explain fundamental theorem of calculus

explain fundamental theorem of calculus as a vital concept in mathematics that connects the fields of differential calculus and integral calculus. This theorem comprises two key parts: the first part establishes the relationship between differentiation and integration, while the second part provides a method for computing definite integrals. Understanding the fundamental theorem of calculus is essential for students, educators, and professionals alike, as it lays the groundwork for various applications in physics, engineering, and economics. This article will explore the theorem's significance, the two main components, and its applications in detail, providing readers with a comprehensive understanding of this essential mathematical principle.

- Introduction

- Understanding the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

- Part One: The Connection between Differentiation and Integration

- Part Two: Evaluating Definite Integrals

- Applications of the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

- Conclusion

- FAQ

Understanding the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

The fundamental theorem of calculus is a central theorem in mathematical analysis that bridges the gap between two primary branches of calculus: differentiation and integration. It provides a profound insight into how these two operations are interconnected. By establishing a clear link between the rate of change of a function and the accumulation of quantities, this theorem has far-reaching implications in numerous fields, including physics, economics, and engineering.

At its core, the fundamental theorem of calculus consists of two parts. The first part demonstrates that if f is a continuous function on an interval, then the function F, defined as the integral of f from a point a to x, is differentiable, and its derivative is the original function f. The second part of the theorem provides a method to compute the definite integral of a function using its antiderivative, thereby simplifying the process of integration.

Part One: The Connection between Differentiation and Integration

The first part of the fundamental theorem of calculus states that if f is a continuous function defined on the interval $[a, b]$, then the function F defined by:

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)\, dt$$

is continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b). Moreover, the derivative of F is given by:

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

This relationship implies that integration and differentiation are inverse processes. To grasp this concept better, consider the following example:

Example of Part One

If $f(t) = t^2$, then the integral $F(x) = \int_0^x t^2\, dt$ can be computed as:

$$F(x) = (1/3)x^3$$

According to the fundamental theorem of calculus, when we differentiate $F(x)$, we find:

$$F'(x) = (1/3)\, 3x^2 = x^2 = f(x)$$

This example illustrates how the first part of the theorem confirms the relationship between differentiation and integration.

Part Two: Evaluating Definite Integrals

The second part of the fundamental theorem of calculus states that if F is an antiderivative of f on $[a, b]$, then the definite integral of f from a to b can be computed using:

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

This formula simplifies the process of finding the area under a curve represented by the function f over the interval from a to b. It emphasizes that instead of calculating the area directly, one can evaluate the difference between the antiderivative at

the endpoints.

Example of Part Two

Continuing with the previous example where $f(x) = x^2$, if we want to evaluate the definite integral from 1 to 3, we first find the antiderivative:

F(x) = (1/3)x^3

Now we can apply the second part of the theorem:

$\int_1^3 x^2\, dx = F(3) - F(1)$

Calculating this gives:

F(3) = (1/3)(3^3) = 9
F(1) = (1/3)(1^3) = 1/3

Thus, the definite integral is:

$\int_1^3 x^2\, dx = 9 - 1/3 = 26/3$

Applications of the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

The fundamental theorem of calculus is not just a theoretical concept; it has practical applications in various fields. Some of the most notable applications include:

- **Physics:** The theorem helps in calculating quantities such as displacement, velocity, and acceleration by relating position functions to their derivatives.

- **Economics:** It allows economists to compute consumer surplus and producer surplus, which are integral to welfare economics.

- **Engineering:** Engineers use the theorem to analyze and model systems, especially when dealing with rates of change and accumulations of materials or energy.

- **Biology:** In population dynamics, the theorem assists in modeling population growth and decay by integrating population growth rates over time.

These applications underscore the fundamental theorem of calculus as a critical tool for solving real-world problems across various disciplines.

Conclusion

In summary, the fundamental theorem of calculus serves as a cornerstone of calculus, establishing the connection between differentiation and integration. Its two parts allow for the differentiation of an integral function and provide a powerful method for evaluating definite integrals through antiderivatives. The theorem's implications extend beyond mathematics, influencing fields such as physics, economics, and engineering. By understanding the fundamental theorem of calculus, one gains a deeper insight into the nature of mathematical relationships and their applications in the real world.

Q: What is the fundamental theorem of calculus?

A: The fundamental theorem of calculus connects differentiation and integration, stating that if a function is continuous on an interval, its integral can be differentiated, and vice versa. It consists of two parts: the first establishes that the derivative of an integral function equals the original function, while the second provides a method for calculating definite integrals using antiderivatives.

Q: How does the first part of the fundamental theorem of calculus work?

A: The first part states that if f is continuous on $[a, b]$, then the function $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)\, dt$ is differentiable, and its derivative $F'(x)$ is equal to $f(x)$. This illustrates the inverse relationship between differentiation and integration.

Q: What is the significance of the second part of the fundamental theorem of calculus?

A: The second part provides a method for evaluating definite integrals by stating that if F is an antiderivative of f, then $\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = F(b) - F(a)$. This simplifies the process of finding the area under a curve.

Q: Can you give an example of applying the fundamental theorem of calculus?

A: For instance, if $f(x) = x^2$, to evaluate $\int_1^3 x^2\, dx$, we find the antiderivative $F(x) = (1/3)x^3$. Then, applying the theorem, we calculate $F(3) - F(1)$ to get the definite integral result.

Q: In which fields is the fundamental theorem of calculus applied?

A: The fundamental theorem of calculus is widely applied in physics, economics, engineering, and biology. It aids in solving problems related to rates of change, area calculations, and modeling dynamic systems across these disciplines.

Q: Why is the fundamental theorem of calculus important?

A: The theorem is crucial because it provides a foundational understanding of how integration and differentiation are linked. This understanding is essential for solving complex problems in various scientific and engineering domains, making it a fundamental concept in mathematics.

[Explain Fundamental Theorem Of Calculus](#)

Find other PDF articles:

https://ns2.kelisto.es/games-suggest-005/Book?ID=OCK07-1230&title=wobbly-life-cheat-for-money.pdf

explain fundamental theorem of calculus: <u>Calculus</u> Howard Anton, Irl C. Bivens, Stephen Davis, 2016-06-08 This text is an unbound, three hole punched version. Access to WileyPLUS sold separately. Calculus, 11th Edition Binder Ready Version strives to increase student comprehension and conceptual understanding through a balance between rigor and clarity of explanations; sound mathematics; and excellent exercises, applications, and examples. Anton pedagogically approaches Calculus through the Rule of Four, presenting concepts from the verbal, algebraic, visual, and numerical points of view.

explain fundamental theorem of calculus: *Single and Multivariable Calculus* ,

explain fundamental theorem of calculus: Calculus Stanley I. Grossman, 2014-05-10 Calculus, Third Edition emphasizes the techniques and theorems of calculus, including many applied examples and exercises in both drill and applied-type problems. This book discusses shifting the graphs of functions, derivative as a rate of change, derivative of a power function, and theory of maxima and minima. The area between two curves, differential equations of exponential growth and decay, inverse hyperbolic functions, and integration of rational functions are also elaborated. This text likewise covers the fluid pressure, ellipse and translation of axes, graphing in polar coordinates, proof of l'Hôpital's rule, and approximation using Taylor polynomials. Other topics include the rectangular coordinate system in space, higher-order partial derivatives, line integrals in space, and vibratory motion. This publication is valuable to students taking calculus.

explain fundamental theorem of calculus: *Calculus of One Variable* Stanley I. Grossman, 2014-05-10 Calculus of One Variable, Second Edition presents the essential topics in the study of the techniques and theorems of calculus. The book provides a comprehensive introduction to calculus. It contains examples, exercises, the history and development of calculus, and various applications. Some of the topics discussed in the text include the concept of limits, one-variable theory, the

derivatives of all six trigonometric functions, exponential and logarithmic functions, and infinite series. This textbook is intended for use by college students.

explain fundamental theorem of calculus: EBOOK: Calculus: Early Transcendental Functions Robert T Smith, Roland Minton, 2011-02-16 Students who have used Smith/Minton's Calculus say it was easier to read than any other math book they've used. That testimony underscores the success of the authors' approach, which combines the best elements of reform with the most reliable aspects of mainstream calculus teaching, resulting in a motivating, challenging book. Smith/Minton also provide exceptional, reality-based applications that appeal to students' interests and demonstrate the elegance of math in the world around us. New features include: • A new organization placing all transcendental functions early in the book and consolidating the introduction to L'Hôpital's Rule in a single section. • More concisely written explanations in every chapter. • Many new exercises (for a total of 7,000 throughout the book) that require additional rigor not found in the 2nd Edition. • New exploratory exercises in every section that challenge students to synthesize key concepts to solve intriguing projects. • New commentaries ("Beyond Formulas") that encourage students to think mathematically beyond the procedures they learn. • New counterpoints to the historical notes, "Today in Mathematics," that stress the contemporary dynamism of mathematical research and applications, connecting past contributions to the present. • An enhanced discussion of differential equations and additional applications of vector calculus.

explain fundamental theorem of calculus: Essentials for Deeper Understanding of Quantum Computing Ryo Maezono, 2025-08-28 This textbook provides a self-contained basic tutorial to help readers confidently understand and comprehend the fundamental element of quantum computing, that is, the quantum state (spin) represented by the Bloch sphere. The primary target audience includes readers from information technology or business fields who are entering the quantum computing domain without prior experience in physics courses. Additionally, the content is designed to be a valuable refresher for those already familiar with physics or those teaching quantum physics. This volume overcomes the difficulties of existing quantum computing tutorials by providing a solution that demonstrates how, given a semester's worth of time, readers with a high school level of mathematics can be introduced to the concept of spinors without any top-down explanations. Avoiding top-down explanations entirely, the book explains the necessary minimum mathematics and physics in a logically natural progression to help readers understand why we think in such ways. The focus is on understanding the interrelationships between theories—what knowledge is needed to understand what concepts. Everything extraneous to understanding the logical flow has been meticulously removed. The goal is to efficiently bring readers to a level where they can approach quantum computing without any background knowledge anxieties.

explain fundamental theorem of calculus: Statistical Thinking from Scratch M. D. Edge, 2019 Focuses on detailed instruction in a single statistical technique, simple linear regression (SLR), with the goal of gaining tools, understanding, and intuition that can be applied to other contexts.

explain fundamental theorem of calculus: Make: Math Teacher's Supplement Joan Horvath, Rich Cameron, 2024-07-26 Make: Math Teacherâ??s Supplement is the essential guide for teachers, parents, and other educators wanting to supplement their curriculum with Joan Horvath and Rich Cameronâ??s Make: Geometry, Make: Trigonometry, and Make: Calculus books. This book is a companion to the three math books, and does not duplicate the content in them. Drawing on the authorsâ?? experience guiding both students and teachers, it covers: â?¢ The philosophy behind the Make: math book series, including the key inclusion of universal design principles to make the material accessible to those who learn differentlyâ?¢ A list of topics, projects, and needed maker skills, tied to the math book chaptersâ?¢ Key learning objectives and associated assessment ideasâ?¢ A practical primer on 3D printing in an educational environmentâ?¢ Helpful tips to manage student 3D printed workflowâ?¢ Five specific examples of ways to use content from the math books, including studying geometry with castles and using LEGO bricks to demonstrate calculus concepts Packed with tips and links to online resources, Make: Math Teacherâ??s Supplement will let you see how to build math intuition to create a solid base for your

learnerÃ¢??s future.

explain fundamental theorem of calculus: Understanding Physics Using Mathematical Reasoning Andrzej Sokolowski, 2021-08-20 This book speaks about physics discoveries that intertwine mathematical reasoning, modeling, and scientific inquiry. It offers ways of bringing together the structural domain of mathematics and the content of physics in one coherent inquiry. Teaching and learning physics is challenging because students lack the skills to merge these learning paradigms. The purpose of this book is not only to improve access to the understanding of natural phenomena but also to inspire new ways of delivering and understanding the complex concepts of physics. To sustain physics education in college classrooms, authentic training that would help develop high school students' skills of transcending function modeling techniques to reason scientifically is needed and this book aspires to offer such training The book draws on current research in developing students' mathematical reasoning. It identifies areas for advancements and proposes a conceptual framework that is tested in several case studies designed using that framework. Modeling Newton's laws using limited case analysis, Modeling projectile motion using parametric equations and Enabling covariational reasoning in Einstein formula for the photoelectric effect represent some of these case studies. A wealth of conclusions that accompany these case studies, drawn from the realities of classroom teaching, is to help physics teachers and researchers adopt these ideas in practice.

explain fundamental theorem of calculus: Understanding Analysis and its Connections to Secondary Mathematics Teaching Nicholas H. Wasserman, Timothy Fukawa-Connelly, Keith Weber, Juan Pablo Mejía Ramos, Stephen Abbott, 2022-01-03 Getting certified to teach high school mathematics typically requires completing a course in real analysis. Yet most teachers point out real analysis content bears little resemblance to secondary mathematics and report it does not influence their teaching in any significant way. This textbook is our attempt to change the narrative. It is our belief that analysis can be a meaningful part of a teacher's mathematical education and preparation for teaching. This book is a companion text. It is intended to be a supplemental resource, used in conjunction with a more traditional real analysis book. The textbook is based on our efforts to identify ways that studying real analysis can provide future teachers with genuine opportunities to think about teaching secondary mathematics. It focuses on how mathematical ideas are connected to the practice of teaching secondary mathematics–and not just the content of secondary mathematics itself. Discussions around pedagogy are premised on the belief that the way mathematicians do mathematics can be useful for how we think about teaching mathematics. The book uses particular situations in teaching to make explicit ways that the content of real analysis might be important for teaching secondary mathematics, and how mathematical practices prevalent in the study of real analysis can be incorporated as practices for teaching. This textbook will be of particular interest to mathematics instructors–and mathematics teacher educators–thinking about how the mathematics of real analysis might be applicable to secondary teaching, as well as to any prospective (or current) teacher who has wondered about what the purpose of taking such courses could be.

explain fundamental theorem of calculus: Calculus Textbook for College and University USA Ibrahim Sikder, 2023-06-04 Calculus Textbook

explain fundamental theorem of calculus: Numerical Analysis Brian Sutton, 2019-04-18 This textbook develops the fundamental skills of numerical analysis: designing numerical methods, implementing them in computer code, and analyzing their accuracy and efficiency. A number of mathematical problems?interpolation, integration, linear systems, zero finding, and differential equations?are considered, and some of the most important methods for their solution are demonstrated and analyzed. Notable features of this book include the development of Chebyshev methods alongside more classical ones; a dual emphasis on theory and experimentation; the use of linear algebra to solve problems from analysis, which enables students to gain a greater appreciation for both subjects; and many examples and exercises. Numerical Analysis: Theory and Experiments is designed to be the primary text for a junior- or senior-level undergraduate course in numerical analysis for mathematics majors. Scientists and engineers interested in numerical

methods, particularly those seeking an accessible introduction to Chebyshev methods, will also be interested in this book.

explain fundamental theorem of calculus: <u>A Modern Introduction to Differential Equations</u> Henry J. Ricardo, 2009-02-24 A Modern Introduction to Differential Equations, Second Edition, provides an introduction to the basic concepts of differential equations. The book begins by introducing the basic concepts of differential equations, focusing on the analytical, graphical, and numerical aspects of first-order equations, including slope fields and phase lines. The discussions then cover methods of solving second-order homogeneous and nonhomogeneous linear equations with constant coefficients; systems of linear differential equations; the Laplace transform and its applications to the solution of differential equations and systems of differential equations; and systems of nonlinear equations. Each chapter concludes with a summary of the important concepts in the chapter. Figures and tables are provided within sections to help students visualize or summarize concepts. The book also includes examples and exercises drawn from biology, chemistry, and economics, as well as from traditional pure mathematics, physics, and engineering. This book is designed for undergraduate students majoring in mathematics, the natural sciences, and engineering. However, students in economics, business, and the social sciences with the necessary background will also find the text useful. - Student friendly readability- assessible to the average student - Early introduction of qualitative and numerical methods - Large number of exercises taken from biology, chemistry, economics, physics and engineering - Exercises are labeled depending on difficulty/sophistication - End of chapter summaries - Group projects

explain fundamental theorem of calculus: Mathematical Analysis Bernd S. W. Schröder, 2008-01-28 A self-contained introduction to the fundamentals of mathematical analysis Mathematical Analysis: A Concise Introduction presents the foundations of analysis and illustrates its role in mathematics. By focusing on the essentials, reinforcing learning through exercises, and featuring a unique learn by doing approach, the book develops the reader's proof writing skills and establishes fundamental comprehension of analysis that is essential for further exploration of pure and applied mathematics. This book is directly applicable to areas such as differential equations, probability theory, numerical analysis, differential geometry, and functional analysis. Mathematical Analysis is composed of three parts: ?Part One presents the analysis of functions of one variable, including sequences, continuity, differentiation, Riemann integration, series, and the Lebesgue integral. A detailed explanation of proof writing is provided with specific attention devoted to standard proof techniques. To facilitate an efficient transition to more abstract settings, the results for single variable functions are proved using methods that translate to metric spaces. ?Part Two explores the more abstract counterparts of the concepts outlined earlier in the text. The reader is introduced to the fundamental spaces of analysis, including Lp spaces, and the book successfully details how appropriate definitions of integration, continuity, and differentiation lead to a powerful and widely applicable foundation for further study of applied mathematics. The interrelation between measure theory, topology, and differentiation is then examined in the proof of the Multidimensional Substitution Formula. Further areas of coverage in this section include manifolds, Stokes' Theorem, Hilbert spaces, the convergence of Fourier series, and Riesz' Representation Theorem. ?Part Three provides an overview of the motivations for analysis as well as its applications in various subjects. A special focus on ordinary and partial differential equations presents some theoretical and practical challenges that exist in these areas. Topical coverage includes Navier-Stokes equations and the finite element method. Mathematical Analysis: A Concise Introduction includes an extensive index and over 900 exercises ranging in level of difficulty, from conceptual questions and adaptations of proofs to proofs with and without hints. These opportunities for reinforcement, along with the overall concise and well-organized treatment of analysis, make this book essential for readers in upper-undergraduate or beginning graduate mathematics courses who would like to build a solid foundation in analysis for further work in all analysis-based branches of mathematics.

explain fundamental theorem of calculus: <u>Teaching Mathematics in Colleges and</u>

<u>Universities</u> Solomon Friedberg, 2001 Progress in mathematics frequently occurs first by studying particular examples and then by generalizing the patterns that have been observed into far-reaching theorems. Similarly, in teaching mathematics one often employs examples to motivate a general principle or to illustrate its use. This volume uses the same idea in the context of learning how to teach: By analyzing particular teaching situations, one can develop broadly applicable teaching skills useful for the professional mathematician. These teaching situations are the Case Studies of the title. Just as a good mathematician seeks both to understand the details of a particular problem and to put it in a broader context, the examples presented here are chosen to offer a serious set of detailed teaching issues and to afford analysis from a broad perspective. Each case raises a variety of pedagogical and communication issues that may be explored either individually or in a group facilitated by a faculty member. Teaching notes for such a facilitator are included for each Case in the Faculty Edition. The methodology of Case Studies is widely used in areas such as business and law. The consideration of the mathematics cases presented here will help readers to develop teaching skills for their own classrooms.

explain fundamental theorem of calculus: Linearity and the Mathematics of Several Variables Stephen A. Fulling, Michael N. Sinyakov, Sergei V. Tischchenko, 2000 Neither a list of theorems and proofs nor a recipe for elementary matrix calculations, this textbook acquaints the student of applied mathematics with the concepts of linear algebra ? why they are useful and how they are used. As each concept is introduced, it is applied to multivariable calculus or differential equations, extending and consolidating the student's understanding of those subjects in the process.

explain fundamental theorem of calculus: <u>Introduction to Matrices and Linear Transformations</u> Daniel T. Finkbeiner, 2011-01-01 This versatile undergraduate text can be used in a variety of courses in linear algebra. It contains enough material for a one-year course, and it also serves as a support text and reference. A combination of formal theory and related computational techniques, it includes solutions to selected exercises. 1978 edition.

explain fundamental theorem of calculus: *Mathematics in Civilization, Third Edition* Howard L. Resnikoff, Raymond O. Wells, Jr., 2015-05-05 Space flight, computers, lasers, and information technology — these are but a few examples of the spectacular growth, development, and far-reaching applications of mathematics. But what of the field's past? Upon which intellectual milestones were the foundations of modern mathematics constructed? How has our comprehension of the physical universe, language, and the nature of thought itself been influenced and informed by the developments of mathematics through the ages? This lucid presentation examines how mathematics shaped and was shaped by the course of human events. In a format suited to college-level studies as well as popular reading, the book explores trigonometry, navigation, cartography, logarithms, algebra, and calculus through ancient, medieval, post-Renaissance, and modern times. Solutions to problems appear at the end of each chapter, and this edition has been newly expanded to include a supplement on events in mathematics since the 1985 publication of the first Dover edition. Acclaimed by Telegraphic Reviews as an exceptionally good liberal arts math text, this highly readable treatment makes a technical subject vividly fascinating.

explain fundamental theorem of calculus: *Learning Mathematics* Paul Cobb, 2013-03-09 This volume emphasizes students' inferred mathematical experiences as the starting point in the theory-building process. The book addresses conceptual constructions, including multiplicative notions, fractions, algebra, and the fundamental theorem of calculus, and theoretical constructs such as the crucial role of language and symbols, and the importance of dynamic imagery.

explain fundamental theorem of calculus: *A Brief History Of Mathematics For Curious Minds* Krzysztof R Apt, 2023-11-17 This book offers a short and accessible account of the history of mathematics, written for the intelligent layman to gain a better appreciation of its beauty, relevance, and place in history. It traces the development of the subject throughout the centuries, starting with the so-called Lebombo bone, the oldest known mathematical object that was estimated to be at least 43,000 years old, and ending with the 21st century.The presentation is informal, and no prior knowledge of mathematics is needed to enjoy the systematic chronological insights. A collection of

appendices is included for more technical material — though still at the level of secondary school mathematics — and is concerned with the historically important proofs and concepts that can be explained in a simple way.

Related to explain fundamental theorem of calculus

EXPLAIN Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster explain, expound, explicate, elucidate, interpret mean to make something clear or understandable. explain implies a making plain or intelligible what is not immediately obvious or entirely known

EXPLAIN | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary EXPLAIN definition: 1. to make something clear or easy to understand by describing or giving information about it: 2. Learn more

EXPLAIN Definition & Meaning | Explain definition: to make plain or clear; render understandable or intelligible.. See examples of EXPLAIN used in a sentence

Explain - definition of explain by The Free Dictionary explain If you explain something, you give details about it so that it can be understood. The head teacher should be able to explain the school's teaching policy. You say that you explain

EXPLAIN definition in American English | Collins English Dictionary If you explain, or explain something that has happened, you give people reasons for it, especially in an attempt to justify it. "Let me explain, sir."—"Don't tell me about it. I don't want to know."

explain, v. meanings, etymology and more | Oxford English explain, v. meanings, etymology, pronunciation and more in the Oxford English Dictionary

Explain Definition & Meaning | Britannica Dictionary EXPLAIN meaning: 1 : to make (something) clear or easy to understand; 2 : to tell, show, or be the reason for or cause of something

explain verb - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage notes Definition of explain verb in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Meaning, pronunciation, picture, example sentences, grammar, usage notes, synonyms and more

EXPLAIN Synonyms: 50 Similar and Opposite Words - Merriam-Webster Some common synonyms of explain are elucidate, explicate, expound, and interpret. While all these words mean "to make something clear or understandable," explain implies a making

Explain - Grammar - Cambridge Dictionary Explain - English Grammar Today - a reference to written and spoken English grammar and usage - Cambridge Dictionary

EXPLAIN Synonyms: 50 Similar and Opposite Words - Merriam-Webster Some common synonyms of explain are elucidate, explicate, expound, and interpret. While all these words mean "to make something clear or understandable," explain implies a making

Explain - Grammar - Cambridge Dictionary Explain - English Grammar Today - a reference to written and spoken English grammar and usage - Cambridge Dictionary

EXPLAIN Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster explain, expound, explicate, elucidate, interpret mean to make something clear or understandable. explain implies a making plain or intelligible what is not immediately obvious or entirely known

EXPLAIN | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary EXPLAIN definition: 1. to make something clear or easy to understand by describing or giving information about it: 2. Learn more

EXPLAIN Definition & Meaning | Explain definition: to make plain or clear; render understandable or intelligible.. See examples of EXPLAIN used in a sentence

Explain - definition of explain by The Free Dictionary explain If you explain something, you give details about it so that it can be understood. The head teacher should be able to explain the school's teaching policy. You say that you explain

EXPLAIN definition in American English | Collins English Dictionary If you explain, or explain something that has happened, you give people reasons for it, especially in an attempt to justify it. "Let me explain, sir."—"Don't tell me about it. I don't want to know."

explain, v. meanings, etymology and more | Oxford English explain, v. meanings, etymology, pronunciation and more in the Oxford English Dictionary

Explain Definition & Meaning | Britannica Dictionary EXPLAIN meaning: 1 : to make (something) clear or easy to understand; 2 : to tell, show, or be the reason for or cause of something

explain verb - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage notes Definition of explain verb in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Meaning, pronunciation, picture, example sentences, grammar, usage notes, synonyms and more

synonyms of explain are elucidate, explicate, expound, and interpret. While all these words mean "to make something clear or understandable," explain implies a making

Explain - Grammar - Cambridge Dictionary Explain - English Grammar Today - a reference to written and spoken English grammar and usage - Cambridge Dictionary

EXPLAIN Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster explain, expound, explicate, elucidate, interpret mean to make something clear or understandable. explain implies a making plain or intelligible what is not immediately obvious or entirely known

EXPLAIN | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary EXPLAIN definition: 1. to make something clear or easy to understand by describing or giving information about it: 2. Learn more

EXPLAIN Definition & Meaning | Explain definition: to make plain or clear; render understandable or intelligible.. See examples of EXPLAIN used in a sentence

Explain - definition of explain by The Free Dictionary explain If you explain something, you give details about it so that it can be understood. The head teacher should be able to explain the school's teaching policy. You say that you explain

EXPLAIN definition in American English | Collins English Dictionary If you explain, or explain something that has happened, you give people reasons for it, especially in an attempt to justify it. "Let me explain, sir."—"Don't tell me about it. I don't want to know."

explain, v. meanings, etymology and more | Oxford English Dictionary explain, v. meanings, etymology, pronunciation and more in the Oxford English Dictionary

Explain Definition & Meaning | Britannica Dictionary EXPLAIN meaning: 1 : to make (something) clear or easy to understand; 2 : to tell, show, or be the reason for or cause of something

explain verb - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage notes Definition of explain verb in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Meaning, pronunciation, picture, example sentences, grammar, usage notes, synonyms and more

EXPLAIN Synonyms: 50 Similar and Opposite Words - Merriam-Webster Some common synonyms of explain are elucidate, explicate, expound, and interpret. While all these words mean "to make something clear or understandable," explain implies a making

make something clear or understandable," explain implies a making
Explain - Grammar - Cambridge Dictionary Explain - English Grammar Today - a reference to written and spoken English grammar and usage - Cambridge Dictionary

Back to Home: