Def O Antidenivatives

A function F 被维为

an antiderivative of f on interval I

Note: if F is an antidrty of f on I

→ 那似 FOXITC for any CER 都是f 在 I上的 antidity

且在I上的性何 antidrtv都是 Fart C的形式

ex for any
$$r \neq -1$$
, $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{r+1}}{r+1} \right) = x^r$

Bin $y = \frac{x^{r+1}}{r+1} \not = y = x^r \not = R \vdash b$ antideniative

(2)
$$g(x) = \sin(2x)$$

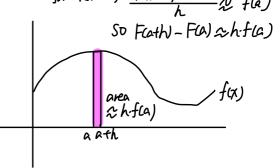
 $G(x) = \frac{-\cos(2x)}{2} + C$
(3) $h(x) = \cos(x^2)$

H(x) = 7

The antiderivative problem Given a confunction f on interval I, find F s.t. F' = f on I.

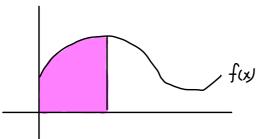
Informal 65847:

Goal: define F s.t. F(a) = f(a) for all $a \in \mathbb{R}$ By definition, $F'(a) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{F(a+h) - F(a)}{h}$ for $h \approx 0$, $\frac{F(a+h) - F(a)}{h}$ of f(a)



Idea: "The area so far" function

For $t \ge 0$, let F(t) be the area of the region under the curve y=f(x) between 7=0 and x=t



Then for a zo and h & o,
F(a+h)-F(a) & h·f(a), B而 F(a+h)-F(a) & f(a)
for all a zo when h & o
B而这是个 reasonable guess

But what do no mean by "avea"? Strategy:

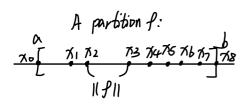
- ()使用area of a rectongle为basic notion
- (2) 使用 rectangles来 approximate complicated regions.
- (3) It limit of such approximation define "area"

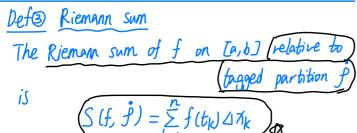
这就是最早的 Riemann Integral to basic idea.

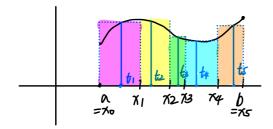
Def②基础架构: partition, subinterval, norm (mesh), tag and tagged partition

let f: [a,b] -> R为一个 function (不需要由)

- ② 而后每下Interval Ik=[]k+, Kk]被辩为一个[subinterva] of [a,b]
- G f tagged partition f 是一个 partition $f = (x_0, ..., x_n)$ of [a,b] along with a choice of points $t_k \in I_k$ for each k. 这些 挑战粉 $[t_n y_s]$







Def@ Riemann Integrable

おする Riemonn integrable on [a,b] 65, if: 3LERst:

for any tagged partition f of [a, b] with [1] < 8

but f is Riemann intole on [a,b], Epsuch Ltate

2) we write $L = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$ the Riemann integral of f on [a,b]

Riemann Integrable: 对于任意小的 ϵ , 都存在 δ 使得对于任意 mesh 小于 δ 的 partition, 都有其 Riemann Sum 和 L 的距离小于 ϵ .

我们发现这是一个 Cauchy 式的 Definition, 我们直觉上会觉得(稍后将证明) mesh ||P|| 越小, 即 partition越精细, Riemann Sum 就会越接近 area so far. 因而这个定义是很符合直觉的.

(informal) Rm intble 可以理解为 lim S(f,j)=1

我们发现:如果f在[a,b]上是Rm intble 的,那么它就必须 bounded:否则f在新她去一切,无论口加多小是可比全的形tk 也 unbounded,那么这个"limit"就不在在3.

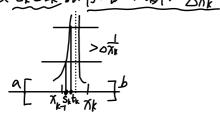
Thm① bounded 是Rm intble 的必要条件. 含 If f is Rm intble on [a,b] => f is bounded on [a,b]

Pf We prove the contrapositive:如果f在[G,b]上于bounded.
ly-在下Rn_intble.

Suppose f is unbunded on [a,b]
The z = 1. Let \$ >0 be arbitrary.

Let $\dot{f} = \{(x_0,...,x_n), (t_1,...,t_n)\}$ be arbitrary togged partition of [a,b] with $||\dot{f}|| < 8$.

Fix k s.t. f is unbounded on $k = [x_{k-1}, x_k]$ and fix $S_k \in [k, s.t.]$ $f(S_k) - f(t_k) > \frac{1}{\triangle x_k}$



现在全产={(xo...,xn), Ct,..., Sk_, tn)}, Pte 产中的如如松松 Sk,其他理

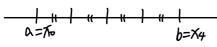
即 |S(f,f)-S(f,f')|> OTK·|tk-Sk|= | 田面f在にか上并下m intble.

note: D在First year Calculus 中,我们学到了像 So 京 dx 这种函数也是可称的 但我们发现 京在 (0,1)上在不是 Riemann inthe 的,因为它 unbounded. 这样的积分 ou物[improper integral] 是通过 So 京 dx = lim So 京 dx 的方式扩始.

②存在缩多 bounded 但并不Riemann intble 的函数 比如 Direhlets function Down {1, xell o, xell lo, xell le bounded 但并不Rim intble et le besque intble 的(Jophondx = 0, 图 Q 在 [0,1]上的 浏览为0,而 R L Q 在[0,1]上 浏览为1.

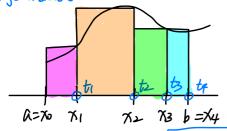
但知的主后再等 le besgue measure 40 le besgue intégral.



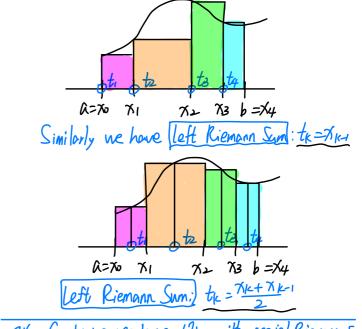


2. Special Tag Points: right/left/midpoint Riemann Sum: (U night Riemann Sum

对于一个 partition f, 如果我们取贿的 te=Te as its toos 来获得了:



则称这个 S (f, f) 为一有 right Riemann Sum)
(of f on [a, b] relative to f)



ex Combining regular partition with special Riemann Sum the night Riemann sum of f on [a,b] using a regular partition f with n subintervals:

$$S(f, \dot{f}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(a + \frac{k(b-a)}{n}) (\frac{b-a}{n})$$

$$B \times Vk, \Delta \chi_{k} = \frac{b-a}{n}, t_{k} = a + (\frac{b-a}{n})k$$

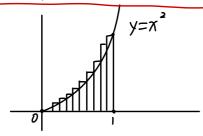
ex it if the right Riemann Sum of $f(x)=x^2$ on [0,1], using a regular partition in with n subintervals,

Sol $7x = \frac{k}{n}$, $\triangle 7x = \frac{1}{n}$ for $0 \le k \le n$ $t_k = \frac{k}{n}$ for $1 \le k \le n$

So
$$S(f, f_n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (\frac{k}{n})^2 \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^2 = \frac{2n^3 + 3n^2 + n}{6n^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{k \to \infty} C(f, k) = \lim_{k \to \infty} 2n^3 + 3n^2 + n \qquad 1$$

But does it prove that
$$\int_0^1 \pi^2 = \frac{6}{3}$$
?



近有因为过只是一种partition上的一种tags
而 Riemann intble 的考虑要给 all tagged partition.
(包括any partition 知识tags的 any 分布)

我们发现: Riemann in the 的条件是很难证明的.

我们可以回忆一下之间 對的 sequence his limit:

我们会感觉到 Riemann Sum 这个概念作用到 Riemann Integrable 的时候, tag 这个东西是一个很 鸡肋的概念. 因为本质上, 对于一个固定的 partition, 我们只关心它的 Riemann Sum 的上下限而不关心对于每一种 tag 分法的 Riemann Sum. 如果它的上下 限和 L 的差距在 ϵ 之内, 那么无论怎么分布 tags, 它和 L 的差距都在 ϵ 之内.

并且我们发现这件事应当是可行的. 这等价于对于一个 partition, 取每个 subinterval 上的 sup(f(x)) 和 inf(f(x)) 作为 tag, 求出这样的 tagged partitions 的 Riemann Sum. 当然, 我们知道, 符合定义的应当是 max(f(x)) 和 min(f(x)), 但这两个东西不一定能取到, 因为 f 在 [a,b] 上不一定连续, 不一定有 extreme.

但是这个理念是一个很好的想法, 把 tagged partition 这个概念简化掉. 这就是 Darboux Sum 和 Darboux Integral 的基

本理念. 我们接下来将引入另一种 Integral:

Darboux Integral, 并证明它和 Riemann Integral 是等价的: 一个函数 Riemann 在 [a,b] 上

Riemann Integrable iff Darboux Integrable.

Def Darboux Integral

Suppose f: [a, b] - R & bounded &

Let f = (10, ..., 10) is a partition of [a, b]

The upper and lower sum of f on [a,b] &

 $N(f,p) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} Supf[[k] \triangle 7k] (f[[k] = \{fox) | x_{k+1} \le x$ L(f,p) = = inff[IK] ONK)

U(f,f): b=X4 1/3 1/2 $\alpha = \chi_0$ χı L(f,f):

Remarks

O Darboux Sum 末於是 Riemann Sum.但it is when f is continuous (AU) tertile)

χı

6 = No

1/2

73

b=X4

② Y S(f, f), 輔((f,f) < S(f, f) < U(f,f) (则地说的)

3 4 STAG-1 partition & of [a.b.] 如果 Q refines f, P Q Z J L 精细似) BALGJ) SLG,Q) SUG,Q) SUG,f) 对于Parbayx sum,一定有: partibion 抽 refined,

则 bound 得越紧

Def The Upper and lower Darbaw Integral. The upper Darboux integral of f on [a/b] is: $U(f) = U_{[a,b]}(f) = \inf \{u(f,f): f \text{ partitions } [a,b]\}$ The lower ~: L(f) = La, b)(f) = sup{[[f, p]: f partitions [a, b]} 显然: L(f) < 以(f)

称:f is Darboux integrable on [a,b] if (U好)=LG

upper Darbaux integral: Mapartibles Bupper sum 60 FAR lower Darboux integral: fits partitions be lower sum by Lagar.

Technical Lemma

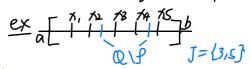
Let $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be bounded with $|f(x)| \leq B$

for all RE[a16]

Let Q = P = (xk) = be partitions of [D, 1]

Let J = { k : QN (NH, NN ≠ Ø)}

all the indexes st. Q har some new points in that interval than f.



- L(f,P) < L(f,Q) A

| LG, f)-LG,Q) | < 2:1JHB-11911

dually, U.G. QS (U.G. P) A

14(f,Q)-4(f, f) 1<21/1-8-1811