1) 
$$f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
  $f(x) = \{1, x \in [0, 1] \cap \mathbb{Q} \in \{1, x \in [0, 1] \setminus \mathbb{Q} \in \{1, x \in [0, 1] \setminus Y = \{1, x \in [0, 1] \setminus Y \in [0, 1] \setminus Y = \{1, x \in [0, 1] \setminus Y \in [0, 1] \setminus Y = \{1, x \in [0, 1] \setminus Y \in [0, 1] \setminus Y = \{1, x \in [0, 1] \setminus Y \in [0, 1] \setminus Y = \{1, x \in [0, 1] \setminus Y \in [0, 1] \setminus Y = \{1, x \in [0, 1] \setminus Y \in [0, 1] \setminus Y = \{1, x \in [0, 1] \setminus Y \in [0, 1] \setminus Y = \{1, x \in [0, 1] \setminus Y \in [0, 1] \setminus Y = \{1, x \in [0, 1] \setminus Y \in [0, 1] \setminus Y = \{1, x \in [0, 1] \setminus Y \in [0, 1] \setminus Y = \{1, x \in [0, 1] \setminus Y \in [0, 1] \setminus Y \in [0, 1] \setminus Y = \{1, x \in [0, 1] \setminus Y \in [0, 1] \setminus Y \in [0, 1] \setminus Y = \{1, x \in [0, 1] \setminus Y \in [0, 1] \setminus Y \in [0, 1] \setminus Y = \{1, x \in [0, 1] \setminus Y = \{1, x \in [0, 1] \setminus Y \in [0$ 

=) 
$$\lambda^*(G_f) \leq \lambda^*(B) = \lambda(B) = 0 = 0$$
  $\lambda^*(G_f) = 0 = 0$   $G_f \in J(\mathbb{R}^2)$   
 $\int_f \subset [0,1] \times [0,1] = 0$   $\int_f \text{ mangint.}$ 

Reamindim.

i) 
$$A \in J(\mathbb{R}^n)$$
; 2)  $F_r(A) \in J(\mathbb{R}^n)$   $M : \lambda(F_r(A)) = 0$ 

3) 
$$\overline{A}$$
,  $A \in \overline{J}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  si  $\lambda(\overline{A}) = \lambda(A)$ .

$$\Gamma_{f} = \phi \left( da_{i}a \left( \beta \right) \right) \in \Gamma_{f} = \beta + \gamma \circ a_{i} \cdot B((d_{i}p), h) \subset \Gamma_{f}$$

$$= \beta \cdot A(x, y) \in B((d_{i}p), h) \subset \Gamma_{f} \quad \text{on} \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}. \quad \text{Cum in sei}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{f} = ([0,1] \times \{0\}) \cup ([0,n] \cap Q) \times [0,n] \quad \text{in deal} \\
& + (x,y) \in \Gamma_{f} \quad \text{aven} \quad x \in Q \quad \text{for } y \in Q
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Regultai ca} \quad \Gamma_{f} = \emptyset \\
& \Gamma_{f} = [0,n] \times [0,n] \\
& \text{The } (d,p) \in [0,n] \times [0,n] \quad \text{fratain ca existai} \\
& (x_{m},y_{m}) \in \Gamma_{f} \quad \text{ai.} \quad (x_{m},y_{n}) \longrightarrow (d,p)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Intr-oderian, pir } (x_{m})_{n>1} \subset Q \cap [0,n] \quad \text{ai.} \quad x_{m} \longrightarrow d. \text{ in } y_{m} = \beta. \\
& (x_{m},y_{m}) = (x_{m},p) \xrightarrow{n-\infty} (d,p) \Longrightarrow (d,p) \in \Gamma_{f}
\end{aligned}$$

Asadan  $\Gamma_f = [0,1] \times [0,1]$  mi  $\Gamma_f = \emptyset$ Cum  $\Gamma_f$ ,  $\Gamma_f \in J(\mathbb{R}^2)$  dan  $\lambda(\Gamma_f) \neq \lambda(\Gamma_f)$ regulta la  $\Gamma_f \notin J(\mathbb{R}^2)$ .

Am folosit: Daca (x,d) sp. mednic A C X mix E X, atunci XEA (=>) J (xm) c A cu lum x = x.

2) Fie f: [a,b] - R integrabila Riemann, f20. Hunci multimea  $\Gamma_f = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R} \mid a \leq x \leq b, o \leq y \in f(x)\} \xrightarrow{b} \xrightarrow{a} \xrightarrow{b}$ Hunci multimea este masenable Jordan si  $\lambda(t_f) = \int f(x) dx$ . Johnstie, Fre D = {a=xocx,c...cxn=b} x, x<sub>2</sub> b. mi = inf {f(x) | xi-1 \( \times \) | \( \in \) | \( \i Mi= sup If(x) Xin < X < Xi  $E_{\Delta} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[ \left[ x_{c-i}, x_i \right] \times \left[ o, m_i \right] \right] \in \mathcal{E}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ EDCLCT  $F_{\Delta} = \mathcal{O}([x_{i-1}, x_i] \times [0, M_i]) \in \mathcal{E}(\mathbb{R}^2).$ 

$$\lambda(E_{\Delta}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \text{Mi}(x_{i}-x_{i-1}) = \Delta_{\Delta}(f) \qquad \lambda_{*}(\Gamma_{f}) = \text{Mip}, \lambda(E)$$

$$\lambda(F_{\Delta}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \text{Mi}(x_{i}-x_{i-1}) = S_{\Delta}(f) \qquad E \in \mathcal{E}(\mathbb{R}^{2})$$

$$\Delta_{\Delta}(f) = \lambda(E_{\Delta}) \leq \lambda(F_{\Delta}) \leq S_{\Delta}(f) , E_{\Delta}C\Gamma_{f}CF_{\Delta}$$

$$\text{Mip}. \Delta_{\Delta}(f) = \inf_{\Delta} S_{\Delta}(f) = \int_{\Delta}^{b} f(x) dx$$

$$\Delta_{\Delta}(f) \leq \lambda(E_{\Delta}) \leq \lambda(\Gamma_{f}) \leq \lambda(\Gamma_{f}) \leq \lambda(F_{d}) = S_{\Delta}(f) , \forall \Delta.$$

$$\Delta_{\Delta}(f) \leq \lambda(E_{\Delta}) \leq \lambda(\Gamma_{f}) , \lambda(\Gamma_{f}) \leq S_{\Delta}(f) , \forall \Delta.$$

$$\Delta_{\Delta}(f) \leq \lambda(f) \leq \lambda_{*}(\Gamma_{f}) , \lambda(\Gamma_{f}) \leq S_{\Delta}(f) , \forall \Delta.$$

$$\Delta_{\Delta}(f) \leq \lambda_{*}(\Gamma_{f}) , \lambda(\Gamma_{f}) \leq S_{\Delta}(f) , \forall \Delta.$$

=) 
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \sup_{\Delta} \Delta_{\Delta}(f) \leq \lambda_{*}(\Gamma_{f}) \leq \sum_{\alpha}^{b} f(x)dx = \inf_{\Delta} S_{\Delta}(f) \geq \lambda^{*}(\Gamma_{f})$$

=)  $\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \leq \lambda_{*}(\Gamma_{f}) \leq \lambda^{*}(\Gamma_{f}) \leq \sum_{\alpha}^{b} f(x)dx$ 

=)  $\lambda_{*}(\Gamma_{f}) = \lambda^{*}(\Gamma_{f}) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx$ 

Deci  $\Gamma_{f} \in J(\mathbb{R}^{2})$  Ai  $\lambda(\Gamma_{f}) = \int_{a}^{c} f(x)dx$ 

Consecunte.

$$\Gamma_{f,g} = \{(x,y) \mid a \leq x \leq b, f(x) \leq y \leq g(x)\} \in \mathcal{J}(\mathbb{R}^2)$$

$$Ni \lambda (T_{f,g}) = \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha} (g(x) - f(x)) dx$$
.

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g(x) - f(x) \right) dx.$$

$$\lambda \left( \Gamma_{f,g} \right) = \int_{\alpha} \left( g$$

3) Daraif nu este unt. Rest positil ca [f \( \fi \) [\( \mathbb{R}^2 \)]
(Vezi Ex 1).

4)  $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f \geq 0 \text{ constant} \bar{a} =) G_f, \Gamma_f \in J(\mathbb{R}^2)$ (pt (a f cond) =) f(notegn. Remains)

3) Aratafi ca  $A = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1-x^2\}$  este mas Jordan si calc  $\lambda(A)$ .

Y=1-x<sup>2</sup>

 $f:[0,1]\rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x)=1-x^2$  este ent. R

of car este cont

$$\lambda(A) = \int_{-1}^{1} \left(g(x) - f(x)\right) dx = \int_{-1}^{1} 2\sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int_{-1}^{1/2} 2\cos^2 t \ dt$$

$$= \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \left(1 + \cos_2 t\right) dt = \pi$$

$$= \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \left(1 + \cos_2 t\right) dt = \pi$$

$$\cos_2 t = \cos^2 t - 1$$

$$0bs: C = \left\{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\right\} \in \mathcal{J}(\mathbb{R}^2) \text{ in } \lambda(C) = 0.$$

$$5) \text{ Aratati (a daca } A \subset \mathbb{R}^n \text{ este compacta in negligobila } debesgue atuna  $A \in \mathcal{J}(\mathbb{R}^n) \text{ in } \lambda(A) = 0.$ 

$$\text{Rejorant- file } E > 0. \text{ Cum } A \text{ este negligobila } debesgue.$$

$$3 \left(I_k\right)_{k \ge 1} \text{ um } \text{ un } du \text{ untervale deschure (i.e.  $I_k = I_k$ ).}$$

$$\alpha: A \subset \mathcal{V}_{k = 1}^{1/2} \text{ in } \mathcal{V}_{k \ge 1}^{1/2} \text{ vol } (I_k) < E.$$$$

A compada => 3 NEW ai. A C INU IZ U .... UIN  $T = T_1 \cup \dots \cup T_N \in \mathcal{E}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  $\chi^*(A) \leq \chi^*(A) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} vol(I_k) < \xi$ Cum  $\mathcal{E}$  a fost also arbitrar rejultà cà  $\lambda^*(A) = 0$  =  $A \in \mathcal{J}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  mi  $\lambda(A) = 0$ .

Obs. Dava  $A \in J(\mathbb{R}^n)$  ni  $\lambda(A) = 0$  atumai A neglyatila  $\exists e \in \Sigma > 0$ .  $A \in J(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ,  $\lambda(A) = 0 = 1$   $\exists F \in \Sigma(\mathbb{R}^n)$   $A \subset F$  ai.  $\lambda(F) \subset \Sigma$ 

 $F \in \mathcal{E}(\mathbb{R}^n) = 3$   $J_{1,1}J_{2-n}$   $J_p$  entervals cu entervalle  $F = \bigcup_{j=1}^n J_j$  despende doua cate doua G G

 $(I_k)_{k\geq 1}$  and  $I_k=\emptyset$ , k>p. At.  $A\subset U$   $I_k$  $\sum_{k\geq 1} vol(I_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} vol(I_k) = \lambda(F) < \Sigma$ 

Dea' A este neglij Lebergue.

6)  $A = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid X + y - 1 = 0\}$  neglyabilai Lebesgue.

A: X+7-1=0. 1 0=X=1. Fre.  $A_1 = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \le x \le 1, \ \gamma = n - x\}$ f(x)= 1-x ent Rremann M deci  $A_{i} = G_{f} \in J(\mathbb{R}) \text{ mi } \lambda(A_{1}) = 0$ . => As neglysbilå Lebesgue.  $A = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} A_n \qquad A_n = \{(x,y) \mid n-1 \leq x \leq n, \ \gamma = 1-x \}$ da fel ca mai sus, An sunt neglijabilå debesgue. Cum A este o reumine numärabila de multimi neglij. Lebesgue rezulta ca A este neglij Lebesgue.

## Exercitii

i) Fie D CR² o multime situatà în primul cadran monginità de curbele y=2x, y=3x, xy=1. Anatati cà D  $\in$  J(R²) si calculati  $\lambda$ (D).

unde  $(r_m)_{m\geq 1}$  este o enumerare a numerela rationale den (0,1) si  $f(x)=r_m$ , dara  $x=\frac{p}{dn}$ , unde  $d_m$  este al n-lea

numar prim. Avotati ea Gf & J(R2). 3\*) Fie I CR'interval, f: I - Rentegabila Riemann Mi g; I  $\neg \mathbb{R}$  cu propuetatea ca f(x) = g(x) cu exception unui numan finit de puncte. Aratati ca g este untegrabilà Riemann mi f = f g.