KEY 3 Oporopopy GWEXELD

- ** OP * 'EGTW $A \subseteq IR$, $A \neq \emptyset$, Kd1 $f : A \rightarrow IR$. H f sival GOVEXYS GTO $X_0 \in A$, dv $\forall £70$, $\exists S = S[x_0,£)70$ $\forall .w. x \in A$, $|x-x_0| < S \Rightarrow |f(x)-f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$. H f sival GWEXYS GTO A, dv sival GWEXYS GE KaDE $X_0 \in A$. H f Kadátal opolópopyla GWEXYS GTO A dv $\forall £70$, $\exists S = S[\varepsilon] > 0$ T.w. $x_1y \in A$, $|x-y| < S \Rightarrow |f(x)-f(y)| < \varepsilon$ To $S[\varepsilon]$ $\varepsilon z_3^2 p_s$ tal MONO and to $\varepsilon > 0$ Kal OXI and to $\varepsilon > 0$ Appeio $x \in A$
- o Nafdtýpyón = f= A → IR ομοιόμορ (fa GNEXIS) ⇒ f=A → IR GNEXIS 6 TO A.

- 3) Av nepropisorme o mus tyv $f(x) = x^2$ se éva (perquêro Jiástyma [-A,A], töte η f síval Lipschitz sovexns sto [-A,A] : $Y_{X,Y} \in [-A,A] = |f(x)-f(y)| = |x+y||x-y| \le 2A |x-y|$ 'Apr η f síval o moro mop f(x) sove f(x) sto f(x) f(x) f(x) o moro mop f(x) sove f(x) so f(x) f(x) f(x) o moro mop f(x) sove f(x) so f(x) f(x)
- 4) Euro I C IR Sixerypud Kar $f: I \rightarrow IR$ napagorysierpy. Tore as n f' eron Upagory [AM76 I.w |f'|x|| $\leq M$, $\forall x \in I$], n f einch Lipschitz Guexns: dno θMT $\forall x, y \in I$ legoen |f(x) f(y)| $\leq M |x-y|$.
- $\frac{\text{DEWRYNZ}: 'E67W }{\text{GWEXNS}} = [a,b] \rightarrow \text{IR} \text{ GWEXNS}, \text{ TOTE } y \text{ } f \text{ STIME opening up } y \text{ } y \text$
- Mapá Serynd: H $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ zívar oprolópropyld gwexhís ge káte frágrynd [0,b]ME b > 0. Oprus Ser eiver Lipschitz gwexhís geo Grágrynd [0,b]. Ngàyhatt,

 Exame $\frac{\sqrt{2x} \sqrt{x}}{2x x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

By Enalythmeoryte on η of early open opply energy eto $[0,\infty)$. Resignation, Exorpre γ in $0 < y < x : 0 < \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y} = \frac{x-y}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}} < \frac{x-y}{\sqrt{x} - y} = \sqrt{x-y}$ $\sqrt{x-y} < \sqrt{x} < \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}$

'APX 4€>0, 35= €2 WETE 624 €X] ⇒0€VX-VY € VX-Y < €

KU [X-Y] < 8

KEY 4 Odokájewna Riemann

§ 1 Babikés Évroiss

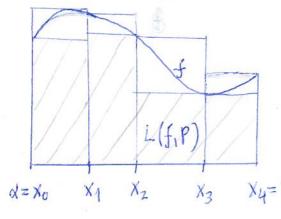
- · Dρι6μού (Διαμέριδη): Έδτω [α18] διάστημα.
- α) Μία διαμέριδη του [αι β] θα καλούμε ένα δύνολο $P = \int_{0}^{\infty} X_{01} X_{01} 1 X_{01} Y_{01}$ όπου $d = X_{0} < X_{11} < X_{22} < - < X_{11} 1 < X_{11} = B$ Χρηδιμοποιούμε και τον δυμβολισμό $P = \int_{0}^{\infty} d = X_{0} < X_{11} < - < X_{11} = B$
- B) Káte Stapépien $P = dd = x_0 \angle x_1 \angle \angle x_n = B_3^2 \times \text{weight to } [d_1 B_3] = 1$ uno Stabing pata $[x_{K-1}, x_K]$ yid káte K = 1, -1, m. Dei Joupe to natus tys PWS $NPN = \max_{X} d_{XX} - x_{K-1} : K = 1, -1, m_3^2$
- 8) H Flapeping Pa Kadeiton Extenturey This Par P = Pa
- δ) Aν P_1 και P_2 είναι διαμερίδεις τότε η $P = P_1 U P_2$ καλείται κοινή εκλεπτυνόη των P_1 και P_2 και είναι η μικρότερη διαμέριδη που είναι εκλέπτυνδη των P_1 και P_2

Eival 2 Médo ot L If, P) & U (f, P). Madieta yla xá DE Slapepieus P1 Kai P2 TOU [di B] EXOUME

 $L(f, P_1) \leq L(f, P_1 \cup P_2) \leq U(f, P_1 \cup P_2) \leq U(f, P_2)$

Opijoume Alf) = { L(f,P) : P Sidnepley tou [d, B] } B(f) = & U(fiP) = P Sidneping Tou [aiB] }

Tota YdE A(f) Kal YBEB(f) EXOVER 2 & B Kal GWERN'S SUP (A(f)) & inf(B(f))



Dei Jours to Katu o Lox Angend The foto [a/B]=

 $\int_{a}^{B} f(x) dx = \sup(A(f))$

Xdi to avw odoxdýpwya tys f 670 [a, B]: $X_3 \quad X_4 = \beta \quad \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) dx = \inf \left(B(f) \right)$

Tota $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) dx \leq \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) dx$

· Of: "E6TW f= [d, B] → IR YPZYMEVY. H & Kadeita Riemann o dordypweiny $dv \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) dx = : I \quad \text{Kdi} \quad 0 \quad \text{ApiDpiS} \quad I \quad \text{Jiggar, adokdypupd}$ Riemann rys f 6% [diß] Kai EVABODIJETAI ME SBf(x) dx y SBf. $\left(\int z Som\right)$.

6 DEWPHING (KPITYPIO DAOKAYPWEIHOTYTHS Riemann) 1E 5W f = [a, B] -> GPXXMÉMY. Ta EZYS ETVAI 160 STVAJUX:

1) H f Ervai Riemann odokaypweijny

2) 4270, unagra signépien Pe tou [di B] T.W. U(f, PE) - L(f, PE) < E

3) Yndexer axolovoid Siapepieewr Pn = n EN 3 tou [d, B] 1-w. lin(UlfiPn) - L(f, Pn) = 0

Mapa Seixpatz 1) 'E 67 w $f = [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ pre $f(x) = x^2$, $\forall x \in [0,1]$.

The Káthe $n \in \mathbb{N}$, opijovpre $P_n = \int_0^1 2 \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{2}{n} \right) \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{n}{n} \right) = 13$.

Tote, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, Exorpre

$$L(f_1|P_n) = f(0)\frac{1}{n} + f(\frac{1}{n})\frac{1}{n} + \dots + f(\frac{n-1}{n})\frac{1}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n}(0 + \frac{1}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{(n-1)^2}{n^2}) = \frac{1}{n^3}(1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (n-1)^2)$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)n(2n-1)}{6n^3} = \frac{2n^3 - 3n^2 + n}{6n^3} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{6n^2}$$

(βλ Κεφ 1 Το εύνολο των ηρεγματικών αριθμών)

$$Kan U(f_1 P_n) = f(\frac{1}{n}) \frac{1}{n} + f(\frac{2}{n}) \frac{1}{n} + \dots + f(\frac{n}{n}) \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2^2}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{n^2}{n^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^3} = \frac{2n^3 + 3n^2 + n}{6n^3} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{6n^2}.$$

EWERNUS U(firm) - L(firm) = 1 n 200 0 / Apan f Eirai Riemann

o dox Ageweign. Eniegs, gid Káte ne M Exoupe

$$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{6n^2} = L(f_1 P_n) \leq \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx \leq U(f_1 P_n) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{6n^2}.$$

 ^{1}Apd Kathis to $n \rightarrow \infty$, Be(6KOU ME OT) $\int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx = \frac{1}{3}$.

z) E6TW
$$g = [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
 $\mu \in g(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{div } x \text{ physics} \\ 0 & \text{div } x \text{ dipphysics} \end{cases}$

O-8-0- 7 y SEV ETVZI Riemann o Lokalypweipy.

$$\begin{array}{lll} m_{K} = \inf \left\{g(x) : x \in \left[X_{K-1}, X_{K}\right]\right\} = 0. \\ \\ {}^{\prime}A_{P}d & L\left(g, P\right) = \sum_{K=1}^{n} m_{K}\left(x_{K} - x_{K-1}\right) = 0 \text{ sv\'w } U\left[g, P\right] = \sum_{K=1}^{n} m_{K}\left(x_{K} - x_{K-1}\right) = 0. \\ \\ {}^{\prime}A_{P}d & L\left(g, P\right) = \sum_{K=1}^{n} m_{K}\left(x_{K} - x_{K-1}\right) = 0 \text{ sv\'w } U\left[g, P\right] = \sum_{K=1}^{n} m_{K}\left(x_{K} - x_{K-1}\right) = 0. \\ \\ {}^{\prime}A_{P}d & L\left(g, P\right) = \sum_{K=1}^{n} m_{K}\left(x_{K} - x_{K-1}\right) = 0. \\ \\ {}^{\prime}A_{P}d & L\left(g, P\right) = \sum_{K=1}^{n} m_{K}\left(x_{K} - x_{K-1}\right) = 0. \\ \\ {}^{\prime}A_{P}d & L\left(g, P\right) = \sum_{K=1}^{n} m_{K}\left(x_{K} - x_{K-1}\right) = 0. \\ \\ {}^{\prime}A_{P}d & L\left(g, P\right) = \sum_{K=1}^{n} m_{K}\left(x_{K} - x_{K-1}\right) = 0. \\ \\ {}^{\prime}A_{P}d & L\left(g, P\right) = \sum_{K=1}^{n} m_{K}\left(x_{K} - x_{K-1}\right) = 0. \\ \\ {}^{\prime}A_{P}d & L\left(g, P\right) = \sum_{K=1}^{n} m_{K}\left(x_{K} - x_{K-1}\right) = 0. \\ \\ {}^{\prime}A_{P}d & L\left(g, P\right) = \sum_{K=1}^{n} m_{K}\left(x_{K} - x_{K-1}\right) = 0. \\ \\ {}^{\prime}A_{P}d & L\left(g, P\right) = \sum_{K=1}^{n} m_{K}\left(x_{K} - x_{K-1}\right) = 0. \\ \\ {}^{\prime}A_{P}d & L\left(g, P\right) = \sum_{K=1}^{n} m_{K}\left(x_{K} - x_{K-1}\right) = 0. \\ \\ {}^{\prime}A_{P}d & L\left(g, P\right) = \sum_{K=1}^{n} m_{K}\left(x_{K} - x_{K-1}\right) = 0. \\ \\ {}^{\prime}A_{P}d & L\left(g, P\right) = \sum_{K=1}^{n} m_{K}\left(x_{K} - x_{K-1}\right) = 0. \\ \\ {}^{\prime}A_{P}d & L\left(g, P\right) = \sum_{K=1}^{n} m_{K}\left(x_{K} - x_{K-1}\right) = 0. \\ \\ {}^{\prime}A_{P}d & L\left(g, P\right) = \sum_{K=1}^{n} m_{K}\left(x_{K} - x_{K-1}\right) = 0. \\ \\ {}^{\prime}A_{P}d & L\left(g, P\right) = \sum_{K=1}^{n} m_{K}\left(x_{K} - x_{K-1}\right) = 0. \\ \\ {}^{\prime}A_{P}d & L\left(g, P\right) = \sum_{K=1}^{n} m_{K}\left(x_{K} - x_{K-1}\right) = 0. \\ \\ {}^{\prime}A_{P}d & L\left(g, P\right) = \sum_{K=1}^{n} m_{K}\left(x_{K} - x_{K-1}\right) = 0. \\ \\ {}^{\prime}A_{P}d & L\left(g, P\right) = \sum_{K=1}^{n} m_{K}\left(x_{K} - x_{K-1}\right) = 0. \\ \\ {}^{\prime}A_{P}d & L\left(g, P\right) = \sum_{K=1}^{n} m_{K}\left(x_{K} - x_{K-1}\right) = 0. \\ \\ {}^{\prime}A_{P}d & L\left(g, P\right) = 0. \\ \\ {}^{\prime}A_{P}d & L\left(g, P\right)$$

- à Déwenne (Klassis Riemann » AoxAgewsipur ovaptigosur)
 - (i) Kátz povótovy Kdi Updypévy Gwaptyey $f:[a,B] \to \mathbb{R}$ Eívei Riemann o Ao kappúsipy
 - (ii) Káte GWEXÝS GWAPTYGY f= [d, B] 1R EÍVAI RÍEMANN OÐOKÁNGÚGIMN
 - 82 1816 TYTES O LOKA YPW MATOS Riemann

Στη σωέχει θεωρούμε αραγμένες συναρτήσεις που ορίζονται στο διάστημα [a, β].

- 1) $t = Ta_1B \rightarrow R = Ta_2B + Tip = T$
- 21 *E61 ω fig = [d|B] \rightarrow 1R Riemann oloxAppinsipes Tote η f+g Eival Riemann oloxAppinsiph xal $\int_{a}^{b} (f+g)(x)dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx + \int_{a}^{b} g(x)dx$
- 3) ${}^{1}E6tw f = [a_{1}B] \rightarrow {}^{1}R$ Riemann of $Aox Aypin 61 \mu n$ Kai $t \in IR$ Tote n tf Eivai Riemann of $Aox Aypin 61 \mu n$ Kai $\int_{a}^{B} t f(x) dx = t \int_{a}^{B} f(x) dx$
- 4) Fed ppikotyta o Dok Angén patos = 'Ester fig = [diB] IR Riemann

- o dox dypérsines kar μ , $\lambda \in 1R$. Tote η $\mu f + \lambda g$ eiver Riemann o dox dypérsing kar $\int_{a}^{B} (\mu f + \lambda g)[x] dx = \mu \int_{a}^{B} f(x) dx + \lambda \int_{a}^{B} g(x) dx$
- 5) $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ \frac
- 6) 'E6TW $f,g = [a,B] \rightarrow iR$ Riemann o do x Appliones. Av $f(x) \leq g(x)$, $\forall x \in [a,B]$ Tota $\int_{\mathcal{A}}^{B} f(x) dx \leq \int_{\mathcal{A}}^{B} g(x) dx$. En Sikotapa, $av f = [a,B] \rightarrow iR$ Riemann

 ado x Applionen me $f(x) \geq 0$, $\forall x \in [a,B]$, tota $\int_{\mathcal{A}}^{B} f(x) dx \geq 0$

Enisys, or $f = [a_1 B] \rightarrow IR$ Riemann of artypicipy Kai m, $M \in IR$ T.W. $m \leq f(x) \leq m$, $f(x) \leq [a_1 B]$, Tota $m(B-a) \leq \int_{\mathcal{X}}^{B} f(x) \leq M(B-a)$.

- 7) EGW f= [diß] > [miM] Riemann ofoxAngiveing Kai G= [miM] > IR
 6WEXNS. Tote of Gof = [diß] -> IR Eira Riemann ofoxAngiveing
- 8) 'E6TW $f,g = [a,B] \to IR$ Riemann odokdypweipes. The oH Ifl Eiven Riemann odokdypweipen kai $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x)dx \le \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} |f(x)|dx$ of f^2 kdi f,g Eivel Riemann odokdypweipes
- 9) Avy $f = [a_1B] \rightarrow iR$ eiver Riemann o dox dyfireign, y presy tys f670 [a_1B] eiver e_3^2 opi6 μ 000 o epi8 μ 05 $\frac{\int_{\alpha}^{B} f(x) dx}{B^2 \alpha}$ 0pi Jorph eniegs $\int_{B}^{\alpha} f(x) dx = -\int_{A}^{B} f(x) dx$ Kai $\int_{\alpha}^{d} f(x) dx = 0$.