ΚεΥ 5 - Το Θεμελιώδες θεώρημα του Απειροστικού Λοχισμού

§ 1 To Orivey MX MEGYS THYS

0 Λαρδτήρηδη: Ε΄ΕΘω $f = [α_1β_3] \rightarrow 1R$ Riemann o dox Aγρώδιμη και δυνέχής 1 Ε΄ δτω $m = min \{f(x) : x \in [α_1β_3] \}$ και $M = max \{f(x) : x \in [α_1β_3] \}$. Από θεώρημα Ενδιάμεδης Τιμής : γγ $\in [m, M]$, f(x) = x. f(x) = y. Επίδης καθώς $m \le f(x) \le M$, γχ f(x) = x f(x) = y. f(x) = x f(x)

AND YMIO THIS GIVEYEDS: PROPERETE $f = [0,2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ME $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 1 \\ 0 & x < 1 \end{cases}$ TOTE IN f ENCL Riemann of oxolypino pur $\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \notin f([0,2])$.

ο θεώρημα Μέσης Τιμής Ολοκληρωτικού Λογισμού

"EGTW f= [diB] -> IR GUYEXNS KZI g: [ZiB] -> IR odordypwigy

HE MY ROYTUKES THES. TOTE = 3 E [ZiB] T.W.

 $\int_{X}^{B} f(x) g(x) dx = f(3) \int_{X}^{B} g(x) dx \quad [Tid g(x) = 1, \forall x \in [a_1B] \in \chioope \text{ apringy by } I$

\$2 Τα θεμελιώδη θεωρήματα του Απειροστικού Λογισμού

- * $\frac{Op}{A}$ (Aòpisto o hoxdypwyd): iEstw $f = [a_1B] \rightarrow iR$ o hoxdypwsiyny. To dopisto o hoxdypwyd tys f sival y swaptysy $F = [a_1B] \rightarrow iR$ $\tau_-\omega_ \forall x \in [a_1B]$: $F(x) = \int_{\alpha}^{x} f(t) dt$.
- « βιότητες δόριστον ολοκδηρώματος: Έστω f = [α, β] → IR ολοκδηρώσιμη και F το δόριστο ολοκδηρωμα της f.
 - 1) H F EIVER EWEXTS 620 [DIB].
 - 2) AV X6 [d, B] Kain f Eivai EWEXNS 620 Xo, Tite y F EIVAI napaywyisipny
 620 Xo ME F'(X0) = f(X0).
 - 3) Πρώτο θεμελιώδες θεώρημα του Απειροστικού Λογιεμού: Αν η fείναι GWEXNS 6το [d[B]], τότε η Fείναι παραγωγίσιμη και F'(x) = f(x), $\forall x \in [d[B]]$.
- * Of $[Napáyov6a] = {}^{1}E6tw f = [a_{1}B] \rightarrow {}^{1}R 6wexyis Mia y = [a_{1}B] \rightarrow {}^{1}R$ ** kaltitu napáyov6a Tys f , dv y y eava napaywyi6iyny 6 to [a_{1}B] ** kal

 ** ** ** ** [a_{1}B] = y'(x) = f(x).
- · Maperypyous: 'Ebw f=[diB] -> IR GWEXYS
 - 1) AV F= [diB] -> IR to dopieto odokajpuma Ths fi tote y Friva naparousa Ths f.
 - 2) Av y Grival napágoved TYS f Kai CEIR, TÖTE y GAC EIVAL napágoved TYS f.

APR FCEIR T-W. 41(X) = (2(X)+C

4) Elbixotepa, an η Greina napazoula the f, unapper $c \in IR$ $\tau \cdot \omega$. G = F + c ones F to displate of an Angewhat the fEnergy $F(d) = \int_{\alpha}^{d} f(t)dt = 0 \Rightarrow G(\alpha) = c \Rightarrow G(x) = F(x) + G(x)$, f(t)dt + G(x) $f(x) = \int_{\alpha}^{x} f(t)dt + G(x)$ $f(x) = \int_{\alpha}^{x} f(t)dt + G(x)$

· Θεώρημα (2° θεμελίωδες Θεώρημα Απειροστικού Λογισμού

IE6TW $G = [d_1 B] \rightarrow 1R$ napagongienn. Av y G' eine odoxagenerum eto [a,B]TOTE $\int_{a}^{B} G'(x) dx = G(B) - G(A)$ Apa Exoure eniens $G(x) = G(A) + \int_{A}^{X} G'[E] dE$, $\forall x \in [a,B]$.

· Mapatigenen: Δεν είναι εωθού δτι Sa G'(x)dx = G(β)-Gld) av uno θέσουμε
MONO σα η G = [αιβ] -> IR είναι παραγωγίσιμη.

§3 MEDOFOI ofordyewers

De Συμβολισμος: AV F = [αΙβ] → IR τότε [F(X)] = F(X) | = F(B)-F(A)

ο θεωρημό ολοκλήρωσης κατά μέλη: εξεω fig:[x,β] → IR παρεγωρίσημες συναρτήσεις. Υποθετουμε ότι οι f' και g' είναι ολοκληρώσημες.

The $\forall x \in [\alpha, \beta]$: $\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(t) g'(t) dt = (f,g)(x) - [f,g)(\alpha) - \int_{\alpha}^{x} f'(t) g(t) dt$ where $f(x) = [f,g(x)]_{\alpha}^{\beta} - [f,g(x)]_{\alpha}^{\beta} - [f,g(x)]_{\alpha}^{\beta} + [f,g(x)]_{\alpha}^{\beta}$

- Θεωρημα αντικαταστασης: 'Εστω $Q = [α_1β_] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ παραγωγίσιμη με Q' ολοκληρώσιμη. Αν $I = Q([α_1β_])$ και $f = I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχής, τότε $\int_{Q}^{B} f(Q(t)) \cdot Q'(t) dt = \int_{Q}^{Q} [Q] g$
- Enertables opiopoù paragonipatos
- $\frac{4}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{$
- o 2n nepintwon: Opioiws on a $\in \mathbb{R}$ if a = -60 KX1 $f = [a,b] \to \mathbb{R}$ $\tau.w.$ in f olokalypinoiping on $[x_1b]$, f = (a,b), tota opijoupia to yevineupiavo olokalypupia the f oto [a,b] we [a,b] is [a,b] in [a,b] in

The partial is 1) The form $f = [1, +\infty) \rightarrow 1R$ pre $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$ The kide x > 1 exorpt $\int_{1}^{X} \frac{dt}{t^2} = [-\frac{1}{t}]_{1}^{X} = 1 - \frac{1}{x} \xrightarrow{X \to \infty} 1$. Apr $y \neq z$ includes the following the first $\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t^2} = 1$.

2) 'E6w
$$f = [1, +\infty.) \rightarrow 1R$$
 pre $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$. Fix wate $x > 1$ Exoupre
$$\int_{1}^{x} \frac{dt}{t} = [\ln t]_{1}^{X} = \ln x \rightarrow +\infty \cdot i \text{ Apa} \quad \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t} = +\infty.$$

37 'E6w
$$f = (0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
 ME $f(x) = \ln x$ [Sev Eival Graypévy].
Fix $\kappa \hat{a} \theta \in x \in (0,1)$ Exoupe $(x \ln x - x)' = \ln x$ $\kappa \hat{a}_1$
 $\int_{X}^{1} \ln t \, dt = \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln t - t \right]_{X}^{1} = -1 - x \ln x + x \xrightarrow{X \to 0^{+}} -1$

[L'Hospital lim
$$x \ln x = \lim_{X \to 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{1} = \lim_{X \to 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = \lim_{X \to 0^+} \frac{1}{x^2} = \lim_{X \to 0^+} -x = 0$$
].

4) 'E GTW
$$f = [0,1) \rightarrow 1R$$
 ME $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}$. Fix Kide $x \in (0,1)$ Express $\int_{0}^{x} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t}} = -\int_{0}^{x} \frac{q^{1}|t|dt}{\sqrt{q|t|}} = -\int_{1}^{1-x} \frac{ds}{\sqrt{s}} = \left[2\sqrt{s}\right]_{1-x}^{1} = 2(1-\sqrt{1-x})$

$$q(t) = 1-t \; , \; q(t) = 1 \; , \; q(s) = 1 \; , \; q(s) = 1-x$$

'Apr
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t}} = \lim_{X \to 1^{-}} \int_{0}^{X} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t}} = \lim_{X \to 1^{-}} \left(2 \left(1 - \sqrt{1-x} \right) \right) = 2$$

* $\frac{3\eta}{12}$ repintwey: $\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{1}{1$

AZK: 'EGTW $f = [a_1b_3] \rightarrow IR$ GWEXNS Kall $g = [a_1b_3] \rightarrow IR$ pur apryring Kall o do Kalypin Guy N-5-0 unapxil $g \in [a_1b_3]$ in the $\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(x)\int_a^b g(x)dx$.

e Av $\int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx = 0$ to $\pi \in \int_{a}^{b} f(x) g(x) dx = 0$ ker éxorpre to $\int \eta$ to $i \eta$ even $i \eta$ on $\partial_{i} \eta$ no $\eta \in \mathcal{F}$ \mathcal{F} \mathcal{F}

b Did Poperina, on $\int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx > 0$, tore $m \neq \frac{\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x) dx}{\int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx} \leq M$ Ken Energy

AZK = 1567W f = [a1b] -> iR odordypwczyny Kaz F(x) = [x ft]dt, txe[a1b].
N.S.O. y F EIVEN GWEXYS GTO [a1b].

Note: Allow n f sival odokalypinology, sival ez' oplopoù lipazzien; $\exists M \neq 0$ where $\exists f(x) \mid \leq M_1 \quad \forall x \in [a_1 b] \cdot \theta - \delta - o \quad \eta \quad \neq \quad \text{sival Lipschitz}$ where $\exists M \neq 0$ we stallepá M, 'Apa' $\eta \in \text{sival GWEXY}$, sto $[a_1b] \cdot \text{End}$ and $\exists f(\theta) = (a_1b) \cdot \text{End}$ $\exists M \neq 0$ where $\exists f(x) \mid \leq M_1 \quad \forall x \in [a_1 b] \cdot \theta - \delta = 0$ and $\exists f(\theta) = (a_1b) \cdot \theta = 0$ $\exists M \neq 0$ where $\exists f(x) \mid \leq M_1 \quad \forall x \in [a_1 b] \cdot \theta = 0$ $\exists M \neq 0$ where $\exists f(x) \mid \leq M_2 \quad \exists f(x) \mid d \in [a_1b] \cdot d \in$

AEK = 'EGW $f = [a_1b_] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of oxyging my kar $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$, $f(x) = \int_a^x f(t$

Kan 1x-x0/2 8 => |f(x)-f(x0)/28 ...

Av OZh ZJ, unodogijovjez

$$\frac{F(x_0+h)-F(x_0)}{h}-f(x_0)=\frac{1}{h}\int_{x_0}^{x_0+h}f(t)dt-\frac{1}{h}\int_{x_0}^{x_0+h}f(x_0)dt=\frac{1}{h}\int_{x_0}^{x_0+h}(f(t)-f(x_0))dt$$

Av -52. h 20 Bpieroupe eniens ou | F(xo+h)-F(xo) / E

Anofeizapre doinor ou lim $F(x_0+4)-F(x_0) = f(x_0) \Leftrightarrow F'(x_0)=f(x_0)$.

AZK = 'Estw fig = [a1b] \rightarrow IR napagwajsipes evaptyses. N-5.0 at 01 f' kai g' Eival olondypwoipes, tore $\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g'(x)dx = [f(x)g(x)]_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} f'(x)g(x)dx$