

$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x)$  (1)  
 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^b f(t) dt = 0$  (2)  
 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x)$  (3)

$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$   
 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$   
 $\int_a^b c f(x) dx = c \int_a^b f(x) dx$   
 $\int_a^b (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx$

m.k. f(x) = [a, b] x [c, d] (1)  
 $\int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) dy dx = \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x, y) dx dy$  (2)  
 $\int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x, y) dy dx$  (3)

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Theorem 10: If  $f(x, y)$  is continuous in a region  $R$ , then  
 $\int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x, y) dy dx$

Example:  $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 (x+y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x dx + \int_0^1 \int_0^1 y dx$   
 $= \int_0^1 [\frac{x^2}{2}]_0^1 dy + \int_0^1 [xy]_0^1 dy = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} dy + \int_0^1 y dy = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

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

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