

INTEGRALES I

NOTA: $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ MEDIBLE, FIJO

y MEDIBLE

REG 2.1: $f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ SIMPLE, ESTO ES:

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \chi_{E_i}, \text{ con}$$

$$E = \bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i, E_i \text{ MEDIBLE}, \alpha_i \geq 0;$$

$$I(f) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \mu(E_i)$$

REG 2.2: $f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ MEDIBLE. DEFINIMOS

$$\int_E f = \sup \{ I(g) : g \leq f, g \text{ SIMPLE} \}$$

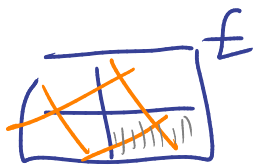
PROP: f SIMPLE. ENTONCES $\int_E f = I(f)$.

DEM: \exists VP SI $g \leq f$ ES SIMPLE, ENTONCES

$$I(g) \leq I(f) \text{ (i.e., } I(f) \text{ ES M\u00c1X DEL CONJ.)}$$

$$f \text{ como CN } \otimes; g = \sum_{j=1}^m \beta_j \chi_{D_j} \text{ con}$$

$$E = \bigcup_{j=1}^m D_j, D_j \text{ MED.}$$



TENEMOS $(\forall i) \quad E_i = \bigcup_{j=1}^m E_i \cap D_j$

\leadsto LUEGO $\chi_{E_i} = \sum_{j=1}^m \chi_{E_i \cap D_j}$; Además

$$\mu(E_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m \mu(E_i \cap D_j).$$

NOTAR: $\alpha_i \geq \beta_j$ SIEMPRE QUE $E_i \cap D_j \neq \emptyset$,
PUES $i \geq j$.

$$\text{LUEGO } \alpha_i \mu(E_i \cap D_j) \geq \beta_j \mu(E_i \cap D_j)$$

SIEMPRE (AÚN CUANDO $E_i \cap D_j = \emptyset$)

$$\text{ASÍ, } \tilde{I}(f) = \sum_i \alpha_i \mu(E_i)$$

$$= \sum_i \alpha_i \sum_j \mu(E_i \cap D_j)$$

$$= \sum_j \sum_i \alpha_i \mu(E_i \cap D_j)$$

= 0, si
 $E_i \cap D_j = \emptyset$

\geq
(LUEGO)

$$\sum_j \sum_i \beta_j \mu(D_j \cap E_i) = \sum_j \beta_j \mu(D_j) = \tilde{I}(g)$$

$$D_j = \bigcup_i D_j \cap E_i$$



PROP: Sea $f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ MEDIBLE. Sea $\alpha > 0$,
 γ Sea

$$g: \alpha E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}, \quad g(x) = f(x/\alpha)$$

$$\left(\text{EJ 14 P.2: } \alpha E := \{ \alpha e : e \in E \} \text{ ES MED } \gamma \right. \\ \left. \mu(\alpha E) = \alpha \mu(E) \right)$$

ENTONCES, g ES MEDIBLE γ

$$\int_{\alpha E} g = \alpha \int_E f.$$

$$\left(\int_{\alpha E} f(x/\alpha) dx = \alpha \int_E f(y) dy \right)$$

$y = x/\alpha$
 $dy = dx/\alpha$

DEM: g ES MEDIBLE PUES $(\forall b)$

$$\{g > b\} = \{x \in E : f(x/\alpha) > b\}$$

$$= \alpha \underbrace{\{y \in E : f(y) > b\}}_{\text{MEDIBLE}} \rightarrow \text{MED} \quad \left(\text{EJ 14 P.2} \right)$$

• SUP f SIMPLE: $f = \sum \alpha_i \chi_{E_i}$

CON $E = \bigcup_i E_i$, E_i MEDIBLE

ENTONCES $g(x) = f(x/a) = \sum \alpha_i \underbrace{\chi_{E_i}(x/a)}_{= \chi_{aE_i}(x)},$

ie. $g = \sum \alpha_i \chi_{aE_i}$

$\leadsto g$ ES SIMPLE ;

AS

obs: $x/a \in E_i$
 $\Leftrightarrow x \in aE_i$

$\int_{aE} g = \sum \alpha_i \mu(aE_i) =$
 $= \sum \alpha_i a \mu(E_i) = a \sum \alpha_i \mu(E_i)$
 $= a \int_E f$

• CASO GENERAL:

(
 • f mes $\Rightarrow \exists (f_n)$ suc. de
 SIMPLES, mes, con $f_n \uparrow f$
 • TEO CONV. MONOTONA: si $f_n \uparrow f$ ^{TOUS MES, ≥ 0}
 ENTONCES $\int f_n \uparrow \int f$)

TOUJOURS (f_n) suc. de SIMPLES con $f_n \uparrow f$

SEA $f_n(x) = f_n(x/a).$

ENTONCES

- f_n SIMPLES
- $\underbrace{f_n(x)}_{f_n(x/a)} \nearrow f(x) = f(x/a) \forall x$

LUCCO, P22 EL TO CONV. MONOTONE:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{aE} f &= \lim_{\text{TCM}} \int_{aE} f_n = \lim_{\text{SIMPLES}} a \int_E f_n \\ &= a \lim_{\text{TCM}} \int_E f_n = a \int_E f \end{aligned}$$

