if $f$ is continuous function and if $F^{\prime}(x)=f(x)$ for all real numbers $x$, then the anti-derivative from 1 to $3 f(2 x)=$ ?
the anti-derivative from 1 to $3 f(2 x)$ equals:
$\int_{1}^{3} f(2 x) d x$
Let $2 x=z$. Then $d x=\frac{d z}{2}$ and $3->6,1->2$ :
$\int_{1}^{3} f(2 x) d x=\int_{2}^{6} \frac{f(z) d z}{2}$
$F^{\prime}(x)=f(x)$ therefore $F^{\prime}(z)=f(z)$
$\frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{6} F^{\prime}(z) d z=\frac{1}{2}(F(6)-F(2))$
Answer: $\frac{1}{2}(F(6)-F(2))$

