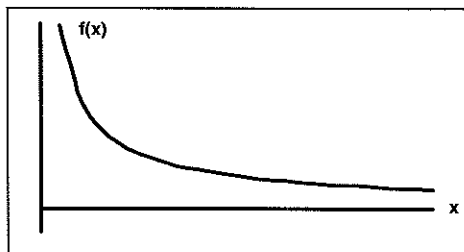


#37 REPRESENTATIONS USING THE FUNDAMENTAL THEOREM 5.3

Assume $F'(x) = f(x)$ and the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus applies in each case. For each problem complete the statement and give an illustration on each graph.

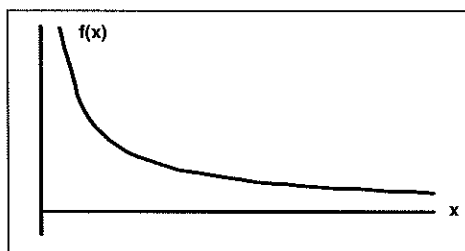
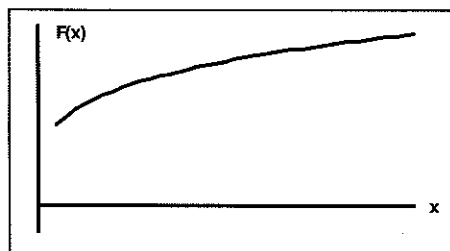
1. On the graph of $f(x)$, $f(a)$ represents _____

On the graph of $F(x)$, $f(a)$ represents _____



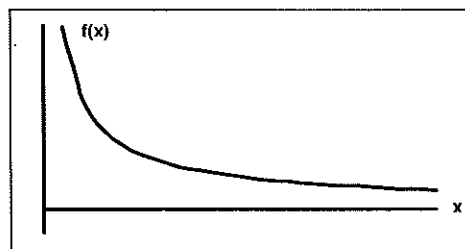
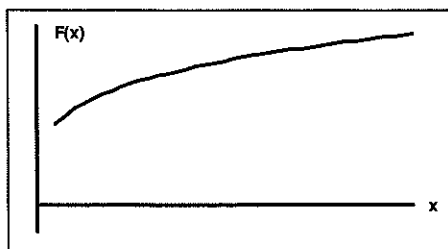
2. On the graph of $f(x)$, $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ represents _____

On the graph of $F(x)$, $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ represents _____



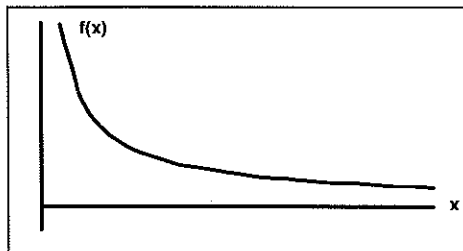
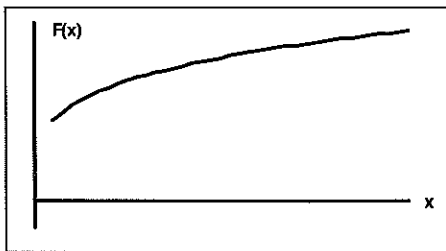
3. On the graph of $f(x)$, $\frac{\int_a^b f(x)dx}{b-a}$ represents _____

On the graph of $F(x)$, $\frac{\int_a^b f(x)dx}{b-a}$ represents _____



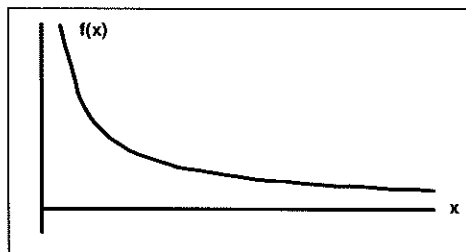
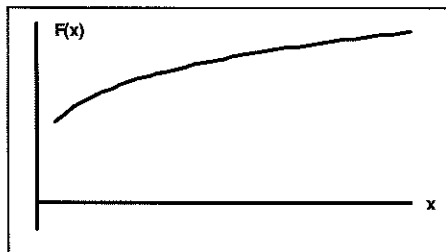
4. On the graph of $F(x)$, $F'(a)$ represents _____

On the graph of $f(x)$, $F'(a)$ represents _____



5. On the graph of $F(x)$, $F(b) - F(a)$ represents _____

On the graph of $f(x)$, $F(b) - F(a)$ represents _____



6. On the graph of $F(x)$, $\frac{F(b) - F(a)}{b - a}$ represents _____

On the graph of $f(x)$, $\frac{F(b) - F(a)}{b - a}$ represents _____

