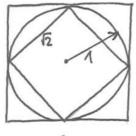
Riemannur integral

Mosod Writing (matematical chorce patri meri velui stare proteing (matematical choly). Lide potebovali poetal obsoly in nejmenejsich duvodu - týhalo se to obchodu, ureoraní syse daní, natorenstní aprol. Prave integralní pocet odposida na musle talianí otarly preme. Comoca nej si napullad odvodime vroce pro obsoh kunhu.

Nejproe skusme nymyslet publisný nyocet obsahu kulm (umime-l' pozílat obsahy obdélníla a projuhelníku).

Morrigue kruh o polomeru 1. Tomulo kulu repiseus a opiseus ctoerec - viz obrarele:



2

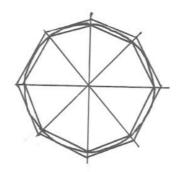
Je asi jame ke obsah kunlun S. hude vetsi nez obsah atrerce vepsanehr a mensi nez obsah atrerce opsanehr, G

$$2 = (\sqrt{2})^2 < S_0 < 2^2 = 4$$

Mame tedy velui hunly vollad obrahu kuntur o polomeru 1
- jole o cislo mezi cislem 2 a 4. Jak más vollad

represent 2 Treba tak, se kuntur vepiseme a opiseme

pravidelný osniúhelník - vir obrasek:



Je opet jame, se obsah osminhelmha vegraneler bude mennt nez obsah kulm a obsah osminhelmha opsameler bude vetest nez obsah kulm, Ji

$$2,8284 \doteq 2\sqrt{2} < S < 8\sqrt{\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2+\sqrt{2}}} = (\sqrt{2}-1) \cdot 8 \doteq 3,3137.$$

(Obemi: Da'ne dohabal - vejisovani a opisovanim pravidelných m-úhelníku, po platí

2 m = 1 / m < So < 2 / mts , m = 1).

Tuto metodu govarnali i lide v dannyst doback. My se j' budeme inspiroval!

Formulijme problem obeene: je dang nezajorna a omezena funkce f ma intervalu (9, 8). Urite obsah rovinnehr obrasce (= problemozina r R²)

 $O = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \alpha \leq x \leq k \land 0 \leq y \leq f(x)\},$ travel:

viz obrazek:

Bri pocitam' obsalm budeme nguzivas naslednjies faleta:

(i) from - li O₁O₂ dra nepekujvajien' se rovinne' obrasce (nebo majiei sprlemon carl hranice) , pale

 $S(O_1 \cup O_2) = S(O_1) + S(O_2)$

hde S(O) je obsah " rovimels obrasce O.

(ii) from -li O_1 , O_2 rommed observe Ashove, se $O_1 \subset O_2$, pale $S(O_1) \leq S(O_2)$.

(iii) Je-li O obdehule s délkami stran a a b_{ij} gal $S(O) = a \cdot b_{i}$

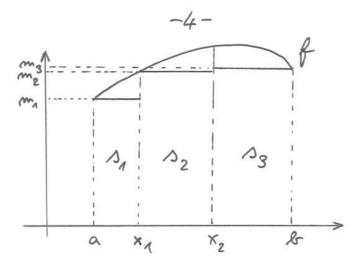
Myn predstavnne blavn myslenku poetam obsahm sommych

(trv. podgref fimlie f). Fimlie f bude spojila a nerapound.

Zvolme ni sumiti insuralu $\langle a, k \rangle$ kody x_1, x_2 laluri, at $a < x_1 < x_2 < b$.

Urazujung obdelniky s₁, s₂, s₃ tak, jak je uvedeno na následnýmim obrázlam, přitom zrejme

> $m_1 = \min_1 f$, $m_2 = \min_2 f$, $m_3 = \min_1 f$ $\langle a_1, x_2 \rangle f$



Z (iii) je jame', že

$$S(s_n) = m_1(x_1 - a), S(s_2) = m_2(x_2 - x_1), S(s_3) = m_3(k - x_2).$$

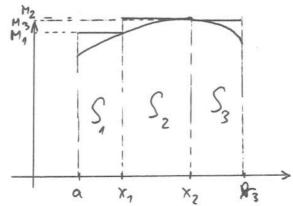
Utvar vruilly sjednoremin seelle obdelnilmi ma gak valledem le (i) obsah roven, bj

Manie glas!

cor jodle (ii) knamena , re

$$S(\rho_n) + S(\rho_2) + S(\rho_3) \leq S(\mathcal{O})$$

Rødsline, Indeme marovas obdelmly S1, S2, S3 tal, jak je medens na naslednjem obrazlim



pulon M, = max f, M2 = max f, M3 = max f. (x2, 2) f.

Podolne jalor u obdelniku S_1, S_2, S_3 dorlarame $S(\partial) \leq S(S_1) + S(S_2) + S(S_3).$

Dolesmady maine

 $m_{1}(x_{1}-\alpha)+m_{2}(x_{2}-x_{1})+m_{3}(k+x_{1})\leq M_{1}(x_{1}-\alpha)+M_{2}(x_{2}-x_{1})+M_{3}(k-x_{2}).$

Mame ledy h disposici kruly odhad obsahu podgrafer fembre f na intervalu (9,1) - bj. tolo cislo maine odhadrute . polola i shora.

Jak sentr ordhad spiernit? Jednoduse, pudanim dalsich "delicich" bodů x. Da se ocelaral, se cim me vezmeme deliciel bodů (letué budon romomeme policytal inscial (9,8)) sim lepe bude O aproximoran.

Myn' june jupeaven purtil re do definie Riemannova integrila.

Definise Riemannova integrale

Konsterlee Riemannova integrale bude kopinal piedchoz! inalny. Nejpre modefinnjem pomocné pojiny.

Definice 1 Neelt a, & eR, a < b. Mnosim D = {xo, x1, ..., xm} realingth eine bakonget, be

 $a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_m = k$

naryvaine i-tym delicim brotem determ D.

Interval (X, X;) (lede i e { 1, ..., m}) naryvaine i stym delicim intervalem determ D.

Bro uplnost definigme tor. " norme delen' " D

Mussim vsech delem intervalu (9,8) budeme kname myntolem Δ (<9,8>).

Definie 2 Necht D, D' ∈ △ (<9, 8>). Rehneme, re D'je rejemmenn delem D, jertlie D' DD (Azn. kazdy delin' bød delem D je také delinim bødem delem D').

Tenenjure tento fall jake D' > D.

Posnamlea 3 Maker rejemmen je velmi prilehang -rila preme to k cemm je urcen. Vir motivacin povidám'
na predshosish stranách - cim jemnejsi delem', tim
premejn' odhad obsahu.

Brillad 4 Mrazigine delem' internalin (9,8)

D-{x0,x1,x2,x3}, D'={x',...,x'}, D"={x",...,x5"}

definorana na obrasnich :

Je vides, ñe

D'+D, D"+D a D' Y D", D" Y D'.

Definie 5 Necht f je omezena fundere ma interalu (9, b). Brodelen D = 1 x0, x1, ..., xm} interalu (9, b) definingeme (a) dolm Riemannier integralm sourcel:

$$S(f,D) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} m_i (x_i - x_{i-1}),$$

lede mi = inf f per learde i = 1,..., m,

(b) horn' Riemannier integralm' soncet:

$$S(P,D) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} M_i (x_i - x_{i-1})$$

kde M. = sup f po lande i = 1, ..., m.

Comandes 6

(i) brotivejme se se geometrický sýrnam císel s (f,D)

a S (f,D). Je-li f nasí suzapoma, mají tato císla

geometrický sýrnam obrahu rovinných obrazen - sir obrazel.

m₁(x₁-x₂)

m₂(x₂-x₁)

m₃(x₃-x₂)

M₄(x₄-x₅)

M₄(x₄-x₅)

M₇(x₄-x₅)

M₈(x₅-x₁)

M₉(x₆-x₆)

(ii) Vimmele ni, ne cirla mi. a Mi jron definorana jaho inf a mp (nevorali od predchozi kapiloly, v mir june tato cirla definorali jaho min a mak - Sam june ni to mokli doroli, proč?). Bodivale-li se na definici 5 porome, pozirbile, ne jedinj

predjeklad, kterj jome kladhi na funkci f byla jej omezenost. Prave ta nam karner, se cirla m. a M. budon lemecua.

(ini) a jeste si vsimmeme, se v definici 5 se mechee por funkci f, aly lyla nosapoura!. Cor so snamena per geometricky nysmam souchi s (f, D) a S(f, D)?

 $\frac{\text{Neta 7}}{\text{Pak}} \quad \text{Neult } f \text{ je omesema' ma} \langle a, k \rangle, \quad D \in \Delta(\langle a, k \rangle).$ $m(k-a) \leq \rho(f, D) \leq S(f, D) \leq M(k-a)$

hole $m = \inf_{\{q_j, k\}} f$, $M = \sup_{\{q_j, k\}} f$.

Dukar Zoolme i el 1, ..., m}. Ziejme pak

inf f & inf f & sup f & sup f, (9,4) f

J.

m = m; = M; = M.

Vynasolime-li tylo mromodi njury (x:-x;-1) a secteme pies i=1,..., n, dostavame

 $\sum_{i=1}^{m} m(x_{i} + x_{i-1}) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{m} m_{i}(x_{i} - x_{i-1}) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{m} M_{i}(x_{i} - x_{i-1}) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{m} m(x_{i} - x_{i-1})$

分.

$$m\sum_{i=1}^{m}(x_{i}-x_{im}) \leq s(f,D) \leq S(f,D) \leq M\sum_{i=1}^{m}(x_{i}-x_{i-1})$$

$$= f-a$$

Dusledek 8 Mussing

 $\{s(f,D):D\in\Delta(\langle q,F\rangle)\}$ a $\{S(f,D):D\in\Delta(\langle q,F\rangle)\}$ jon omezens' solola i shora (\Rightarrow inf: my sechlo muosin jon

konecna (realna) cisla).

Roznamlia 9 Co je vlastne mnozina

{ s(f, D) : D ∈ △ (<9, &>)} ?

Je so mnozina vsech dolinich odhadů obsahu podgrafu funkce f. Je asi jasne, ze horkým kandidásem na obsah podgrafu funkce f bude supremum selo mnoziny Bodolne, horkým kandidásem na obsah podgrafu funkce f je círlo

inf { S(f, D) : D∈ △((q, e>))}.

Definice 10 Neels f je omezena funkce na (9, &). Cislo f(x) od $x = \sup \{s(f, D) : D \in \Delta((9, &))\}$

nægrame dolum Riemannonym integralem funke f na indervalu (a, b). Cirlo

 $\int_{\Omega} f(x)dx = \inf \left\{ S(f,D) : D \in \Delta(\langle a,B \rangle) \right\}$

navývame horním Riemannovým integralem funlue f na intervalu (9, 8).

Poznámlea 11 Kleré cislo tedy menje obsah podgiafu funkce f (na mtuvalu (a, &)? Intuice máns rila, se obe, sanela ly leto cisla hýl v tom prípade roma. Bolusel, to vody nem pravda, viz nasledujím prihled.

Prileland 12 Moanigme funcie $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ definaramen predginen $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \mathbb{Q}, \\ 0, & x \notin \mathbb{Q}. \end{cases}$

Vypocitame

 $\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx.$

Versueme bisovolné delem $D = \{X_0, X_1, ..., X_n\} \in \Delta(\langle 0, 1 \rangle)$. Pak

m:=inff=0, M:=myf=1

for leade i = 1, ..., n. 2 tohr plyne, ze $\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 0 \quad a \quad \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$

jole tedy o misne " cisla. Talo fulle lyra osnacorana galo Xa.

Volatsim publish si mhazeme, se talo cirla se molion romal (a retrinos tom tale lude - magi n viels spojity'els funlied).

Brillad 13 Mrazinjene konstantin' funlici definoranon na intervalu (9, 4), tj.

 $f(x) = c , \times e \langle q, l \rangle,$ lede $c \in \mathbb{R}$. Vermenne liborolié de leur $D = \{x_0, ..., x_n\}$ intervaln $\langle q, l \rangle$. Pale

m: = inf f = c, M: = sup f = c

per bande i el1,..., m}. I tolo plyne, xe

 $s(f,D) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} c(x_i - x_{i-1}) = c \sum_{i=1}^{m} (x_i - x_{i-1}) = c(k-a)$

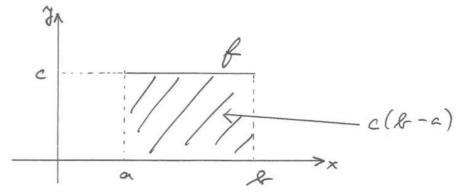
a podolné $S(f_1) = \dots = c(k-a)$. Pala tale

 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \sup_{a} \left\{ c(b-a) : D \in \Delta((a,0)) \right\} = c(b-a)$ $\int_{a}^{a} f(x)dx = \dots = c(b-a).$

Vidine, ze obe hodudy jron stejne! Cemm se romaji!?

bolend by c > 0, pak by findere f byla nezajoma!,
a cirlo c(k-a) bude mid jednodudum interpretaci.

jde o obrah obdelnilen, leten je podgrafem findre f.



Vysledek sedy per nås nem sadnyn pielerapenin.

Myn' wa slavnostne pristigene le definice Riemannova integrales.

Definice 14 Necht f je omezend funkte ma (9, b).

Jerslize $\int f(x) dx = \int f(x) dx$

pak rileine, re f je riemannovsky integravatelná ma

(pies) interaln <a, b> (nebr tald , f ma Riemannier

integrál na interaln <a, b>). Thiaisene rapingeme

f \in R(<a, b>). Nelody i slovo riemannovoly "nebo Riemannie"

agreslávome (poliod neliosi nedorozumení).

Goleinon hodnoth dolimbo a horního integrála naryvome

Riemannogi integrálem (khárené integrálem) a riacime nymblem

f(x) dx.

Rosmandra 15 \approx prihladi 12 a 13 vidime, re $\int_{\alpha}^{\infty} \chi_{\infty}(x) dx$ nearrhye $\int_{\alpha}^{\infty} c dx = c(k-a)$.

Posnomba 16 Insegnal funder of pies internal (a, b) number parail symboly $\{f(x) dx, f(x) dl, f(x) d\xi, \dots \}$

- vrimmete ri, se girmente x (1, 8) sode ma charalter sutacité indeen!

Integral jahr limits integralmet sometin

Podirejne se jeste na jung sapissbr, jalegne by str defineral Riemannin integral. Tento pursup main whare separat, jalegne bee postal integrily publisme (pela gomes' postare).

Nejpure passedeme potietné pojmy.

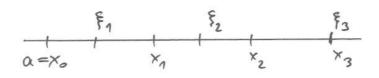
Definie 17 Neelt $D = \{x_0, \dots, x_m\}$ je delem intervalu (a, b).

Mnozim $V = \{\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m\}$ takoron, ze

ξ; ∈ ⟨x;-1, x; > ∀;=1,..., m

nasyrame njøerem bodi k delem D. Piseme V [D.

Publad 18 Per delem! $D = \{x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ muss nyber bodn $V = \{\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3\}$ nypadat tieta talla:

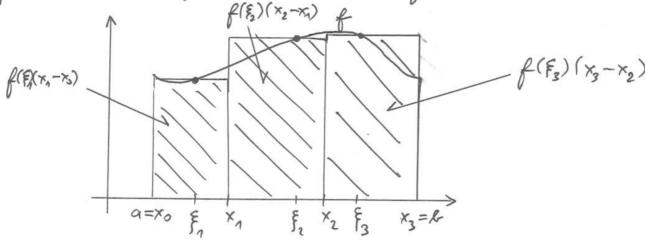


Definice 19 Necht f je omerena' ma $\langle a, k \rangle$, $D = \{x_0, ..., x_m\}$ je delen' intervalu $\langle a, k \rangle$, $V = \{\xi_1, ..., \xi_m\} \Box D$.

 $\sigma(f,D,V) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f(\xi_i) (x_i - x_{i-1})$

navagrame Riemannongen integraliem sometem findre f justurnigen delem Da niftern V.

Poznamha 20 Nejdulezitejn a tela leapitoly je pochopem' geometrického významu císla o (f,D,V).



Vishledem k predshosi kapitole by promas jis nemel byl problem weit, se nysraforana cast na predshosim obrash moren cirla O(f, D, V)

Narledujie vela ukaruje valah meri Riemannorym integralem (ukaruje nam alternation definie Riemannorym integralem (ukaruje

Veta 21 Necht f je omesena na (a, b). Funlue f ma' ha internal (a, b) Riemann integral 5 f(x) d(x = I prais telos, holya

VE>0 35>0 YDEA((a, a)) ∀VED: ν(D)<5 ⇒ 15(f,D,V)-I/<ε.

Vela tedy rika, på somety 5 (f,D,V) se på shustovam!"
delem! D (trn. V(D) se tliri k mule) bliri k 5 f(x) d(x
(tedy på predyskeade, på integral existryi).
Tolesto falch se da s sylvodon synrit på pribliringel,
sygreteels integralis.

blashorti Riemanna integralis

Podrejme se na nelsteré záhladní slashosti integrala --pomolom nám pri výpretech.

Veta 22 Necls f, g & R((9, 8)). Pale

(i) $f + g \in \mathbb{R}(\langle a, e \rangle) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(x) dx,$

(ii) problandé CER plan' $c \cdot f \in R(\langle q, \ell \rangle)$ a plan' $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} c f(x) dx = c \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) dx$

(222) f.g e R((9, R)).

Duhaz ad(i) Zvoline $D = \langle x_0, ..., x_m \rangle \in \Delta(\langle 9, R \rangle)$. Pak plati (doliate rami)

inf f + inf g = inf (f+g) = my (f+g) = my f + my f.

Vynarobime hybr meromosti njury (x. -x:-) a secteme pres i=1,..., m. Doslaramo

$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^{m} \inf_{\{X_{i} - I_{i} \times i\}} (f+g)(X_{i} - X_{i-1}) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sup_{\{X_{i} - I_{i} \times i\}} (f+g)(X_{i} - X_{i-1})$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sup_{\{X_{i} - I_{i} \times i\}} f(X_{i} - X_{i-1}) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sup_{\{X_{i} - I_{i} \times i\}} g(X_{i} - X_{i-1})$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sup_{\{X_{i} - I_{i} \times i\}} f(X_{i} - X_{i-1}) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sup_{\{X_{i} - I_{i} \times i\}} g(X_{i} - X_{i-1})$$

(1) $s(f,D)+s(g,D) \leq s(f+g,D) \leq S(f+g,D) \leq S(f,D)+S(g,D)$.

I prom' neromoti mamo

$$s(f,D) + s(g,D) \leq s(f+g,D) \leq \int_{\underline{\alpha}}^{R} f(x) + g(x) dx$$

Z definise dolmho integralm a denhé vlastnosti infima manne le liborolne prolenem $\varepsilon > 0$ delem! $D_1, D_2 \in \Delta(\langle q, c \rangle)$ lah, rze

 $s(f, D_n) + \varepsilon > \int_{\underline{a}}^{t} f(x) dx,$ $s(g, D_2) + \varepsilon > \int_{\underline{a}}^{t} g(x) dx$

Lorene D = D, UD2. Ziejme D + D, a D + D2.

Pak, s vynsisim faliku

 $D' > D \Rightarrow s(f, D) \leq s(f, D') \wedge S(f, D) \geq S(f, D')$ (deliable!)

dorlarame, the lake

 $s(f,D) + \varepsilon > \int_{\underline{a}}^{\beta} f(x) dx \quad a \quad s(g,D) + \varepsilon > \int_{\underline{a}}^{\beta} g(x) dx$

odlend secteur dostaneme

 $\int_{a}^{k} f(x) dx + \int_{a}^{k} g(x) dx = \int_{a}^{k} f(x) dx + \int_{a}^{k} g(x) dx < \rho(f, D) + \rho(g, D) + 2\varepsilon \leq \rho(f, D) + \rho(g, D) + \rho(g$

-15-

Posledn' neromost ale plat' pro liborolne malé $\varepsilon > 0$. To je oven mozné právě teholy, ledyz $f(x)dx + \int g(x)dx + \int g(x)dx \leq \int f(x) + g(x)dx$,

Podolinjun repuroben, s vyusitim porledus neromoti v(1), vyusitim definice hornilo integrila le dorlat $\begin{cases}
f(x) + g(x) dx \leq \int f(x) + g(x) dx
\end{cases}$

 χ posledniels door neromon's a falcher f $\int_{Q} f(x) + g(x) dx \leq \int_{Q} f(x) + g(x) dx$

plyne, the $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) + g(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) + g(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) dx + \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(x) dx.$

Pupad (ii) be dolared podobne.

Nasleduj' inhitime jamé vety.

Veta 23 (i) Necht $h \in \mathbb{R}((q, \ell))$ je nezajovna na (q, ℓ) . Pah $\int h(x) dx \ge 0$.

(ii) Neelt $f, g \in \mathbb{R}(\langle q, \ell \rangle)$ a plan' $f(x) \leq g(x) \quad \forall x \in \langle q, \ell \rangle.$ Pal

 $\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx \leq \int_{0}^{\infty} g(x) dx.$

Dulias ad(i) Vermene liborolué $D \in \Delta(\langle q, \ell \rangle)$. Pale $\Delta(f, D) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \inf_{x_i \in X_i \cap X_i} f(x_i - x_{i-1}) \ge 0$.

Sh(x)dx = Sh(x)dx = my {sf,D): D ∈ Δ((q,0))} ≥ 0. ad (ii) before f, g & R((9,6)) jak jodle vely 22 a falle $f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(x) dx.$ Rodle predjohladu je f-g merajomá na <a, +> a tedy 12(i) $0 \leq \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) - g(x) dx$. Colled a 12(2) plyne torsen vely. Veta 24 Neuls f ∈ R((9,8)). Pal 1f1 €R((9,8)) a plan' $\left| \int f(x) dx \right| \leq \int |f(x)| dx$ Duhaz Falt, 20 (f) (R((a, 6>)) rade dolarovat meludeme Polisme alegon heromort. $-|f(x)| \leq f(x) \leq |f(x)|$ I vely 23 (ii) plyne, the

 $-\int_{a}^{\infty} |f(x)| dx \leq \int_{a}^{\infty} |f(x)| dx \leq \int_{a}^{\infty} |f(x)| dx$

$$\left| \int f(x) \, dx \right| \leq \int |f(x)| \, dx.$$

Nasleduje dulezita veta s peknym geometickym vysnamem. Urazujung mesagowan fumbii f na internal (9, b) a bod c c (9, b) Jaly je volsk mer

 $\int f(x) dx \int f(x) dx = \int f(x)$

(kuslete n' obiasel,)? Tolymed dans vela 25:

TETa 25 Next $f \in \mathbb{R}(\langle q, R \rangle)$, $c \in (q, R)$. Pak $f \in \mathbb{R}(\langle q, e \rangle)$ $a f \in \mathbb{R}(\langle e, R \rangle)$ a peah' $\int_{a}^{R} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{R} f(x) dx + \int_{c}^{R} f(x) dx.$

Då re delasal i oner obernejn' vels, ale bez romosti.

 $\frac{169a 26}{f \in \mathcal{R}(\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle)}, \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \subset \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle. \quad Pal}{f \in \mathcal{R}(\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle)}.$

Bostacujus godininky integrovatelnoti

Dojomed jmee se bavili o vlastnostech funker, o letergels predjohladame se maj na jistem interali integral. Jense jak sidvoduse posnat, se dana funkre opravdu integul (pies dany interval) ma? Tyet bez duhazu uvedeme marledujes snadno Rapamatovatelne kriteria integrovatelosti.

Webs f: R → R a < 9, l> cD(). Jestlize platí alegon zedna 12 podminela (1) f je mailes ma (9, 8)

(in) f je mojila na (a, l) an na honeing govel books (iii) f je na <a, &) monotomm, fal f ∈ K((9, 8)).

Boznamha 28 bijomenne, re re f c R((q, 4)) vady plyno, re f je omezend na (q, b).

Newsonier vaoree

N tels leapitele se lemene podramo na efektion kpinot nysotu Riemannova integralu. "Bielevapire "rejistime, su integraly busleme positel pomori primition/funke integrame funke (opravelu prelivapire by to bylo spinate, ledyly tomuto tech nepredeliazel tech o primitionish funkase a ledylychom neaneli temes stejud senacení po primitioní funke (Sf(x)o(x) a po integral (Sf(x)o(x)).

Nex le somme dojde, je treba se dombunt na renacent :

Defining 29 Per fundi $f: R \to R$ a $a \in D(f)$ definingement $\int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx = 0$.

Dale por fundici $f \in \mathbb{R}(\langle q, \ell \rangle)$ defingeme $\int_{\mathcal{S}} f(x) dx = - \int_{\mathcal{S}} f(x) dx.$

Romanlea 30 Tedy pokud se v merik integrales bude nyskytovat stejné cisto, kude integral roven mule. A poland bude horm mer mensi mer oblan mer, budeme salony integral chapat jako opacut cisto k integrales s prohosenými meremi (tedy ve sprámém "poradí").

Lee you deliared (deliarle!)

Nets 31 Neith 9, b, c $\in \mathbb{R}$, $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is integerable in a interval $< \min\{9, b, c\}$, max $\{9, h, c\}$). Pal b = c $\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)d(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)d(x)dx$

Musledujier veta ma saradni njenam - sejmena torsen (ii).

Wety 32 Necht f: R→R je definovana na intervalu JC a na kasdem jehr omezenem neavrenem podintervalu ma'Riemannir integral; C €J.

Pak pro fundin Fc: R - R definoranon predgisem

$$F_e(x) = \int_{c}^{x} f(x) dx, x \in J$$

plah'

(i) Fe je mygila na J, Fe(e) =0,

(ii) je-li f mojila v bode x es, jak

$$F_e(x) = f(x)$$
.

Duhar $% = (1 + 1)^{2}$ plane $% = (1 + 1)^{2}$ plane $% = (1 + 1)^{2}$ purple $% = (1 + 1)^$

(foland × ≤ c, vir definier 29). Finder Fe je tedy dobre definerand per verlina × € J. Doleazerne, ze plati' trosem (i). Mecht nejpre × € int J. Pak existinge 5>0 talent, ze

<x0-5, x0+5> CJ.

Pak pro $\forall h \in \mathbb{R}$ takend, as $|h| < \delta$ place! $F_c(x_0 + h) - F_c(x_0) = \int_c^{x_0 + h} f(\lambda) d\lambda - \int_c^{x_0} f(\lambda) d\lambda = \int_c^{x_0 + h} f(\lambda) d\lambda + \int_c^{x_0 + h} f(\lambda) d\lambda - \int_c^{x_0 + h} f(\lambda) d\lambda - \int_c^{x_0 + h} f(\lambda) d\lambda = \int_c^{x_0 + h} f(\lambda) d\lambda.$

Pak

$$0 \le |F_{e}(x_{0} + h) - F_{e}(x_{0})| = |\int_{x_{0}}^{x_{0} + h} f(x) dt| \le |\int_{x_{0}}^{x_{0} + h} |f(x)| dt|$$

$$\le \sup_{\{x_{0} - 5\} \in F_{0} \in F_{0}\}} |f(x_{0})| + |\int_{x_{0}}^{x_{0} + h} |f(x_{0})| dt| = |f(x_{0})| + |f(x_{0})| +$$

Danaume M = mg |f| (sedy M zavin' ma f, xo, o; a meravin' ma h) (xo-o, xo+o) X vely or treel limitally plate

lim |Fe(xs+h)-Fe(xs)| =0 h+0 cox & elemalentin's

lim Fe(xo+R) = Fe(xs),

cox ruamena, ze Fe je spojila v bode Xo. Kolyby Xo byl pramy (resp. leny) krajni bod, minto intervalu (Xo-d, Xo+o) vermene interval (Xo-5, X) (resp. (Xo, Xo+o)).
Mynd oblianene borneni (ii). Get, necht Xo e int J.
Pale existinje J > 0 tak, ke

<x0-5, x0+5>CJ.

Bak per hard h CR salurd, re $0 < |h| < \sigma$ plan' $\frac{F_c(x_0 + h) - F_c(x_0)}{h} - f(x_0) = \frac{1}{h} \left(\int_{-h}^{x_0 + h} f(x_0) dh - h f(x_0) \right) = \frac{1}{h} \left(\int_{-h}^{x_0 + h} f(x_0) dh - \int_{-h}^{x_0 + h} f(x_0) dh \right) = \frac{1}{h} \int_{-h}^{x_0 + h} \left(f(h) - f(x_0) dh \right) dh.$ We spointed funde for book xo plyne, reportional E > 0 existing $\sigma' > 0$ takend, the provision $h \in \mathcal{D}(h)$ plan' $|h| - |h| < \sigma' \Rightarrow |f(h) - f(x_0)| < E.$

Per larde heR talor, re O< 121 < min { 5, 5 } plate

$$\left|\frac{F_{e}(x_{o}+R)-F_{e}(x_{o})}{h}-f(x_{o})\right|\leq\frac{1}{|R|}\left|\int\limits_{x_{o}}^{x_{o}+R}|f(A)-f(x_{o})|ds\right|\leq$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{|\mathcal{L}|} \left| \int_{x_0}^{x_0 + \mathcal{L}} \varepsilon \, d\mathcal{L} \right| = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{L}|} \cdot |\mathcal{L}| \cdot \varepsilon = \varepsilon_1$$

cor mernamena mie juncho, mer

$$F_c(x) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{F_c(x_0 + R) - F_c(x_0)}{R} = f(x_0).$$

Kolyfy xo lyl bod a hanne interal I, dular re provede obolohie.

Veta 33 Neuls f je njejsla na inkenla J. Pal ma' na J pimitim' funlei. ho c e J je pimitim' funlue, kles' je v bole c roma unle, dans pedpisem

 $F_c(x) = \int_c^x f(A) dA$, $x \in J$.

Talo vela je primjen disledhem vely 32. Nejen, ne nam ramenje existenci primitivn' fembre he spojité funkci, ale také nam dásá návod k jejimu výpottu.

Dusledhem vely 33 je nasledujus vela, letera predstarnje avizoranj Newtonin vzorec.

Dular Medt F je pinnitim fundre le f ma (9, 8), CEJ je liborey!

Pale 12 vety 33 plyne existence CER talenche, 12e

$$-23-$$

$$F(x) = F_{e}(x) + C = \int_{e}^{x} f(x) dx + C, \forall x \in (q, e).$$

Pale take

$$F(R) - F(\alpha) = C + \int_{C}^{R} f(\alpha) d\alpha - (C + \int_{C}^{\alpha} f(\alpha) d\alpha) =$$

$$= \int_{C}^{R} f(\alpha) d\alpha.$$

Prihlad 35 Vojjoesell J × 4 d×.

Resem! Redore $\frac{x^5}{5}$ je primitim! $k \times 9$, prejing $\int_{0}^{1} x^9 dx = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{0}{5} = \frac{1}{5}.$

Zapinijem, to talls: $\int_{0}^{1} x^{4} dx = \left[\frac{x^{5}}{5} \right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{1^{5}}{5} - \frac{0^{5}}{5} = \frac{1}{5}.$

I vely o integraci per parles per primition' funche l'se madur odvodil nasledujies' vety.

 $\frac{\text{Neta 36} \left(\text{orintegraci per partes}\right) \text{ Neelt } \text{ } \text{M, } \text{m, } \text{m', } \text{m' join}}{\text{mojite' na } \left(\text{q, } \text{k}\right) \cdot \text{ Pak gleh'}}$ $\int \text{M(x)} \text{m'(x)} \, dx = \left[\text{M(x)} \text{m(x)} \right]_{a}^{b} - \int \text{M'(x)} \text{m(x)} \, dx.$

Måslednje veta o mblisne (jen jedna ...).

Dular Nejpor je treba poznamenal, se se spojilosti fundre (ma instavalu (0, B) plyne, se 4((0, B)) je uzavený omesený instaval (pokuste se doliáras), ozname

<A, B> = 4 (< x, p>).

(a) bound by A = B, pak φ je honstantin, pak $\varphi'(1) = 0$ $\forall A \in \angle \alpha, \beta > \alpha \ \varphi(\alpha) = \varphi(\beta)$. Platity by $\varphi(\beta) = \varphi(\beta) = \varphi(\beta) = \varphi(\beta) = \varphi(\beta) = 0$

a $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(x)) \cdot \varphi'(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(x)) \cdot 0 dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} 0 dx = 0.$

Tedy romand by yeling byla. (A) Neils A < B. Definigme funkci

 $F(y) = \int_{A}^{\infty} f(x) dx, \quad y \in \langle A, B \rangle.$

Colose

F'(y) = f(y) $\forall y \in \langle A, B \rangle$

plate sale

 $\left(F(\varphi(\Lambda))\right)^{l}=F^{l}(\varphi(\Lambda))\cdot\varphi^{l}(\Lambda)=f(\varphi(\Lambda))\,\varphi^{l}(\Lambda)\quad\forall\Lambda\in\langle\alpha,\beta\rangle.$

To mamera, se F(4(1)) je grimitim' fullee le f(4(1)) 4(1)

Brillad 38 Vrypresese

\$\int \sqrt{1-\chi^2} d\chi.

Resem! Definingeme funchii $\varphi(t) = \min t$, $k \in \{0, \frac{\pi}{2}\}$, $\alpha = 0$, $\beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ (=) $\varphi(\alpha) = 0$, $\varphi(\beta) = 1$) - naturalete ni graf funchie φ . Pak proble predshood vely plach' $\int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{1-x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{1-\sin^{2} \lambda} \cosh d\lambda = \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{2} \lambda d\lambda = \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{2} \lambda d\lambda = \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{2} \lambda d\lambda$