

# Properties of Definite Integral

**SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS**  
**CHAPTER NUMBER:7**  
**CHAPTER NAME :INTEGRALS**

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**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

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# Basic Properties of Definite Integral

In this section, we will study some fundamental properties of definite integrals which are very useful in evaluating integrals.

$$(a) \int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(t)dt$$

$$(b) \int_a^b f(x)dx = -\int_b^a f(x)dx$$

$$(c) \int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^c f(x)dx + \int_c^b f(x)dx, \text{ where } a < c < b$$

$$\text{In general } \int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^{c_1} f(x)dx + \int_{c_1}^{c_2} f(x)dx + \dots + \int_{c_n}^b f(x)dx$$

Where  $a < c_1 < c_2 < c_3 < \dots < c_n < b$

# Basic Properties of Definite Integral

In this section, we will study some fundamental properties of definite integrals which are very useful in evaluating integrals.

$$(a) \int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(t)dt \text{ (Definite integral is independent of the symbol of variable )}$$

$$(b) \int_a^b f(x)dx = - \int_b^a f(x)dx$$

$$(c) \int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^c f(x)dx + \int_c^b f(x)dx, \text{ where } a < c < b$$

$$\text{In general } \int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^{c_1} f(x)dx + \int_{c_1}^{c_2} f(x)dx + \dots + \int_{c_n}^b f(x)dx$$

Where  $a < c_1 < c_2 < c_3 < \dots < c_n < b$

## Example

Evaluate  $\int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx$ , Where  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - 2x, & x \leq 0 \\ 1 + 2x, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

## Example

Evaluate

$$\int_{-1}^1 |x| \, dx$$

## Example

Evaluate

$$\int_{-5}^5 |x - 2| dx$$

## Assignment

Evaluate the following definite integrals

$$(a) \int_1^4 f(x)dx, \text{ where } f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 8, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 6x, & 2 \leq x \leq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$(b) \int_0^1 |5x - 3|dx$$

$$(c) \int_0^{\pi} |\cos x|dx$$

$$(d) \int_1^4 (|x - 1| + |x - 2| + |x - 3|)dx$$

**THANKING YOU**  
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