Prop: Cea fella, bJ. Entonew, Itlela, lores atemés, a time:

Dan: Sea PEP[a,b]. Se tiene que:

Me(191) - Me (191) = sup } | f(x) - | f(y) : x,y + [xz-1, x]

< rup { | f(x) - f(w) 1: x,y & [xx-1, xx]}

= Mc(f) - mc(f)

Me (141) - me (141)] axe & T [Mx (4) - me (4)] Axe or and the control of the property of the p

Endoncer, no tere que:

$$= -\left| \int_{0}^{\infty} |f| \in \int_{0}^{\infty} f \in \int_{0}^{\infty} |f| \right|$$

$$= -\left| \int_{0}^{\infty} |f| \in \int_{0}^{\infty} |f| + \left| \int_{0}^{\infty} |f| \right|$$

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Nota: (1) S: f(x) = g(x), & x ∈ [0,6], ac time

que:
$$\int_{a}^{b} f \leq \int_{a}^{b} f \leq \int_{a}^{b}$$

Dem. Sea PEP[a,b]. Cutonea. $L(P,f) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} m_k(f) \Delta x_k \ge m \sum_{k=1}^{n} \Delta x_k = m(b-a)$ $U(P,f) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} M_k(f) \Delta x_k \le M \sum_{k=1}^{n} \Delta x_k = M(b-a)$

$$\Rightarrow m(b-a) \leq Ampd L(P,l): PEP[a,b] = \int_{a}^{b} f^{Dorval}$$

$$\Rightarrow M(b-a) > infd u(P,l): PEP[a,b] = \int_{a}^{b} f^{Dorval}$$

Teorema (***) Sea I m'intervals y f: I → R una función continua en I. Sea a ∈ I y considere las funciono:

$$F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f$$
 $f(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f$, $\forall x \in I$.

Entoncer:

b) Si
$$f$$
 w continue on $C \in I = J \in Y \subseteq F$ for derivables on C y adecuase:
$$\overline{F}'(C) = F'(C) = f(C)$$

Sea e>0 =>
$$\exists d = [] >0 \Rightarrow \text{ i. } \times \in I \cap (c, c+\delta) \Rightarrow$$

 $|\vec{F}(x) - \vec{F}(c)| = |\vec{x}f - \vec{c}f| = |\vec{x}f + \vec{c}f|$

$$= \left| \int_{c}^{\infty} f \right| \leq \int_{c}^{\infty} |f| \leq M \int_{c}^{\infty} 1 = M |x-c|$$

$$\leq \frac{c}{M} \cdot M = \epsilon$$

$$= \int_{X} \left[f(c) - \epsilon \right] \xi \cdot \int_{X} f \cdot \int_{X} f \cdot \left[f(c) + \epsilon \right] (x - c),$$

$$= \int_{X} \left[f(c) - \epsilon \right] \xi \cdot \int_{X} f \cdot \int_{X} f \cdot \left[f(c) + \epsilon \right] (x - c),$$

$$\Rightarrow f(c) - \epsilon \in \frac{\overline{F}(x) - \overline{F}(c)}{x - c} \leq f(c) + \epsilon$$

 $\Rightarrow \left| \frac{\vec{F}(x) - \vec{F}(c)}{x - c} - f(c) \right| \leq \epsilon.$ Si 6-00 = F w difermicable enc y ne tien que F'(c) = f(c). Teorema (Primer teorema fundamental del caludo) Sea fella, b]. Sea F: [a, b] ->12 = F(x):= \xf , x[a,b] Si f en continua m c [a, b] => I en 口

Lerivelle en c y F'(c) = g(c).

Teorena (segundo teorema Fundamental del citar (Formula Newton-Leibniz).

Sea f e l [a, b] y rea G une función deriva ble en (a, b) & G' = f. Entoner, 1, t = C(p) - C(c)

Don: Sea Pn = d xo, x1,..., xnh & P[a,b]. Entonesi. G(b)-G(a) = [G(xx)-G(xx-1)] Como G en derivable en (a, b), en ton cor

=> G(xx) - G(xx-1) = G(tx). (xx-xx-1), (To te E (xx-1, Xx) => [G(xx) - G(xx-1)]=] { (tx) Axx => L(Pn,f) = \(\frac{1}{2} m_k(f) \Dxk \leq \frac{1}{2} f (tk) \Dxk < Z Ne(+) Dre => L(Pn, f) < G(b) - G(a) < U(Pn, f) Si n->00 => G(b)-G(a) = (f(x) dx