

Posledica: Napiši $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ kde $f: [a, b] \times [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Přípravními

- f je závislá na x
- $f(x)$ je závislá na y

Lineární je funkce $\lambda, \beta: [c, d] \rightarrow [a, b]$

Tedy je

$$F(t) = \int_a^t f(\lambda(s), s) ds$$

odvody jsou v $[c, d]$ je vše

!

$$F'(t) = \int_{\lambda(t)}^t \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(\lambda(s), s) ds + f(\beta(t), t) \beta'(t) - f(\lambda(t), t) \lambda'(t)$$

Komentar

Vidíme $\frac{d}{dt} \int_a^t \phi(x) dx = \phi(t)$ Tedy lze užít

Dokaz

Upravte následující pravidlo. Označte

$$G(s, u, v) = \int_u^v f(x, s) dx \quad \text{Tedy je}$$

$F = G \circ (\text{id}, \lambda, \beta)$, protože po následujícím pravidlu

$$\begin{aligned} F'(t) &= \underbrace{G'_s(t, \lambda(t), \beta(t))}_{{\int_u^t} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(x, t) dx} \cdot 1 + \underbrace{G'_u(t, \lambda(t), \beta(t))}_{-f(\lambda(t), t)} \lambda'(t) \\ &\quad + \underbrace{G'_v(t, \lambda(t), \beta(t))}_{f(\beta(t), t)} \beta'(t) \end{aligned}$$

□

Primer

Měl $F(t) = \int_0^t \frac{dx}{x^2 + t^2} \quad \text{zj. } t \in (0, \infty)$

Vidíme $F(t) = \frac{1}{t} \arctan \frac{x}{t} \Big|_0^t = \frac{\pi}{4t}$

Po poslední uporádání máme

$$f: [0, 1] \times [\frac{t}{2}, \frac{3t}{2}] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \quad j-$$

$$F'(t) = \int_0^t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{x^2+t^2} \right) dx + \frac{1}{t^2+t^2}$$

$$= - \int_0^t \frac{2t}{x^2+t^2} dx + \frac{1}{2t^2}$$

Hilfestellung:

$$F'(t) = \left(\frac{\pi}{4t} \right)' = - \frac{\pi}{4t^2}$$

Tog:

$$- \int_0^t \frac{2t}{x^2+t^2} dx + \frac{1}{2t^2} = - \frac{\pi}{4t^2}$$

Oz.

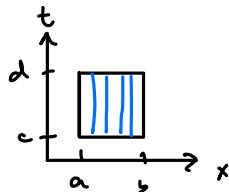
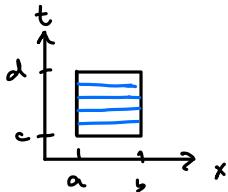
$$\int_0^t \frac{1}{x^2+t^2} dx = \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{\pi}{8} \right) \frac{1}{t^2}$$

$$Ekuivalent: \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\pi}{8}$$

Kakko joka on integribilis hajo integraale s parametrossa?

Ceja joka $F(t) = \int_a^b f(x,t) dx$, missä reuna $\int_c^d F(t) dt$

$$\int_c^d \left(\int_a^b f(x,t) dx \right) dt \stackrel{?}{=} \int_a^d \int_c^b f(x,t) dt dx$$



lause

Np. $\int_a^b \int_c^d f(x,t) dt dx = \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x,t) dx dt$

Doktor

Def. $G(y) = \int_a^y \underbrace{\int_c^b f(s,t) dt}_{\varphi(s,y)} ds$ ja $H(y) = \int_c^b \underbrace{\int_a^y f(s,t) ds}_{\varphi(t)} dt$

tilmokuvaus $\varphi(s,y)$ ja $\varphi(t)$

Vidim de joka $G(c) = H(c)$

Dovoly joka viedet , de joka $G' = H'$

Vergleiche

$$H'(y) = \varphi(y) = \int_a^y f(s, y) ds$$

$$G'(y) = \int_a^y \underbrace{\int_c^s f(s, t) dt}_{f(s, y)} ds \Rightarrow H'(y) = G'(y)$$

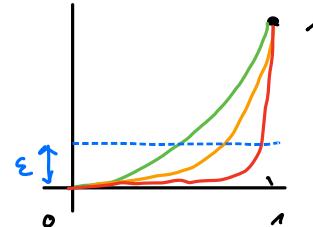
ausführlich
durchsetzen und prüfen
(φ ist zweimal)

□

Konvergenz in euklidischer Konvergenz

Zu $n \rightarrow \infty$ je:

$$-x^n \rightarrow 0 \quad z_n \in (0, 1)$$



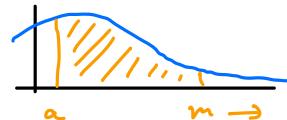
Ni: euklidische
Konvergenz

Bei $x^n \rightarrow 0$ euklidisch in $(0, 1)$, d.h. $x^n \in (0, 1)$ für alle $x \in (0, 1)$

Graphen = graf. funkt. $x \rightarrow x^n$; $x \in (0, 1)$ bei sonstigen
Fällen $x \rightarrow 0$; $x \in (0, 1)$

Ist limitierte integriert = parametrisch

$$I = \int_a^\infty f(x) dx = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^m f(x) dx$$



$I = \int_a^\infty f(x) dx$ muss bis oben möglich sein

Def: Najaß so $f: [a, \infty) \times [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ zweimal. Integral $\int_a^\infty f(x, t) dx$
so euklidische Konvergenz auf $[c, d]$, d.h. zu $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists m_0 > a$ da je

$$\left| \int_m^\infty f(x, t) dx \right| < \epsilon \quad \text{zu } \underline{t \in [c, d]} \text{ in } \underline{m \geq m_0}$$

Primer

$$F(t) = \int_0^t e^{-tx} dt \quad t \in [c, d] \quad c > 0 \quad (\text{zu } t \leq 0 \text{ integral in Konvergenz})$$

$$\left| \int_m^\infty e^{-tx} dx \right| = \dots = \frac{1}{t} e^{-tm} \leq \frac{1}{c} e^{-cm} \quad \text{zu } t \geq c, m \geq m_0$$

↳ $c, m_0 \rightarrow \infty$ gen. ist null

Dokuroli sind, da so integriert $F(t)$ euklidisch konv. auf $[c, \infty)$.

Traktor

Nun sei $f: [a, \infty) \times [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ integrierbare Funktion mit $t \in [c, d]$. Prüfen wir die Existenz einer integrierbaren Funktion $\phi: [a, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ ferner der zugehörigen $\int_a^\infty f(x, t) dx < \infty$.

$$|f(x, t)| \leq \phi(x)$$

"euklidische integrierbare Majorante"

Teil 1: $F(t) = \int_a^\infty f(x, t) dx$ konvergiert euklidisch in $[c, d]$

Dolker

$$\left| \int_a^\infty f(x, t) dx \right| \leq \int_a^\infty |f(x, t)| dx \leq \int_a^\infty \phi(x) dx < \infty$$

Zu $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists n \geq n_0$ so dass $\phi(x) \leq \underbrace{\varepsilon}_{\phi(n)}$ für alle

Primer

$$\text{Zu } \forall t \geq c > 0 \text{ muss } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |e^{-tx}| \leq \underbrace{\varepsilon}_{\phi(n)} \text{ sein}$$

Zu $\forall n \in [c, d]$ euklidisch int.

Traktor

Sei $f: [a, \infty) \times [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ integrierbar in $[c, d]$

$$F(t) = \int_a^\infty f(x, t) dx \quad \text{euklidische Konvergenz in } [c, d]$$

teile $\forall F$ zusammen in $[c, d]$.

Dolker

Zu $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ $\exists n_0 \in [c, d]$ sodass

$$\begin{aligned} |F(t) - F(t_0)| &= \left| \int_a^\infty f(x, t) - f(x, t_0) dx \right| = \\ &= \left| \int_a^{t_0} f(x, t) - f(x, t_0) dx + \int_{t_0}^\infty f(x, t) dx - \int_{t_0}^\infty f(x, t_0) dx \right| \\ &\leq \int_a^{t_0} |f(x, t) - f(x, t_0)| dx + \left| \int_{t_0}^\infty f(x, t) dx \right| + \left| \int_{t_0}^\infty f(x, t_0) dx \right| \end{aligned}$$

Vereinen $\varepsilon > 0$. Wegen $F(t)$ euklidisch konv. $\exists n_0 \geq n_0$ da je

$$\left| \int_a^\infty f(x, t) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \quad \text{zu } \forall n \geq n_0 \text{ in } t \in [c, d]$$

Zu ferner $\forall s \geq n_0$ die integrale $< \varepsilon$. Zu zeigen: (fixieren) $\forall n \geq n_0$ $\forall t \in [c, d]$ $|f(x, t) - f(x, s)| < \varepsilon$, $\forall t \in [c, d]$

$$|f(x, t) - f(x, s)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3(s-a)} \quad \text{zu } \forall t \in [c, d] \text{ prwi. int. } < \varepsilon/3$$

□

Trägheit

N-je f zweck in $[a, \infty) \times [c, d]$ in

$$F(t) = \int_a^{\infty} f(x, t) dx \quad \text{entkommene Konvergenz in } [c, d]$$

Teilj je F integrierbar in $[c, d]$ in vgl.

$$\star \int_c^d \left(\int_a^{\infty} f(x, t) dx \right) dt = \int_a^{\infty} \int_c^d f(x, t) dt dx$$

Doktor

Von da je F zweck, rate osstig $\int_c^d F$.

$$\text{Von } t \mapsto \int_c^d \underbrace{\int_a^{\infty} f(x, t) dx}_{F_t} dt = \int_a^{\infty} \int_c^d f(x, t) dt dx$$

\hookrightarrow

Vgl. $F_t(t) \rightarrow F(t)$ eukl. konv. in $[c, d]$

Teilj in lein stran v \star linie in \hookrightarrow in

$$\text{sicar } \int_c^d \int_a^{\infty} f(x, t) dx dt \quad \text{teilj } \int_a^{\infty} \text{ in fidi obige stran,}$$

t linie p- je po def. izlimittarege int. eukl.

$$\int_a^{\infty} \int_c^d f(x, t) dt dx$$

□

Primer

$$\text{def } f(t) = \int_0^t e^{-tx} dx \quad \text{zu } 0 < c \leq t \leq d < \infty$$

Von f je eukl. konv. in $[c, d]$ zato je fum zweck, teilj integrierbar. Vgl.

$$\int_c^d F(t) dt = \int_c^d \int_0^t e^{-tx} dt dx$$

$$\frac{1}{t} \quad \frac{e^{-dx} - e^{-cx}}{-x}$$

\Downarrow

$$\log d - \log c$$

Doktoroli raus

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-cx} - e^{-dx}}{x} dx = \log \frac{d}{c} \quad \text{zu } t \in [c, d] \geq 0$$

lück

Prinz mino, da:

- ja $f: [a, \infty) \times [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ zweck

- $\int_a^{\infty} f$ in je zweck

- zu $t \in [c, d]$ \exists

$$F(t) = \int_a^{\infty} f(x, t) dx$$

$$- G(t) = \int_a^{\infty} \partial_t f(x, t) \quad \text{je eukl. !}$$

konv. in $[c, d]$

Teilj je F odvedljiva in $F' = G'$

$$\text{dovej } \frac{d}{dt} \int_a^x f(x,t) dx = \int_a^x \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(x,t) dx$$

Dokaz Vemo, da je G zvezna na $[c,d]$, zato je integrabilna

Def. $H: [c,d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ je predpisom

$$H(u) = \int_c^u G(t) dt$$

Osnovni izrek realizje: H je odvodljiv in $H' = G$.

Torej zeločas vidiš, da je $H = F + d$ za neki $d \in \mathbb{R}$.
Veličina:

$$\begin{aligned} H(u) &= \int_c^u G(t) dt = \int_c^u \int_a^t \partial_t f(x,t) dx dt = \int_a^u \underbrace{\int_c^t \partial_t f(x,t) dt}_{f(x,t)} dx \\ &= \underbrace{\int_a^u f(x,u) dx}_{F_u} - \underbrace{\int_a^c f(x,c) dx}_{F_c} \end{aligned}$$

$F_u - \text{konst.}$

$$\Rightarrow H(u) = F(u) - F(c)$$

□

Primer Vzamemo $b > 0$ in definimo $F: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ je predpisom

$$F(a) = \int_0^b \underbrace{\frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x}}_{f(x,a)} dx$$

Funkcijo lahko zavzemo razstavimo na $[0, \infty) \times (0, \infty)$

in zavzemo funkcijo $\varphi: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$$\text{def. 2 } \varphi(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-e^{-u}}{u} & \text{za } u \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{za } u = 0 \end{cases}$$

Veličina

$$f(x,a) = b \varphi(bx) - a \varphi(ax)$$

definira

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial a}(x,a) = -e^{-ax}$$

$$G(a) = - \int_a^\infty e^{-ax} dx \quad \text{je lokalno enak konvergentna na } (0, \infty)$$

enak konv. na vsakem zaporedju podintervalu

Slede:

F je odredjiva u $(0, \infty)$ i

$$F'(x) = - \int_0^x e^{-ax} dx = -\frac{1}{a}$$

Njekholi piše
log poneti li

Slede:

$$F(x) = C - \log x. \text{ Ker } j.e. F(s) = 0, \text{ je } C = \log s$$

$$\int_0^s \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx = \log \frac{b}{a}$$

Prijev

$$I = \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

$$\text{Ali } \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x^n} dx ?$$

Davoli \int_0^∞ posmatri, da odatje

$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x^n} dx \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

D.N.
izračun L

$$\text{Ostaloj } L : \text{ Upozorenje oscilirajući sin } \\ \int_0^{(k+1)\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \sum_{u=0}^n \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} \underbrace{\frac{\sin x}{x}}_{?} dx = \quad x = u + k\pi$$

$$= \sum_{u=0}^n (-1)^k \underbrace{\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin u}{u+k\pi} du}_{a_k > 0}$$

Nelij = ali parne nrovi 0

Torej je alternirajoči vrški $\sum (-1)^k$ konvergenten in
je enak L . (Leibnizova pravila)

$$\text{Def: } I(t) = \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-tx} dx \quad \text{za } t > 0$$

Če je $t > 0$, $I(t)$ konvergira abs. absolutno

Oduzimam I

Ali je I odredjiva u $(0, \infty)$

$$f(x,t) = \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-tx} = Q(x) e^{-tx} \quad \text{lijek je}$$

$$Q(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x}; & x \neq 0 \\ 1; & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Teig in f wären in \mathbb{R}^2

- $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(x,t) = -e^{-tx} \sin x$ für $x \in \mathbb{R}$

- zu $t \geq 0$ integral $I(t)$ erreichbar

$$G(t) = - \int_0^t e^{-tx} \sin x dx$$

lokales erhab. konv. in $(0, \infty)$ DN

Sodas lokale Approximationen irrele.: gleich

$$\begin{aligned} I'(t) &= - \int_0^\infty e^{-tx} \sin x dx \\ \text{per partiell} \quad \rightarrow &= \left. \frac{e^{-tx} (-\sin x + \cos x)}{(t^2+1)} \right|_{x=0} = -\frac{1}{t^2+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$I'(t) = -\frac{1}{t^2+1}$$

$$I(t) = C - \arctan t \quad \text{zu } t > 0$$

$$\text{Ker } \dot{f} = \{I(t)\} \subseteq \int_0^\infty 1 \cdot e^{-tx} dx = \frac{1}{t} \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

$$\text{zu } t \rightarrow \infty \quad 0 = C - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{zu } C = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I(t) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan t \quad \text{zu } t > 0$$

Können wir $t = 0$?

$$\text{Domäne: } I(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} I(t) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Oz. zähle potentiell da in I wären v. $t=0$.

Po. Induktiv od. pos. mehrere period. ob. j. $I(t)$ end. konv. in $[0, \delta]$ zu bei $\delta > 0$. Domäne ob. $I(t)$ erhab. konv. in $[0, \infty)$.

Novolyt für potentiell da $t \in \mathbb{R}$ $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ da j. $n \in \mathbb{N}$ $n \geq n_0$

$$j. \quad \left| \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-tx} dx \right| < \varepsilon \quad \text{zu } t \geq 0$$

Vom j. da zu $t \geq 0$ vgl.

$$\left| \int_{n\pi}^{\infty} \right| = \left| \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} (-1)^k \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin u}{u + k\pi} e^{-t(u+k\pi)} du \right|$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin u}{n+n\pi} e^{-t(u-n\pi)} du = \frac{1}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

ver Γ
alternierend
 $\leq \frac{1}{n\pi}$

Sklep $\Gamma(t) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan t \quad \text{za } t \geq 0$

V posuzben $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$

Eukljevi funkciji Γ in B

Trčniku Funkcija gana. Za $t > 0$ del $\Gamma(t) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{t-1} e^{-x} dx$!

Integral je lokalno enak. konv. na $(0, \infty)$

$$\int_n^{\infty} x^{t-1} e^{-x} dx \leq \int_n^{\max(t-1)} x^{t-1} e^{-x} dx \leq \int_n^{\gamma} x^{t-1} e^{-x} dx < \varepsilon$$

$x \geq n > 1$

$$\gamma = \max_{t \in [c, d]} (t-1) \quad \text{za velike } n$$

Skoli da je Γ zvezna na $(0, \infty)$

Ver je $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (x^{t-1} e^{-x}) dx = \int_0^{\infty} x^{t-1} e^{-x} \log x dx$

Spat lokalno enak. konv., zato je $\Gamma \in C^1(0, \infty)$

Induktivno: $\Gamma \in C^\infty(0, \infty)$. Velja

$$\Gamma(t+1) = \int_0^{\infty} x^t e^{-x} dx = \left[-x^t e^{-x} \right]_0^{\infty} + t \int_0^{\infty} x^{t-1} e^{-x} dx$$

pravila

$\boxed{\Gamma(t+1) = t \Gamma(t)} \quad \text{za } t > 0$

V posuzben je $\Gamma(n+1) = n!$ za $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$\Gamma(1) = 1$

Traktor Beta funkcija. Zn $\rho, \gamma > 0$ def

$$B(\rho, \gamma) = \int_0^1 x^{\rho-1} (1-x)^{\gamma-1} dx !$$

Vidimo $B(\rho, \gamma) = B(\gamma, \rho)$

Traktor $\exists \rho, \gamma > 0$ ta

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{\rho-1} x \cos^{\gamma-1} x dx = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{\rho}{2}, \frac{\gamma}{2}\right) !$$

Dokaz: v * upotreba $t = \sin^2 x$

Izrek (Fubini-Tonelli) Neki bodo $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{-\infty, \infty\}$ i f zvezna funkcija na Ω_f . Ce je $\int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) dy dx$

$$- f(x, y) \geq 0 \text{ bodo}$$

$$- \int_a^b \int_c^d |f(x, y)| dy dx < \infty$$

tegaj integral $\int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) dy dx$ in $\int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) dx dy$

obstojata in sta enaka.

↑ \tilde{a} je interpolacija kju prvi predpostavki sta lebole integrirat ∞

Traktor

$$B(\rho, \gamma) = \int_0^\infty \frac{u^{\rho-1}}{(1+u)^{\rho+\gamma}} du !$$

Dokaz v orig. def. upotreba $x = \frac{u}{1+u}$

Traktor

$$B(\rho, \gamma) = \frac{\Gamma(\rho) \Gamma(\gamma)}{\Gamma(\rho+\gamma)} \quad \text{za } \rho, \gamma > 0$$

$$\Gamma(\rho+\gamma) = \int_0^\infty x^{\rho+\gamma-1} e^{-x} dx$$

Z polj. uvo upotreba zvezno spro. y s predpisom

$$x = (1+u)y \quad . \quad \text{Dokaz}$$

$$\Gamma(\rho+\gamma) = \int_0^\infty (1+u)^{\rho+\gamma-1} y^{\rho+\gamma-1} e^{-(1+u)y} (1+u) dy$$

Oz.

$$\Gamma(\rho+\gamma) \frac{u^{\rho-1}}{(1+u)^{\rho+\gamma}} = u^{\rho-1} \int_0^\infty y^{\rho+\gamma-1} e^{-(1+u)y} dy \quad | \cdot \int_0^\infty dy$$

P. Iraditiv

$$\Gamma(p+q) \cdot \Gamma(p, q) = \int_0^\infty u^{p-1} \int_0^{u^{p+q-1}} y^{p+q-1} e^{-(u+y)} dy du$$

Fóliu
Towelli
nova
spur

$$= \int_0^\infty \int_0^{\infty} u^{p-1} y^{p-1} y^2 e^{-u-y} du dy$$

$$= \int_0^\infty y^{2-p} e^{-y} \Gamma(p) dy = \Gamma(p) \Gamma(q)$$

Postledice

$$\Gamma(1/2) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

Dokaz

$$I_2 \quad B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^0 (\cos x)^0 dx = \pi$$

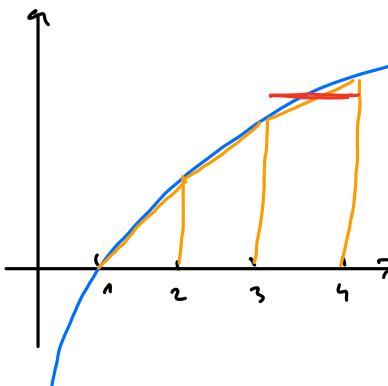
sledeci $\pi = \frac{\Gamma(1/2)^2}{\Gamma(1)}$, zato $\Gamma(1/2) = \sqrt{\pi}$

Trošlito

$$B(p, 1-p) = \Gamma(p) \Gamma(1-p) = \frac{\pi}{\sin(p\pi)} \quad \text{za } 0 < p < 1$$

Izrek

Stirlingov izrek



použije

$$\int_1^n \log x dx \doteq \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\log j + \log j + m}{2}$$

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

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \log k - \frac{\log n}{2}$$

$$= \log \prod_{k=1}^n k - \frac{\log n}{2} = \log n! - \frac{\log n}{2}$$

Hkoti je

$$\int_1^n \log x dx = (x \log x - x) \Big|_1^n = n \log n - n + 1$$

Torej je $\log n! = n \log n - n + 1 + \frac{\log n}{2}$

Oz. $n! \doteq n^n e^{-n} e^{\frac{n}{2}}$

$$e \doteq \sqrt{2\pi}$$

$$x \Gamma(x) = \Gamma(n+1) = n! \doteq n^n e^{-n} \sqrt{2\pi n}$$

Dannevamo: $\Gamma(x+1) = \left(\frac{x}{e}\right)^x \sqrt{2\pi x} \rightarrow \Gamma(x) = \left(\frac{x}{e}\right)^x \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{x}}$

Stirlingova izreka

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \Gamma(x) \sqrt{x} \left(\frac{e}{x}\right)^x = \sqrt{2\pi}$$

Dokaz učinkovito učinkoviti

Komentar interpretacija izjave $\Gamma(x+1) = \left(\frac{x}{e}\right)^x \sqrt{2\pi x}$

Veličina st. st. je f(x), približno enaki

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1 \quad \text{X} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - g(x)) = 0$$

~~X~~

Dokaz: Shicce dokaze Stirlingovega izreke

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(x) &= \int_0^\infty s^{x-1} e^{-s} ds = \int_0^\infty u^{2x-2} e^{-u^2} 2u du \\ &\quad \begin{matrix} s=u^2 \\ ds=2u du \end{matrix} \\ &= 2 \int_0^\infty u^{2x-1} e^{-u^2} du \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Gamma(x) e^x \sqrt{x}}{x^x} &= 2 \int_0^\infty e^{x-u^2} \left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^{2x-1} du = \\ &= 2 \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^\infty e^{-2v\sqrt{x}} \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{v}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^{2x-1}}_{Q_x(v)} e^{-v^2} dv \quad \begin{matrix} u=v+\sqrt{x} \\ v=u-\sqrt{x} \end{matrix} \\ &\quad \underbrace{Q_x(v)}_{v \geq -\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

Def. je

$$Q_x(v) = 0 \quad \text{za} \quad v \leq -\sqrt{x}$$

Torej je $x > 1/2$ funkcija Q_x zvezna na \mathbb{R}

Torej je

$$\frac{\Gamma(x) e^x \sqrt{x}}{x^x} = 2 \int_{-\infty}^\infty Q_x(v) e^{-v^2} dv \quad x \rightarrow \infty$$

Toda imamo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^\infty Q_x(v) e^{-v^2} dv = \int_{-\infty}^\infty \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} Q_x(v) e^{-v^2} dv \quad *$$

Zadostawi pogoj: $v = \infty$

① $\exists Q(v) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} Q_x(v)$ in konvergenz je charakterist. na \nexists omejenem intervalu

$$② I_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Q_x(v) e^{-v^2} dv \quad \text{konv. enak. za } v \in [1, \infty)$$

$$③ I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Q(v) e^{-v^2} dv \quad \text{konvergira}$$

Tedaj je $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{Q(x) e^{-x^2}}{x^2} = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Q(v) e^{-v^2} dv$ \times

Dokazimo, da $② - ③ \Rightarrow \times$

Pisimo $d\mu(v) = e^{-v^2} dv$

$$\begin{aligned} |I_x - I| &= \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (Q_x - Q) d\mu \right| = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{-n} + \int_{-n}^n + \int_n^{\infty} \right| \\ &\leq \left| \int_{-\infty}^{-n} Q_x d\mu \right| + \left| \int_{-n}^n Q d\mu \right| + \int_{-n}^n |Q_x - Q| d\mu + \\ &\quad + \underbrace{\left| \int_n^{\infty} Q_x d\mu \right| + \left| \int_n^{\infty} Q d\mu \right|}_{\text{Za slabe n je po } ① \text{ integrand } |Q_x - Q| \leq 1/4n} \end{aligned}$$

za slabe n je po $①$ integrand $|Q_x - Q| \leq 1/4n$
 $\approx \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} \approx \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{v^2}$ in
 $v \in [-n, n]$

Zadci ②, ③ $\exists M > 0$
 $\forall x \geq 1$ slavi $\leq M$

④ za $v > -\sqrt{x}$ je

$$\begin{aligned} \log Q_x(v) &= -2v\sqrt{x} + (2x-1) \log(1 + v/\sqrt{x}) \\ &= -2v\sqrt{x} + 2x \left(\frac{v}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{v}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{v}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^3 - \dots \right) \\ &\quad - \log(1 + v/\sqrt{x}) \\ &= -v^2 + 2x \left(\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{v}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^3 - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{v}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^4 + \dots \right) - \log(1 + v/\sqrt{x}) \end{aligned}$$

Videli: za $F(u) = \log(1+u) - u + u^2/2$

in $G(u) = \log(1+u) - u$ velja

$$\log Q_x(v) = -v^2 + 2x F(v/\sqrt{x}) - G(v/\sqrt{x})$$

$$= -v^2 + v^2 H(v/\sqrt{x}) - G(v/\sqrt{x})$$

Wir setzen $H(u) = \begin{cases} \log(1+u) - u + \frac{u^2}{2} & \text{für } u \in (-1, \infty) - \{0\} \\ 0 & \text{für } u = 0 \end{cases}$

zu zeigen:

$$Q_x(v) = \frac{e^{-v^2} + v^2 H(v/\sqrt{x})}{1+v^2/\sqrt{x}}$$

$\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-v^2} = Q(v)$

$$Q_x(v) \rightarrow Q(v) = e^{-v^2}$$

Idee: $x: Q_x \rightarrow Q$ lokale eindeutige Konvergenz \circledcirc

\circledcirc Oft die Konvergenz ist von oben nach unten $Q(v)$

\circledcirc Wenn: $\log Q_x(v) = -2v\sqrt{x} + (2x-1) \log(1+v^2/\sqrt{x})$

rechts ist $\frac{\partial}{\partial v} \log Q_x(v) = \dots = -\frac{2v\sqrt{x}+1}{v+\sqrt{x}}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \log Q_x(v_x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow v_x = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

Der Punkt $v_x = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ ist ein Maximum der Funktion $\log Q_x(v)$

ist $v \rightarrow \log Q_x(v)$ nach oben $v_x = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$

Maximum, d.h. im Punkt v_x ist die Funktion maximal

$$\log Q_x(v_x) = 1 + (2x-1) \log(1 - \frac{1}{2x})$$

Somit ist die Kurve konkav, d.h.

$v > v_x$ ist $v > -\sqrt{x}$ wahr

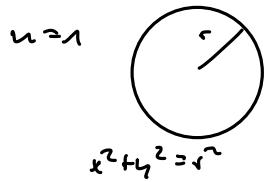
$$0 \leq Q_x(v) \underbrace{e^{-v^2}}_{\leq e^{-v_x^2}} \leq C \dots$$

Postulation (Postulat): $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Q_x(v) e^{-v^2} dv$ gleich konst. für $x \in [1, \infty)$

Prüfung ist

$$2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Q(v) e^{-v^2} dv = \dots = \sqrt{2\pi}$$

Riemann - Darboux integral v \mathbb{R}^n



$$\text{Perimeter} = 2 \int_{-r}^r \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} dx$$

$n=2$

$$\text{Omjer} : f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

graf \rightarrow ploskev il n vči krivulje
lik \rightarrow telo
aprobekomirane su, kvadrati

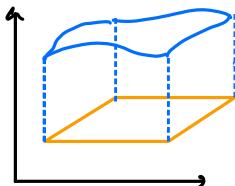
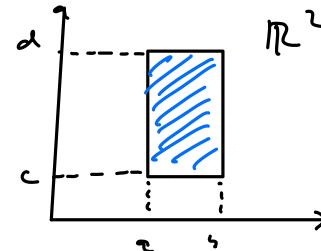


Sistematično

Naj b $\mathcal{P} = [a, b] \times [c, d] \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ ih

$f : \mathcal{P} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ omjerne

Rekti si del prostornine telesa nad \mathcal{P} ih pod
grafom f .



Def: Če imamo $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, y_0, y_1, \dots, y_n \in \mathbb{R}$ da:

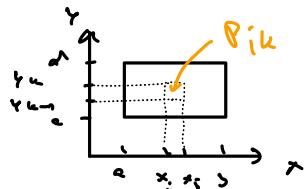
$$a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$$

$$c = y_0 < y_1 < \dots < y_m = d$$

tedaj ustvari $D = \{P_{jk} = [x_{j-1}, x_j] \times [y_{k-1}, y_k]\}$

pravimo delitev pravokotnika P

$\begin{matrix} j=1 & \dots & n \\ k=1 & \dots & m \end{matrix}$



$$|P_{jk}| = (x_j - x_{j-1})(y_k - y_{k-1})$$

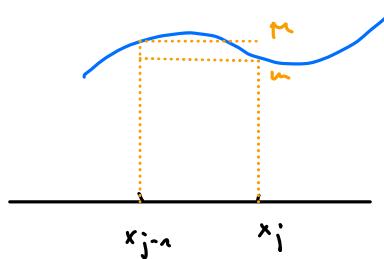
Os danih delitvi D je omjer. funkcija $f : \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ da.

$$m_{jk} = \inf_{P_{jk}} f$$

$$M_{jk} = \sup_{P_{jk}} f$$

Analogie v $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Tuotino spoly (s) in
zoruij (S) Parabolavuoto
uso i ripedujo
turkej: f in delidvi D.



$$S(f, D) = \sum_{j,k} m_{jk} |P_{jk}|$$

m_{jk} volumen
neijulajega
kudra med
P_{jk} in pod
grafen f

$$S(f, D) = \sum_{j,k} m_{jk} |P_{jk}|$$

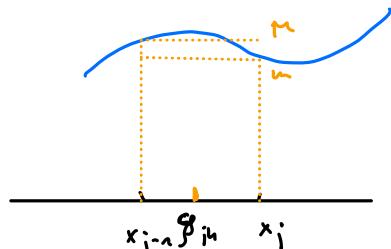
m_{jk} volumen neijenjige
kudra med P_{jk} in
med grafon f.

Podo sen koncept s Parabolavuoto vade.

Vraenu funktio f: D ter n $\forall j,k$ iseen $\beta_{jk} \in P_{jk}$
in β_{jk} int/sup f $\forall j,k$ $\beta_{jk} \in P_{jk}$

$$\beta = \{\beta_{jk}; j, k\} \text{ def.}$$

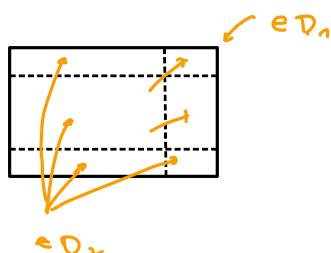
$$R(f, D, \beta) = \sum_{j,k} f(\beta_{jk}) |P_{jk}|$$



Odotu β

$$S(f, D) \leq R(f, D, \beta) \leq S(f, D)$$

Def. Nag laste D_1, D_2 delidvi prevolotulik $P \subset \mathbb{R}^2$
Pariv, di D_2 D_1 siuji in D_1 (oheks $D_2 \subseteq D_1$)
ei D_2 vsek prevolotulik in D_1 unija prevolotulik
in D_2



Trivietu

\bar{c} e s_z D, Ø' delidni u P i \bar{n} D \subset D',
 tedy i \bar{n} $s(f, \emptyset) \leq s(f, \emptyset') \leq S(f, \emptyset') \leq S(f, \emptyset)$

Dokaz

\bar{c} i \bar{n} A \subset B, tedy i \bar{n} $\inf f \leq \inf_{\bar{A}} f$ i \bar{n}
 $\sup_{\bar{A}} f \leq \sup f$

□

Pohlidač

\bar{c} polygoni delidni D₁, D₂ pravoúhelník P i \bar{n}

$$s(f, D_1) \leq S(f, D_2)$$

Ustále ^{spodní} _{horní} vzdále
 i \bar{n} menší až vzdále
 zdrobnění _{horní} vzdále

Dokaz

Najde se D delidci, k \bar{i} j ∞ řada oříšek od D₁ i \bar{n} D₂
 lze i \bar{n} řadit. Sleduj

$$\underline{s(f, D_1)} \leq s(f, D) \leq S(f, D) \leq \underline{S(f, D_2)}$$

□

Oznáme

\bar{c} ořij. funkce f: R \rightarrow R def

$$s(f) = \sup_D s(f, D)$$

$$S(f) = \inf_D S(f, D)$$

Def.

Ořijen funkce f: P \rightarrow R i \bar{n} integrabilní v
Parbo uxovan smyslu, k \bar{i} j \in s(f) = S(f) i \bar{n}
 když řetězec pravoúhlých (dvojnic) integrál funkce
 f \bar{c} P pravoúhelníku P. Oznáme

$$\iint_P f(x, y) dx dy, \text{ včasné } \iint_P f(x, y) dS(x, y)$$

Primer

$$f(x, y) = c \quad \text{a} \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Tedy } s(f, D) = \sum_{i \in I} c |P_{iL}| = c \sum_{i \in I} |P_{iL}| = c |P|$$

$$S(f, D) = \sum_{i \in I} c |P_{iL}| = c \sum_{i \in I} |P_{iL}| = c |P|$$

$$\text{Tedy } s(f) = S(f) = \int_P f dS = c |P|$$

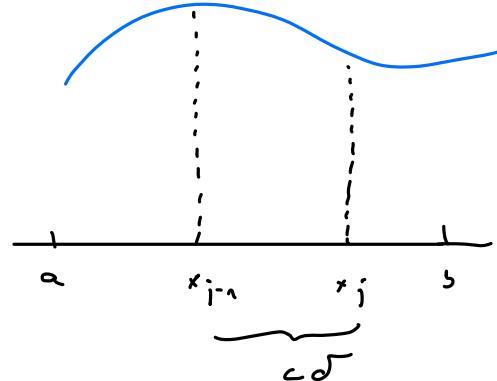
Analogně konstantní funkce i \bar{n} zvedne v Rⁿ a polygonu v G_n

Def. Napišo $P \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ koder je $f: P \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, Premaši, da je f integrabilna v Riemannovem smislu, številski $I \in \mathbb{R}$ p-je, če:

$$\exists \delta > 0 \quad \exists \sigma > 0 \quad \text{da}$$

$\forall \Delta \in \mathbb{D}$ delitev kroga P z diametrom $D \subset \Delta$ je $D \leq \sigma$ in $\Delta \in \mathbb{D}$ je poligona približevanje I velja

$$|R(f, \Delta, \delta) - I| < \varepsilon$$



Tednik

Omejena f. $f: P \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ je integrabilna v Darbouxovem smislu, natančno takrat, ko je integrabilna v Riemannovem smislu. V tem primeru sta integrale enaka.

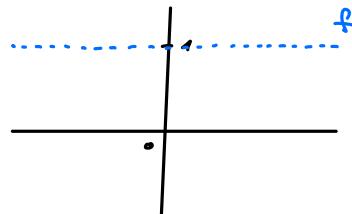
Primer

$$P: [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$A: (\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}) \cap P$$

$$f = \chi_A \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{keratenistična} \\ \text{funkcija na množici } A \end{array}$$

$$\chi_A = \begin{cases} 1; & x \in A \\ 0; & x \notin A \end{cases}$$



Tednik velja

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} s(f, \Delta) = 0 \\ S(f, \Delta) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f = \chi_A \quad \text{na } [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$$

ni integrabilna

Tednik

Delovna definicija integrabilnosti

Napišo $f: P \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ omejena. Tedaj je f integrabilna na P natančno takrat $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists$ delitev Δ iz P da:
 $(\Leftrightarrow) \quad S(f, \Delta) - s(f, \Delta) < \varepsilon$

Dokaz

\Rightarrow Privazmeno $S(f) = s(f) < I(f) = I$, kje je

$$S(f) = \inf_D S(f, D)$$

$$s(f) = \sup_D s(f, D)$$

Naj bo $\varepsilon > 0$. Tako je \exists delitev D in D' z. \forall de

$$S(f) > s(f, D) - \varepsilon$$

$$s(f) < s(f, D) + \varepsilon$$

Naj bo D finejsa od D, D' hkrati. Tako je

$$\begin{aligned} S(f, D_0) - s(f, D_0) &\leq S(f, D) - s(f, D') \leq \\ &\leq (I + \varepsilon) - (I - \varepsilon) = 2\varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

\Leftarrow

Iz dle $s(f), s(f)$ sledi

$$S(f) - s(f) \leq s(f, D) - s(f, D) = 0$$

Iz pogojem da delitev D de

$$s(f, D) - s(f, D) \leq \varepsilon. \text{ Sledi } s(f) - s(f) \leq \varepsilon$$

$$\text{Hkrati je } S(f) - s(f) \geq 0 \text{ sledi } S(f) - s(f) = 0$$

Izraz: Vrake zverne funkcije $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ in integrabilna. $f \in \mathbb{R}$

Dokaz

z. $\mathbb{R}^n, z. \mathbb{R}^n$ in analogen

Naj bo $P = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ in $f: P \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ zverne

Vzamemo $\varepsilon > 0$. Upravnim povejmo trditev.

Ker je P zaprt in mejen (= kon paceten) je $\exists \delta > 0$ da za $\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2 \in P$

$$\text{z. } |\tilde{x}_1 - \tilde{x}_2| < \delta \text{ je } |f(\tilde{x}_1) - f(\tilde{x}_2)| < \varepsilon. \text{ Naj bo}$$

$D = \{P_i \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ kvader, } i\}$ tekm delitev za P , da je

diameter $P_i < \delta$. Sledi $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$ z

$$\text{Sledi je } S(f, D) - s(f, D) = \sum_i \underbrace{\left(\frac{\max f}{P_i} - \frac{\min f}{P_i} \right)}_{< \varepsilon} |P_i| < \varepsilon |P|$$

□

lrcle Lastwski integral

④ Če sta f₁, f₂ integrabilni na P, tak tudi f₁+f₂ je eden izmed integrabilnih na P.

$$\int_a^b (f+g) = \int_a^b f + \int_a^b g \quad \text{and} \quad \int_a^b cf = c \int_a^b g$$

Prognose rechnen, univariante Integritätsfunktionen

$f \mapsto \int f$ ist ein linearer funktional in \mathcal{E}' .

② Če sta f in g integrabilni na σ in je $f \leq g$, tedaj je

$$\int f \leq \int g$$

③ \bar{G} ist f integrierbar in P , je tradi $|f|$ integrierbar in D
ist wahr.

$$\left| \int_{\Omega} f \right| \leq \int_{\Omega} |f|$$

Dales

on

Barakat

$$I(\varphi) = \{ f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} ; \quad \text{if} \quad \text{intensit\"at} \}$$

In tegrenz po poljubu množici

$$f : \boxed{\quad} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

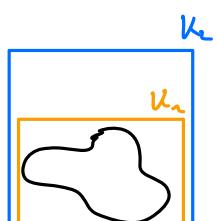
Wij zo $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ oneigen padmaatsen in $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ oneigen functies
 ker in A oneigen \exists kwalen $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ de $A \subset K$
 Functie f trivielus verstaan in K , def.

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x); & x \in A \\ 0; & x \in K - A \end{cases}$$

Teddy def

$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b \bar{f}(x) dx$ da integral ue denki obsteje

Pravilno = def je dobre, temi modulne od izbrane k.



Primer

$$A = (\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}) \cap ([0,1] \times [0,1])$$

$$f = 1$$

Če je funkcija f integrabilna na A , potem je:

$$\iint_A f dxdy = \iint_{[0,1] \times [0,1]} \chi_A dxdy$$

Zemljepisno slednjega smisla je potreben, da ne obstaja

Def

Omejena množica $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ima u razsežnu prostornino, če je konstantna funkcija 1 integrabilna na A . Tedaj definiramo

$$V(A) = \int_A 1 dx = \int_K \chi_A(x) dx \text{ z. poljuben kvader } K \subset \mathbb{R}^n \text{ in } A \subset K$$

Kriterij

Kdaj ima A prostornino? Iščemo preprost kriterij.

Integrabilnost χ_A vrazemo kvaderom $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ da $A \subset K$ za delitev $D = \{P_j; j=1 \dots n\}$ je

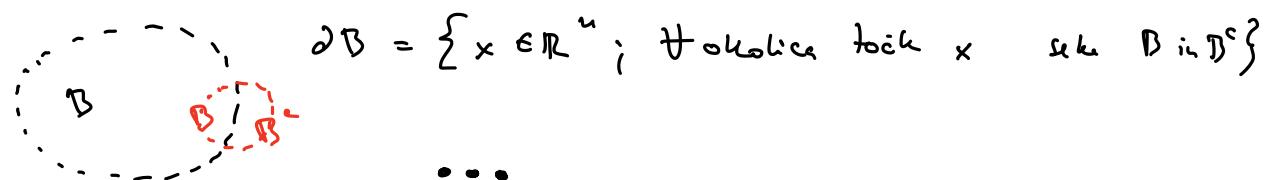
$$M_j - m_j = \max_{P_i} \chi_A - \min_{P_i} \chi_A = \begin{cases} 1-1 & ; P_i \subset A \\ 0-0 & ; P_i \subset A^c \\ 1-0 & ; P_i \text{ seka } A \text{ in } A^c \end{cases}$$

Torej

$$S(\chi_A, D) - s(\chi_A, D) = \sum_i (M_i - m_i) |P_i| =$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{P_i \text{ seka} \\ A \text{ in } A^c}} |P_i|$$

Sporazimo si: če je $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, kdaj je njen rob ∂B defin. hot



...

Lema

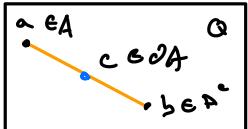
Naj bo $Q \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ kvader in $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ poljubna množica. Če Q seka A in A^c , tedaj Q seka ∂A .

Dokaz

Če je $a \in A \cap Q$ in $b \in A^c \cap Q$, tedaj zaradi konveksnosti Q

$$[a, b] = \left\{ \underbrace{(1-t)a + tb}_{g(t)} ; t \in [0, 1] \right\}$$

če je $g(t) \in Q$.



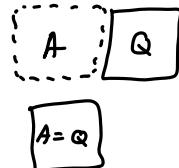
Zu

$$t_0 = \inf \{ t \in (0, 1] ; \gamma(t) \in A^c \}$$

polig. teile verlin se $\gamma(t_0) \in \partial A$. Jerej
 $c = \gamma(t_0) \in Q \cap \partial A$

Opomka: obrat ne verlin

Q sels ∂A in u sels A



Q sels ∂A in u sels A^c

□

• • •

Posledicu je $s(\chi_A, D) - s(\chi_{A^c}, D) \leq \sum_{P_i \text{ sels } \partial A} |P_i| = s(\chi_{\partial A}, D)$

Sledi: \bar{a} je $V(\partial A) = 0$, tedy i ma A prostornik

Verlin tudi obrat ↴

Trditev

Omejene mnozice $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ima n-dimesionalno prostornik
 (\Rightarrow)
 ∂A ima prostornik $\quad V(\partial A) = 0$
 \rightarrow
 $\text{res } A_{\text{ja}}$

Vemo $V(B) = 0 \Leftrightarrow s(\chi_B) = s(\chi_{B^c}) = 0$

Ver je $\chi_B \geq 0$ je verdo res $0 \leq s(\chi_B) \leq s(\chi_B) = s(\chi_{B^c})$, zato

$V(B) = 0 \Leftrightarrow s(\chi_B) = 0$

Ver je $s(\chi_B) = \inf_D s(\chi_B, D)$, sledi:

$V(B) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists$ delitev D nalez. koda $B \supset D$

$$s(\chi_B, D) < \varepsilon$$

s tem smo dokazali, za polig. (conv.) mnozico $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

Trditve $V(B) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \text{ kratek } k_1, \dots, k_n \subset \mathbb{R}^n \text{ da}$

- $B \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^n k_i$

- $\sum_{i=1}^n |k_i| < \varepsilon$

Primeri

$$\textcircled{1} A = \{b_1, \dots, b_n\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\Rightarrow V(A) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} A = [a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}^n ; n \geq 2$$

$$V(A) = 0$$



Trditve

Končne unije množice je prostornina 0 in se spet prostornina 0.

Ooker

Naj bodo $B_1, \dots, B_m \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ množice s prostornino 0. Teda je vsak B_i lahko pokrito s končno kratek skupino volumentov $< \varepsilon/m$. Unija vseh teh kratek je pokritje za $B_1 \cup \dots \cup B_m$ volumentov $< \varepsilon$.

□

Trditve

Naj so $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ (npr. kratek) in $f: K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ integrabilna. Teda ima njen graf Γ_f prostornino 0 v \mathbb{R}^{n+1} .

Ooker

$$\text{Vemo } \Gamma_f = \{(x, f(x)) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}; x \in K\}$$

Vzamemo polj. $\varepsilon > 0$. Ker je f integrabilna \exists delitev $D = \{\mathbb{P}_i\}_{i=1}^n$ na K da $S(f, D) - s(f, D) < \varepsilon$.

Def

$$A_i = \mathbb{P}_i \times [m_i, M_i]$$

$$\text{Teda je } \Gamma_f \subset \bigcup A_i$$

$$\text{nsi } x \in K \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{P}_i \text{ za neki } i \Rightarrow$$

$$m_i \leq f(x) \leq M_i$$

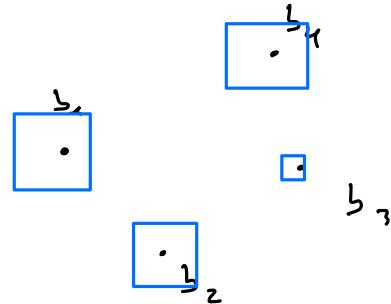
$$\Rightarrow (x, f(x)) \in \mathbb{P}_i \times [m_i, M_i] = A_i$$

Hkrati je

$$\sum_i |A_i| = \sum_i |\mathbb{P}_i| (M_i - m_i) = S(f, D) - s(f, D) < \varepsilon$$

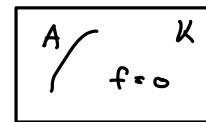
Po traditvi od prej je $V_{un}(f) = 0$

□



Trebiti

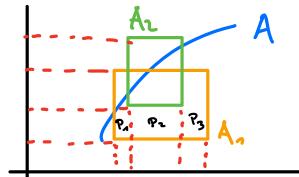
Naj bo $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ kvadrat, A CK množica z volumenom 0 in $f: K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ omejeni in enaki 0 na neki A. Tedy

$$\int_K f(x) dx \text{ osstaja in je enak } 0.$$


Dokaz

$M = \sup_K |f| = \sup_A |f|$. Vzamemo $\varepsilon > 0$. Tedy \exists kvadri A_1, \dots, A_m de $A \subset \bigcup_i A_i$ in $\sum_i |A_i| < \varepsilon$.

Kvadri $\{A_i\}$ posodijo delitev $D = \{\varphi_k\}$ za K de vsak od A_i je unija kvadrat in D



Tedy je

$$S(f, D) = \sum_k \sup_{\varphi_k} f \cdot |\varphi_k| =$$

$$= \sum_{k: \varphi_k \subset K \setminus A} \sup_{\varphi_k} f \cdot |\varphi_k| \leq \sup_A f \sum_{k: \varphi_k \cap A \neq \emptyset} |\varphi_k| \leq$$

$$\leq \sup_A f \sum_i |A_i| \leq \sup_A f \varepsilon$$

Tori $S(f, D) \leq M\varepsilon$. Podobno $S(f, D) < -M\varepsilon$, zato

$$0 \leq S(f, D) - S(f, D) \leq 2M\varepsilon. \text{ Sledi } S(f) = S(f) = 0$$

□

Posledica

Naj bo $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ kvadrat in $f: K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ omejeni in integrabilni na K. Če je za A CK velja $V(A) = 0$ in če je $\tilde{f}: K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ velja $f = \tilde{f}$ na $K \setminus A$, tedy je \tilde{f} spet integrabilna in je $\int_K \tilde{f} = \int_K f$.

(Ne glede na def. \tilde{f} na A)

(Bistvo = integracija po množici s prostorom 0 se ne pozna)

Dokaz

Glej $f - \tilde{f}$ in uporabi prejnjijo trebiti

Def.

Naj bo $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ poljubna množica (in nujno omejena). Preučimo, da ima A (n-dimenzionalno) mero 0, če za $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists$ skupina kvadratov $\{A_i; i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ tako da:

$$\bullet A \subset \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} A_i$$

$$\bullet \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |A_i| < \varepsilon$$

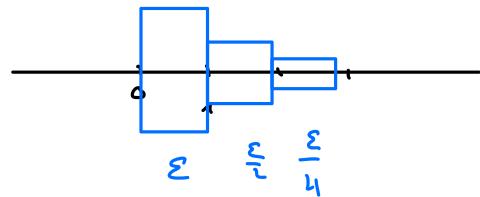
Oznaka $m(A) = 0$

Opomba: Če ima A prostorom 0 množica tuje mero 0

Primeri

① Preučimo v \mathbb{R}^2 ima mero 0

$$\sum |A_{ij}| = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\varepsilon}{2^i} = \varepsilon$$



② $A = Q \cap [0, 1]^2$ ima mero 0, večji n(A)=0

Zaradi skupnosti lahko pišemo $A = \{g_1, g_2, \dots\}$

Tedaj je $\{\bar{x}_j ; j \in \mathbb{N}\}$, kjer je \bar{x}_j interval skoli g_j dolžine $\varepsilon/2^j$, poleg pa je A skupna dolžina ε .
Podobno $n(Q) = 0$ v \mathbb{R} .

Trditve Števna unija meročic z mero 0 ima spet mero 0.

Dokaz D.N.

Izrek (Lebesgue) Če je $f : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ onejena. Tedaj je f integrabilna \Leftrightarrow meročica nezveznosti f ima mero 0

(Brez dokaza)

Def Preučimo, da lastnost L velja skoraj pošod na meročici $X \subset \mathbb{R}$, če velja pošod resen morda na meročici z mero 0.
Torej če je $m(\{x \in X ; L \text{ ne velja v točki } x\}) = 0$

Oznake

s.p. $x \in X$

Posledice Lebesgueovi izreki

\bar{c} je $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ onejena, tedaj

$V(A) = \int K_A$ obstaja $\Leftrightarrow K_A$ je zvezna skoraj pošod na \mathbb{R}
 $\Leftrightarrow m(\partial A) = 0$

to je meročica nezveznosti
v K_A

Sporocilo si: Meročici prostor je kompaktni je kompaktni
če je \mathcal{H} njene odprte podoblike \exists končne pod покrivalne.

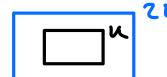
Veno: $K \subset \mathbb{R}$ je kompaktni \Leftrightarrow je zaprti in onejene

Že veno: $V(A) = 0 \Rightarrow m(A) = 0$
Za kompaktni meročici velja tudi obrat

Teiliter Noj bo $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ kompaktum. Teildi $V(A) = 0 \Leftrightarrow m(A) = 0$

Dokaz \Rightarrow ✓

(\Leftarrow) Označke: $\bar{c} \in \mathbb{R}$ $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ kugler, boso $\approx 2k$ označili.
 $U_i \sim$ den
dokaz



Uzanev $\varepsilon > 0$. Ker $m(A) = 0$, \exists zap. kugeln $\{A_1, A_2, \dots\}$ da

$$A \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \text{ in } \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |A_i| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$\Rightarrow \{2A_i ; i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ so spet polje za A

A je kompaktum

$\Rightarrow \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ da $\{2A_i ; i=1, \dots, N\}$ polje za A .

Veličina $\sum_{i=1}^N V(2A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^N 2^n V(A_i) \leq 2^n \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} V(A_i) < \varepsilon$

Ker je bil $\varepsilon > 0$ polje, smo dokazali, da je $V(A) = 0$

□

Odpote in zapake množice v \mathbb{R}^n ponaviden

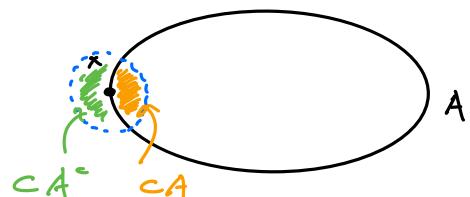
Def Pravilo, da $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ $\bar{c} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n ; |x - \bar{c}| < \varepsilon\} \subset A$

Množica $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ je zapake, če je $B^c = \mathbb{R}^n / B$ odpote (množica v vsak ε)



Zapake množica $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ označimo z ∂A in def tehole

$$\partial A = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n ; \text{za } \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ kugla } K(x, \varepsilon) \text{ sebi dočka } A \text{ in } A^c\}$$



Komentar

Pri smo uvedli, da

$$V(A) \text{ odsot} \Leftrightarrow V(\partial A) = 0$$

Zetem smo uvedli, da

$$V(A) \text{ odsot} \Leftrightarrow m(\partial A) = 0$$

Rezultata niste u neskladju. Ker je množica A omejena
je tudi ∂A omejen, kar pa je ∂A vedno zaprt.
Sledi, da je ∂A kompakten, zato pa raznji trditve velje.

$$V(\partial A) = 0 \Leftrightarrow m(\partial A) = 0$$

Oznaka

2. omejeno množico $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ pišemo

$$I(A) = \{ f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ omejene; } f \text{ integrabilna (na } A) \}$$

Izrek

(lastnosti integrabilnih funkcij)

Naj bo A omejena, f, g sta omejena.

① Če sta $f, g \in I(A)$ in tudi $f+g \in I(A)$

$$\text{in velja } \int_A f+g = \int_A f + \int_A g$$

$$\text{2. } \forall c \in \mathbb{R} \text{ je tudi } cf \in I(A) \text{ in } \int_A cf = c \int_A f$$

② Če sta $f, g \in I(A)$ velja $f(x) \leq g(x) \text{ za } \forall x \in A$,

$$\text{leden } \int_A f \leq \int_A g$$

③ Če je $f \in I(A)$, je tudi $|f| \in I(A)$ in velja

$$\int_A |f| \leq \int_A |f|$$

④ Če je $f \in I(A)$ in ima A prostorovne jk

$$\int_A |f| \leq V(A) \sup_A |f|$$

...

Dat

Če $V(A)$ odsot je $\Rightarrow 0$, tedaj je $f \in I(A)$ označimo.

$$\langle f \rangle_A = \frac{1}{V(A)} \int_A f(x) dx \quad \text{in termi integral upo } x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

To je povprečne vrednost funkcije f po množici A

⑤ Prizremimo naslednje

- $A_1, A_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ st. omejeni množici
- $V(A_1 \cap A_2) = 0$
- $f: A_1 \cup A_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ omejena
- $f \in I(A_1) \cap I(A_2)$

Tedaj je $f \in I(A_1 \cup A_2)$ in

$$\int_{A_1 \cup A_2} f = \int_{A_1} f + \int_{A_2} f$$

Dokaz Ker je $\chi_{A_1 \cup A_2} = \chi_{A_1} + \chi_{A_2} - \chi_{A_1 \cap A_2}$, in

$$\int_{A_1 \cup A_2} f = \int_{A_1} f + \int_{A_2} f - \int_{A_1 \cap A_2} f \quad A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset \text{ po predpostavki}$$

□

Trditve: Nai bo $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ kvader in $f: K \rightarrow [0, \infty)$. Tedaj velja

$$\int_K f(x) dx = 0 \iff f = 0 \text{ skoraj posod na } K.$$

Dokaz (skica) Def. $K_n = \{x \in K; f(x) \geq 1/n\}$ Tedaj je

$$\frac{1}{n} V(K_n) = \int_{K_n} \frac{1}{n} dx \leq \int_{K_n} f(x) dx \stackrel{f \geq 0}{\leq} \int_K f(x) dx = 0$$

Sledi da $V(K_n) = 0$, zato je $m(K_n) = 0 \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$. Torej je

$$m(\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} K_n) = 0 \implies m(\{f \neq 0\}) = 0 \\ = \{x \in K; f(x) \neq 0\}$$

□

Fubinijev (oz. Fubini-Tonellijev) izrek

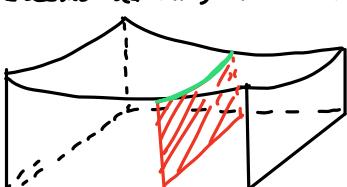
Kako dejansko izračunamo integral v \mathbb{R}^n ?

V \mathbb{R} poznamo:

- per partes, nova neznanka \Rightarrow kombinacije več funkcij
- integrali elementarnih funkcij ($x^n, a^x, \log, \sin, \cos$, rac. funk., koreni, etc.)

Ideja: izračun integrala prevedemo na integrake v 1 spremenljivku

Geometrijsko orodje:



volumen telesa v \mathbb{R}^3
je vsota integrali plosčic
doočim presekov

Teoretična podlaga je izrek iz naslova

Izrek (Fubini-Tonelli) Napiši bo $f: [a, b] \times [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ integrabilna. Pravimo, da je za $\forall x \in [a, b]$ funkcija $f(x, \cdot): [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, def. kot $y \mapsto f(x, y)$, integrabilna na $[c, d]$. Tedaj je

$$\iint_{[a,b] \times [c,d]} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left(\int_c^d f(x,y) dy \right) dx$$

\uparrow dvojni integral \uparrow dvakratni integral

Posledica Če sta pri označah kot v izreku, integrabilni f ter za $\forall y \in [c, d]$ še $f(\cdot, y)$, tedaj je

$$\iint_{[a,b] \times [c,d]} f = \int_c^d \left(\int_a^b f(x,y) dx \right) dy$$

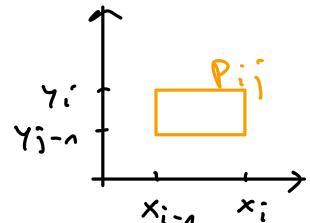
Posledica Če je $f: [a, b] \times [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ zvezna, tedaj je

$$\iint_{[a,b] \times [c,d]} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left(\int_c^d f(x,y) dy \right) dx = \int_a^b \int_c^d f(x,y) dx dy$$

\uparrow zeliščno dokazati

Dokaz Fubinijevega izreka Def. $g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ s predpisom $g(x) = \int_c^d f(x,y) dy$ (\exists , saj je $f(x, \cdot)$ po pravzetenju integ. za $\forall x$). Označimo $I = [a, b]$ ter $J = [c, d]$. Želimo videti

$$\iint_{I \times J} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_I g(x) dx \quad (3)$$



Izberimo delitvi: $D_1 = \{I_i = [x_{i-1}, x_i]; i=1, \dots, m\}$ za I ter $D_2 = \{J_j = [y_{j-1}, y_j]; j=1, \dots, n\}$ za J .

Tedaj je $D = D_1 \times D_2 = \{P_{ij} = I_i \times J_j; i=1, \dots, m, j=1, \dots, n\}$ delitev za $I \times J$. Označimo še $m_{ij}(f) = \inf_{P_{ij}} f$ in $M_{ij}(f) = \sup_{P_{ij}} f$.

$$\text{Velja } s(f, D) = \sum_i m_{ij}(f) |J_j| = \sum_i \sum_j m_{ij}(f) |J_j| |I_i| \quad (1)$$

Izberimo $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ ter $x \in I_i$. Sedaj je

$$m_{ij}(f) = \inf_{\xi \in I_i, y \in J_j} f(\xi, y) \leq \inf_{x \in I_i, y \in J_j} f(x, y) = m_j(f(x, \cdot))$$

Sledi, za izbrano i in x

$$\sum_j m_{ij}(f) |J_j| \leq \sum_j m_j(f(x, \cdot)) |J_j| = s(f(x, \cdot), D_2) \leq \int_c^d f(x, y) dy.$$

Povzetek $\sum_i m_{ij}(f) |J_j| \leq g(x)$ za $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ in $x \in I$:

Torej je tudi $\sum_i m_{ij}(f) |J_j| \leq \min_{x \in I} g(x)$ za $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ in zato, zaradi (1),

velja še $s(f, D) \leq s(g, D_2)$.

(2) $s(f, D) \leq s(g, D_2) \leq S(g, D_2) \leq S(f, D)$ za poljubno delitev $D = D_1 \times D_2$ pravokotnik $I \times J$

Izberemo $\varepsilon > 0$. Ker je f integrabilna, po trditvi od proj. 7 takšna delitev D , da je $S(f, D) - s(f, D) < \varepsilon$. Torej po (2), za njen "projekcijo na 1. komponento" D_1 velja $S(g, D_1) - s(g, D_1) < \varepsilon$. Po isti trditvi je tudi g integrabilna in iz (2) sledi še (3).

□

Primer

$$P = [-1, 1] \times [-2, 2] \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$f(x, y) = 1 - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{4}$$

$$I = \iint_P \left(1 - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{4}\right) dx dy = ?$$

Ker je f zvezna, je po rezultati posledici:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{-2}^2 \left(\int_{-1}^1 1 - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{4} dx \right) dy \\ &= \int_{-2}^2 2 - \frac{y}{2} dy = 8 \end{aligned}$$

Izracun u drugacijem redosredju

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-2}^2 \left(1 - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{4}\right) dy dx = 4 \int_{-1}^1 \left(1 - \frac{x}{3}\right) dx = 8$$

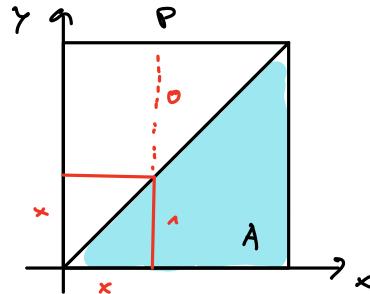
Primer

$$P = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$$

$$A = P \cap \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 ; y \leq x\}$$

$$g(x, y) = x$$

$$I = \iint_A g = \iint_A x dx dy$$



Velicina

$$I = \iint_P \underbrace{x \chi_A(x, y)}_{f(x, y)} dx dy$$

Funkcija f je integrabilna na P , ker imata množico njenih neveznih vrednosti (diagonali) samo $O \cup \mathbb{R}$.
 Prav tako so $f(x, 0)$ in $f(0, x)$ integrabilne na $[0, 1]$
 ker imajo množico njihovih neveznih vrednosti ($\{x\}$ or $\{y\}$)

samo $O \cup \mathbb{R}$. Torej po Fubinijevi izrekni

$$I = \int_0^1 \int_0^x x \chi_A(x, y) dy dx = \int_0^1 x \underbrace{\int_0^x \chi_A(x, y) dy}_{x} dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

Obzorne

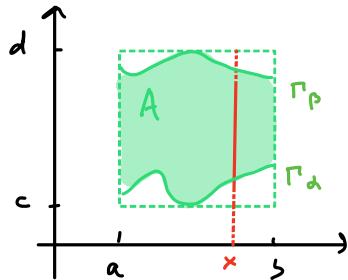
$$I = \int_0^1 \int_0^x x \chi_A(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_y^1 x dx dy = \dots = \frac{1}{3}$$

Trditev

Naj bo

- $I = [a, b]$
- $\alpha, \beta : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ zvezni funkciji de: $\alpha \leq \beta$ na I
- $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; x \in I; y \in [\alpha(x), \beta(x)]\}$
- $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ zvezna funkcija

Tedaj je $\iint_A f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left(\int_{\alpha(x)}^{\beta(x)} f(x, y) dy \right) dx$



Dokaz

Vse ste α, β zvezni, sta na $[a, b]$ omejeni, zato \exists pravokotnik $P = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ de $A \subset P$.

Funkcijo f trivitalno razširimo na P : def $\tilde{f} : P \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ s predpisom

$$\tilde{f}(x, y) = \begin{cases} f(x, y) & ; (x, y) \in A \\ 0 & ; (x, y) \notin A \end{cases}$$

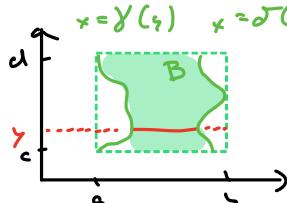
Točke nevernosti so vsebovane v $\Gamma_\alpha \cup \Gamma_\beta$. Po trditvi od prej vemo, da imata $\Gamma_\alpha, \Gamma_\beta$ prostornino 0 v \mathbb{R}^2 , zato je imo tudi $\Gamma_\alpha \cup \Gamma_\beta$. Posledično je \tilde{f} zvezna skoraj po vsej na P , zato je integrabilna na P . Podobno je za $\forall x \in [a, b]$ kjer $y \mapsto \tilde{f}(x, y)$ odsekoma zvezna na $[c, d]$, zato je integrabilna. Sedaj s pomočjo Tushinijevega izreka ustovitve razširimo v

$$\iint_A f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_P \tilde{f}(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \int_c^d \tilde{f}(x, y) dy dx = \\ = \int_a^b \int_{\alpha(x)}^{\beta(x)} f(x, y) dy dx$$

□

Opona

Podoben izrek velja za obretni vredni red



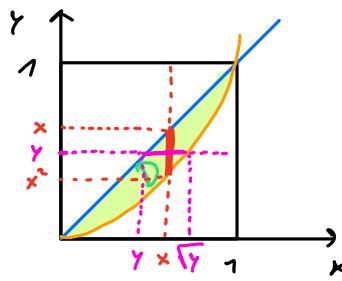
$$\iint_B f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \int_{\gamma(y)}^{\delta(y)} f(x, y) dx dy$$

Primer $D = \text{osmočje v } \mathbb{R}^2$, omeji. z $y=x$ in $y=x^2$. $f(x,y) = x+y$. Izračunaj integral

$$I = \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy$$

Po izračunu: sledi tudi jaz naš integral

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^x (x+y) dy dx = \int_0^1 \left(xy + \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{y=x^2}^y dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} \right) - \left(x^3 + \frac{x^4}{2} \right) \right) dx = \dots = \frac{3}{20} \end{aligned}$$



Obratni vrstni red

$$I = \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} \int_x^y (x+y) dx dy = \dots = \frac{3}{20}$$

Izrek

Posplošitev na višje dimenzije

Naj boste $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $B \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ kvadra in $f: A \times B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ integrabilna. Za vsak $x \in A$ naj bo $f(x, \cdot): y \mapsto f(x, y)$ integrabilna na B . Tedaj je

$$\iint_{A \times B} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_A \int_B f(x, y) dy dx$$

Posledica Naj bo $F: U = [a,b] \times [c,d] \times [e,f] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ zvezna. Tedaj je

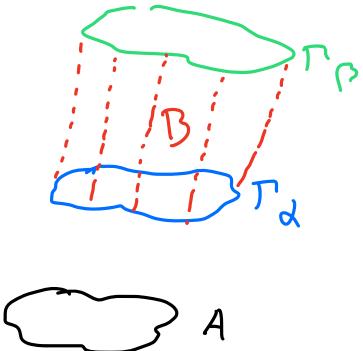
$$\iiint_U f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{[a,b]} \left(\int_{[c,d]} \left(\int_{[e,f]} f(x, y, z) dz \right) dy \right) dx = \int_a^b \int_c^d \int_e^f f(x, y, z) dz dy dx$$

Trditev Prizernimo, da:

- $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ima plosčino
- $d, \beta: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ sta zvezni funkciji in $d < \beta$ na A
- $B = \{(x, y, z) \in A \times \mathbb{R} ; d(x, y) \leq z \leq \beta(x, y)\}$
- $f: B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ je zvezna

Tedaj je

$$\iiint_B f(x, y, z) dV = \iint_A \int_d^{d(x,y)} f(x, y, z) dz dS(x, y)$$



Primeri

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \iiint_{[0,1] \times [-1,1] \times [0,1]} (x+y+z) dx dy dz = \iint_0^1 \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^1 (x+y+z) dz dy dx = \dots = 2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad T: \text{tetraeder z oglišči } (0,0,0), (1,0,0), (0,1,0), (0,0,1)$$

Območje T omejeno z ∂ in β

$$d(x, y) = 0$$

$$\beta(x, y) = 1-x-y$$

Γ_P leži v ravnini $x+y+z=1$ sicer zadeva tri točke,

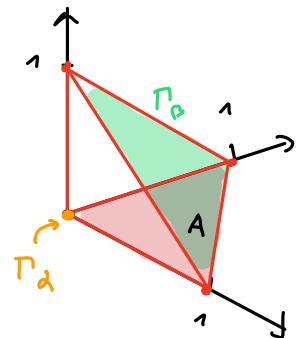
to pa je $x+y+z=1$ ravnina

ozi., kot graf

$$z = 1-x-y = \beta(x, y)$$

Sledi

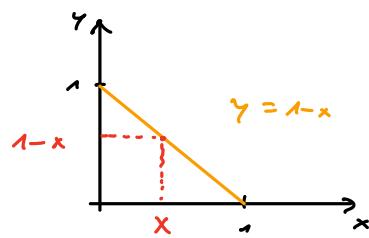
$$\iiint_T (x+y+z)^2 dV = \iint_A \int_0^{1-x-y} (x+y+z)^2 dz dS(x, y) =$$



Osnovalo je A moramo omejiti

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x-y} (x+y+z)^2 dz dy dx = \dots = \frac{1}{10}$$

ker gre y od 0 do $1-x$



⑤ Napiši bo $T \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ telo, omejeno z

$$x=0$$

$$y=0$$

$$z=2$$

$$z = x^2 + y^2$$

in ujet za $(x, y, z) \in T$ velja $x, y \geq 0$, zanima nas

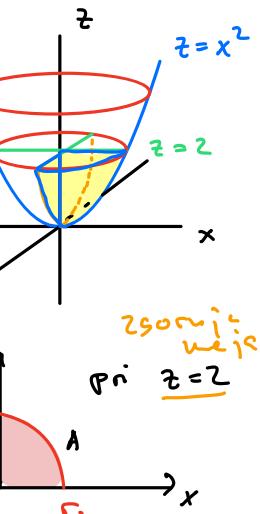
$$\iiint_T x dV =$$

Torej je T telo med

$$A = \{(x, y) \in [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty); x^2 + y^2 \leq 2\}$$

in med grafe funkcij $z = x^2 + y^2 = d(x, y)$
 $z = 2 = p(x, y)$

$$\text{Torej imam: } I = \iint_A \int_{x^2+y^2}^2 x dz dS(x, y) = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} \int_{x^2+y^2}^2 x dy dx = \dots = \frac{8f_2}{15}$$



$$x^2 + y^2 = 2$$

$$y = \sqrt{2 - x^2}$$

ker je

Alternativni vrsti red integracije

Če T projiciramo na xz ravnino, dobimo

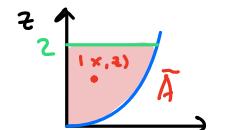
$$I = \iint_{\tilde{A}} \int_0^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} x dy = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} x dy dx = \dots = \frac{8f_2}{15}$$

Vstopne točke

$$y=0$$

$$\text{izstopne točke}$$

$$y=\sqrt{2-x^2}$$



za dolžino y
 nujec se uprečen kaže
 vstopi pravokotna premica
 na ravnino \tilde{A} .

Torej ali dvojne integrale lahko zapisujemo tudi drugače:

$$\iint_I f(x, y) dx dy = \int dy \int f(x, y) dx$$

Uvedba nove spremenljivke

Izrek

Poznamo izrek:

$I \subset \mathbb{R}$ interval

$\varphi: [a, b] \rightarrow I$ surzno odvečljiva

$f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ zvezda

Tedaj je

$$\int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(u) du = \int_a^b f(\varphi(x)) \varphi'(x) dx$$

Analogija za integral v \mathbb{R}^n , $n \geq 2$?

Def. Naj bo $U^{op} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ in, za $j=1, \dots, m$, $q_j: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ posredno odvojive na vse spremenljivke. Tedaj Jacobijev matriko za $\varphi = (q_1, \dots, q_m)$ določi kot

$J\varphi$ = matriko odvojov vseh komponent q_j po vseh spremenljivkah

$$J\varphi = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial q_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial q_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial q_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial q_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

Običajno bo v naših primerih $n=m$

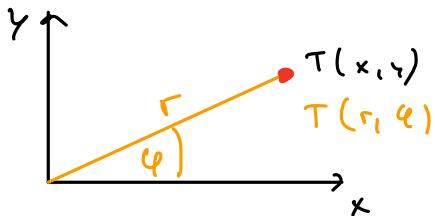
Primeri

- $n=1$ $J\varphi = [q']$

- $n=2$ $\varphi(x, y) = (u(x, y), v(x, y))$

$$J\varphi = \begin{bmatrix} u_x & u_y \\ v_x & v_y \end{bmatrix}$$

- Polarkne koordinate v \mathbb{R}^2



Koordinate so šifra / koda / algoritem za opis točk v \mathbb{R}^2 .

Polarne koordinate podamo z
 $x = r \cos \theta$
 $y = r \sin \theta$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = x(r, \theta) \\ y = y(r, \theta) \end{array} \right\} (0, \infty) \times (0, 2\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

Tvorimo $\phi = (x, y)$, torej $\phi(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$

Sledi

$$J\phi = \begin{bmatrix} x_r & x_\theta \\ y_r & y_\theta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det J\phi = r.$$

Izrek

Naj bo

- $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ omejena odprta množica s prostorijino
- $\varphi: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ injektivna razreda C^1 (vektorska funkcija)
- $\det J\varphi(x) \neq 0$ za $\forall x \in A$ in $\det J\varphi$ omejena na A
- $\varphi(A)$ je odprta v \mathbb{R}^m s prostorijino
- $f: \varphi(A) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ je integrabilna

Tedaj je tako $x \mapsto f(\varphi(x)) |\det J\varphi(x)|$ integrabilna na A in velja

$$\int_A f(x) dx = \int_{\varphi(A)} f(\varphi(t)) |\det J\varphi(t)| dt$$

x, t sta vektorji

Dokaz: shice obrazujevamo primer, ko je $n=2$ in A je prevozniški.

Naj bo $\{P_{ij}\}$ neki delitev za A . Velja:

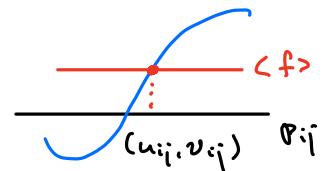
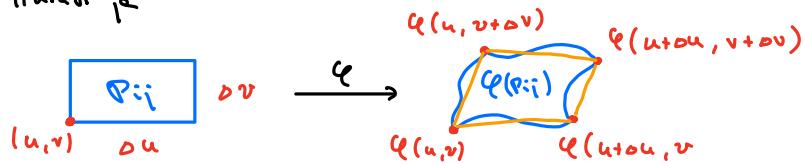
$$\iint_A f(x,y) dx dy = \sum_{ij} \iint_{P_{ij}} f(x,y) dx dy = \sum_{ij} \langle f \rangle_{\varphi(P_{ij})} |\varphi(P_{ij})| \quad \text{①}$$

čovprežje + m $\varphi(P_{ij})$ mera množice

Izrazimo:

$$(i) \langle f \rangle_{\varphi(P_{ij})} = f(\varphi(u_{ij}, v_{ij})) \text{ za neke } (u_{ij}, v_{ij}) \in P_{ij} \quad \text{②}$$

(ii) Hkrati je



Torej:

$$|\varphi(P_{ij})| \approx |(\varphi(u+du, v) - \varphi(u, v)) \times (\varphi(u, v+dv) - \varphi(u, v))|$$

$$= \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u}(u, v) du$$

$$= \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v}(u, v) dv$$

Ideja: $|\varphi(P_{ij})|$ aproks. s

plastično paralelogramom

Vemo: pl. paralelogram

$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|$$

Lagrangejev izrek

$$= |\varphi_u \times \varphi_v| du dv = \quad \varphi = (u_1, u_2)$$

$$= \left\| \begin{matrix} \varphi_{1u} & \varphi_{1v} \\ \varphi_{2u} & \varphi_{2v} \end{matrix} \right\| du dv = |\det J\varphi| du dv$$

Torej:

$$|\varphi(P_{ij})| = |\det J\varphi(u_{ij}, v_{ij})| du_{ij} dv_{ij}$$

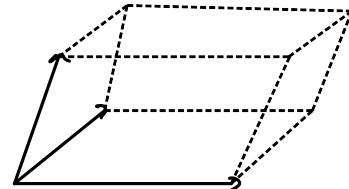
zato je

$$\iint_A f(x,y) dx dy = \sum_{ij} f(\varphi(u_{ij}, v_{ij})) |\det J\varphi(u_{ij}, v_{ij})| du_{ij} dv_{ij},$$

na desni strani je ravna Riemannova vsota zr. in degrel

$$\iint_A f(\varphi(x,y)) |\det J\varphi(x,y)| dx dy$$

□



Primer: Naj bo P : paralelepiped na $v_1 = (1, 1, 1)$

$$v_2 = (2, 3, 1)$$

$$v_3 = (0, 1, 1)$$

Če so ene, e_1, e_2 stand. bazi vektorji v \mathbb{R}^3 , je

$$T_{ij} = v_i \cdot e_j \quad \text{za} \quad T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Torej je P slike enotske kocke $K = [0,1]^3$ pri delovanju T .

$$V(P) = \iiint_P 1 = \iiint_{T(K)} 1 dx dy dz = \iiint_K 1 \cdot |\det JT|$$

Pri tem vzamemo T kot

$$T(x, y, z) = T(xe_1 + ye_2 + ze_3) = xT_{11} + yT_{21} + zT_{31} = xv_1 + yv_2 + zv_3$$

Sledi: ^{lahač in poravnava}

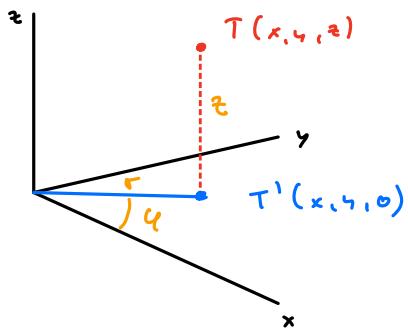
$$JT = [v_1, v_2, v_3] = T$$

zato je $|\det JT| = |\det T| = \dots = 2$

$$V(P) = 2 V(K) = 2$$

Oponha Spoznamo sva vrednosti, da za vsake lin. preslikave $\Lambda: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ velja $J\Lambda = \Lambda$

Primer Cilindrične koordinate v \mathbb{R}^3
 V prostoru (polarske koord. v \mathbb{R}^2) \otimes (kar. v \mathbb{R}) tezorski produkt



$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \varphi \\ y &= r \sin \varphi \\ z &= z \end{aligned}$$

$$|\det J(x,y,z)| = \dots = r \quad \text{DN}$$

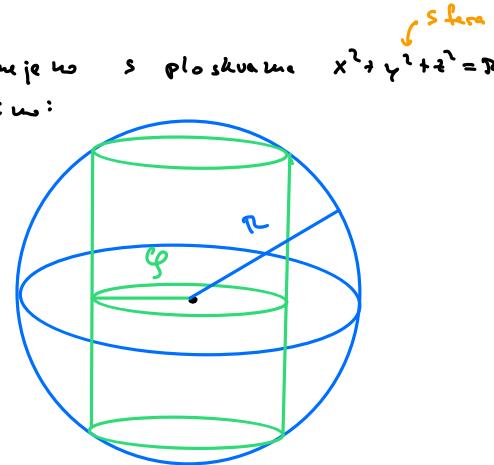
Imejmo $0 < g \leq R$. Nuj bo sk območje v \mathbb{R}^3 , omejeno s plaskavino $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ in $x^2 + y^2 = g^2$. Izčem volumen $V(\Omega)$. Vidimo:

plasti valja

$$\begin{aligned} V(\Omega) &= \iiint_{\Omega} 1 \, dx \, dy \, dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^g \int_{-\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} r \, dr \, dr \, d\varphi = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 &= R^2 \\ r^2 + z^2 &= R^2 \\ z^2 &= R^2 - r^2 \\ z &= \pm \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} \end{aligned}$$

Sk leži znotraj krogla
in valja.
Kjer v opisani sk
nestoperati x, y le v
obliku $x^2 + y^2$ je sk
invariantna glede na
zasekni otroci, z = ani.

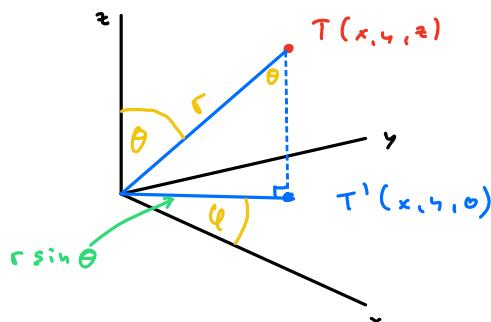


$$\begin{aligned} &= 2\pi \int_0^g r \cdot 2\sqrt{R^2 - r^2} \, dr = \int_0^g \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} \underbrace{2r dr}_{-d(R^2 - r^2)} = -2\pi \int_{R^2}^{R^2 - g^2} \sqrt{t} \, dt = 2\pi \frac{t^{3/2}}{3/2} \Big|_{R^2}^{R^2 - g^2} \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{3} (R^3 - (R^2 - g^2)^{3/2}) = \frac{4\pi}{3} R^3 (1 - (1 - (g/R)^2)^{3/2}) \end{aligned}$$

Oponha za $g=R$ dobimo $\frac{4\pi R^3}{3} = V$ (volumen krogle)

Primer Sferične koordinate v \mathbb{R}^3

Za opis uporabimo (r, φ, θ) , kjer $r \geq 0$, $\varphi \in [0, 2\pi]$, $\theta \in [0, \pi]$



$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y &= r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z &= r \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{za } \vec{\Phi} = \vec{\Phi}(r, \varphi, \theta) = (x, y, z)$$

$$= (r \sin \theta \cos \varphi, r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, r \cos \theta)$$

$$J\vec{\Phi} = \begin{bmatrix} r & \varphi & \theta \\ \sin \theta \cos \varphi & -r \sin \theta \sin \varphi & r \cos \theta \cos \varphi \\ \sin \theta \sin \varphi & r \sin \theta \cos \varphi & r \cos \theta \sin \varphi \\ \cos \theta & 0 & -r \sin \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Sledi } \det J\vec{\Phi} = \dots = -r^2 \sin \theta, \text{ zato je}$$

$$|\det J\vec{\Phi}| = r^2 \sin \theta$$

Po izreku o zamenjavi je npr.

$$\iiint_{\Omega(r,\theta)} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^r f(r \sin \theta \cos \varphi, r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, r \cos \theta) \cdot r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi$$

det J φ

Standardni koordinatni sistemi:

\mathbb{R}^3 : kartez. koord.

\mathbb{R}^3 : polarne

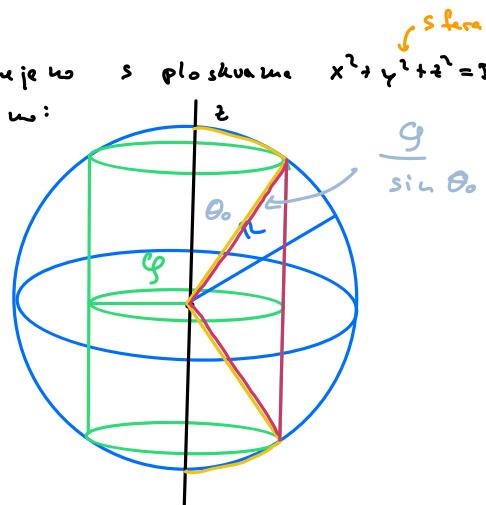
\mathbb{R}^3 : cilindrične, sferične

Imerjuo $0 < g \leq R$. Naj bo S območje v \mathbb{R}^3 , omejeno s ploskvama $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ in $x^2 + y^2 = g^2$. Izčem volumen $V(S)$. Vredno:

Izračunajmo s sferičnimi koordinatami

$$V(S) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \left(\left(\int_{\theta_0}^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \right) d\theta \int_0^R r^2 \sin \theta dr \right. \\ \left. + \int_{\pi-\theta_0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} r^2 \sin \theta dr \right)$$

Moje smo locili sledi u to, ali nivojno $\{\theta = \text{konst}\}$ zapusti S na robu sfere ali ne robu valja.



Pogledimo valj:

$$x^2 + y^2 = g^2$$

$$r^2 \sin^2 \theta = g^2$$

$$r \sin \theta = g \quad \text{ker } \theta \in [0, \pi]$$

$$R \sin \theta_0 = g$$

$$\theta_0 = \arcsin \frac{g}{R}$$

Danega dan vrednost red integracije

$$V(S) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \left(\int_0^g dr \int_0^{\pi} r^2 \sin \theta d\theta + \int_g^R dr \left(\int_0^{\arcsin \frac{g}{r}} + \int_{\pi - \arcsin \frac{g}{r}}^{\pi} \right) r^2 \sin \theta d\theta \right)$$

V velik teh pri merih je rezultat (vrednost) integrata enak.

$$\int_0^{\beta} d\theta \int_0^R r^2 \sin \theta dr \quad \text{je alternativno zapis za} \\ \int_0^{\beta} \int_0^R r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta$$

Def: Naj imo telo $T \in \mathbb{R}^3$ gostoto $g = g(x, y, z)$. Če je $g = \text{konst.}$, pravimo, da je telo homogen. Mara telo T je def. hot.

$$m(T) = \int_T g = \iiint_T g(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

Tetisce telo T je točka $(x_T, y_T, z_T) \in \mathbb{R}^3$, kjer je

$$x_T = \frac{1}{m(T)} \int_T x g = \frac{1}{m(T)} \iiint_T x g(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

$$y_T = \frac{1}{m(T)} \int_T y g \quad z_T = \frac{1}{m(T)} \int_T z g \quad \Rightarrow \vec{x} = (x, y, z) \quad \vec{x}_T = \frac{1}{m(T)} \int_T \vec{x} g$$

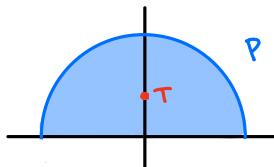
Vektorski moment telesa $T \in \mathbb{R}^3$ pri vrtenju okoli osi $\gamma \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ je enak

$$J_\gamma = \int_T d(\vec{x}, \gamma)^2 g(\vec{x}) d\vec{x}$$

Kjer je $d(\vec{x}, \gamma)$ oddaljenost točke $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ od osi γ .
V posebnem je upr.

$$J_{z \text{ os}} = \iiint_T (x_1^2 + x_2^2) g(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2 dz$$

Primer: Iščemo težišče homogenega polkrožnega plošča P v \mathbb{R}^2



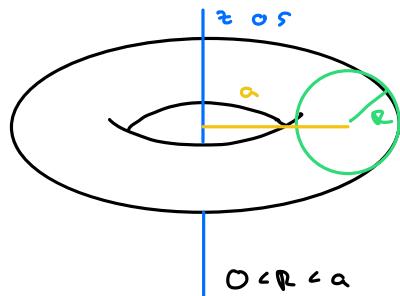
Veličina:

- $m_P = \frac{\pi R^2}{2} g$

- $x_T = 0$ simetričnost in homogenost

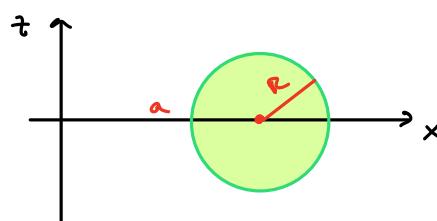
- $y_T = \frac{1}{m_P} \iint_P y g \, dx dy = \frac{2}{\pi R^2} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^R r \sin \varphi \, r dr d\varphi$
 $= \frac{2}{\pi R^2} \int_0^{\pi} r^2 dr \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi = \frac{4R}{3\pi} = 0,4R$

Primer: Vektorski moment homogenega torusa v \mathbb{R}^3 pri vrtenju okoli z osi.



Opis torusa

Krog $K((a, 0), R)$ v xz ravnini in ga razvijemo okoli z osi z=0 kote med 0 in 2π .



$$f(r, \varphi, \theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi & 0 \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a + r \cos \theta \\ 0 \\ r \sin \theta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (a + r \cos \theta) \cos \varphi \\ (a + r \cos \theta) \sin \varphi \\ r \sin \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

Od tod dobimo izjavo za alternativne koordinate v \mathbb{R}^3

$$x = (a + r \cos \theta) \cos \varphi$$

$$y = (a + r \cos \theta) \sin \varphi$$

$$z = r \sin \theta$$

$$|\det J| = |a + r \cos \theta| r \quad \text{DN}$$

$$J_{z \text{ os}} (\text{torus}) = \iiint_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^R (a + r \cos \theta)^2 |a + r \cos \theta| r dr d\theta d\varphi = \dots = \frac{\pi^2 R^2 a}{2} (3R^2 + 4a^2) \quad \text{DN}$$

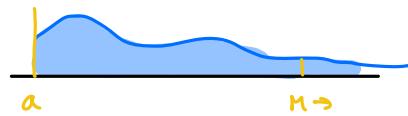
Poslošen Riemann-Darbouxov integral

Doslej smo odravljeli ozajem int. na omejenih množicah. Ali lahko te predpostavke odstranimo / odmislimo?

V \mathbb{R} ($n=1$)

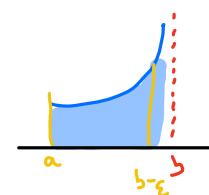
- Neomejeno int. omogoča

$$\text{Def. } \int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^n f(x) dx, \text{ če } \lim \int_a^n f(x) dx \text{ (izlinitkav integral)}$$



- Neomejene funkcije

$$\text{Def. } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_a^{b-\varepsilon} f(x) dx, \text{ če } \lim \int_a^{b-\varepsilon} f(x) dx$$

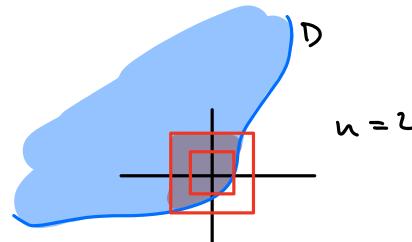


To ideje prenesemo v \mathbb{R}^n

① Naj bo $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ neomejena množica

$$\text{Def. } D_i = D \cap [-j, j]^n \quad i, j \in \mathbb{N}$$

če je $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$



- $D_i \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ je omejena

$$\cup_{j \in \mathbb{N}} D_i = D$$

$$D_1 \subset D_2 \subset \dots$$

Naj bo $f \geq 0$. Privremeno, da $\int_D f(x) dx = \int_{D_i} f(x) dx$. Teda zaradi $D_j \subset D_{j+1}$ in $f \geq 0$ velja $I_1 \leq I_2 \leq \dots$:

$$I_{j+1} - I_j = \int_{D_{j+1}} f - \int_{D_j} f = \int_{D_{j+1} - D_j} f \geq 0 + \int_{D_j} f \geq 0$$

$$D_j \cup (D_{j+1} - D_j) = D_{j+1}$$

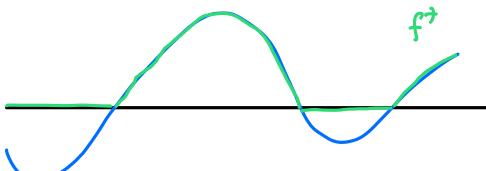
$$\text{Def. } I = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} I_j = \sup_{j \in \mathbb{N}} I_j \quad \text{ter označimo } I = \int_D f(x) dx$$

Če je $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (torej ni nujno $f \geq 0$), oz.

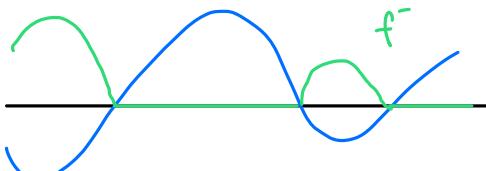
$$f^+ = \max \{f, 0\}$$

$$f^- = \min \{-f, 0\}$$

$$\text{Teda } f = f^+ - f^- \quad |f| = f^+ + f^-$$



$$\text{Def. } \int_D f = \int_D f^+ - \int_D f^-$$



če sta oba int. na desni končne sicer bi lahko imeli $\infty - \infty$.

Teda velja

$$\int_D |f| = \int_D f^+ + \int_D f^- < \infty \quad \text{zato rečemo, da je } f \text{ absolutno integrabilna}$$

Včasih drugačne funkcije f označimo z $L^1(D)$ in pravilno $\|f\|_1 = \int_D |f|$

- $f: D \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ omejena

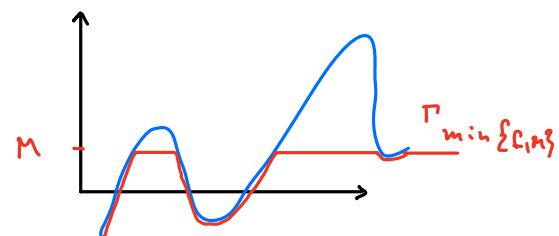
$$\int_D f = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{D \cap [-n, n]^k} f , \text{ če vsi izrazi na desni obstajajo}$$

- $f: D \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ neomejena

$$\int_D f = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \int_D \min\{f, M\} , \text{ če vsi izrazi obstajajo (lim in integrabilnost)}$$

definicionalni v prejšnjem koraku

$$\min\{f, M\}: x \mapsto \begin{cases} f(x) & ; f(x) \leq M \\ M & ; f(x) \geq M \end{cases}$$



- $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ poliharmonična (ne nujno pozitivna ali omejena)

$$f_+ = \max\{f, 0\} \quad f_- = \min\{f, 0\}$$

Tedaj sta $f_{\pm}: D \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ in $f = f_+ - f_-$. $|f| = f_+ + f_-$.

Če $\exists \int_D |f| < \infty$, tedaj [sledi, da $\int_D f_{\pm} < \infty$ in] def

def. v prejšnjem koraku

$$\int_D f = \int_D f_+ - \int_D f_-$$

Primer Za katero realne eksponente $s \in \mathbb{R}$ konvergira (obstaja in je končen) integral

$$I_n(s) = \int_{B^n(0,1)} \frac{dx}{|x|^s} \quad \text{kjer je } B^n(0,1) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n; |x| \leq 1\} \text{ enotska krogla v } \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Sporazimo se za $x = (x_1 \dots x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ je $|x| = \sqrt{x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2}$

$$\underline{n=1} \quad I_n(s) = 2 \int_0^1 x^{-s} dx = 2 \frac{x^{-s+1}}{-s+1} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} = \frac{2}{1-s} (1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{1-s})$$

če je $s \neq 1$

$0; 1-s > 0$
 $+\infty; 1-s \leq 0$

$$\underline{i=1} \quad I_n(1) = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x} = 2 \ln x \Big|_0^1 = 2(0 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln x) = \infty$$

Videli smo:

$$I_n(s) = \frac{2}{1-s} \quad \text{za } s < 1$$

za $s \geq 1$ int. divergira

$$\underline{n=2} \quad I_n(s) = \iint_{B^2(0,1)} \frac{dx dy}{(x^2+y^2)^{s/2}} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{r^s} r dr d\theta = 2\pi \int_0^1 \frac{dr}{r^{s-1}} = 2\pi I_n(s-1)$$

pol. koord.

$$= \frac{4\pi}{2-s} , \text{ če } s < 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u = 3 \\
 I_3(s) &= \iiint_{\Omega^3(0,s)} \frac{dx dy dz}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{s/2}} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{r^s} r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi} d\phi \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{1}{r^{s-2}} dr = 2\pi \cdot 2 I_1(s-2) = \frac{8\pi}{3-s} \quad \text{c.c.s.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Slutning:

$$I_n(s) = \frac{C(n)}{n-s}, \quad \text{c.c. je s < n}$$

Odgovor je barej zadani od n