

1. 不妨设这些点为 $x_k (k=1, 2, \dots, k)$. $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists p$ s.t. $x_i \in I_i$ $I_i = U(x_i, \delta_i)$
 $I_i \cap I_j = \emptyset (i \neq j)$ 且 I_i 为不包含 x_i 的区间. 记 $M = \max\{|f(x_i) - g(x_i)|\}$. 令 $\delta = \max\{\delta_i\} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2M(n+1)}$.

那么 $|\int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b g(x) dx| = \sum_{i=1}^k |[f(x_i) - g(x_i)] \cdot 2\delta_i| < 2M \cdot k \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2M(n+1)} < \varepsilon$ 考虑 ε 的任意性.

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

2. $\int_0^1 x dx \cdot \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{4} \neq \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$

3. 区间可加性. 讨论 a, b, c, f, g .

4. \checkmark 5. n 何.

6. \checkmark

7. $\frac{2}{b-a} \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} f(x) dx = f(b) = \frac{2}{b-a} \cdot \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} 1 \cdot f(x) dx = \frac{2}{b-a} \cdot f(\xi) \cdot \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} dx \quad [\xi \in (a, \frac{a+b}{2})]$

有 $f(\xi) = f(b)$ 又 f 连续. 由 Rolle 定理知 $\exists \zeta$ s.t. $f'(\zeta) = 0$.

8. $f(x)$ 下凸.

$$\int_0^a \varphi(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi(x_i) \cdot \Delta x_i.$$

$$\text{有 } f\left(\frac{1}{a} \int_0^a \varphi(x) dx\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{a} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi(x_i) \cdot \Delta x_i\right) < \frac{1}{a} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\varphi(x_i)) \Delta x_i = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a f(\varphi(x)) dx.$$

9. $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt - x \int_0^1 f(t) dt \quad (x \in [0, 1])$

$$F'(x) = f(x) - 1$$