2 / Sq. / (ti) - g(ti...) / 00

Et Agil creza indéfinidamente

Propiedades: • f creciente  $V_f(P) = f(b) - f(a)$  $V_f(a) = f(b) - f(a)$ 

- · f Lipschitz => f er BV y Vf[a,b] < M.(b-a)
- . |f'| < M => ~

Prop: 1) Si fifz & BV(a,b) y ci,cz & Ri  $\Rightarrow$  Cifi + Czfz & BV(z,b). 2) Si fifz & BV(a,b)  $\Rightarrow$  fifz & BV(a,b).

1 BV(a,b) es un espario vectorial real algebra.

$$V_{f_1+f_2}(a,b) = V_{f_1}(a,b) + V_{f_2}(a,b)$$

$$V_{df}(a,b) = |\alpha| V_{f}(a,b)$$

$$V_{f_1f_2}(a,b) \leq ||f_1|| V_{f_2}(a,b) + ||f_2|| V_{f_1}(a,b)$$

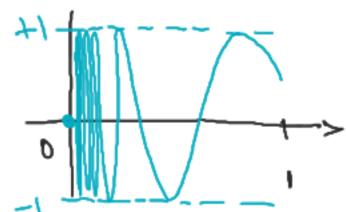
$$V_{f_1f_2}(a,b) \leq ||f_1|| V_{f_2}(a,b) + ||f_2|| V_{f_1}(a,b)$$

$$V_{f_1f_2}(a,b) \leq ||f_1|| = \sup_{f_2,f_1} ||f_1||$$

La función  $f \rightarrow V_f[a,b]$  we en ma norma en BV(a,b)(todas las func. constants liene  $V_f(a,b) = 0$ )

Ejemple:  $f:\mathbb{R}_{\rightarrow}\mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0; & x=0 \\ \text{Nen} \frac{1}{x}; & x\neq 0. \end{cases}$ 

f voes de variación limitada en [0,1].



Para cada nEIN tomamos la partición

$$P_{n} = \left\{ 0, \frac{2}{n\pi}, \frac{2}{3\pi}, \frac{2}{2\pi}, \frac{2}{\pi}, 1 \right\}. \quad C = pen 1 - pen \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$v_{f}(P) = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} |f(t_{i}) - f(t_{i-1})| = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |pen(\frac{rt_{i}}{2})| + c$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} 1 + c = n + c.$$

Teorema: (Criterio de Riemann para integrabilidad). J=[2,5], gmonotorra cremente, Entonus f es g-integrable ( 4€>0 7 Pε partición de J talque a P= ltor...,tn} refore a Pe, Vale [ [Mi-mi] Agi LE. [Mi-mi]. Dgi < E Donde, mi= inft, Mi=supt Prueba: (=>) f es g-integrable. Dado E>0, Tome P= {to,--, tn} ref. namiento de PE con 1 s(f,g,t)-ffdg < E/2(1+g(b)-g(a)). Para malquier some de RS tomanos y:, Z; E[ti-1,ti] tales que Mi - e < f(yi), f(zi) < wite ⇒ Mi-mi < (flyi)+E)+(-f(zi)+E) < f(yi)-f(zi)+2E

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n} (M_{i}-M_{i}) \Delta g_{i} \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f(g_{i})-f(g_{i})+2\epsilon) \Delta g_{i}$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(g_{i}) \Delta g_{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(g_{i}) \Delta g_{i} + 2\epsilon \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta g_{i}$$

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$$\leq 2\epsilon \left[ 2(1+g(b)-g(a)) + 2\epsilon (g(b)-g(a)) \right] = 2\epsilon c$$

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Teorena: (Criterio de Riemann general) g & BV(a,b). f es g-integrable => 48>0 7 le tal que si Prefine le entonnes

L' (M;-mi) Dgi/E.

bate flimther i=1 Corolais 1: f contina, g monotona => f es g-integrable Corolario 2: foortima, g BV  $\Longrightarrow$  f es q-integrable Condario3: fBV, g continua > f es gintegrable.
Prueba; g es fintegrable > f u g-integrable (Intermión por fantes). Terrema: g monotome veciente en J=[a,b], f,f,f2: J-k.

- a) f es g-integrable => If les g-integrable
- b) fr, fo son g-integrabler => frf2 es g-integrable.

Prueba: P= 1 to,..., to partición de J, M; = Supf, m; = Inf f.

=> Mi-mi= sup iff(x)-f(y) | x,ye[t:-1,ti7].

- 2) Como fer g-integrable => [Mi-mildgice => Mi-micceti
  - ⇒ | |f(x)| |f(y)| = |f(x) f(y)| ≤ M; -m; < E.

Por Criterio de Riemann -> I | If(xi)-If(yi) Dg; < E(g(5)-g(q))=E1 -> If les g-integrable.

b) Si  $|f| \le |K|^2 = 1$  entonus  $|f(x)^2 - f(y)^2| = |(f(x) + f(y)) \cdot (f(x) - f(y))|$   $\le ||f(x)| + ||f(y)|| \cdot ||f(x) - f(y)|| \le 2||f(x) - f(y)|| \le 2||K|||$  $\Rightarrow f^2$  es g-integrable.  $\Rightarrow f_1 + f_2 \text{ (utequally)}^2 = (f_1 + f_2)^2 = f_1^2, f_2^2 \text{ son } g_1 \text{ (utequally)}^2 = f_1^2 + f_2^2 + f_2^2 = g_1 \text{ (utequally)}^2 = g_2 \text{ (utequally)}^2 = g_1^2 + g_2^2 = g_1^2 + g_1^2 + g_2^2 = g_1^2 + g_1^2 + g_2^2 = g_1^2 + g_1^2 + g_1^2 = g_1^2 + g_1^2 + g_1^2 + g_1^2 + g_1^2 = g_1^2$ 

Bartle, Arralisis cap. 29,30