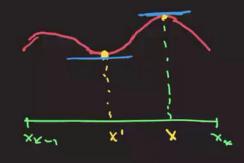
$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\kappa=1}^{\infty} f(t\kappa) \Delta x_{\kappa} - \Delta + \int_{\kappa=1}^{\infty} f(t\kappa) \Delta x_{\kappa} - \Delta \\
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Por otro lado: Mx(t) - mx(t) = pup of f(x) - f(x): x, x' \([xx-1, xx] \)



$$\leq \left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f(tk) \Delta x_k - \Delta \right| + \left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f(tk) \Delta x_k - \Delta \right|$$

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Por otro lado:

Mx(f)- mx(f) = pup of f(x)-f(x'): x,x' \([xx-1,xx] \)

Entonomo, para h>0 podemos encentrar tx, tx

m [xx-1,xx] 3

$$f(tx) - f(tx') > Mx(t) - Mx(t) - h$$
Sea $h = \frac{\epsilon}{3(b-a)}$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[h_k(t) - m_k(t) \right] \Delta x_k$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[f(t_k) - f(t_k) + h \right] \Delta x_k$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[f(t_k) - f(t_k) \right] \Delta x_k + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} h \Delta x_k$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[f(t_k) - f(t_k) \right] \Delta x_k + h \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \Delta x_k$$

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$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[f(t_k) - f(t_k) \right] \Delta x_k + h \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \Delta$$

Def: La oscilación de una función acotada f nobre un conjunto A du osc (f):= nuglf)-inf(f) Mota: si f: [a, b] - 12 en acotada, y si PEP[a, b], entoneur: U(1,f)-L[A,f) = \frac{2}{\text{K=1}} [Mx(f)-mx(f)] AXX = \frac{2}{\text{K=1}} OSC (f) AXX

Prop: beponga que f,g: [a,b] → R ron autaas y ruponga que gel[a,b]. S: J C>0 o

ose (f) \leq c osc (g), note cala pubintervilo $I \in [a,b]$, entoncer $f \in P[a,b]$.

Den: Sea $\in >0$ y $P_{E} \in P[a,b]$ $g \in P[a,b]$

Teopena (***): $f \in R [a,b]$ ssi existe una Aucesion de particiones (Pn), $P_n \in P[a,b]$, $\forall n \in R^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

Lim $[U(f,P_n)-L(f,P_n)]=0$.

Cu este caro, $\int_{a}^{b} f = \lim_{n\to\infty} U(f,P_n)=\lim_{n\to\infty} L(f,P_n)$.

Dem:
((=) Dado 670 j nEZt j para Pn e P[a,b], re
comple U(t, Pn) - L(f, Pn) & E. Entonces,
por ul criterio de integrabilidad de Cauchy,
ne comple: f e R [a,b].

(⇒) Sea fcl[e,b] ⇒ 7n ∈ Z+ 3 Pn ∈ P[a,b] 3 u(f, Pn) - L(f, Pn) < 1 => u(f, Pn) - L(f, Pn) >0 *: Ejecicio.

Ej: considere $f: [0,1] \rightarrow 12 \ 3 \ f(x) = x^2$. Sea Pn la pontición de [0,0] en n publinter valos de tamaios 1/n, 3 con punto $xx = \frac{K}{n}$, $x = \frac$

 $= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) \left(\frac{1$

 $\frac{2}{n \rightarrow \infty} = \frac{1}{3}$

sobre un compad [a,b]

Teopena (***) Una función continua [:[a,b] +12 en Riemann-integrable

Dem: Sea 600. Sabernes que f en uniformemente continua sabre [a, b] => 7 6>0 3 Ai $|x-y| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x)-f(y)| < \frac{\epsilon}{b-a}, \forall x,y \in [a,b]$ Consider ma partición $P = \lambda I_{1}, I_{2},..., I_{m} \in P[a,b]$,
tal que $|I| = |I| < \delta |X=1,...,N$.

Como f en continua retre $[a,b] \Rightarrow \exists x \in y \in E$ $f = \{a,b\} = \{b-a\} = \{a,b\} = \{b-a\} = \{a,b\} = \{$

Teorena: Una función monótona [f:[a,b] → R en liemann-integrable