

# Analysis 1B — Week 11

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## Contents

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1 Lecture Recap</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Some Integral Theorems . . . . .	1
1.2 The Fundamental Theorem(s) of Calculus . . . . .	3
1.3 Integration Techniques . . . . .	4
<b>2 Hints</b>	<b>5</b>

# Introduction

Here is the material to accompany Week 11 of the Analysis 1B course. Alternative formats can be downloaded by clicking the download icon at the top of the page. Please send any comments or corrections to [Christian Jones \(caj50\)](#). To return to the homepage, click [here](#).

## 1 Lecture Recap

There's no tutorial this week due to the May Day bank holiday. However, there's still a bit of the course to summarise (including the fundamental theorem of calculus). So here, you'll find some material that would have been covered had you had to put up with me for another week.

### 1.1 Some Integral Theorems

We begin with two theorems, which basically say that integrals behave as you'd expect them to.

**Theorem 1.1** (Additivity of the Integral).

Let  $a < b$  and let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be bounded. For any  $c \in (a, b)$ ,  $f$  is integrable on  $[a, b]$  if and only if  $f$  is integrable on  $[a, c]$  and  $[c, b]$ . In this case

$$\int_a^b f = \int_a^c f + \int_c^b f.$$

**ADD DIAGRAM IN HERE**

**Theorem 1.2** (Linearity of the Integral).

Let  $a < b$ ,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  and let  $f, g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be integrable. Then

1)  $f + g$  is integrable, with

$$\int_a^b f + g = \int_a^b f + \int_a^b g,$$

2)  $\lambda f$  is integrable, with

$$\int_a^b \lambda f = \lambda \int_a^b f.$$

Now is the time to bring some algebra into the mix. Since the zero function  $0 : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  given by  $0(x) = 0$  is integrable, this means that the set of integrable functions on  $[a, b]$  is a vector subspace of the set of bounded functions on  $[a, b]$ .

### 1.1.1 Useful Results about $\sup$ and $\inf$ .

To prove the above two theorems, we need to know a bit about how the bounds of a sum of two bounded functions behave. The following results tell us exactly what we want!

#### Proposition 1.3.

For  $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  non-empty,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $f, g : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  bounded:

- $\sup_I(f + g) \leq \sup_I f + \sup_I g$ ,
- $\inf_I(f + g) \geq \inf_I f + \inf_I g$ ,
- If  $\lambda \geq 0$ :

$$\sup_I(\lambda f) = \lambda \sup_I f, \quad \inf_I(\lambda f) = \lambda \inf_I f,$$

- If  $\lambda < 0$ :

$$\sup_I(\lambda f) = \lambda \inf_I f, \quad \inf_I(\lambda f) = \lambda \sup_I f,$$

### 1.1.2 Some Other Useful Facts

Using everything we've learned so far, we can state a few more facts about integrals!

**Proposition 1.4.**

If  $a < b$  and  $f, g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  are integrable, then:

- 1)  $\int_a^a f = 0$  (This is by definition!)
- 2)  $\int_b^a f := -\int_a^b f$  (This is also by definition!)
- 3) The function  $f \cdot g$  is integrable (recall  $(f \cdot g)(x) = f(x)g(x)$ )
- 4)  $|f|$  is integrable, with

$$\left| \int_a^b f \right| \leq \int_a^b |f|.$$

It's worth mentioning here that point 4 above is actually an analogue of the triangle inequality for integrals!

**1.2 The Fundamental Theorem(s) of Calculus**

We've finally made it to the biggest theorems of the course, and this ties in everything done in the last 11 weeks! Despite usually being called **the** fundamental theorem of calculus (FTC), it actually encompasses two statements, which is why we state them separately below:

**Theorem 1.5** (Fundamental Theorem of Calculus I).

Let  $a < b$  and  $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  be an open interval containing  $[a, b]$ . Let  $F : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be differentiable on  $I$ , and let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be such that

- $f(x) = F'(x) \forall x \in [a, b]$ ,<sup>1</sup>
- $f$  is integrable on  $[a, b]$ .

Then

$$\int_a^b f = F(b) - F(a).$$

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<sup>1</sup>This is the definition of  $F$  being a **primitive** for  $f$ .

**Theorem 1.6** (Fundamental Theorem of Calculus II).

Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be integrable, and define  $F : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  via

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f.$$

Then

- $F$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$ , and
- If  $f$  is continuous at  $c \in (a, b)$ , then  $F$  is differentiable at  $c \in (a, b)$  with  $F'(c) = f(c)$ .

So, why all the hype for these theorems? The first theorem makes finding integrals much easier, as derivatives are (generally) nicer to deal with than Riemann sums! The second theorem here gives you **existence** of a primitive for  $f$ , which you can apply the first theorem to!

As a warning, if in Theorem 1.6  $f$  is **not** continuous at  $c \in (a, b)$ ,  $F$  may still be differentiable at  $c$ ! See Problem Sheet 11, Tutorial Question 1 for more details.

### 1.3 Integration Techniques

To finish the lecture recap, it would be handy to have some theorems which back up some standard integration techniques. Turns out that we do! The first of these (in a fashion) ‘undoes’ the differential product rule.

**Theorem 1.7** (Integration By Parts).

Let  $f, g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous. Suppose that  $F, G : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  are continuous on  $[a, b]$  and differentiable on  $(a, b)$  with  $F'(x) = f(x)$  and  $G'(x) = g(x) \forall x \in (a, b)$ . Then

$$\int_a^b fG = F(b)G(b) - F(a)G(a) - \int_a^b Fg.$$

And finally, the second of these can be seen as a way of ‘undoing’ the differential chain rule.

**Theorem 1.8** (Integration By Substitution).

Let  $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  be a closed interval and let  $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous on  $I$ . Also, let  $J \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  be an open interval, and let  $u : J \rightarrow I$  be continuously differentiable<sup>2</sup>. Then, for  $a, b \in J$ ,

$$\int_a^b (f \circ u)u' = \int_{u(a)}^{u(b)} f.$$

## 2 Hints

As per usual, here's where you'll find the problem sheet hints!

- 1) Have a look back at the example we did in tutorials — this one is pretty similar! Calculate both the lower and upper Riemann sums, and make sure to justify the main steps of your argument. Another thing, feel free to quote the values of

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^k, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

as 'standard results', although being able to prove them is good practice too!

- 2) First of all, this is an 'if and only if', so there are two things to prove! The ' $\Leftarrow$ ' direction should be fairly straightforward. For the ' $\Rightarrow$ ' direction, what do you get from considering  $U(f, P) - L(f, P)$ ?

- 3) Try the function

$$h : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad h(x) = xf(x),$$

where  $f$  is as given in the question. Make sure to prove continuity at zero first. To prove that  $h$  is not integrable, show that the lower and upper Riemann integrals cannot be the same. For any subdivision  $P$ , finding  $L(h, P)$  should be OK. For  $U(h, P)$ , try and compare it to an upper Riemann sum of a function that you know the integral of.

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<sup>2</sup>This means that  $u$  is differentiable on  $J$ , and that the derivative  $u'$  is continuous on  $J$ . For interest, the set of all continuously differentiable functions from a set  $J$  is denoted by  $C^1(J)$ .