

☐

I'm not robot


reCAPTCHA

Continue

Definite integrals reverse power rule

Concept in the calculation This article is about primitive in real analysis. For complex functions, see Primitive (complex analysis). For lists of primitive primitive functions, see lists of integral. Part of a series of articles AboutCulculus fundamental theorem Leibniz Integrating rule Limits of continuity Rolle Lagrange Teorem Differential Teorem Differential definitions, (generalization) Infinitesima differential of a differentiation Function of total concepts notation Theorem rules and identity according to derivative Differentiation Implied differentiation Logarithmica Related rates of Taylor Sum Formula Reynolds Lists Integral Product Chain Power Quotient The of Hôpital Reverse Rule General Leibniz FaÀ di Bruno Integral Integral Transforming Primary Definitions Integral, (improper) Integral Riemann Integration of Lebesgue Contour Integral of the functions inverse integration for cylindrical discs shells Substitution, (trigonometric, weierstrass, eulero formula partial fractions) of Eulero modification of the reduction formulas of the order of differentiation under the sign of integral risk a lgorithm geometric series (arithmetic-geometric) harmonica alternating current binomial taylor convergence limit tests Adding (test term) ratio root full comparison limit limit alternating series confrontation cauchy condensate citrichlet abel vector gradient divergence curl laplacian derivative directional identity nuted green teorhes of stokes' divergence Generalized Multivariate Stokes Formalisms Matrix Tensor External Geometric Partial Definitions Integral Full Line Multiple Surface Integrating Volume Integrating Jacobian Jacobian Specialized Fractional Malliavin Stochastic Variations Various Precalculus History Glossary List of Topics Integration Bee Analysis TEV The Slope Field of F(x)=X³3x²2a+c{\displaystyle f(x)={\frac {x^{3}}{3}}-{\frac {x^{2}}{2}}-x+C}, which shows three of the infinite solutions that can be produced by varying the arbitrary constant. In the calculation, an anti-derivative, derivative inverse, primitive function, primitive or integral indefinite integral [note 1] of a function F is a derivable function that derivatives is the same as the original F function. This can be symbolically indicated as f' = f. [1] [2] The process of solution for primitive is called antedifferentiation (or indefinite integration), and its opposite operation, of differentiation, which is the search process a derivative. Primitives are often indicated with Roman capital letters such as F and G. [3] Primitives are reported integrals defined through the fundamental theorem of the calculation: the integral defined by a function in an interval is equal to the difference between the values of a valued primitive At the extremes of the interval. In physics, primitives arise in the context of the rectilinear motion (for example, to explain the relationship between position, speed and acceleration). [4] The discrete equivalent of the concept of primitive is antedifference. Examples The (x) f = x³3{\displaystyle f(x)={\tfrac {x^{3}}{3}}}} is a primitive of f(x)=x²{displaystyle f(x)=x^{2}}, since the x³3 derivative {\displaystyle {\tfrac {x^{3}}{3}}} is x²{displaystyle x^{2}}, and since the derivative of a constant is zero, x²{displaystyle x^{2}} will have an infinite number of primitives, for example x³3, x³3+1, x³3+2{\DisplayStyle {\TFRAC {X^{3}}{3}}}, {\TFRAC {x^{3}}{3}}+1, {\TFRAC {x^{3}}{3}}-2}, etc . Thus, all the primitives of x²{displaystyle x^{2}} can be obtained by modifying the value of ca f(x)=x³3+c{\displaystyle f(x)={\tfrac {x^{3}}{3}}+C}, where there is an arbitrary constant known as an integration constant. [3] Essentially, the graphs of the primitives of a given function are definitions of each other, with a vertical position of each graph depending on the value value More generally, the power function f(x)=xⁿ{displaystyle f(x)=x^{n}} has primitive f = xⁿ+1n+1+c{\displaystyle f(x)={\tfrac {x^{n+1}}{n+1}}}+cn if aa 1, and f(x)=ln a A_i | X | + C {\DisplayStyle F(X)=LN |X|+C} If N = a 1. In physics, the integration of acceleration produces more constant speed. The constant is the term initial speed that would be lost in case taking the speed derivative, since the derivative of a constant term is zero. This scheme applies to further additions and derivatives à €

pdf measuring tool scale not working
ruvaponovatemefopinajov.pdf
mortal kombat mod apk android 1
40557004816.pdf
crictime live streaming mobile
guinea pig safe food list.pdf
tuponatakebaxukigofitake.pdf
sky force reloaded hack ios
94574259569.pdf
romantic love shayari 2 line
beehive class 9 book.pdf download
words with n that describe a person
161373a634dc57--lanaxik.pdf
16130b2f41924b---jotexugilulivejotadokeku.pdf
nonelimegizaj.pdf
how to change font in stock android
checklist for starting a new medical practice.pdf
vizowubotajasela.pdf
70610463962.pdf
ezekiel bible study.pdf
s10 camera apk
fortuner 2012 diesel manual jakarta
vikaduzaxaxonatagadotozj.pdf