

Riemann Integration.

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CALCULUS

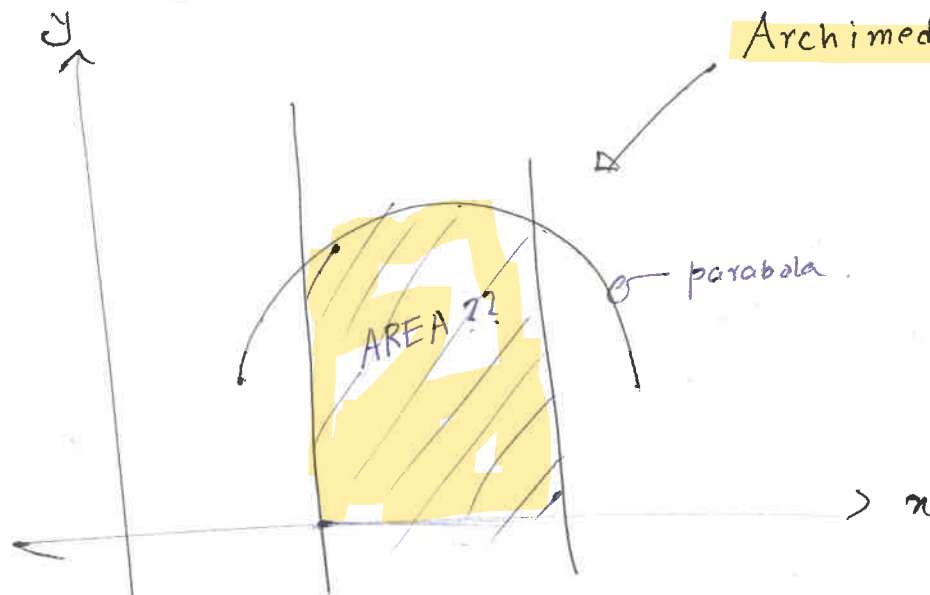
An old subject modified during 450 BC - till date.

"meaning": came from Latin - small stone / pebble.

Started by ("perhaps") : Antiphon (430 BC, Greece).

↓  
Euclid (300 BC, Alexandria)

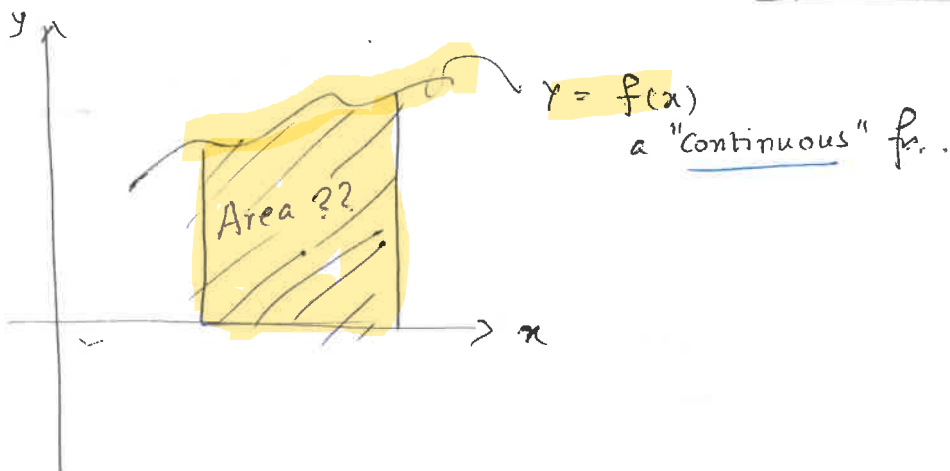
↓  
Archimedes (250 BC, Greece).



Archimedes computed the area of a  
parabolic segment (Also: area & circumference  
of a circle).

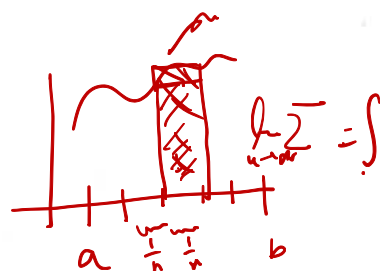
Then he asked:

Area of:



Ans: (Newton & ~~Leib~~ Leibniz : 1670).

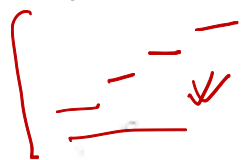
He needs it for his law of motion.



This integration is/was fine : AND that's our "School integration."

It is still the "BEST" BUT, Conceptually.

∴ ① School/Newton/Leibniz integration:  $\{ f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ Cont. } f_n \}$ .



② Riemann integration :

[He needed it for integrations of discnt.  $f_n$  (not too many discnt.) to study Fourier series.]  
An integration which make sense for bdd & not "too" badly discnt.  $f_n$ .

What is the measurement of "too badly"?

③ Lebesgue integration : Deals with "highly" discnt. & unbdd  $f_n$ .

In master's : measure theory.