Integrala Riemann

 $\Delta = \left\{ a = X_n < X_1 < X_2 < \dots < X_n = b \right\} \text{ divisione a interv. [a,b]}$ $\Delta \left([a,b] \right) = \left\{ \Delta \middle| \Delta - \text{divisione a lui [a,b]} \right\}$ $\tilde{\beta} = \left(\tilde{\beta}_i \right)_{1 \leq i \leq n} ; \; \tilde{\beta}_i \in \left[X_{i+1} X_{i-1} \right] - \text{ sust. de puncte interm.}$ $1 \leq i \leq n \qquad \text{asor. div.} \Delta$

△-dor a lu [a,b], 3(△)-multimez vorit de pente intermedian asociate dis △

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$$

Dará
$$\Delta$$
-din α len $[ab]$, $\Delta = \{a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b\}$

$$3 = (3_i)_{1 \le i \le n} \in 3(\Delta) \text{ in } f : [a,b] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$T_{\Delta}(f,\tilde{s}) = \sum_{\tilde{i}=1}^{n} f(\tilde{s}_i)(x_i - x_{\tilde{i}-1}) - \text{Durna Riemann apperatus}$$

$$fundiei f, din Δ in inst. $\tilde{s} \in 3(\Delta)$$$

Defendre Fre f: [a,b] - R. Spursem ca f este entegrabilia Riemann pe [a,b] dana exista $f \in R$ cu prop. cà. $f \in S$ 0, $f \in S$ 0 astfel Incât $f \in S$ 0 or divijum a lui [a,b] en $||\Delta|| < \gamma_E$ m $f \in S$ (Δ)

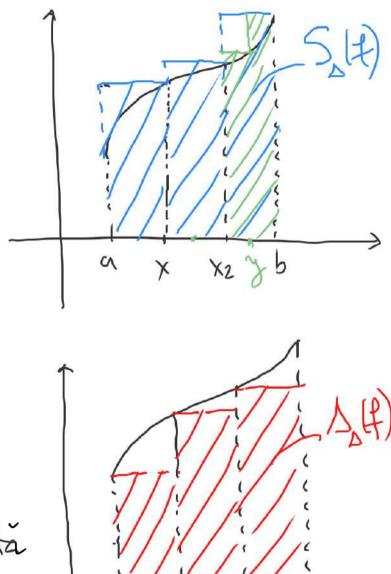
(f, 3) - I < E.

Numanul I (daia existà) este unic determinat se numete integrala fet f pe [a,b] su su not cu Sf(x)dx Ex: 1) Folomond definitie aváteté cá f: [a, b] - R, f(x)=x este integrabilia Riemann

2) Aratoti, un defendia cá f; [0,1]-R $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & X \in [0,1] \cap R \\ & X \in [0,1] \setminus Q \end{cases}$ nu este M. R.

Proportie Dais filabl-AR ete ent. R. atunai f este misiginata.

Dem. $I = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$, $\mathcal{H} z = 1$, exister $\gamma > 0$ a.r. $\mathcal{H} \Delta \in \mathcal{D}([ab]) \text{ cm } \|\Delta\| < \gamma \text{ no. } \mathcal{H} z \in \mathfrak{Z}(\Delta), |I - I_{\Delta}(f_{1}s)| < 1$



m= inf (f(x) (a < x < b), M= sup (f(x)) (a < x < b) $m(b-a) \leq \Delta_{\Delta}(1) \leq S_{\Delta}(1) \leq M(b-a)$ Propositie. Fie D,, D2 der. ale lui [a,b] en D2 mai fina decet Dy, Atima $1) \Delta_{\Delta_1}(4) \leq \Delta_{\Delta_2}(4)$ $2) S_{\Delta_1}(4) \geqslant S_{\Delta_2}(4)$

Propytie-Daia D., Dr semil desseum ale leie [ab] atunai DD, (t) \le SD2(t).

 $\Delta_{\Delta_{1}}(\pm) \leq \Delta_{\Delta_{1}\cup\Delta_{2}}(\pm) \leq S_{\Delta_{1}\cup\Delta_{2}}(\pm) \leq S_{\Delta_{2}}(\pm)$

 $\overline{I} = \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \inf_{\Delta} S_{\Delta}(f) - \text{motegrala Dauboux superioona}$ a lui f $I = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \sup_{x} \Delta_{b}(x) - \operatorname{Integral}_{a} \operatorname{Dauboux}_{x} \operatorname{inferious}_{a}$ a lui f $\overline{I} \geq \overline{I}$: 200 Propostie Fu f: [a,6] - R untegrabile Roemann. Hana $f(\Delta_n)_{n\geq 1}$ mid direct on $[|\Delta_n|] \rightarrow 0$ mi $f(3^{(n)})_{n\geq 1}$ on $3^{(n)} \in 3(\Delta_n)$ arem: $() \int_{\Delta_n} (f, 3^{(n)}) \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} \int_a f(x) dx$

2)
$$\Delta_{\Delta_n}(\xi) \xrightarrow{n-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$
, $S_{\Delta_n}(\xi) \xrightarrow{n-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$.

3)
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx.$$

Teoremai (Certerul lui Darboux). Fr f; [a,b]-iR manyintài Verm. af. servet eduralente;

- 1) futegrabla Riemann
- 2) $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$
- 3) HE20, FA & D([a,b]) aî. SAH)-AAH)< E
- 4) HE>O, Fyso, ai, HAED([a, b]), MAMZ, Solt)-Dot) < E

Exercetui: Folosond Out. lu Danboux avatati ca function f: [0,1] -TR, f(x)=x oble unt. R. si calculati f(x) dx. Definitie. Journem ca ACR este neglyabila debague dava HERO, F (In) non un min de intervale deschire ri marginate a 2 ACUIn m 2 [In] < 8 (daca I=(a,b), |I|=b-a - lengunea interv. [a,b]) Obs: 1) A - rumanahila => A neglijabilà Lebregue. 2) Exista multimi noglig Libesque nenumårskile: Cantor set.

Teorema (Outeruil lui debesque de integrabilitété Riemann) Fu f: [a, b] - R. Alcuna f integrabila Riemann dala soi numai daca f mångemta multimea peneteln de docenti-nustate als lui f ede neglijabila Lebesgue. Exemplu. $f: [o,i] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in [o,i] \setminus \mathbb{Q} \\ 1 & x \in [o,i] \cap \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$ Df-nultimes pet de discontinuétate Df = [0,1] - nu este neglijabila Libergue =) fru tok ent? Ex. tratatica f musse ent. Ron ent. Danboux.

Exercition $f:[0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \{ \frac{1}{2^n}, x = \frac{1}{n}, k \in \mathbb{N}^* \}$ g: [0,1] $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2^{n}}, & x = \frac{1}{n}, & \text{were} \end{cases}$ $x = \frac{1}{n}, & \text{were} \end{cases}$ Studiati integraliletæter Rumann a fot f m g m' In cag afirmator calculati unt egraleln.

Proposition Fu $f: [ab] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and \mathbb{R} . Atomailf when \mathbb{R} in \mathbb{R} $f(x)dx \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$ Dem. $f : mtR \Rightarrow |f| : mtR$. (God. debesque) $-|f| \leq f \leq |f| \Rightarrow -\int_{a}^{b} |f(x)| dx \leq \int_{a}^{b} |f(x)| dx$ Propojetie: 1) Doca f: [0,6] - Reble continua atuna f
este mt. Riemann
2) Doca f: [0,6] - Reste monotona atuna f este mt.R.

<u>Teoremai</u> Fie f; [0,6] — R integrabile Riemann. Atmai F: [a,6] — R, F(x)= \(\frac{x}{f(t)} dt \) este continuai si F(y)-F(x) < |f| = |y-x|, |f| = sup | |f(x)|, xe[a,b]} Danc f est continua ûn xo E [qb] atunci F est demorabila În xo ni F(xo) = f(xo) Dem. Xcy; (FM)- F(x) = (f(+)d+- (f(+)d+) = $= \left| \int_{x}^{x} |f(x)| dt \right| \leq \int_{x}^{x} |f(x)| dt \leq ||f||^{\infty} \cdot |f(x)|.$

Ja presupernem ca fest cont. In XoE [ab]. Fie 5>0. Exista Sz70 ac. txe[a,b] cm |x-x0| < Sz avem |f(x)-f(x)) < E (+) Dara XE [a, b], XXX0, 1X-X0/< Sz $\left|\frac{F(x)-F(x_0)}{x_{-x_0}}-f(x_0)\right|=\left|\frac{\int_a^x f(x)dt-\int_a^x f(t)dt}{x_0-x}-f(x_0)\right|=$ $= \left| \frac{\int_{x}^{x} f(t) dt - \int_{x}^{x} f(x_{0}) dt}{x_{0} - x} \right| \leq \frac{\int_{x}^{x_{0}} |f(t) - f(x_{0})| dt}{x_{0} - x} \leq \epsilon$ -X $|t-X_0| \leq |x-X_0| < \delta_2$ La fel provedam daca X7Xo.

Corolan. Fu f: [a, b] - R o function continua. Atuna function f admite premitere. F(n)= \ifty f(t) dt - sole o promutiona'. (adria F denor, F'=f). Teorema (deibniz-Newton)

Fre f: [a,b]-R o fet sutegrable Riemann cone admite
promotore. Hunci vican an fi F o promotora a lui f, $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = F(b) - F(c) \xrightarrow{\text{not}} F(x)$

Teorema (tenema de medie) Fre figi [ab] - R mt. R a.i gzo. Almar m Jgdx < Jfgdx < M Jgdx m= inf {f(x) | x ∈ [a,6]}, M= sup {f(x) | x ∈ [a,6]} Daca in plus f este continua pe [a,b], atuna exista 3∈[a,b] ai. $\int_{a}^{b} f g dx = f(3) \int_{a}^{b} g dx$

Idea dem: Pp. Jagdx 70. $m \leq \frac{\int_{a}^{b} fg dx}{\int_{a}^{b} g dx} \leq M$ f(v)fund. => $\exists u, v \in [a,b]$ ai f(u)=m, f(v)=M. $\int_a^b fg dx$ f(x)=1 f(x)=1

Leorenia (Permutanea lumiter un milegrala) Fu (fn) nz, un m de ferrette unt. R, fn: [a,b]-iR, f: [a,b] $\neg \mathbb{R}$ a.i. $f_n \xrightarrow{M} f$, Atherica f este mit. Riemann Mi lim $\int_{\alpha} f_n dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f dx$ Dem. Fie EDO. PH cá fm mf, eriste Na EN ai. of once UThe $\frac{\varepsilon}{4(b-a)} < f(\kappa) - f_n(\kappa) < \frac{\varepsilon}{4(b-a)}, \quad \lambda \in [a,b]$

In particular
$$-\frac{2}{4(b-a)} < f(x) - f_{N_{5}}(x) < \frac{2}{4(b-a)}$$

$$f_{N_{5}} \text{ int Remoner } \Longrightarrow f_{N_{5}} \text{ mayunta} \xrightarrow{(*k)} f \text{ mayunta}$$

$$f_{N_{5}} \text{ int Remann } \Longrightarrow \exists \Delta \text{ div. a lui } [a_{1}b] \text{ a a}$$

$$f_{N_{5}} \text{ int Remann } \Longrightarrow \exists \Delta \text{ div. a lui } [a_{1}b] \text{ a a}$$

$$f_{N_{5}} \text{ All } \Longrightarrow f_{N_{5}}(f_{N_{5}}) + \frac{2}{4}$$

$$f_{N_{5}}(f_{N_{5}}) - f_{N_{5}}(f_{N_{5}}) - f_{N_{5}}(f_{N_{5}}) + \frac{2}{4}$$

$$f_{N_{5}}(f_{N_{5}}) - f_{N_{5}}(f_{N_{5}}) - f_{N_{5}}(f_{N_{5}}) - f_{N_{5}}(f_{N_{5}}) + \frac{2}{4}$$

$$f_{N_{5}}(f_{N_{5}}) - f_{N_{5}}(f_{N_{5}}) - f_{N_{5}}(f_{N_{5}}) - f_{N_{5$$

Din. Gut. Darboux => f not. Riemann

Din. (+) => $-\frac{\varepsilon}{4} \leq \int_{a}^{b} f dx - \int_{a}^{b} f_{n} dx \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$, $+ u_{i} n_{\varepsilon}$ $=) \left| \int_{a}^{b} f dx - \int_{a}^{b} f_{n} dx \right| \leq \frac{5}{5} , \forall N > N_{2}$ Deai lum safrax = stax.