TEORÍA MÁSURII SEMINAR 6

Aplicatio: (IN 3(W), M) M(A) = (A)

 $f: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{R}$   $f(n) = \frac{2}{n!}$ 

 $\int f(n) \, d\mu(n) = \frac{1}{2}$ 

 $f = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \chi_{n}$ 

 $Z_{1,1}(i) = \begin{cases} 1, i=j \\ 0, \text{ alter} \end{cases}$   $= \frac{1}{6!} \cdot Z_{101} + \frac{9}{1!} \cdot Z_{111} + \frac{9}{1$ 

 $f_3 = \underbrace{\frac{3}{1!}}_{i=0} \cdot \chi_{ii} =$ 

 $f_3(2) = \frac{1}{2!} = f(2)$   $\frac{1}{2!} \cdot \chi_{424} + \frac{1}{3!} \cdot \chi_{434}$ 

f3 (4) = 0

 $f_3(n) \leqslant f(n),$ 

$$f_{m} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{1}{i!} \cdot \chi_{\{i\}}$$

$$\int (\forall) n \in M \setminus \{m\}) = \int \frac{1}{m!} \cdot n \leq m$$

$$\int m(n) = \int \frac{1}{n!} \cdot n \leq m$$

$$f_{m}(n) = \int \frac{1}{n!} \cdot n \leq m$$

$$f_{m+n}(n) = \int \frac{1}{n!} \cdot n \leq m+1$$

$$\int (\forall) n \in M \setminus \{n\} \setminus \{$$

$$\frac{\int m = \int m_{-1}}{\int m} \leq \int m_{-1} = \int m_{$$

$$\int f = \lim_{m \to \infty} \int f_m$$

$$\int f_m = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \mu(1i4)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \mu(1i4)$$

$$\int f = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1}{m!}$$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!}}_{j=0} = e$$

 $f: [a, l] \rightarrow (R \text{ marginita})$   $\mathcal{F} = (a = x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n = l)$ 

Sums Darboux:

$$S(f, P_n) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \inf f(t_{1,j}, x_{j-1}). (x_{j-x_{j-1}})$$
 $S(f, P_n) = 1 - ny - ny - ny$ 

superioria

 $S(f, P_n) \in S(f, P_n)$ 
 $S(f, P_n) \in S(f, P_n) \in S(f, P_n) \in S(f, P_n)$ 
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Integrala Riemann (-Darboux)  $\int_{\underline{a}} f(\pi) d\pi = \sup_{P \in \mathcal{D}[[a, l])} s(f, P)$ (divisioni al lui [0, L])  $\int f(\pi) d\pi = \inf_{P \in \mathcal{D}(E_{P}, UJ)} S(f, P)$ In casul in care If = \int f, spunem ca f

a esto integrabilà

riemann pe [a, b]

si \int f e valoareo comuna

Integrabilitates Priemann (caracterisare en E) f: [a, l] -> | R märginitä f este integrabilă Riemann (=) (=) (+) € >0 (7/ P ∈ 2) ([a, l]) a. i.  $S(f,P) - n(f,P) < \varepsilon$ Jeorema (Legature dintre integralele Riemann s' Lebesgue) [ Th. 2.5.4 / Cohn ) f: [a, b] -> R morginita. Alunci (a) fe integrabilà Riemann docă si numa: docă fe continuă o. p.t. (b) Doca fe integrabile Riemann,

atunci f e integrabilă Lebergue și integralele roincid. Demonteratie:

(b) fintegrabila hiemann

Folorim driterial Darboux, dei

(Y) n ∈ N (7) Qn ∈ D [[a, l]) a. i.

 $S(f,Q_n) - o(f,Q_n) < \frac{1}{n}$ 

Fie Pn = Ü Qi

Dei  $P_1 \in P_2 \in \cdots \in P_2 \subseteq \cdots$ 

Fie gn: [a, b] -> IR

gn (x) = inf f([xi-1, xi]),

unde  $x \in (x_{i-1}^n, x_i^n]$ 

 $\mathcal{F}_n = \left\{ \alpha \in \mathcal{X}_0^n, \mathcal{X}_n^n, \dots \right. \mathcal{X}_m^n = \mathcal{C}_n^n \right\}$ 

$$g_n$$
 manurabila ,  $(\forall) n$  (chiar function  $simplai$ )
$$\int g_n(\pi) d\pi(\pi) = n (f, f_n)$$

$$[a, l]$$

$$g_n(\pi) \leq g_{n+1}(\pi), (\forall) \pi \in [a, l]$$

$$g_{n}(\pi) \leq f(\pi), (H) \neq \in [0, 0]$$
  
Fie  $\pi \in [0, l]g_{n}(\pi)$  moroton pi märginit =,  
 $(H)g(\pi) = \lim_{n \to \infty} g_{n}(\pi)$   
Moi mult,  $g_{n}, g_{n}(\pi)$ 

 $g_n$ ,  $f_{ig}$  mårgineta inferior de  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $(g_n - k)$   $\nearrow$  (g - k)

$$9n - 1 = 0$$
  
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lim 
$$\int (g_n - k) dk = \int (g - k) dk$$
 $g_n, g_n f$  marginite superior de  $K \in \mathbb{R}$ 
 $\int (g_n - k) \leq (K - k) \cdot (k - e) < \infty$ 
 $[e, e]$ 
 $g_n = \int g_n - k = 0$ 
 $f_n = \int (g_n - k) dk = (K - k) \cdot (k - e)$ 
 $f_n = \int (g_n - k) dk = (K - k) \cdot (k - e)$ 
 $f_n = \int (g_n - k) dk = \int (g_n - k) d$ 

Mai mult lim Jgnd2-l.(l-0)= n-100 [0,1] = \int g da - \lambda \cdot((l-a) \cdot =) [a, 1]  $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{[0,L]} g_n dz = \int_{[0,L]} g dz$ Analog h (2) = rup f([7:-1, x;]) x ∈ (z;-1, xi] Ln(x) = ln+1 (8)  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} da = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}$ 

$$\int R_n dz = S(f, P_n)$$

$$[a, b]$$

$$g_n \leq g \leq f \leq R \leq R_n$$

$$g_n = g = f = k = kn$$

$$\int (k - g) dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int (k_n - g_n) dx =$$

$$t_a, t_1$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} (S(f, P_n) - O(f, P_n))$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{S(f,S_n) - O(f,S_n)}{2n} \right) = 0$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n} \right)$$
Prin wrong 
$$\int_{[0,L]} (k-g) = 0 \quad = 0$$

$$\int_{[0,L]} (-g) = 0 \quad = 0$$

$$\int_{[0,L]} (-g) = 0 \quad = 0$$

=) h = q a. p. t.

 $g \leq f \leq h$   $g = \lambda \quad \alpha \cdot p \cdot t$ =, g=f=h o.g.t. Alunci fe integralité i Sfda=Sgda = Shda (Vezi lema la final)

 $Dor I = \int A dx = \int g dx = \int f = \int f$ o(4, P) I S(1, P) Man Mall

Lema Fie (X, A, M) spatiu en masura completa Lie g: X -> R manurabila si f:X-r/Rf=g ~- o.g.t. Atuni f e manurabila In plus, docă g e integrabilă Telesque, atuni si f este integrabila si integralele Dem: Fie N = X , M (N) = 0 a.î. f(x) = g(x), (+) x e X \ N Eie t∈ R f-1((-0,t)) = (f-1(-0,t)) n(x N)) U U(f-1(-0,+1) (N)

$$f = q \quad pe \quad X \setminus N, \quad deii$$

$$f^{-1}((-\infty, t)) \land (X \setminus N) =$$

$$= g^{-1}((-\infty, t)) \land (X \setminus N)$$

$$= measurabila$$

$$f^{-1}((-\infty, t)) \land N \subseteq N /$$

$$= n(N) = 0$$

$$(X, A, M) \quad an, \quad mas.$$

$$= n(X, A, M) \quad annel$$

$$= n(X, M) \quad annel$$

Sin wrate,  $f''((-\infty, t))$  marwabila co reuniume de marwabile

Ferna Fix 
$$Y \ge 0$$
 for manufally

 $pi \ N \in A = i$   $pi \ N = 0$ 

Atunci  $S = 0$ 

The  $f_n = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \lambda_j^n \cdot \chi_j^n$ 
 $f_n \cdot \chi_N = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \lambda_j^n \cdot \chi_j^n \cdot \chi_j^n \cdot \chi_j^n \cdot \chi_j^n$ 
 $f_n \cdot \chi_N = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \lambda_j^n \cdot \chi_j^n \cdot \chi_j$ 

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$$\int_{X} \varphi \cdot \chi_{N} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{X} f_{n} \cdot \chi_{N} = 0$$

X
Am demonstrat Lemo'

· f integralsilă:

 $= \int |f| = \int |g|$   $\times \mathcal{N} \times \mathcal{N}$ 

$$= \int |g| + \int |g|$$

$$\times N$$

 $= \int |g| < \infty,$   $\times \quad \text{rai } g \text{ integrability}$ 

. integralele coincid

Co mai rus,

$$\int_{X} \ell^{*} = \int_{X} g^{*}$$

$$\int_{X} f^{-} = \int_{X} g^{-}$$