Analiza

6. megrala Riemann (aria =?) {: [α,ρ] → R, Fix $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $a = x_* < x_* < x_* < x_* < x_* = h$, $c_k \in [x_{k-1}, x_k]$ $\forall k = \overline{1, n}$, $D_k - drupturghill de laturi <math>x_k - x_{k-1}$, $j \in [x_k, x_k]$ aria $S[a,b] = \lim_{N\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} aria (0_k) = \lim_{N\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{f(c_k)}{n} (x_k + x_k)$ Del: Tie $g: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ o functie marginità si $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ a) Un sir finit $\Delta = (x_0, x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$ cu proprietatea $a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < ... < x_n = b$ se numete dessure a intervalului b) Numārul real || Δ|| = max ξ x _k - x_{k-1} | k = 1, n } se numēte C) Un sir finit $\mathcal{F} = (C_1, C_2, ..., C_m)$ cu proprietate $C_k \in [x_{k-1}, x_k]$

K=1,m se numise sis (s.p.i.) asocial of Numarul real of (1, x) = 2 f(cx) (xx-xx) se numeste Europe Remann a function of coresponde Remann pe [a,b] dacā

I = lim of (b, x) ER, iar valoarea lui I me depinde
de alegerea s.p.i. x. humārul I se numete integrals Remann a funcției of pe [a,b] și se notază au afix) dx Obs: a) Sirul finit $x_k = a + (b-a) \cdot \frac{k}{n}$, $k = \overline{0,n}$ formează o diviziume a intervalului [a, b] numită divisiume a che distrută (dacă o folosim în calculul integralei Riemann, atunci toate sub-intervalul vos area aceeasi lungime)
b) Dacā f. [a,b] -> IR ext integrabilā Riemann pe [a,b] înaltimea funcției la punctul XK lungimea ficarni subinterval cand [a, b] est imperit in Xx este coordonata unui pund de divizium dintr-o impartire educistanto. n subinturvali igali

Lim:

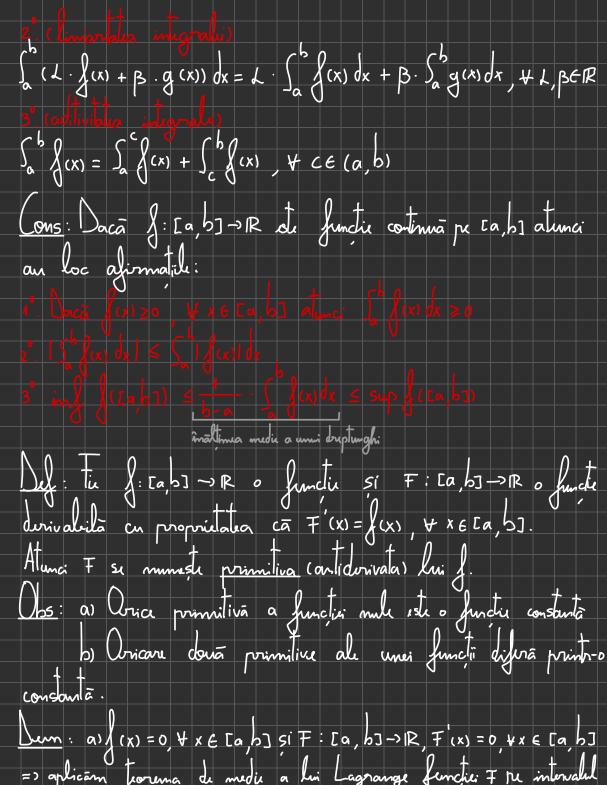
a)
$$X_{0} = a_{0}$$
, $x_{m} = b_{0}$, $x_{k} - x_{k-1} = \frac{b-a}{m} > 0$

b) $\int_{0}^{b} \int_{0}^{b} (x_{0}) dx = \lim_{k \to 0}^{m} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} (c_{k}) \cdot (x_{k} - x_{k-1})$

Algern divizium a edridislanta $\Delta = (x_{0}, x_{1}, \dots, x_{m})$ si $C_{k} = x_{k}$,

 $\|\Delta\| = \frac{b-a}{m} \to 0 \quad (m \to \infty)$
 $= \sum_{k=1}^{b} \int_{0}^{\infty} (x_{0}) dx = \lim_{k \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{m} \int_{0}^{\infty} (x_{k}) \cdot \frac{b-a}{m}$
 $= \sum_{k=1}^{b} \int_{0}^{\infty} (x_{0}) dx = \lim_{k \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{m} \int_{0}^{\infty} (x_{k}) \cdot \frac{b-a}{m}$
 $= \sum_{k=1}^{m} \int_{0}^{\infty} (x_{k} - x_{k-1}) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x_{1} - x_{0}) + x_{2} - x_{1} + \dots + x_{m-1} - x_{m-1} = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x_{1} - x_{0}) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} (x_{1} - x_{0}) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} (x_{1} - x_{0}) dx = \lim_{k \to \infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^$

of
$$(a, \xi) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 1 \cdot (x_k - x_{k-1}) = (x_n - x_0) = 1$$
, of $(a, \xi) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 0 \cdot (x_k - x_{k-1}) = 0$
 $= \lambda \lim_{\|a\| \to 0} \delta(a, \xi) \text{ depinde de } \xi = \lambda \lim_{\|a\| \to 0} \delta(a, \xi) = \lambda \lim_{\|a\| \to 0} \delta(a, \xi) \text{ depinde de } \xi = \lambda \lim_{\|a\| \to 0} \delta(a, \xi)$
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[a,x], x e (a, b] Jundici F(x) m se schimba pe tot intervalul => F(x) = F(x) = constanta, adică F(x) = C Y x 6 [a,b]. b) Tu F, G: [a,b] -> IR a.â. F(x) = G(x) = f(x) + x e [a,b] unde g: [a,b] -> IR iste o gunctie data. => f(x) - G'(x) = 0 , \ x \ E[a, b] => F - G rsh o primitiva a junction mule => F-G = constants. [T] (teorema fundamentalà a calculului integral)

Dacà f: [a,b] > R este o functi continnà pe [a,b] atunci an

loc afirmatile: 1°. Tuncia F: [a,b] -> IR, F(x) = Safetidt, V x ∈ [a,b] rste o 2°. Daca G: [a,b] -> IR est o primitia oarecare a lui f cture; are loc formula $\int_{a}^{a} \int_{C} x dx = G(h) - G(a) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} G(x) \Big|_{a}^{b}$

