

1. Th: Ако f е интегруема ($f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$), то $\lim_{d(\Pi) \rightarrow 0} S_f(\Pi, \xi) = \int_a^b f$

1.1 Lemma: Нека Π -ноградиване на $[a, b]$, $\Pi^* = \Pi \cup \{x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*\}$ (т.е. би генерира този Π , може да е и обратно). Тогава $0 \leq S_f(\Pi) - S_f(\Pi^*) \leq k(N-m)d(\Pi)$ (къде $N = \sup f$, $m = \inf f$, като $\sup f$ и $\inf f$ са на $[a, b]$)
 $0 \leq S_f(\Pi^*) - S_f(\Pi) \leq k(N-m)d(\Pi)$

1.2 Доказателство на Th:

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ интегруема

Нека вземем $\varepsilon > 0$ произволно. У же $\frac{\varepsilon}{2k}$ по същ. еднакво.

Също на десрбъ, за всички е аналогично.
 $\varepsilon \Rightarrow \exists \Pi_0$ такова, че $S_f(\Pi_0) < \int_a^b f + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ (т.е. $\int_a^b f = \inf S_f$)

Нека Π -ноградиване, $d(\Pi) \leq \delta_1 = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$.

$\Pi_0 = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ и $\Pi^* = \Pi \cup \Pi_0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{т.ч. } \Pi^* \supseteq \Pi_0 \Rightarrow S_f(\Pi^*) \leq S_f(\Pi_0) &< \int_a^b f + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\ S_f(\Pi) \leq S_f(\Pi^*) + k(N-m)d(\Pi) &\stackrel{\text{Lem. 1.1}}{\leq} S_f(\Pi) + k(N-m)d(\Pi) \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{k(N-m)d(\Pi)}{2} \\ \leq \int_a^b f + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{k(N-m)d(\Pi)}{2} &\leq \int_a^b f + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2k(N-m+1)} \\ \leq \int_a^b f + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2k(N-m+1)} &\leq \int_a^b f + \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$\varepsilon \Rightarrow \delta_2 \geq d(\Pi) < \delta_2: S_f(\Pi) > \int_a^b f - \varepsilon$
 Също аналогично

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за $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\} > 0$ за $\forall \eta \in \Delta(\eta) \subset \delta$ нодразбив сме $\Pi \subset d(\eta) < \delta$
 иначе $\int_a^b f - \varepsilon < S_f(\eta) \subset S_f(\eta) < \int_a^b f + \varepsilon$

NB! Когато и да изберем прегр. то и тук също не
 приемаме между S_f и S_g . за η .

$$\Rightarrow |S(\eta, g) - I| < \varepsilon \quad \forall \eta, d(\eta) < \delta \quad \text{и е прегр. т. за } \eta$$

$\lim_{d(\eta) \rightarrow 0} G(\eta, g) = \int_a^b f$

2. Основни свойства на интеграла

2.1 Линейност: $g, f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, чисто-ръчно по Риман

$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, този брой $f+g$, λf са чисто-ръчни и:

$$\int_a^b (f+g)(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b (\lambda f)(x) dx = \lambda \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

2.1.1 Доказателство:

$$\begin{cases} G_{f+g}(\eta, g) = G_f(\eta, g) + G_g(\eta, g) \\ G_{\lambda f}(\eta, g) = \lambda G_f(\eta, g) \end{cases}$$

\rightarrow Нека $\varepsilon > 0$. $\rightarrow \exists \delta_f > 0$ така че за $\forall \eta \subset d(\eta) < \delta_f$

и за всички избори на g - прегр. т. за η имаме

$$|G_f(\eta, g) - \int_a^b f| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad \text{т.к. } f \in \text{чисто-ръчни}$$

т.к. g е чисто-ръчни $\exists \delta_g > 0$ така че за $\forall \eta \subset d(\eta) < \delta_g$

и за всички избори на g - прегр. този че за η

$$\text{имаме } |G_g(\eta, g) - \int_a^b g| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

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Исследуем непрерывность f на Π с $\delta = \min\{\delta_x, \delta_y\}$ и ξ -неделим.

Проверим для Π . Утверждение:

$$\left| G_{f,g}(\Pi, \xi) - \left(\int_a^b f + \int_a^b g \right) \right| = \left| G_f(\Pi, \xi) - \int_a^b f + G_g(\Pi, \xi) - \int_a^b g \right| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$$

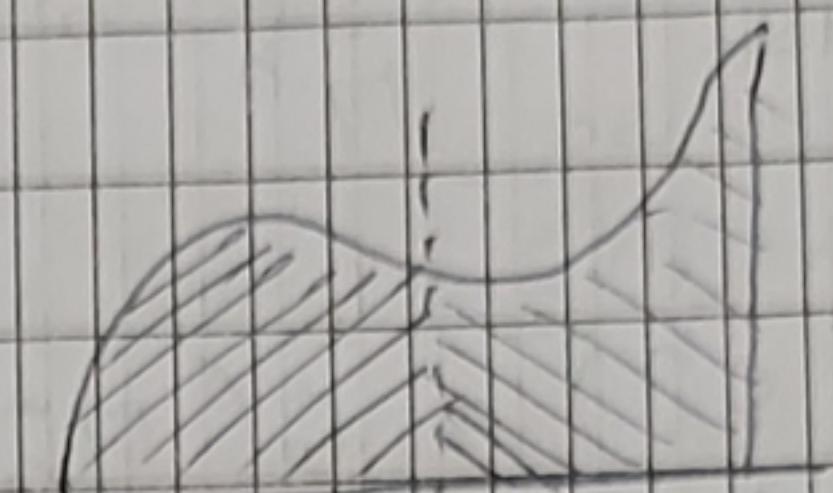
2.2 Аддитивность

Исследуем $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ и

$a < c < b$. f непрерывна на $[a, c]$ и $[c, b]$

$\Leftrightarrow f|_{[a,c]} \text{ и } f|_{[c,b]}$ как непрерывны и непрерывны

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$$



2.2.1 Доказательство:

$\boxed{\Rightarrow}$ Используем $\epsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \exists \Pi$ непрерывный.

$$[a, b] \subset S_f(\Pi) - S_f(\Pi) < \epsilon$$

Используем $\Pi^* = \Pi \cup \{\xi\} \rightarrow S_f(\Pi^*) - S_f(\Pi) \leq S_f(\Pi) - S_f(\Pi)$

$$< \epsilon$$

$\Pi^* = \Pi_1 \cup \Pi_2$, Π_1 непрерывное на $[a, c]$ и $[c, b]$

Π_2 непрерывное на $[c, b]$

$$S_f(\Pi^*) = S_{f|_{[a,c]}}(\Pi_1) + S_{f|_{[c,b]}}(\Pi_2) \quad \dots$$

Следовательно $S_f(\Pi^*) = \dots$

$$\underbrace{[S_{f|_{[a,c]}}(\Pi_1) - S_{f|_{[a,c]}}(\Pi_1)]}_{\geq 0} + \underbrace{[S_{f|_{[c,b]}}(\Pi_2) - S_{f|_{[c,b]}}(\Pi_2)]}_{\geq 0} \leq \epsilon$$

$\boxed{\Leftarrow}$ Используем $\epsilon > 0$. Π_1 непрерывное на $[a, c]$. $S_f(\Pi_1) - S_f(\Pi_1) < \epsilon$

Π_2 непрерывное на $[c, b]$, $S_f(\Pi_2) - S_f(\Pi_2) < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$

$$\Pi = \Pi_1 \cup \Pi_2$$

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$$S_F(\Pi) = S_F(\Pi_1) + S_F(\Pi_2), \quad S_F = \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow S_F(\Pi) - S_F(\Pi) \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

$$\Pi_n = \Pi_n^1 \cup \Pi_n^2, \quad \Pi_n^1 \text{ e no gp. na } [a, c],$$

$$d(\Pi_n) \rightarrow 0, \quad \Pi_n^2 \text{ e no gp. na } [c, b]$$

$$g^n - \text{np. t. sc. } \Pi^n$$

$$\Rightarrow G_F(\Pi_n, g^n) = G(\Pi_n^1, g^n) + G(\Pi_n^2, g^n)$$

$$\downarrow n \rightarrow \infty \quad \downarrow n \rightarrow \infty \quad \downarrow n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\int_a^b f = \int_a^c f + \int_c^b f$$

2.3 Сочленение (конъюнкция):

$f: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, Δ e unterbegr. $a, b \in \Delta$

$$\square \int_a^b f := 0$$

$$\square \int_a^b f := - \int_b^a f, \quad \text{KZ} \int_a^b f = \int_a^c f + \int_c^b f \quad \text{očitajte 6 cours}$$

$$a < b \quad \text{за нравственное равновесие на } a, b, c \in \Delta$$

2.4 Положительность: also $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ e unterbegr.

$\wedge f(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in [a, b], \text{ т.е. } \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq 0$

(т.к. можно сдвигнуть график вправо $\geq 0 \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq 0$)

2.5 Следствие из 2.4: $f, g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ es

unterbegr. $\wedge f(x) \geq g(x) \quad \forall x \in [a, b], \text{ т.е. } f \geq g$

2.5.1 Доказательство:

$$f \cdot g \geq 0 \Rightarrow \int_a^b (f \cdot g)(x) dx \geq 0 \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b g(x) dx \geq 0$$

нечетность
нестабильность

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2.6 Also $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ e unterpyrens, torcs 6s $|f|$ e unterpyrens $\Leftrightarrow \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$ sa $a < b$

2.6-1 Dovas 3 aranci 6o: $\|f(x) - f(y)\| \leq \|f(x) - f(y)\|$
 $\Rightarrow w(|f|, [x_{i-1}, x_i]) \leq w(f, [x_{i-1}, x_i])$

$$M := a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$$

Heica, $\epsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \exists M$ -noor c $\epsilon > 0$ $S_f(M) - s_f(M) =$
 $= \sum_{i=1}^n w(f, [x_{i-1}, x_i]) \underbrace{(x_i - x_{i-1})}_{> 0} \geq \sum_{i=1}^n w(|f|, [x_{i-1}, x_i]) \chi_{x_i - x_{i-1}}$
 $= S_{|f|}(M) - s_{|f|}(M) \Rightarrow |f| \in \text{unterpyrens}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Задача} \quad -|f| \leq f \leq |f| \\ \Leftrightarrow \int_a^b (-|f|) \leq \int_a^b f \leq \int_a^b |f| \\ - \int_a^b |f| \\ \Rightarrow \left| \int_a^b f \right| \leq \int_a^b |f| \end{aligned}$$

2.7 Th 3a сречните стойности

Heica $f, g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, unterpyrens u $g(x) \geq 0$
 $\forall x \in [a, b] \Rightarrow m \int_a^b g(x) dx \leq \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx \leq M \int_a^b g(x) dx$

2.7-1 Dovas 3 aranci 6o:

$m = \inf f \leq f(x) \leq M = \sup f$ (x, n unterpyrens \Rightarrow оправдени.) $\therefore g(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} mg(x) \leq f(x) g(x) \leq Mg(x) \quad \forall x \in [a, b] \\ \Leftrightarrow m \int_a^b mg(x) dx \leq \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx \leq \int_a^b Mg(x) dx = M \int_a^b g(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

2.8 Lemma: $f, g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, unterpyrens. Torcs 6s
 f, g e unterpyrens

2.8-1 Dovas 3 aranci 6o:

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Hence $\Pi \in \text{no gp.} \Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$

$$\textcircled{1} S_{fg}(\Pi) - s_{fg}(\Pi) = \sum_{i=1}^n w(f, g, [x_{i-1}, x_i]) (x_i - x_{i-1})$$

$$|f(x)g(x) - f(y)g(y)| = |f(x)g(x) - f(y)g(x) + f(y)g(x) - f(y)g(y)|$$

$$|f(y)g(y)| \leq M_g \cdot M_f \quad (\forall x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i])$$

$$\leq M_g \cdot |f(x) - f(y)| + M_f |g(x) - g(y)| \leq M_g \cdot w(f, [x_{i-1}, x_i]) + M_f \cdot w(g, [x_{i-1}, x_i])$$

$$|f(x)g(x) - f(y)g(y)| \leq M_g \cdot w(f, [x_{i-1}, x_i]) + M_f \cdot w(g, [x_{i-1}, x_i])$$

$$\Rightarrow w(f, g, [x_{i-1}, x_i]) \leq M_g \cdot w(f, [x_{i-1}, x_i]) + M_f \cdot w(g, [x_{i-1}, x_i])$$

Hence $x, y \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$

08 punto 8 (1):

$$\sum_{i=1}^n w(f, g, [x_{i-1}, x_i]) (x_i - x_{i-1}) \leq M_g \sum_{i=1}^n w(g, [x_{i-1}, x_i])$$

$$(x_i - x_{i-1}) + M_f \sum_{i=1}^n w(g, [x_{i-1}, x_i]) (x_i - x_{i-1}) =$$

$$= M_g (S_g(\Pi)) + M_f (S_g(\Pi) - s_g(\Pi)) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

Hence $\varepsilon > 0 \rightarrow \text{no gp asubane, } S_g(\Pi_1) - s_g(\Pi_1) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2(M_g + 1)}$

$$\text{Kann man } \Pi_2 \text{ mit } S_g(\Pi_2) - s_g(\Pi_2) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2(M_f + 1)}$$

Hence $\Pi = \Pi_1 \cup \Pi_2, \Pi_2 \supseteq \Pi_1 \cup \Pi_2 \supseteq \Pi$

2.10 Cregt lue: $f, g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ \Rightarrow
 $\int_a^b \underbrace{g(x)}_{\text{unstetig}} dx \leq \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \leq (\sup_{[a, b]} f) \cdot \int_a^b g(x) dx$

$$\Rightarrow (\inf_{[a, b]} f) \int_a^b g(x) dx \leq \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \leq (\sup_{[a, b]} f) \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

+ f konvergiert, so ist:

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = f(g) \int_a^b g(x) dx \text{ sa mance, } f \in [a, b]$$

2.10.1 Dolkas arančbo:

nozurubnosc

$$g \geq 0 \Rightarrow \int_a^b g(x) dx \geq 0$$

• ako $\int_a^b g(x) dx = 0$, usupome $g \in [a, b]$ nposobnost

$$\exists \text{ ako } \int_a^b g(x) dx > 0 \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \leq \sup_{[a, b]} f$$

cp. vročnost
inf $\leq \int_a^b g(x) dx$

Tak. Th Bonyano

Th Baševy pac

$$f([a, b]) = [\inf_{[a, b]} f, \sup_{[a, b]} f]$$

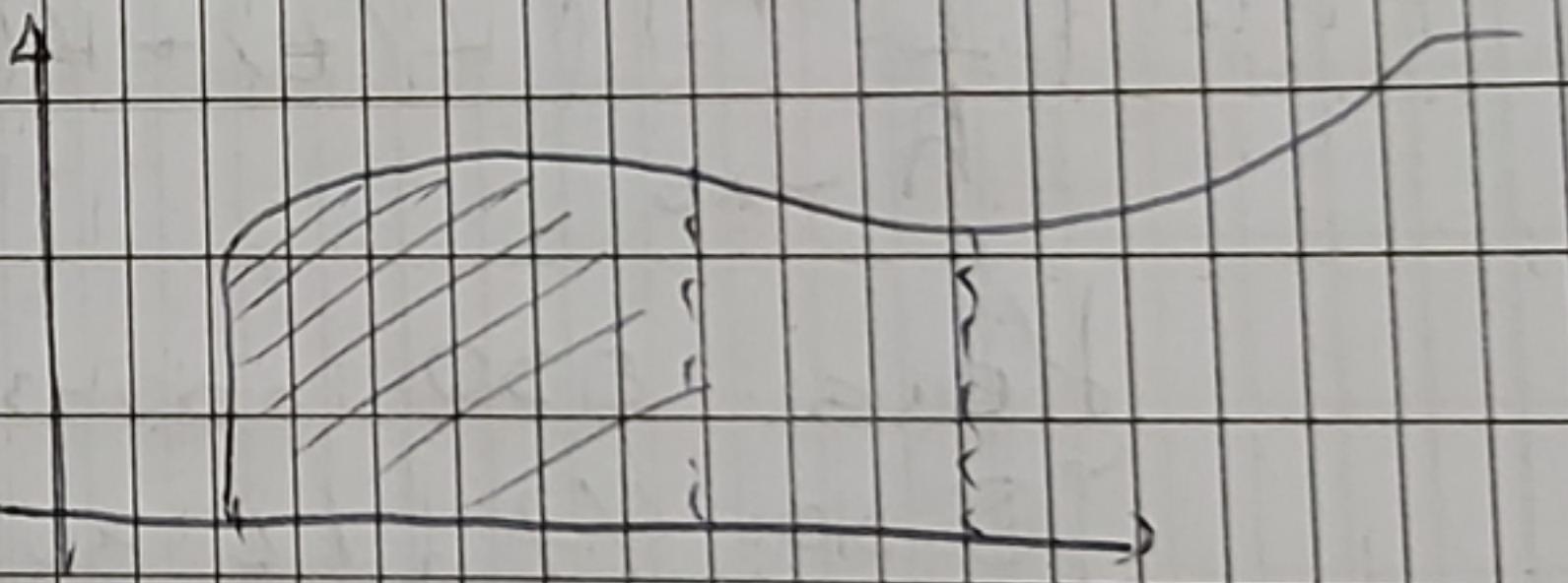
$$\Rightarrow \forall g \in [a, b], f(g) = \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx}{\int_a^b g(x) dx}$$

3.0.1.1 nepravilne funkcijske zapisi u ipšnijih

$f: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, kada $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}$ interval, $a \in \Delta$. fe.

intervalni $\in [a, x]$ $t \in \Delta$

$$F(x) := \int_a^x f(t) dt, F: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



3.1 Tb: B zapisi nozranobnog $F: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ e nepravilni

$$x \in \Delta, \begin{cases} h_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \\ x + h_n \in \Delta \end{cases} \Rightarrow F(x+h_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} F(x)$$

3.1.2 Dolkas arančbo:

$$|F(x+h_n) - F(x)| = \left| \int_x^{x+h_n} f(t) dt + \int_x^x f(t) dt \right| =$$

$$= \left| \int_x^{x+h_n} f(t) dt \right| \leq \int_x^{x+h_n} |f(t)| dt \leq M \int_x^{x+h_n} 1 = M|h_n| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\exists M > 0 \quad \forall n \exists h_n = |f(x+h_n)| \leq M$$

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4. Тип на Нютон-Лагранж

$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $a \in D$

D -интервал, $a \in D$, $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

функция f в D , $\exists x \in D$

Def. $F: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ с $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ $t \in D$

Ако f е непрекъсната в $x_0 \in D$, то F е ~~непрекъсната~~ в

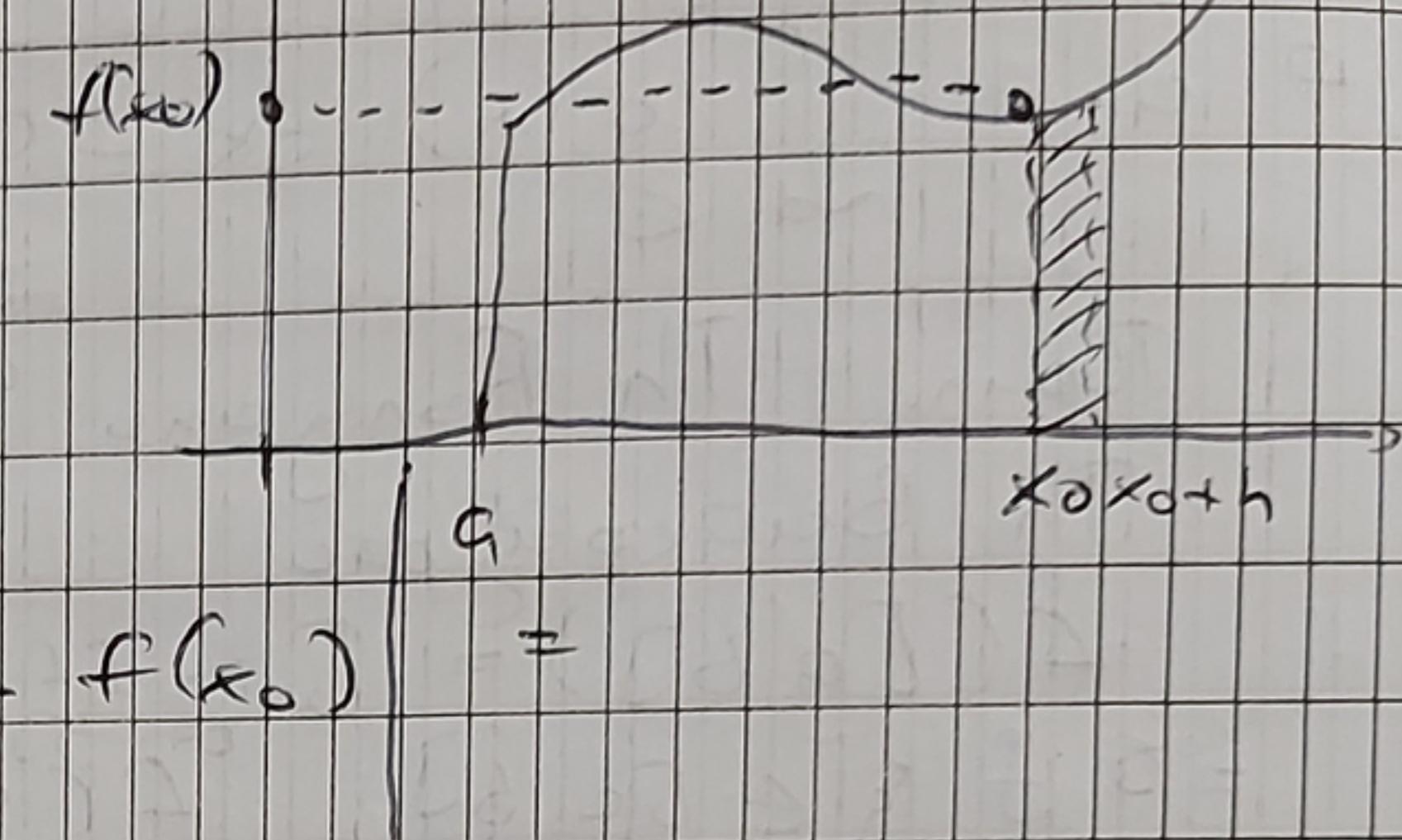
$$x_0 \text{ и } F'(x_0) = f(x_0)$$

Задача: Доказателство:

$$\left| \frac{F(x_0+h) - F(x_0)}{h} - f(x_0) \right| =$$

$$= \left| \frac{\int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} f(t) dt - \int_a^{x_0} f(t) dt}{h} - f(x_0) \right| =$$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{h} \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} f(t) dt - \frac{1}{h} \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} f(x_0) dt \right| = \left| \frac{1}{h} \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} (f(t) - f(x_0)) dt \right| =$$



$$= f(x_0) \cdot h$$

Нека $\epsilon > 0$ нюоилено. Т.к. f е непрекъсната в x_0 =>

$$\exists \delta > 0 \text{ така че } |t - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(t) - f(x_0)| < \epsilon$$

Нека $|h| < \delta$, $x_0 + h \in D$. Тогава

$$\left| \frac{F(x_0+h) - F(x_0)}{h} - f(x_0) \right| \leq \quad t \in [x_0, x_0+h]$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{1}{h} \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} (f(t) - f(x_0)) dt \right| \leq \begin{cases} h > 0, & \frac{1}{h} \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} |f(t) - f(x_0)| dt \leq \\ & \frac{1}{h} \cdot \epsilon \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} 1 dt = \epsilon \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} h < 0, & \frac{1}{h} \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} |f(t) - f(x_0)| dt \leq \\ & \frac{1}{h} \cdot \epsilon \cdot (-h) = \epsilon \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dots \leq \epsilon \text{ и } h < 0 \Leftrightarrow |h| < \delta$$

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4.2 Следствие: Непрерывная функция имеет
примитивную.

$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, D открытый \Rightarrow $F(x) = \int f(t) dt + c$
 f непрерывна $\xrightarrow[\text{непр.}]{} \text{дифференцируема } b \times ss$
 $\forall x \in D \quad F'(x) = f(x).$

Tochn. $\int_a^x f(t) dt + c$ примитивы f в D .

4.3 Следствие: Несколько $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ с непрерывной.

$\underline{\Phi}(x)$ е примитивы f в $[a, b]$. Тогда:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \underline{\Phi}(b) - \underline{\Phi}(a) = \underline{\Phi}(x) \Big|_a^b$$

4.3.1 Доказательство:

$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt + c$ примитивы f в $[a, b]$

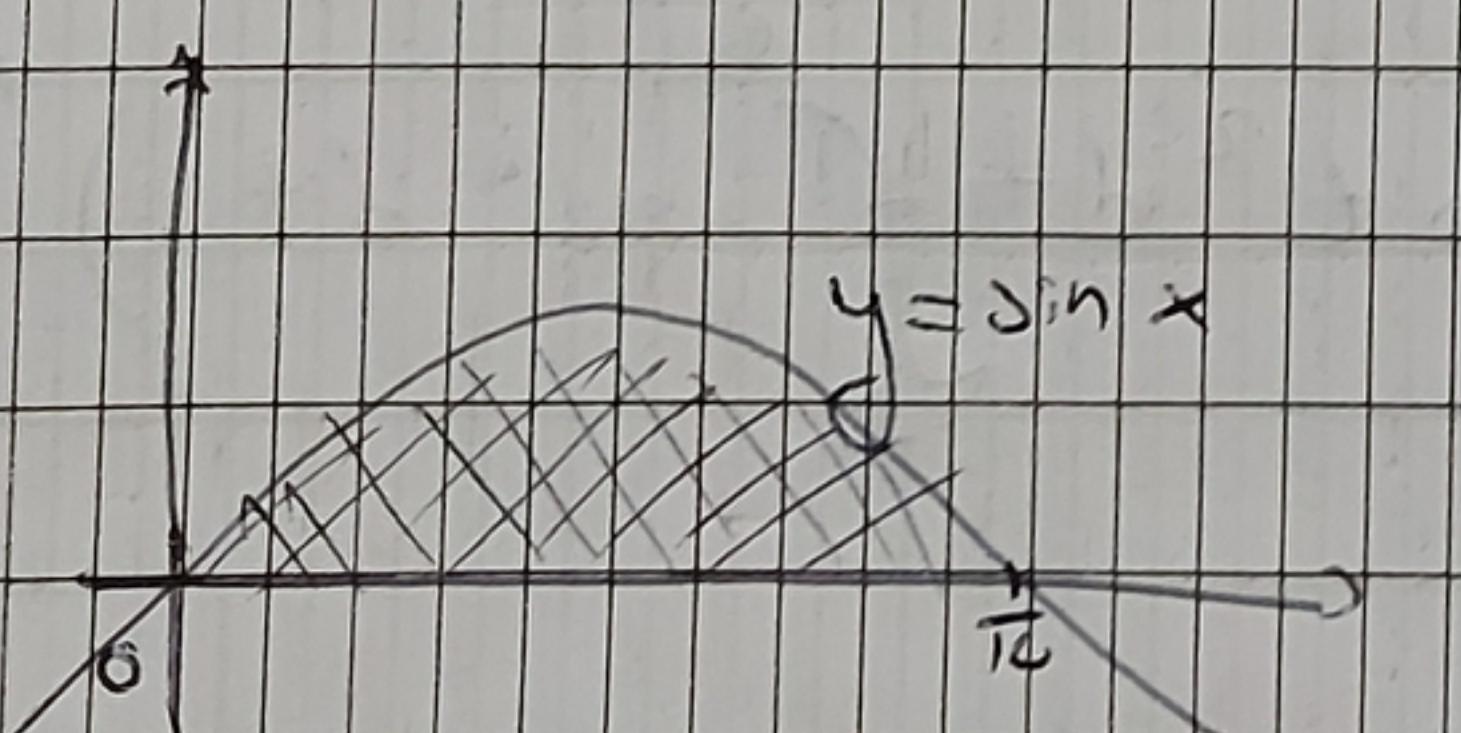
$\underline{\Phi}(x)$ е гп.ч. нпр.мн.вн. f

$$\Rightarrow F(x) - \underline{\Phi}(x) \equiv \text{const } b [a, b], \therefore F(x) = \underline{\Phi}(x) + C$$

$$0 = \int_a^a f(t) dt = F(a) = \underline{\Phi}(a) + C$$

$$\int_a^b f(t) dt = F(b) = \underline{\Phi}(b) - \underline{\Phi}(a)$$

пример:



$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\cos \pi + \cos 0 = 2$$

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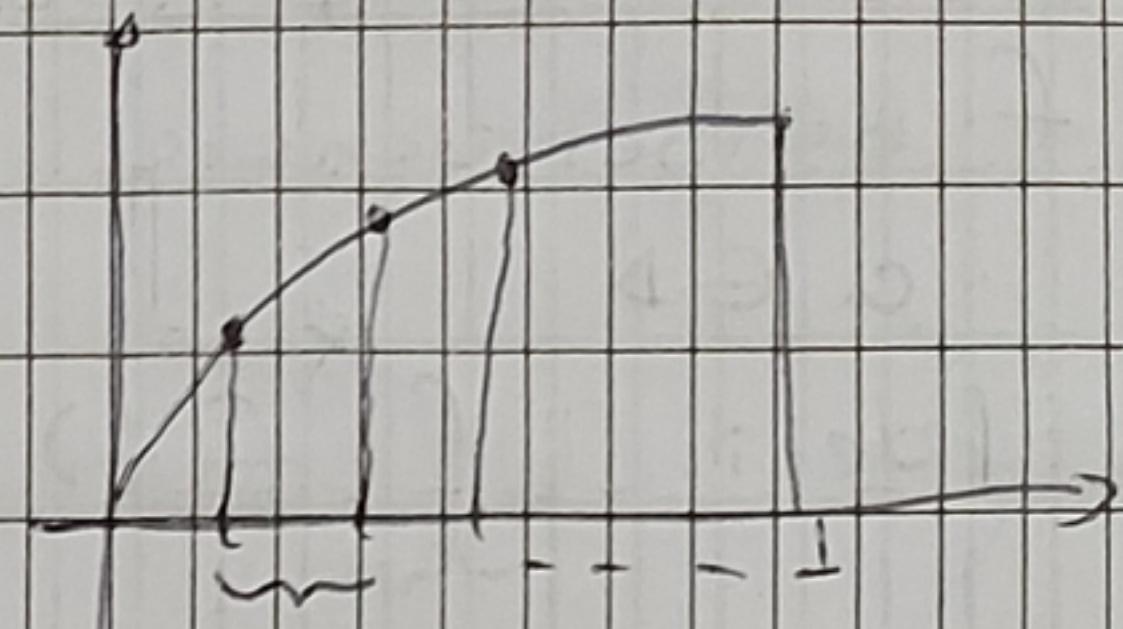
пример:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} + \dots + \sqrt{n}}{n\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} + \dots + \sqrt{n}}{n\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{i}{n}}$$

Рассмотрим функцию $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ на $[0, 1]$ на ней $0 \leq x_i < \frac{1}{n} < \frac{2}{n} < \dots < \frac{n}{n} = 1$

$$\xi_i = \frac{i}{n}$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i)(x_i - x_{i-1}) = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

пример:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x^2 - 1}{1}$$

допущение

чтобы не делить на нуль при вычислении производной,

пример: $F(x) = \int_{-b}^x \cos t^2 dt$, $F'(x) = ?$

$$G(y) = \int_0^y \cos t^2 dt \Rightarrow G'(y) = \cos y^2$$

$$F(x) = G(e^x) \Rightarrow F'(x) = G'(e^x)(e^x)' = \cos e^{2x} \cdot e^x$$

$$\text{пример: } \left(\int_{\ln x}^1 \cos t^2 dt \right)' = - \left(\int_1^{\ln x} \cos t^2 dt \right)' = \\ = -\cos(\ln x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{пример: } \left(\int_{\ln x}^1 \cos t^2 dt \right)' = \left(\int_{\ln x}^1 \cos t^2 dt + \int_1^{e^x} \cos t^2 dt \right)' = \\ = -\cos(\ln x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \cos e^{2x} \cdot e^x$$

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5. Technicka za intergraciju

5.4 Umetrička intergracija no zadatu

$$\int_a^b f(x) g'(x) dx \text{ za } f, g \text{ mazu } f' \text{ i } g'$$

$$= f(x) g(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b g(x) f'(x) dx$$

NB! Tipična primjerica $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx$

f-razlagaju \Leftrightarrow

f je grad

f' je nesp

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