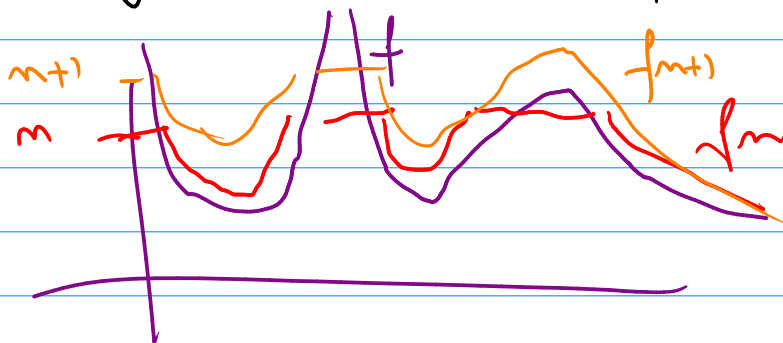


INTEGRALES

FIJEMOS $f: E \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$ MEDIBLE.

PARA CADA $m \in \mathbb{N}$ SEA $f_m: E \rightarrow [0, m]$,

$$f_m(x) = \min \{ f(x), m \}$$



- f_m ES MEDIBLE, PUES $\forall a$

$$\{f_m \leq a\} = \begin{cases} E, & a \geq m \\ \{f \leq a\}, & a < m \end{cases}$$

ES MEDIBLE

- f_m ESTÁN ACOT

- $f_m(x) \uparrow f(x) \quad \forall x \in E$

(DE HECHO, SI $f(x) < +\infty$ ENTONCES
 $\forall m \geq f(x)$ SE TIENE $f_m(x) = f(x)$)

→
TEO CONV.
MONOTON

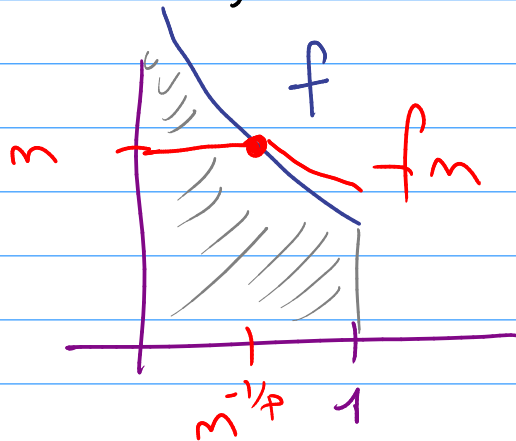
$$\int_E f \rightarrow \int_E f$$

"BASIC CON
SABER
INTEGRAL
NOTATION"

EXAMPLES:

1) sea $p > 0$. sea $f: [0,1] \rightarrow [0,+\infty]$,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1/x^p, & x \in (0,1] \\ +\infty, & x=0 \end{cases}$$



¿ $f_m(x)$? $1/x^p \leq m \Leftrightarrow m^{-1/p} \leq x$;

Así $f_m(x) = \begin{cases} m, & x < m^{-1/p} \\ 1/x^p, & x \geq m^{-1/p} \end{cases}$;

$$\int_{[0,1]} f_m = \int_{[0, m^{-1/p}]} m + \int_{[m^{-1/p}, 1]} 1/x^p$$

→ APT, CONT, DEF
EN INT. CORR

PRIMITIVA DE $1/x^p$

$\nearrow \ln(x), \quad p=1$

$\searrow \frac{x^{-p+1}}{-p+1}, \quad p \neq 1$

$$= m \cdot m^{-1/p}$$

RIEMANN

\Rightarrow LEBSGUE

$$+ \begin{cases} \ln(1) - \ln(m^{-1}), & p=1 \\ \frac{1}{-p+1} \left(1 - \underbrace{(m^{-1/p})^{p+1}}_{m^{1-1/p}} \right), & p \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 + \ln(m), & p=1 \\ \frac{1}{1-p} + m^{1-1/p} \left(1 + \frac{1}{p-1} \right), & p \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

Así

$$\int_{[0,1]} \frac{1}{x^p} = \begin{cases} +\infty & , p \geq 1, \\ \frac{1}{1-p} & , p < 1. \end{cases}$$

EN PART, $1/x^p$ ES INTEG SI $p < 1$

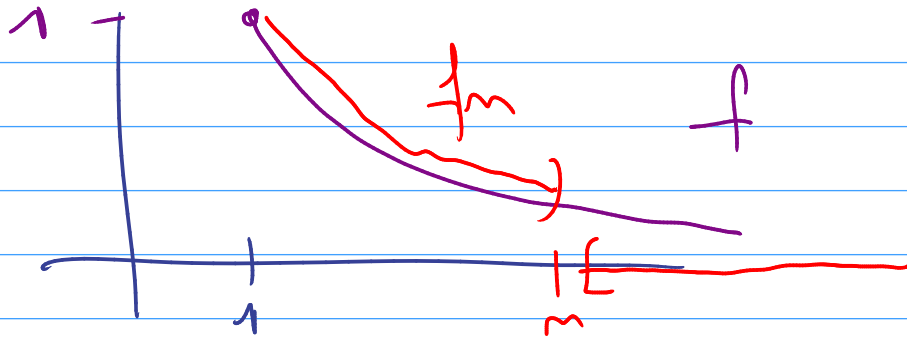
(EJ: $1/x^{1/2}, 1/x^{1/2}$ SON INT. PERO $\frac{1}{x^{1/2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{1/2}}$)

2) $p > 0$. $f: [1, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$, $f(x) = 1/x^p$

¿cómo es INTEGRO?

SEA $f: [1, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$,

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x < n \\ 0, & x \geq n \end{cases}$$



ENTONCES f ES MESURABLE $\vee f_n \nearrow f$;

ASÍ

$$\int_{[1,+\infty)} f = \lim \int_{[1,+\infty)} f_n = \lim \left(\int_{[1,n]} \frac{1}{x^p} + \int_{[n,+\infty)} 0 \right)$$

TEO CONV. MONÓTONA

$$= \lim \int_1^n \frac{1}{x^p}$$

$$= 0 \cdot \mu([n,+\infty)) = 0$$

RIEMANN
 \Rightarrow LEIBNIZ

$$= \lim_n \begin{cases} \ln(n) & p=1 \\ \frac{1}{1-p} (n^{1-p} - 1) & p \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} +\infty, & p \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{p-1}, & p > 1 \end{cases}$$

EN PART, $f \in \text{INT}$ si, $p > 1$.

3) $p > 0$, $f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^p}, & x \neq 0 \\ +\infty, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

ENTONCES f ES MED PERO NO ES INT
(INDEFINITE DE p)

$$\begin{aligned} &\downarrow \\ \text{USO: } f &\geq 0, E \subseteq E' \\ \Rightarrow \int_{E'} f &\geq \int_E f \end{aligned}$$

EXERCICIO: SEA $f: E \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ INTEGRABLE.

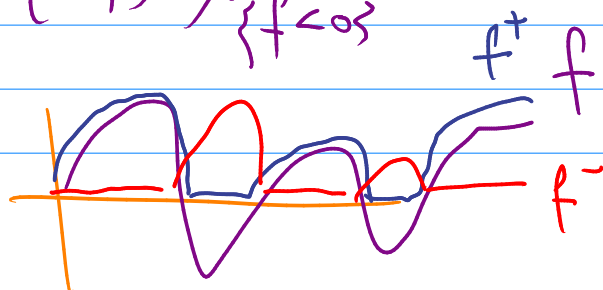
PROBAR QUE SI $\left| \int_E f \right| = \int_E |f|$,

(\leq VALE SIEMPRE)

ENTONCES $f \geq 0$ a.e. o $f \leq 0$ a.e.

ESCRIBAMOS $f = \underbrace{f \cdot \chi_{\{f \geq 0\}}}_{f^+} - \underbrace{(-f) \cdot \chi_{\{f < 0\}}}_{f^-}$; ASI

• $f^+, f^- \geq 0$



- $|f| = f^+ + f^-$

Así $f \in \text{INT} \Leftrightarrow \int_E f^+, \int_E f^- < +\infty$

$\Leftrightarrow |f| \in \text{INT};$ TENEMOS QUE

$$\left| \int_E f^+ - \int_E f^- \right| = \left| \int_E f \right| = \int_E |f| = \underbrace{\int_E f^+}_{=: a} + \underbrace{\int_E f^-}_{=: b}$$

Lema: sean $a, b \geq 0$ con

$$|a - b| = a + b$$

ENTONCES $a = 0$ ó $b = 0$ \equiv

90° $\int_E f^+ = 0$ ó $\int_E f^- = 0$

$\underbrace{\qquad}_{\geq 0} \qquad \underbrace{\qquad}_{\geq 0}$

LUEGO,

$$\underbrace{f^+ = 0 \text{ a.e.}}_{\Rightarrow f \leq 0 \text{ a.e.}} \quad \text{ó} \quad \underbrace{f^- = 0 \text{ a.e.}}_{\Rightarrow f \geq 0 \text{ a.e.}}$$

□