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INTEGRABLE FUNCTIONS AND DEFINITE INTEGRAL (SHORT)

- $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ $a < b$

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

- f BOUNDED

* f IS INTEGRABLE IN $[a, b] \iff \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists P_\epsilon$ PARTITION SUCH THAT $0 \leq S(P_\epsilon) - s(P_\epsilon) < \epsilon$

* WE SAY THAT f IS RIEMANN INTEGRABLE ON $[a, b]$ IF $\underline{I}(f, [a, b]) = \overline{I}(f, [a, b])$

* IN THIS CASE, THE NUMBER $I = \underline{I} = \overline{I}$ IS CALLED THE DEFINITE INTEGRAL OF f ON $[a, b]$ WHICH IS

DENOTED BY $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ OR $\int_a^b f$

INTEGRABLE FUNCTIONS

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

f IS INTEGRABLE IN $[a, b] \iff \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists P_\epsilon$ PARTITION SUCH THAT $0 \leq S(P_\epsilon) - s(P_\epsilon) < \epsilon$

DEFINITE INTEGRAL

- LET $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $a < b$

- f BOUNDED

WE SAY THAT f IS RIEMANN INTEGRABLE ON $[a, b]$ IF $\underline{I}(f, [a, b]) = \overline{I}(f, [a, b])$

SUPERIOR (RIEMANN)
INTEGRAL OF f ON $[a, b]$

INFERIOR (RIEMANN)
INTEGRAL OF f ON $[a, b]$

IN THIS CASE, THE NUMBER $I = \underline{I} = \overline{I}$ IS CALLED THE DEFINITE INTEGRAL OF f ON $[a, b]$ WHICH IS

DENOTED BY $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ OR $\int_a^b f$