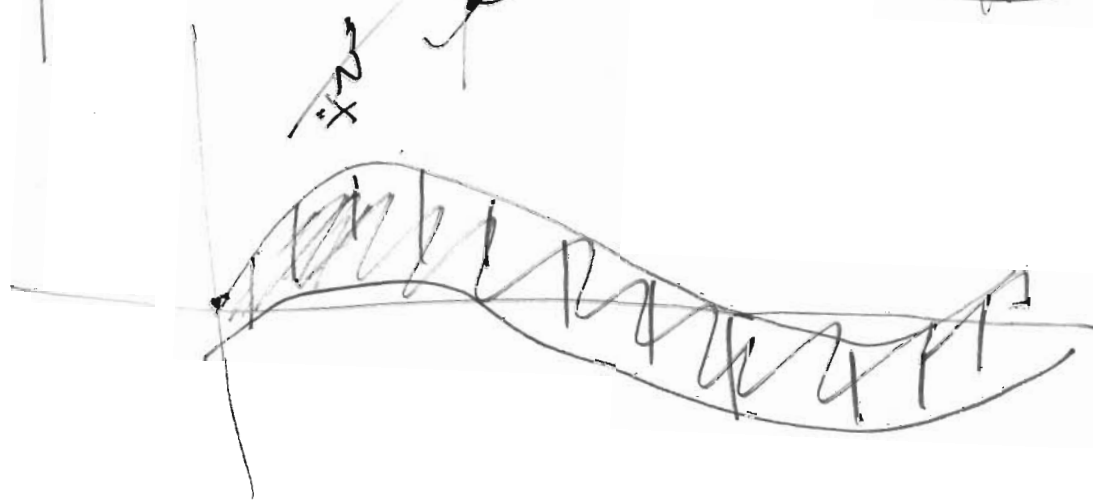
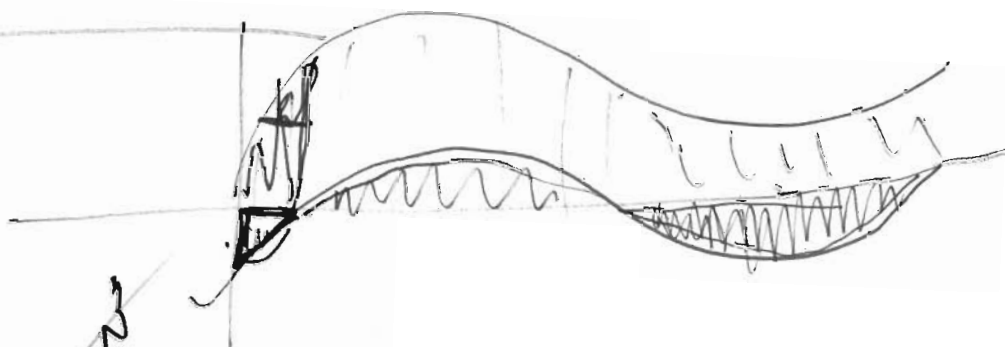




here is why
you take S for the
area

$$Sf(x) = g + x$$

$$Sf(x) = g + x$$



Romana July 24, 2003

Angela & Magda, Ro

June 24, 2003

~~5~~

