Indefinite integral

Ex.: Financial mathematics

Given the marginal cost function C' for producing a commodity or rendering a service:

$$C'(x) = (3x + 50) CHF$$

What is the cost function C?

$$C(x) = ... ?$$

General problem

Given a function f. What function F is such that F' = f?

Ex.: 1.
$$f(x) = 2x$$

 $\Rightarrow F_1(x) = x^2$ as $F_1'(x) = 2x = f(x)$
 $F_2(x) = x^2 + 1$ as $F_2'(x) = 2x + 0 = 2x = f(x)$
 $F_3(x) = x^2 - 4$ as $F_3'(x) = 2x + 0 = 2x = f(x)$
...

 $F(x) = x^2 + C$ $(C \in \mathbb{R})$ as $F'(x) = 2x + 0 = 2x = f(x)$

These are all functions F with F' = f. There are no additional functions F with equations different from $F(x) = x^2 + C$ ($C \in \mathbb{R}$).

2.
$$f(x) = 8x^3$$

 $\Rightarrow F_1(x) = 2x^4$ as $F_1'(x) = 8x^3 = f(x)$
 $F_2(x) = 2x^4 + 5$ as $F_2'(x) = 8x^3 + 0 = 8x^3 = f(x)$
 $F_3(x) = 2x^4 - 11$ as $F_3'(x) = 8x^3 + 0 = 8x^3 = f(x)$
...

 $F(x) = 2x^4 + C$ $(C \in \mathbb{R})$ as $F'(x) = 8x^3 + 0 = 8x^3 = f(x)$

Definitions

F is called an **antiderivative** of f if its derivative F' is equal to f, i.e. F'(x) = f(x).

The set of all antiderivatives of the function f is called the **indefinite integral** of f, denoted $\int f(x) dx$.

Ex.: 1.
$$f(x) = 8x^3$$
 All antiderivatives F have the form $F(x) = 2x^4 + C$ $(C \in \mathbb{R})$. Therefore, we write $\int f(x) \ dx = \int 8x^3 \ dx = 2x^4 + C$

2.
$$f(x) = 12x^2$$

 $\int f(x) dx = \int 12x^2 dx = 4x^3 + C$

$$\int 2x \, dx = x^2 + C$$

4.
$$\int 3 e^{3x} dx = e^{3x} + C$$

$C(C \in \mathbb{R})$ is called the **integration constant**.