

6.4 The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus and Accumulation Functions

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 11 marks

KEY WORDS accumulation function 累积函数 • accumulation 累积 • integral 积分

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on the **Fundamental Theorem of Calculus and accumulation functions** — differentiating an integral with a variable limit.

You must be able to:

- use $\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x)$ (the **accumulation function** 累积函数)
- apply the **chain rule** when the upper limit is a function of x
- evaluate an accumulation function $g(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ at given points

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later — follow the steps and you can do the Practice and Exam-style questions yourself.

■ The Fundamental Theorem (derivative form)

If $g(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$, then $g'(x) = f(x)$. Differentiating "undoes" the integral. For $g(x) = \int_2^x \cos(t^2) dt$, we get $g'(x) = \cos(x^2)$ — no integration needed.

■ Chain rule with a variable upper limit

If the upper limit is $u(x)$, then

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^{u(x)} f(t) dt = f(u(x)) \cdot u'(x).$$

For $\int_0^{x^2} \sin t dt$: the answer is $\sin(x^2) \cdot 2x$.

■ **Evaluating an accumulation function**

$g(x) = \int_1^x (2t) dt$. A value like $g(3) = \int_1^3 2t dt = [t^2]_1^3 = 9 - 1 = 8$, and $g(1) = 0$ (zero-width interval).

■ **Sign of the accumulation**

g **increases** where $f > 0$ and **decreases** where $f < 0$, because $g' = f$. Reading a graph of f tells you where g rises and falls.

2 Practice

Now apply the methods above.

2.1 If $g(x) = \int_0^x (t^3 + 1) dt$, find $g'(x)$. [1]

2.2 Find $\frac{d}{dx} \int_1^x \sqrt{t} dt$. [1]

2.3 Find $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x^3} \cos t dt$. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 If $g(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$, then $g'(x) =$ [1]

A	B
C	D

A $f'(x)$

B $f(x)$

C $f(x) - f(a)$

D $F(x) - F(a)$

3.2 Let $g(x) = \int_2^x f(t) dt$, where f is continuous.

(a) Find $g(2)$. [1]

(b) Given $f(5) = 7$, find $g'(5)$. [1]

(c) If $f(t) > 0$ for all $t > 2$, state whether g is increasing or decreasing for $x > 2$, with a reason. [2]

3.3 Let $h(x) = \int_0^{2x} e^{-t^2} dt$. Find $h'(x)$. [2]