

## Concept QuickStart – Definite Integral

### Unit 7: Integrals

**Subject: For CBSE Class 12 Mathematics**

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#### SECTION 1: UNDERSTANDING THE CONCEPT

This section builds the foundational knowledge required for mastering integrals. We begin with the core concept of the indefinite integral and its significance, providing a clear "big picture" view. We will then detail the essential definitions, notations, and standard formulas that serve as the building blocks for solving integration problems.

##### 1.1 What Is an Indefinite Integral?

Integral Calculus is primarily motivated by two fundamental problems:

1. **Finding a function when its derivative is known.**
2. **Finding the area bounded by the graph of a function under certain conditions.**

These two problems lead to the concepts of indefinite and definite integrals, respectively. In this guide, we will focus on the first one: the process of finding a function from its derivative.

This process is formally known as **anti-differentiation** or **integration**. The formula that gives all possible anti-derivatives of a function  $f(x)$  is called the **indefinite integral** of that function. If we can find a function  $F(x)$  whose derivative is  $f(x)$ , then  $F(x)$  is an anti-derivative of  $f(x)$ , and this inverse relationship is the starting point for understanding all of integral calculus.

##### 1.2 Why It Matters

The concept of the anti-derivative is a powerful problem-solving tool. In many practical and scientific situations, we know the rate at which a quantity is changing (its derivative) and need to determine the quantity itself. For instance, if we know the instantaneous velocity of an object, we can use integration to find its position at any moment in time. Anti-differentiation provides the essential mathematical framework for reversing the process of differentiation, allowing us to reconstruct functions from their rates of change.

##### 1.3 Prior Learning Connection

A solid understanding of the following concepts from differential calculus is essential before tackling integrals:

- **Differential Calculus:** The entire field of Integral Calculus is motivated by questions that arise from the study of derivatives. One of its central problems is to find a function when its rate of change (derivative) is given.
- **Concept of a Derivative:** Integration is formally defined as the "inverse process of differentiation," also known as "anti-differentiation." A strong grasp of how to calculate derivatives is necessary to recognize and understand this inverse relationship, which is the basis for finding integrals.

#### 1.4 Core Definitions

The following terms, notations, and formulas are fundamental to the study of integrals.

##### Key Terms

- **$\int f(x) dx$ :** Integral of  $f$  with respect to  $x$
- **$f(x)$  in  $\int f(x) dx$ :** Integrand
- **$x$  in  $\int f(x) dx$ :** Variable of integration
- **Integrate:** Find the integral
- **An integral of  $f$ :** A function  $F$  such that  $F'(x) = f(x)$
- **Integration:** The process of finding the integral
- **Constant of Integration:** Any real number  $C$ , considered as a constant function

##### Standard Formulas

###### Power Rule

- **NCERT Reference:** Page 228
- **Formula:**  $\int x^n dx = (x^{n+1} / (n+1)) + C, n \neq -1$

###### Trigonometric Integrals

- **NCERT Reference:** Page 228
- **Formulas:**
  - $\int \cos(x) dx = \sin(x) + C$
  - $\int \sin(x) dx = -\cos(x) + C$
  - $\int \sec^2(x) dx = \tan(x) + C$
  - $\int \operatorname{cosec}^2(x) dx = -\cot(x) + C$
  - $\int \sec(x)\tan(x) dx = \sec(x) + C$

- $\int \operatorname{cosec}(x)\cot(x) dx = -\operatorname{cosec}(x) + C$

### Inverse Trigonometric Integrals

- **NCERT Reference:** Page 228
- **Formulas:**
  - $\int dx / \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sin^{-1}(x) + C$
  - $\int dx / \sqrt{1-x^2} = -\cos^{-1}(x) + C$
  - $\int dx / (1+x^2) = \tan^{-1}(x) + C$

### Exponential and Logarithmic Integrals

- **NCERT Reference:** Page 228-229
- **Formulas:**
  - $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$
  - $\int (1/x) dx = \log|x| + C$
  - $\int a^x dx = (a^x / \log a) + C$

With these foundational formulas in hand, let's now examine the core properties of integrals as presented in the NCERT textbook.

## SECTION 2: WHAT NCERT SAYS

This section distills the most important statements, properties, and examples directly from the NCERT textbook. It provides a focused look at the core material that forms the basis of curriculum and examination questions.

### 2.1 Key Statements

The following properties of indefinite integrals are essential for solving problems:

1. **Inverse Processes:** Differentiation and integration are inverse operations. Applying the derivative to an integral of a function returns the original function. Conversely, integrating the derivative of a function returns the original function plus an arbitrary constant, C.
2. **Equivalence of Integrals:** Two indefinite integrals that have the same derivative are considered equivalent. This is because they represent the same family of curves, differing only by a constant.
3. **Sum Rule:** The integral of a sum of two functions is equal to the sum of their individual integrals. Mathematically:  $\int [f(x) + g(x)] dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx$ .

4. **Constant Multiple Rule:** For any real number  $k$ , the integral of a function multiplied by that constant is equal to the constant multiplied by the integral of the function:  $\int k f(x) dx = k \int f(x) dx$ .
5. **Linearity Property:** The sum and constant multiple rules can be combined for any finite number of functions. This allows for the integration of linear combinations of functions term by term, which is a foundational technique for integrating polynomials and other multi-term expressions.

## 2.2 Examples and Exercises

The NCERT textbook provides worked examples and exercises that are crucial for practice and mastery.

### Worked Examples

- **Example 1 (Page 231):** This example introduces the "method of inspection." This technique involves intuitively searching for a function whose derivative matches the given integrand. It is a vital first step for building a deep conceptual understanding of integration as an inverse process before learning more advanced methods.
- **Example 2 (Page 232):** This example demonstrates how to apply the linearity properties (sum and constant multiple rules) to integrate polynomials and other expressions with multiple terms. Mastering this is crucial for solving a wide range of basic integration problems.
- **Example 4 (Page 233):** This example illustrates how to find a *specific* anti-derivative (a single, unique function) when an initial condition is provided, such as  $F(0) = 3$ . It highlights the practical importance of the constant of integration,  $C$ , and how it is determined in specific applications.

### Practice Problems

- **Exercise 7.1:** Questions 1-22 (Page 234-235)
- **Exercise 7.2:** Questions 1-39 (Page 240-241)
- **Exercise 7.3:** Questions 1-24 (Page 243)

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Now that you've seen the core concepts and examples, the final section provides a strategic overview for practice and exam success.

## SECTION 3: PROBLEM-SOLVING AND MEMORY

This section focuses on the practical aspects of exam preparation. It covers the scope of available practice material and highlights strategic connections between this topic and others to enhance understanding and long-term retention.

### 3.1 Exam Strategy

The provided text outlines a clear path for practice, progressing from basic techniques to more advanced methods.

- **Example Range:** The NCERT chapter includes fully worked solutions for Examples 1 through 10 (pages 231-248), which cover a variety of problem types and solution methods.
- **Exercise Sets:** The primary sets for building foundational skills are:
  - **Exercise 7.1:** Integrals by Inspection
  - **Exercise 7.2:** Integration by Substitution
  - **Exercise 7.3:** Integration using Trigonometric Identities

### 3.2 Topic Connections

Understanding how integrals relate to other mathematical concepts is key to deeper learning.

- **Prerequisites (Page 225):** The entire concept of Integral Calculus is built upon **Differential Calculus**. A thorough understanding of derivatives is non-negotiable, as integration is formally defined as its inverse operation.
- **Forward Links (Page 226):** The indefinite integrals studied here are linked to definite integrals (used for finding area) through a crucial theorem. As the NCERT text states, "There is a connection, known as the **Fundamental Theorem of Calculus**, between **indefinite integral and definite integral** which makes the definite integral as a practical tool for science and engineering." This theorem is foundational for solving problems in numerous advanced fields, including **Economics, Finance, and Probability**.

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Mastering these foundational concepts, working through the NCERT examples, practicing the exercises, and understanding the connections to other topics is the key to achieving success in the unit on Integrals.