ANA UM 3.) y: [0,1] -> D y (+) = +· x, + (1-+) xo (also gende Shecke) \$\O = \omega \cdot \O = \omega \cdot \R', \X)...s lelig $22: \int \phi(x) dx = \left(\int \int \int (t \cdot x_n + (1-t) \cdot x_n) dt\right) (x_n - x_n)$ Offensichtlich ist gr & C 1 [0, 1]. Nach Sat 11.2.5 gill nun: $\int \phi(x) dx = \int \phi(y(t)) \cdot y'(t) dt$ $= \int \phi(t \cdot x_1 + (1-t)x_0) \cdot (x_1 - x_0) dt = \int \phi(t \cdot x_1 + (1-t)x_0) dt \cdot (x_1 - x_0)$ oder allemotiv: $S \Phi(x) dx = \lim_{R \to 0} \sum_{j=1}^{n(R)} \Phi(y_{j}(\alpha_{j}))(y_{j}(s_{j}) - y_{j}(s_{j-1}))$ $= \lim_{R \to 0} \sum_{j=1}^{n(R)} \Phi(\alpha_{j} \cdot x_{j} + (1 - x_{j}) \cdot x_{0})(s_{j} \cdot x_{j} + (1 - s_{j}) \cdot x_{0} - (s_{j-1} \cdot x_{1} + (1 - s_{j-1}) \cdot x_{0})$ $= \lim_{R \to 0} \sum_{j=1}^{n(R)} \Phi(\alpha_{j} \cdot x_{1} + (1 - x_{j}) \cdot x_{0})(s_{j} \cdot x_{1} + (1 - s_{j}) \cdot x_{0} - (s_{j-1} \cdot x_{1} + (1 - s_{j-1}) \cdot x_{0})$ $= \lim_{R \to 0} \sum_{j=1}^{n(R)} \Phi(\alpha_{j} \cdot x_{1} + (1 - x_{j}) \cdot x_{0})(s_{j} \cdot x_{1} + (1 - s_{j}) \cdot x_{0} - (s_{j-1} \cdot x_{1} + (1 - s_{j-1}) \cdot x_{0})$ $= \lim_{|R| \to 0} \sum_{j=1}^{n(R)} \left(x_{j} \times_{1} + (1-x_{j}) \times_{0} \right) \left(s_{j} \cdot x_{1} + x_{0} - s_{j} \times_{0} + s_{j-1} \cdot x_{0} + s_{j-1} \cdot x_{0} \right)$ $=\lim_{|R|\to 0} \sum_{j=1}^{n} O(x_j \times_1 + (1-\alpha_j) \times_0) \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} x_j - x_0 dt = \lim_{|R|\to 0} \sum_{j=1}^{n} O(x_j \times_1 + (1-\alpha_j) \times_0 \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} dt) (x_1 - x_0)$ = (S 0(+·x,+(1-+)xo)·1 d+)(x,-xo) = (S 0(+·x,+(1-+)xod+)(x,-xo) Buch Seite 372