

25.1 Antiderivatives

Find a function $f(x)$ so that

$$f'(x) = 12x^5 ?$$

$$f(x) = 2x^6$$

$2x^6$ is an antiderivative of $12x^5$

Other possibilities:

$$2x^6 + 1$$

$$2x^6 + \pi$$

$$2x^6 + C \leftarrow \text{any constant}$$

An antiderivative of x^n is $\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$ ($n \neq -1$)

Ex: Find an antiderivative

$$a) \quad f'(v) = v^3 + v^4$$

$$f(v) = \frac{v^4}{4} + \frac{v^5}{5}$$

$$b) \quad f'(x) = \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x^4} + 3x^7$$

$$= x^{1/2} + x^{-4} + 3x^7$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^{3/2} - \frac{1}{3}x^{-3} + \frac{3x^8}{8}$$

$$c) \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{(x+3)^2}$$

$$= x^0 \cdot (x+3)^{-2}$$

$$f(x) = x(x+3)^{-1}$$

$$d) \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{8}{3} \sqrt[4]{x} + \pi^2$$

$$= x^{-1/2} + \frac{8}{3} x^{1/4} + \pi^2 \leftarrow \text{constant}$$

$$f(x) = 2x^{1/2} + \frac{8}{3} \left(\frac{4}{5} x^{5/4} \right) + \pi^2 x$$

$$= 2x^{1/2} + \frac{32}{15} x^{5/4} + \pi^2 x$$

$$e) \quad f'(x) = 8(x^5+2)^7 (5x^4)$$

Guess and check

$$g(x) = (x^5+2)^8$$

$$g'(x) = 8(x^5+2)^7 (5x^4)$$

$$f(x) = (x^5+2)^8$$