Analízis 2.

11. Előadás jegyzet

A jegyzetet Bauer Bence készítette Dr. Weisz Ferenc előadása alapján.

<u>Tétel</u>: (Műveletek integrálokkal)

Tfh. $f, g \in R[a, b]$ Ekkor:

$$\mathbf{i}, f+g \in R[a,b] \text{ \'es } \int\limits_a^b f+g = \int\limits_a^b f + \int\limits_a^b g$$

ii,
$$\lambda \cdot f \in R[a,b]$$
 és $\int_a^b \lambda f = \lambda \cdot \int_a^b f \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

iii,
$$f \cdot g \in R[a, b]$$

iv, Ha
$$|g(x)| \ge m > 0 \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$$
, akkor $\frac{f}{g} \in R[a, b]$

Bizonyítás: Legyen
$$\tau = \{x_0, x_1, ..., x_n\} \in F[a, b],$$

$$F_i := \sup_{[x_{i-1},x_i]} f, \quad f_i := \inf_{[x_{i-1},x_i]} f \quad G_i := \sup_{[x_{i-1},x_i]} g \quad g_i := \inf_{[x_{i-1},x_i]} g$$

i,
$$f_i + g_i \le f(x) + g(x) \le F_i + G_i$$
, $x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$

$$\Rightarrow f_i + g_i \le \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} (f + g) \le \sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} (f + g) \le F_i + G_i \qquad / \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow s(f,\tau) + s(g,\tau) \le s(f+g,\tau) \le S(f+g,\tau) \le S(f,\tau) + S(g,\tau)$$

Legyen $\tau_1, \tau_2 \in F[a, b]$ tetszőleges és $\tau = \tau_1 \cup \tau_2$

$$\Rightarrow s(f,\tau_1) + s(g,\tau_2) \le s(f,\tau) + s(g,\tau) \le s(f+g,\tau) \le I_*(f+g) \le I^*(f+g) \le S(f+g,\tau) \le I_*(f+g) \le$$

$$\leq S(f,\tau) + S(g,\tau) \leq S(f,\tau_1) + S(g,\tau_2) / \sup_{\tau_1} \inf_{\tau_1} \sup_{\tau_2} \inf_{\tau_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_*(f) + I_*(g) \le I_*(f+g) \le I^*(f+g) \le I^*(f) + I^*(g), \text{ Mivel } I_*(f) = I^*(f) \text{ (ugyanez } g\text{-re)}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_*(f+g) = I^*(f+g)$$
 és $\int_a^b f + g = \int_a^b f + \int_a^b g$

ii, Tfh.
$$\lambda \ge 0 \Rightarrow s(\lambda f, \tau) = \lambda \cdot s(f, \tau)$$
 $(\inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} \lambda f = \lambda \cdot \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} f)$

$$\Rightarrow I_*(\lambda f) = \lambda \cdot I_*(f) \qquad \text{Hasonl\'oan: } S(\lambda f, \tau) = \lambda \cdot S(f, \tau) \Rightarrow I^*(\lambda f) = \lambda \cdot I^*(f)$$

$$\Rightarrow I_*(\lambda f) = I^*(\lambda f)$$
 és $\int_a^b \lambda f = \lambda \cdot \int_a^b f$

Tfh. $\lambda < 0$

$$s(\lambda f,\tau) = \lambda \cdot S(f,\tau) \Rightarrow I_*(\lambda f) = \lambda \cdot I^*(f) \quad \text{\'es} \quad S(\lambda f,\tau) = \lambda \cdot s(f,\tau) \Rightarrow I^*(\lambda f) = \lambda \cdot I_*(f)$$

$$\Rightarrow I_*(\lambda f) = I^*(\lambda f) \text{ és } \int_a^b \lambda f = \lambda \cdot \int_a^b f$$

iii, Oszcillációs összeggel: Tfh. $f, g \ge 0$ [a, b]-n

$$f_i \cdot g_i \le f(x) \cdot g(x) \le F_i \cdot G_i \quad x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$$

$$\Rightarrow f_i \cdot g_i \le \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} (f \cdot g) \le \sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} (f \cdot g) \le F_i \cdot G_i$$

$$\Omega(f \cdot g, \tau) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} (f \cdot g) - \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} (f \cdot g) \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F_i \cdot G_i - f_i \cdot g_i \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(F$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (F_i \cdot G_i - F_i \cdot g_i + F_i \cdot g_i - f_i \cdot g_i) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} F_i(G_i - g_i) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} g_i(F_i - f_i) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1})$$

$$f \in R[a,b] \Rightarrow f$$
 korlátos $\Rightarrow F_i \leq M$ és $g_i \leq M$ $\forall i=1,...,n$

$$\Rightarrow \Omega(f \cdot g, \tau) \leq M \cdot \Omega(g, \tau) + M \cdot \Omega(f, \tau)$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \tau_1 : \Omega(g, \tau_1) < \varepsilon \quad \text{\'es} \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \tau_2 : \Omega(f, \tau_2) < \varepsilon$$

Legyen
$$\tau = \tau_1 \cup \tau_2 \Rightarrow \Omega(g,\tau) \leq \Omega(g,\tau_1) < \varepsilon$$
 Hasonlóan: $\Omega(f,\tau) \leq \Omega(f,\tau_2) < \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow \Omega(f \cdot g, \tau) < 2\varepsilon M \Rightarrow f \cdot g \in R[a, b]$$

Ha
$$f$$
 és g tetszőleges, akkor legyen $m_f := \inf_{[a,b]} f, \quad m_g := \inf_{[a,b]} g \Rightarrow \underbrace{f - m_f}_{\in R[a,b]} \geq 0, \quad \underbrace{g - m_g}_{\in R[a,b]} \geq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{(f-m_f)(g-m_g)}_{\in R[a,b]} = f \cdot g \underbrace{-g \cdot m_f - f \cdot m_g + m_f \cdot m_g}_{\in R[a,b]} \Rightarrow f \cdot g \in R[a,b]$$

iv, Elég: $\frac{1}{g} \in R[a, b]$

$$\frac{1}{g(x)} - \frac{1}{g(y)} = \frac{g(y) - g(x)}{g(x) \cdot g(y)} \le \frac{|g(y) - g(x)|}{|g(x) \cdot g(y)|} \le \frac{G_i - g_i}{m^2} \Rightarrow \sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} \frac{1}{g} - \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} \frac{1}{g} \le \frac{G_i - g_i}{m^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Omega(\frac{1}{g}, \tau) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} \frac{1}{g} - \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} \frac{1}{g} \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \frac{1}{m^2} \Omega(g, \tau)$$

$$\forall \varepsilon>0, \exists \tau, \Omega(g,\tau)<\varepsilon \Rightarrow \Omega(\tfrac{1}{g},\tau)\leq \tfrac{\varepsilon}{m^2} \quad \blacksquare$$

<u>Tétel</u>: Legyen $c \in [a, b]$, ekkor:

$$f \in R[a,b] \Leftrightarrow f \in R[a,c] \text{ és } f \in R[c,b] \text{ Ekkor:}$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f = \int_{a}^{c} f + \int_{c}^{b} f$$

Bizonyítás nélkül

Definíció:
$$\int_a^b f = 0$$
, $a > b: \int_a^b f = -\int_a^b f$

Tétel:
$$f \in R[A, B]$$
, $a, b, c \in [A, B]$ Ekkor: $\int_a^b f = \int_a^c f + \int_c^b f$

<u>Tétel</u>: Ha $f \in C[a,b]$, ekkor $f \in R[a,b]$

Bizonyítás: Ha $f \in C[a, b] \Rightarrow$ Heine tétel miatt f egyenletesen folytonos, azaz

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x, y \in [a, b], |x - y| < \delta : |f(x) - f(y)| < \varepsilon$$

Legyen $\tau \in F[a,b]$ olyan, hogy $|\tau| < \delta$

$$\Omega(f,\tau) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sup_{[x_{i-1},x_i]} f - \inf_{[x_{i-1},x_i]} f \right) (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sup_{\underline{x,y \in [x_{i-1},x_i]}} |f(x) - f(y)| \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \varepsilon \cdot (b-a)$$

 $\Rightarrow f \in R[a,b]$

Bizonyítás: Hasonlóan Tfh. $f \nearrow$

$$\Omega(f,\tau) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sup_{[x_{i-1},x_i]} f - \inf_{[x_{i-1},x_i]} f \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1}) \right) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1})$$

Tfh.
$$|\tau| < \delta \Rightarrow \Omega(f,\tau) \le \delta \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})) = \delta \cdot (f(b) - f(a)) < \varepsilon$$

Ha a
$$\delta < \frac{\varepsilon}{f(b) - f(a)} \Rightarrow f \in R[a, b]$$

<u>**Tétel**</u>: f értékeit véges sok pontban megváltoztatom (\tilde{f}) ,

ha
$$f \in R[a,b],$$
akkor $\tilde{f} \in R[a,b]$ és $\int\limits_a^b \tilde{f} = \int\limits_a^b f$

Definíció: $f:[a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$ szakaszonként folytonos, ha $\exists \tau=\{x_0,x_1,...,x_n\}\in F[a,b]$, hogy $f\in C(x_{i-1},x_i)$ és $\exists\lim_{x_i\to 0}f,\exists\lim_{x_i\to 0}f$ és végesek i=1,...,n

<u>Tétel</u>: Ha $f:[a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$ szakaszonként folytonos, akkor $f\in R[a,b]$ és $\int_a^b f=\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} f$

Bizonyítás: $f \in C(x_{i-1}, x_i) \Rightarrow f \in R[x_{i-1}, x_i]$

<u>Tétel</u>: $f, g \in R[a, b]$

i, Ha
$$f\geq 0,$$
akkor $\int\limits_a^bf\geq 0$

ii, Ha
$$f \geq g,$$
akkor $\int\limits_a^b f \geq \int\limits_a^b g$

Bizonyítás: i,
$$f \ge 0 \Rightarrow s(f,\tau) \ge 0 \Rightarrow I_*(f) = \int_a^b f \ge 0$$

ii,
$$f - g \ge 0 \Rightarrow \int_{a}^{b} (f - g) \ge 0$$

<u>Tétel</u>: Ha $f \in R[a,b]$, akkor $|f| \in R[a,b]$ és $-|\int f| \le |\int f| \le \int |f|$

Bizonyítás:
$$\Omega(|f|, \tau) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f| - \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f|) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f| - \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f|) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f| - \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f|) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f| - \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f|) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f| - \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f|) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f| - \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f|) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f| - \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f|) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f| - \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f|) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f| - \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f|) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f| - \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f|) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f| - \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f|) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f| - \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f|) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f| - \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f|) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f| - \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f|) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f| - \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f|) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f| - \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f|) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f| - \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sup_{x,y \in [x_{i-1},x_i]} ||f(y)| - |f(x)|| \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sup_{x,y \in [x_{i-1},x_i]} |f(y) - f(x)| \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \Omega(f,\tau) < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow |f| \in R[a,b] \quad \blacksquare$$