

Math 1210-3

Tuesday April 8

§ 4.5 Integral mean value theorem (continued),
and
symmetry simplifications in integration.

recall, the average value of f on $[a, b]$ is defined as

$$f_{av} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

and the mean value theorem for integrals says that
for f continuous on $[a, b]$ there is at least one c , $a < c < b$,
with $f(c) = f_{av}$.

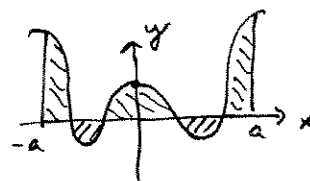
Exercise 1 For $f(x) = 3 + \frac{1}{2}x$, $0 \leq x \leq 4$,
find f_{av} .
find c in $(0, 4)$ with $f(c) = f_{av}$.
sketch.

Exercise 2 For $f(x) = \sin x$, $0 \leq x \leq \pi$
find f_{av} .
how many c 's, $0 < c < \pi$,
have the property that $f(c) = f_{av}$?
what are the c -values?
sketch.

Symmetry shortcuts in definite integrals

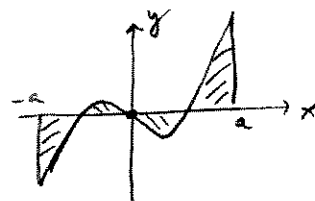
(1) If $f(x)$ is even, $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$
 $(f(-x) = f(x))$

check by substitution:



(2) If $f(x)$ is odd, $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$
 $(f(-x) = -f(x))$

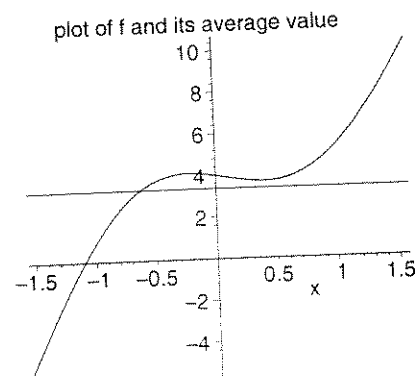
check:



Exercise 3: Use symmetry to compute

a) $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} x^3 + x^2 + x^2 \sin x - x \cos(2x) + 4 \cos x \, dx$

b) The average value of $f(x)$, the integrand in (a), for $-\pi/2 \leq x \leq \pi/2$.



3.37
 you don't want to use:

$$\int x^2 \sin(x) \, dx = -x^2 \cos(x) + 2 \cos(x) + 2x \sin(x) + C$$

$$\int x \cos(2x) \, dx = \frac{1}{4} \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{2} x \sin(2x) + C$$

there is a 3rd symmetry shortcut - this one is for periodic functions:

(3) If f is periodic with period p (i.e. $f(x+p) = f(x)$ for all x)

then

$$3a) \int_{a+p}^{b+p} f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$3b) \int_a^{a+p} f(x) dx = \int_0^p f(x) dx$$

(if you integrate f over one period, it doesn't matter where you start)

check!

for 3b), first consider the case $0 \leq a < p$,
then use 3a) for the general case.

Exercise 4 Compute

a) $\int_0^{2\pi} |\sin x| dx$

b) $\int_0^{100\pi} |\sin x| dx$

c) f_{av} for $f(x) = \cos^2 x$, $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ two ways, once by brute force, once more cleverly.

d) What is $\int_{\pi/4}^{5\pi/4} \cos^2 x dx$?

(use back of this sheet!)

