Summary | Riemann Integration

Introduction

Interval

Let I=[a,b]. Length of the interval |I|=b-a.

Disjoint interval

When 2 intervals don't share any common numbers.

Almost disjoint interval

When 2 intervals are disjoint or intersect only at a common endpoint.

Riemann Integral

Let $f-[a,b] o \mathbb{R}$ is a bounded (not necessarily continuous) function on a closed, bounded (compact) interval.

Riemann integral of f is: $\int_a^b f$

Definite integral

When a,b are constants.

Indefinite integral

When $oldsymbol{a}$ is a constant but $oldsymbol{b}$ is replaced with $oldsymbol{x}$.

Partition

Let I be a non-empty, compact interval (closed and bounded). A partition of I is a finite collection $\{I_1,I_2,\ldots,I_n\}$ of almost disjoint, non-empty, compact sub-intervals whose union is I.

A partition is determined by the endpoints of all sub-intervals:

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n = b.$$

A partition can be denoted by:

- its intervals $P = \{I_1, I_2, \dots, I_n\}$
- the endpoints of its intervals $P = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n\}$

Riemann Sum

Let

- + $f:[a,b] o\mathbb{R}$ is a bounded function on the compact interval I=[a,b] with $M=\sup_I f$ and $m=\inf_I f$.
- $P = \{I_1, I_2, \dots, I_n\}$
- $M_k = \sup_{I_k} f = \sup \left\{ f(x) : x \in [x_{k-1}, x_k] \right\}$
- $m{\cdot} \ \ m_k = \inf_{I_k} f = \inf \left\{ f(x) : x \in [x_{k-1}, x_k] \right\}$

Upper riemann sum

$$U(f;P) = \sum_{k=1}^n M_k |I_k|$$

Lower riemann sum

$$L(f;P) = \sum_{k=1}^n m_k |I_k|$$

$$m_k < M_k \implies L(f;P) \le U(f;P)$$

When P_1, P_2 are any 2 partitions of I: $L(f; P_1) \leq U(f; P_2)$

Refinements

Q is called a refinement of $P\iff$ if P and Q are partitions of [a,b] and $P\subseteq Q$.

When $oldsymbol{Q}$ is a refinement of $oldsymbol{P}$:

$$L(f; P) \le L(f; Q) \le U(f; Q) \le U(f; P)$$

(i) Note

If P_1 and P_2 are partitions of [a,b], then $Q=P_1\cup P_2$ is a refinement of both P_1 and P_2 . In that case:

$$L(f;P_1) \leq L(f;Q) \leq U(f;Q) \leq U(f;P_2)$$

Upper & Lower integral

Let $\mathbb P$ be the collection of all possible partitions of the interval [a,b].

Upper Integral

$$U(f)=\inf\left\{U(f;P);P\in\mathbb{P}
ight\}=\overline{\int_a^bf}$$

Lower Integral

$$L(f)=\sup\left\{L(f;P);P\in\mathbb{P}
ight\}=\underline{\int_a^bf}$$

For a bounded function f, always $L(f) \leq U(f)$

Riemann Integrable

A bounded function $f:[a,b] o \mathbb{R}$ is Riemann integrable on [a,b] **iff** U(f)=L(f). In that case, the Riemann integral of f on [a,b] is denoted by $\int_a^b f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x$.

Reimann Integrable or not

Function	Yes or No?	Proof hint
Unbounded	No	By definition
Constant	Yes	$orall P ext{ (any partition) } L(f;P) = U(f;P)$
Monotonically increasing/decreasing	Yes	Take a partition such that $\Delta x < \delta = rac{\epsilon}{f(b) - f(a)}$
Continuous	Yes	Take a partition such that $\Delta x < \delta = rac{\epsilon}{2(b-a)}$

(i) Note

If the set of points of discontinuity of a bounded function $f:[a,b] o \mathbb{R}$ is finite, then f is Riemann integrable on [a, b].

(i) Note

If the set of points of discontinuity of a bounded function $f:[a,b] o \mathbb{R}$ is finite number of limit points, then f is integrable on [a,b].

A function may have infinitely many discontinuous points, but if the set of all discontinuous points have finite number of limit points, then f is integrable on [a,b].

Cauchy Criterion

Theorem

A bounded function f:[a,b] o R is Riemann integrable ${\sf iff}$ for every $\epsilon>0$ there exists a partition P_{ϵ} of [a,b], which may depend on ϵ , such that:

$$U(f,P\epsilon)-L(f,P\epsilon)\leq \epsilon$$

- To prove \implies : consider $L(f)-rac{\epsilon}{2}$ and $U(f)+rac{\epsilon}{2}$ To prove \iff : consider $L(f;P) < L(f) \wedge U(f) < U(f;P)$

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