

$$\frac{1}{121} (e^4 - e^{-2}) \leq \int_{-2}^4 \frac{e^x}{(5-x)(6+x)} dx \leq \frac{1}{10} (e^4 - e^{-2})$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{(5-x)(6+x)}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{2x+1}{-1} = 0 \\ x = -0.5$$

$$x = -2 \quad -0.5 \quad 4 \\ g(x) = \frac{1}{28} \quad \frac{1}{121} \quad \frac{1}{10}$$

$$x \in [-2, 4] \Rightarrow e^x \frac{1}{121} \leq e^x g(x) \leq e^x \frac{1}{10} \quad e^x > 0 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{121} e^x \right]_{-2}^4 = \int_{-2}^4 e^x \frac{1}{121} dx \leq \int_{-2}^4 e^x g(x) dx \leq \int_{-2}^4 e^x \frac{1}{10} dx = \frac{1}{10} (e^4 - e^{-2})$$

$[a, b]$ \rightarrow $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ \rightarrow $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ $h(x), g(x)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} g(x) & x \in Q \\ h(x) & x \notin Q \end{cases}$$

$$[a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x) dx + \int_a^b h(x) dx$$

~~$\int_{a}^b f(x) dx$~~ \rightarrow ~~area under curve~~ \rightarrow ~~approximate area~~ \rightarrow ~~definite integral~~ \rightarrow ~~indefinite integral~~

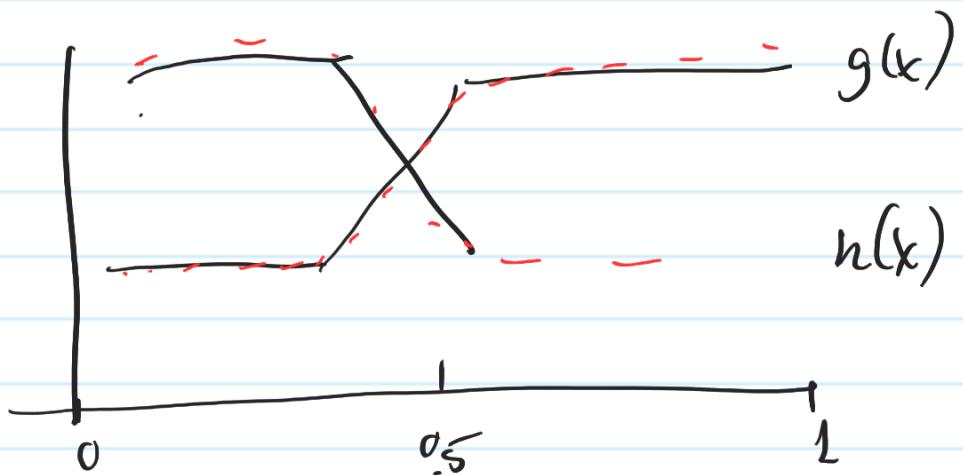
$$\int_a^b g(x) dx \leftarrow S(f, T_n) \rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad g(x)$$

If we want to calculate the area under the curve $f(x)$ between a and b , we can use the Riemann sum $S(f, T_n)$.

$$\int_a^b h(x) dx \leftarrow S(f, T_n) \rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Q) If $g(x) \sim 0.3x$ and $h(x) = g(x) - \mu$??

$$x \in [a, b] \quad \int_a^b h(x) = g(x) - \mu$$



Q) If $f \Leftrightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx$ then $\int_a^b (g(x) - h(x)) dx$

$$\int_a^b g(x) dx = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow \quad g(x) = g(x) - h(x))$$

x_0

From

$\exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists \rho > 0 \quad \text{such that}$

$$g(x_0) + \rho > h(x_0) + \epsilon \quad \text{for all } x \in (x_0 - \rho, x_0 + \rho)$$

$$\{x_0 - \rho, x_0 + \rho\} \rightarrow \text{if } g > h \quad \underline{\rho > 0} \quad \epsilon < \rho$$

$$\int_{x_0 - \rho}^{x_0 + \rho} g > \int_{x_0 - \rho}^{x_0 + \rho} h \quad \therefore g > h \quad \text{by def}$$

$$\int_{x_0 - \rho}^{x_0 + \rho} g = \int_{x_0 - \rho}^{x_0 + \rho} h \quad \text{at } x_0 \quad \text{def of } \int$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{(x+1)(x^2 + x + 1)} dx =$$

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

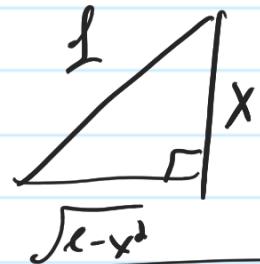
$$\int \frac{3x^2 + 4x + 2 - 1 - x^2}{(x+1)(x^2 + x + 1)} =$$

$$\frac{1-x}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{-2(1-x)}{-2(\dots)} = \frac{1}{-2} \int \frac{-2+2x}{x^2+x+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{-2} \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} - \frac{3}{-2} \int \frac{1}{x^2+x+1}$$

$\therefore \text{def of } \int$

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$



$$F(t) = \int_a^t f(x) dx$$

