Свойство 1:

$$\int_{G} dx = m(G)$$

д-во: $\int_G dx = \sup_{\tau} s_{\tau} = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i m(G_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \inf f(x) m(G_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n m(G_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n m(G_i)$ m(G)

Св-во 2:

f(x) и g(x) са интегр. вюу измерим. по Жорд. мн-во G = >

1) $\lambda f(x), \lambda \in R, f(x) + g(x)$ са интегр. в/у G;

2) $\int_G \lambda f(x) dx = \lambda \int_G f(x) dx$ $\int_G (f(x) + g(x)) dx = \int_G f(x) dx + \int_G g(x) dx$ Доказателство: $\lambda f(x)$ е инт. в/у

 $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x})$ е инт. $\mathrm{b}/\mathrm{y} \ \mathrm{G} => \exists \ \mathrm{I} \in \mathrm{R} \colon \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 : \forall \tau = \{G_i\}_1^n, \delta_{\tau} < \delta, \forall \xi = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 : \forall \tau = \{G_i\}_1^n, \delta_{\tau} < \delta, \forall \xi = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 : \forall \tau = \{G_i\}_1^n, \delta_{\tau} < \delta, \forall \xi = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 : \forall \tau = \{G_i\}_1^n, \delta_{\tau} < \delta, \forall \xi = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 : \forall \tau = \{G_i\}_1^n, \delta_{\tau} < \delta, \forall \xi = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 : \forall \tau = \{G_i\}_1^n, \delta_{\tau} < \delta, \forall \xi = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 : \forall \tau = \{G_i\}_1^n, \delta_{\tau} < \delta, \forall \xi = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 : \forall \tau = \{G_i\}_1^n, \delta_{\tau} < \delta, \forall \xi = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 : \forall \tau = \{G_i\}_1^n, \delta_{\tau} < \delta, \forall \xi = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 : \forall \tau = \{G_i\}_1^n, \delta_{\tau} < \delta, \forall \xi = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 : \forall \tau = \{G_i\}_1^n, \delta_{\tau} < \delta, \forall \xi = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 : \forall \tau = \{G_i\}_1^n, \delta_{\tau} < \delta, \forall \xi = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 : \forall \tau = \{G_i\}_1^n, \delta_{\tau} < \delta, \forall \xi = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 : \forall \tau = \{G_i\}_1^n, \delta_{\tau} < \delta, \forall \xi = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 : \forall \tau = \{G_i\}_1^n, \delta_{\tau} < \delta, \forall \xi = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 : \forall \xi = \delta(\varepsilon)$ $\{\xi_i\}_{i=1}^n, \xi_i \in G_i i=1,2,..,n=>|I-\sigma_{\tau}(fi\xi)|<rac{arepsilon}{|\lambda|}$ Разглеждаме $|\lambda I-\sigma_{\tau}(\lambda fi\xi)|$ $\sigma(\lambda f i \xi) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\lambda f)(\xi_i) m(G_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\lambda f(\xi_i) m(G_i)) = \lambda \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i) m(G_i) = \lambda \sigma_{\tau}(f i \xi) |\lambda I - \sigma_{\tau}(\lambda f i \xi)| = |\lambda I - \lambda \sigma_{\tau}(f i \xi)| = |\lambda| |I - \sigma_{\tau}(f i \xi)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{|\lambda|} \exists \lambda I : \forall \varepsilon > 0$ $0\exists \delta = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0: \forall \tau = \{G_i\}_{i=1}^n, \delta_{\tau} < \delta, \forall \xi = \{\xi_i\}_{i=1}^n, \xi_i \in G_i => |\lambda I - \sigma_{\tau}(\lambda f i \xi)| < \varepsilon => 1)\lambda f(x)$ е интегр. в/у G; 2) $\int \lambda f(x) dx = \lambda I = \lambda \int f(x) dx$

Свойство 3: Ако $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x})>=0$ и интегр. в/у изм. по Ж. мн-во $\mathrm{G}=>\int_G f(x)dx>=$ 0 Доказателство: $\int_G f(x)dx = \sup_{\tau} s_{\tau} = \sup_{\tau} \sum m_i m(G_i)$

 $m_i = inf_{x \in G_i} f(x) >= 0$

 $s_{\tau} \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_{i} m(G_{i}) >= 0 => \sup_{\tau} \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_{i} m(G_{i}) >= 0$

Свойство 4
ри: Ako f(x) >= g(x) и са интегр. в/у изм. по Ж мн-во G
 => $\int_G f(x)dx > = \int_G g(x)dx$

доказателство:

f(x) и g(x) са интегр в/у G = > f(x)-g(x) интегр. в/у G и f(x)-g(x) >= 0,

$$\int_G [f(x) - g(x)] dx > = 0 => \int_G (f(x) - g(x)) dx = \int_G f(x) - \int_G g(x) dx > = 0 => \int_G f(x) dx > = \int_G g(x) dx$$

Ако f(x) е интегр. в/у измер/ по Ж. мн-во G => |f(x)| е интегр. в/у G и $\left| \int_C f(x) dx \right| \le \int_C |f(x)| dx$ доказателство:

 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 : \forall \tau = \{G_i\}_{i=1}^n, \delta_\tau < \delta => \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i(f) m(G_i) <$ $\varepsilon, where \omega_i(f) = \sup_{x', x'' \in G} |f(x') - f(x'')|$

 $||f(x')| - |f(x'')|| \le |f(x') - f(x'')|$

 $\begin{aligned} &\omega_i(|f|) = \sup_{x',x'', \in G_i} ||f(x')| - |f(x'')|| \leq \sup_{x',x'', \in G_i} |f(x') - f(x'')| = \omega_i(f) \\ &\sum_{i \in G_i} \omega_i(|f|) m(G_i) \leq \sum_{i = 1}^n \omega_i(f) m(G_i) < \varepsilon => |f(x)| \text{ е интегр. в/у G} \end{aligned}$ $|f(\mathbf{x})|>=f(\mathbf{x})$ и $|f(\overline{\mathbf{x})}|>=-f(\mathbf{x}), \, \forall x\in G$

$$\int_G |f(x)| dx > = \int_G f(x) dx$$

$$\int_G |f(x)| dx > = \int_G (-f(x)) dx = -\int_G f(x) dx$$

$$\int_G |f(x)| dx > = |\int_G f(x) dx|$$

Свойство 6:

Нека f(x) е интегр. в/у изм. по Ж мн-во G и $G=G1 \cup G2$: $G1 \cap G2 = \emptyset$, G1, G2 - измеримо по Жордан.

$$=> \int_{G} f(x)dx = \int_{G1} f(x)dx + \int_{G2} f(x)dx$$

Доказателство: f(x) е интегр. b/y G => f(x) е интегр. b/y $G_i(i=1,2)$ $I = \int_G f(x) dx$; $I_i = \int_G f(x) dx$, i = 1, 2 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_0 = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 \forall \tau = \{G_i\}_{i=1}^n$ Ha Gi $\forall \xi = \{\xi_i\}_{i=1}^n \in G_i, \delta_\tau < \delta_0, \xi_i \in G_i, i = \overline{1, n} => |I - \sigma_\tau(fi\xi)| = \varepsilon/4$ $\exists \delta_j = \delta_j(\varepsilon) > 0 (j = 1, 2) \forall \tau_j = \{G_i^{(j)}\}_{i=1}^{n_j} \delta_{\tau_j} < \delta_j, \forall \xi^{(j)} = \{\xi_i^{(j)}\}_{i=1}^{n_j} \xi_i^{(j)} \in G_j => |I_j - \sigma_\tau(fi\xi^{(1)})| < \varepsilon/4$ Вземаме $\tau_2 = \{G_i^2\}_{i=1}^{n_2}$ на $G_2, \delta_2 < \delta$, вземаме $\xi^{(2)} = \{\xi_i^{(2)}\}_{i=1}^{n_2} : |I_2 - \sigma_{\tau_2}(fi\xi^{(2)})| < \varepsilon/4$ $|I - (I_1 + I_2)| < \varepsilon \tau = \tau_1 \cup \tau_2$ - разбиване на $G_\tau, \delta_\tau < \delta_0.\xi = \{\xi_i^0\}_{i=1}^{n_1} \cup \{\xi_i^{(2)}\}_{i=1}^{n_2} = \xi^{(1)} \cup \xi^{(2)} \ \sigma_\tau(fi\xi) = \sigma_\tau(fi\tau^{(1)}) + \sigma_\tau(fi\xi^{(2)})$ $|I - \sigma_\tau(fi\xi)| < \varepsilon/4$ $|I - (I_1 + I_2)| = |I - \sigma_\tau(fi\xi) + \sigma_\tau(fi\xi) - (I_1 + I_2)| \le |I - \sigma_\tau(fi\xi)| + |(I_1 + I_2) - \sigma_\tau(fi\xi)| \le |I - \sigma_\tau(fi\xi) + (I_1 + \sigma_\tau(fi\xi^{(1)}))| + |I_2 - \sigma_{\tau_2}(fi\xi^{(2)})| < \varepsilon/4 + \varepsilon/4 + \varepsilon/4 < \varepsilon$

Свойство: ТЕОРЕМА за средното значение - Нека ф-та f(x) е непрек в/у измер/ по Ж, компактно мн-во $G\subset R^n$

$$=>\exists x_0\in G:\in_G f(x)dx=f(x_0)m(G), m(G)>0$$

$$f(x_0) = \frac{1}{m(G)} \int_C f(x)dx - sredna - stoinost - na - f(x) - v/u - G$$

Доказателство: Тъй като f(x) е непрек. в/у комп. мн-во G=>f(x) достига най- голяма и най- малка стойност т.е. $\exists x1, x2 \in G_i \forall x \in G=>m=f(x1) \leq f(x) \leq f(x2)=M$

$$\int_{G} m dx \le \int_{G} f(x) dx \le \int_{G} M dx$$

 $m.m(G) \leq \int_G f(x)dx \leq Mm(G): m(G)>0m \leq \frac{1}{m(G)}\int_G f(x)dx \leq M$ тъй като G е свързан по теоремата на Вайерщрас $\exists x_0 \in G: f(x_0)=\frac{1}{m(G)}\int_G f(x)dx$

$$\int_{G} f(x)dx = f(x_0)m(G)$$