Celass Adpoissed Riemaun: (610 f: [a,6] → R 600 EXN'S 600 apru64, P, M VLoklupuya Riemann Signefion Pr: a=xo<x1<x2<-. <x, <x= = #E Corw f: [a16] > IR apayment 60 vapensy. It f eiver Riemann ολοκλαρωδιμα αυ-υ υπάρχει απογορθία ξεω: ne Ny διαμερίδεων) Entidu f(Ex)=f(3x)=f(Px) 16xUG1 L(f, P) = Ry = U(f, P) upa uou lim Ry= 5 fox) dx TOU [a,b] WEIE 'lim (U(fipm) - L(fipm))=0 Auw adpoisse a rus f wi nposp: U(fip) = 5 MK (XKHI-XK) ONOU ME(GP) = MK = SUP EF(x): XK = XEXELI] Karw adpointed rus f wi noos P: L(GP) = 5 MK (XEH-XE) onow mx(fit) = mx = 14 f fex): xx = x = xx+1} [16xuer MIGW, 1400 64 213  $L(\xi,P) \leq U(\xi,P)$ .  $\int_{\alpha}^{b} f(x)dx \leq U(\xi,P_{\epsilon}) \langle L(\xi,P_{\epsilon}) + \xi \leq \int_{\alpha}^{b} f(x)dx + \xi$ . loxuer ou: Katu Gokfülpufa eur f 620 [a16]: Sakxidx = sup {L(f.P): P Siayepion Tou [a16]} Auw oforfipula cus for [a,b]:  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \inf \{ U(f_n) : Q \delta_n a_n e_p ron \}$   $\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx$ - 150 1 d - 100 1 4 - 1600 d x

Mx.1 Ester f: [0,1] - R pre fix)=x2. Na Egerassiei au eivai Riemann o Lokhupw6144

## Noon

tuell Dempoure en Slayepion & Tou [0,1] 6e y 16a unoSiacciiματα μύκους tn:

$$P_n = \left\{ 0 < \frac{1}{n} < \frac{2}{n} < - - < \frac{n-1}{n} < \frac{n}{n} = 1 \right\}.$$

$$L(f, P_n) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} m_k (x_{k+1} - x_k) \qquad (m_k = f(p_k) - (\frac{k}{n})^2 - \frac{k^2}{n^2}, k = 0, 1, 2, n-1).$$

$$= f(0) \cdot \frac{1}{n} + f(\frac{1}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \dots + f(\frac{n-1}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$
 (f(x)=x²)

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left( f(0) + f(\frac{1}{n}) + + f(\frac{n-1}{n}) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\eta} \cdot \left(0^2 + \frac{1^2}{\eta^2} + \frac{2^2}{\eta^2} + \cdot + \frac{(u-1)^2}{\eta^2}\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{n^3}\cdot\sum_{i=1}^{12}i^2=\frac{1}{n^3}\cdot\frac{(n+1)\cdot n\cdot (2n-1)}{6}$$
  $(\frac{2}{2}i^2)$ 

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i^{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{(n-1) \cdot n \cdot (2n-1)}{6} \qquad \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} i^{2} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right)$$

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

Kal

$$U(f_1 P_n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} M_k \left( x_{k+1} - x_k \right) \qquad \left( M_k = f(M_k) \right) = \left( \frac{k+1}{m} \right)^2, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$$

$$= f(\frac{1}{n}) \frac{1}{n} + f(\frac{2}{n}) \frac{1}{n} + \dots + f(\frac{n}{n}) \frac{1}{n}$$

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

$$= \frac{1^{2} + 2^{2} + \cdots + 10^{2}}{10^{3}} = \frac{10^{2} + 30 + 1}{60^{3}} = \frac{10^{2} + 30 + 1}{60^{2}} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{60^{2}}$$

Onore

$$U(f_1P_n) - L(f_1P_n) = \frac{1}{n} \stackrel{n \to +\infty}{\longrightarrow} 0.$$

Apa, and uprempro Riemann = uf civar Riemann otokolupiosique.

$$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{6n^2} = L(f_1 f_n)$$

$$\leq \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx$$

$$\leq U(f_1 f_n) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{6n^2}$$

Apol 
$$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{6n^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} = \int_0^1 x^2 dx \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

was  $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{6n^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}$ 
 $\Rightarrow \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$ 

 $1 \times 2$  · Earw  $u: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .  $\downarrow \in u(x) = \sqrt{x}$ 

(Askuon: Na xpusiyonoindéi u auotoudia Siapepisteur nou nx1)

Twpa, tuell dewpoupe zu Siapepieu

$$P_{m} = \begin{cases} 0 < \frac{1}{\eta^{2}} < \frac{2^{2}}{\eta^{2}} < - < \frac{(n-1)^{2}}{\eta^{2}} < \frac{\eta^{2}}{\eta^{2}} = 1 \end{cases}$$
 $\chi_{m+1} = 0$ 

H re elvou au journa mo [0,1], enopérus:

$$L(u, P_n) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} m_k \cdot (x_{k+1} - x_k)$$

$$u_k = f(\mu_k) = \sqrt{\frac{k^2}{m^2}} = \frac{k}{m}$$

$$f(k_k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{k}{M} \left( \frac{\left(k+1\right)^2}{M^2} - \frac{k^2}{M^2} \right)$$

MR= P(KKH)

$$V(u, P_n) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} M_k \left( x_{k+1} - x_k \right) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{k+1}{n} \left( \frac{(k+1)^2}{n^2} - \frac{k^2}{n^2} \right)$$

Apd 
$$U(u_1 P_m) - L(u_1 P_m) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{k+1}{n} - \frac{k}{n}\right) \left(\frac{(k+1)^2}{y^2} - \frac{k^2}{y^2}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{(k+1)^2}{y^2} - \frac{k^2}{y^2}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

And upicypio Remany => n u Riemany ofokyupwenyy

Elpeon eithe ofoutupularos:

$$L(f_1P_m) = \frac{1}{4^3} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \{k (k+1)^2 - k^3\} = 0 = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2n} - \frac{1}{6n^2} \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}$$

$$U(f_1P_m) = 0 = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{apa} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{1} x \, dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

Anducusy: (1)

H  $f:[0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\mu \in f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -1 \end{cases}, x \in \mathbb{Q}$  Guar georgieuy assà  $5 \in \mathbb{R}$ Givar exorqueusifiu,  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -1 \end{cases}, x \notin \mathbb{Q}$ Givar exorqueusifiu,  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -1 \end{cases}, x \notin \mathbb{Q}$ Givar exorqueusifiu,  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -1 \end{cases}, x \notin \mathbb{Q}$   $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 1 \end{cases}$   $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 \end{cases}$   $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 1 \end{cases}$   $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 \end{cases}$   $f(x) = \begin{cases}$ 

4) Au n III civai Riemann ofouJupweign rose u f civai Riemann oLokhupweifin

Andurusy: 1

H f: [0,1] → R με f(x)= {1, x∈Q εxει (f(x))=1, ∀x∈ [0,1]

Apan Itl eivar ofortupusiyy, evid af Sex ewar ofortupusiya

6) Au u f envar épaghéon non au L(GP) = U(GP) yra viade Snapépion P rou [a,b], vôre u f envar Gradepir.

Ebrus des n f bev eiver bradepin. Tore unaprouv  $y, z \in [a,b]$ : f(y) < f(z)

Ester y Siapepion  $Q = \{a,b\}$  tou [a,b] (now nepiexe pious ta aupa : a rai b tou Siastuparos [a,b]) Tôte,

 $U(f,Q) - L(f,Q) = (H_0 - M_0)(b-a)$ 

onou

Anducy64: (E)

 $m_0 = \inf \left\{ f(x) : x \in [a,b] \right\} \leq f(y) \leq f(z) \leq \sup \left\{ f(x) : x \in [a,b] \right\} = M_0$ 

Apr Mo-mo>0, onore U(f,Q)-L(f,Q)>0. ATOMO

grazi and zyv und Beon éxoupe L(GP)=U(GP) gra viale

Sioniepion P Tou [aib]

Apa, n f eivai scalepné: unapxel ceR: f(x)=c,  $\forall x \in [a_1b]$  non to opoxyàpufa cus f eto  $[a_1b]$  16 où tai  $\mu \in c(b-a)$ 

8) Au u f elvan Riemann o Lou Lupiboryn war av f(x)=0,  $\forall x \in [a,b] \cap Q$ Tore  $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = 0$ .

An aweusy: (E)

Escur roxaia Siayépieu  $P = \{a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_n = b\}$  tou  $[a_1b]$   $S \in uade unodia 6 rulia [xe, xexi] unapxex puros apidios <math>q_k$  And  $u_l$  unodeon éxoulie:  $f(q_k) = 0$ , ápa  $u_l \in 0 \in M_k$ .

Apa,

 $L(f_1P) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} m_k(x_{k+1} - x_k) \leq 0 \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} M_k(x_{k+1} - x_k) = U(f_1P)$ 

Apd,  $\sup_{P} L(f,P) \leq 0$  was  $\inf_{P} U(f,P) \geq 0$ 

H f avai ofontupulling, apa

 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \sup_{P} L(f, P) \leq 0 \quad \text{uai} \quad \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \inf_{P} U(f, P) \geq 0$ 

Dusadii, Sfx)dx=0