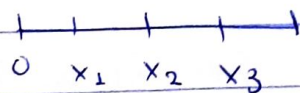


$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1] \\ 0, & x \in (\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) \cap [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

Έστω P $0 = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = 1$



$$L(f, P) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_{i-1}) \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} f$$

$$U(f, P) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_{i-1}) \sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} f$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists j \in (\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) \cap [x_{i-1}, x_i] \\ & \Rightarrow \exists j \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \text{ τ.ω } f(j) = 0 \\ & \underline{f(x)} \geq 0 \text{ inf}_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists \{j_n\} \text{ από το } [x_{i-1}, x_i] \cap \mathbb{Q} \\ & \text{τ.ω } j_n \rightarrow x_0 \Rightarrow f(j_n) = j_n \rightarrow x_i \\ & \text{Για } x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \quad f(x) \leq x_i \\ & \Rightarrow \sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} f = x_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_{i-1}) x_i \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i + x_{i-1})}{2} \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 - x_{i-1}^2) = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^1 f = \sup L(f, P) = 0$$

$$\int_0^1 f = \inf U(f, P) \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

Θεώρημα: Έστω $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, φραγμένη και μονότονη
 Τότε η f είναι αλ/μν

Απόδειξη: Έστω $P: 0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$
 μια διαμέριση του $[a, b]$
 in $f|_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} f = f(x_{i-1}) \quad (f(x) \geq f(x_{i-1}) \quad \forall x \geq x_{i-1})$

Έστω ότι η f είναι αύξουσα (αλλιώς, εάν είναι φθίνουσα)

$$\sup f|_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} = f(x_i) \quad x_1 - a = \frac{b-a}{n} \Rightarrow x_1 = a + \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$x_2 - x_1 = \frac{b-a}{n} \Rightarrow x_2 = x_1 + \frac{b-a}{n} = a + 2 \frac{(b-a)}{n} *$$

$$U(f, P) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_{i-1}) f(x_i), \quad L(f, P) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_{i-1}) f(x_{i-1})$$

Παίρνω $P_n = x_i = a + i \frac{b-a}{n}, \quad i=0, 1, \dots, n-1, n$

~~$(P_n = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n\})$~~

$$(P_n = \{a, a + \frac{b-a}{n}, a + 2 \frac{b-a}{n}, \dots, a + (n-1) \frac{b-a}{n}, b\})$$

$$\Rightarrow U(f, P_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b-a}{n} f(x_i) = \frac{b-a}{n} (f(x_1) + \dots + f(x_n))$$

$$L(f, P_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b-a}{n} f(x_{i-1}) = \frac{b-a}{n} (f(x_0) + f(x_1) + \dots + f(x_{n-1}))$$

$$\Rightarrow U(f, P_n) - L(f, P_n) = \frac{b-a}{n} (f(b) - f(a)) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

κρίτηριο, f αλ/μν

Riemann

$$* x_n - x_{n-1} = \frac{b-a}{n} \Rightarrow x_n = a + n \frac{b-a}{n}$$

Θεώρημα Έστω $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, συνεχής τότε f είναι ομοίωτη

Απόδειξη: η f είναι συνεχής στο $[a, b]$ η f ομ. συνεχής στο $[a, b]$. Έστω $\varepsilon > 0$ $\exists \delta = \delta(\varepsilon)$ τέω $\forall x, y \in [a, b]$ με $|x - y| < \delta$ να ισχύει $|f(x) - f(y)| < \varepsilon$

Έστω $P_n: a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$

οπώς $x_i = a + i \frac{b-a}{n}$ ($x_i - x_{i-1} = \frac{b-a}{n}$)

$$n > \frac{b-a}{\delta}$$

$$\sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} f = f(x)$$

$$\exists x, y \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$$

$$\text{in } f \quad f = f(y)$$

Χρησιμοποιούμε το θεώρημα μέγιστου και ελάχιστου τιμών

$$x, y \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$$

$$\Rightarrow |x - y| \leq x_i - x_{i-1} = \frac{b-a}{n} < \delta$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| = |f(x) - f(y)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a}$$

$$\Rightarrow U(f, P_n) - L(f, P_n)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_{i-1}) \left(\sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} f - \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} f \right)$$

$$< \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_{i-1}) \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a} = \varepsilon \left(\frac{b-a}{b-a} \right) = \varepsilon (b-a) \quad \forall n > \frac{b-a}{\delta}$$

(3)

$$\Rightarrow U(f, P_n) - L(f, P_n) \rightarrow 0$$

$\Rightarrow f$ οδύμν

ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑ: Έστω $f, g: [\alpha, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ οδύμνωσμεσ. Τότε η $f+g$ είναι οδύμνωσμεσ και $\int_{\alpha}^b (f(x)+g(x)) dx = \int_{\alpha}^b f(x) dx + \int_{\alpha}^b g(x) dx$.

Απόδειξη: Έστω $h: [\alpha, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ οδύμν $\Rightarrow \int_{\alpha}^b h = \int_{\alpha}^b h = \int_{\alpha}^b h(x) dx$

Όπως $\int_{\alpha}^b h = \sup_P L(h, P) \geq L(h, P)$, $\forall P$ διαμέριση $[\alpha, b]$

του $[\alpha, b]$ $\int_{\alpha}^b h = \inf_P U(h, P) \leq U(h, P)$ $\forall P$ διαμέριση $[\alpha, b]$

$$\Rightarrow L(h, P) \leq \int_{\alpha}^b h(x) dx \leq U(h, P) \quad \forall P, P' \text{ διαμέριση του } [\alpha, b]$$

$$\cdot \inf \{ f(x)+g(x) : x \in A \} \geq \inf \{ f(x) : x \in A \} + \inf \{ g(x) : x \in A \}$$

$$\sup \{ f(x)+g(x) : x \in A \} \leq \sup \{ f(x) : x \in A \} + \sup \{ g(x) : x \in A \}$$

Έστω P μια διαμέριση του $[\alpha, b]$ $P: x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$

$$L(f+g, P) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_{i-1}) \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} [f(x)+g(x)] \geq \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_{i-1})$$

$$\geq \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_{i-1}) \left(\inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} f + \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} g \right)$$

$$= L(f, P) + L(g, P)$$

$$\Rightarrow L(f+g, P) \geq L(f, P) + L(g, P)$$

$$U(f+g, P) \leq U(f, P) + U(g, P)$$

Εστω $h: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $\alpha | \mu_n \Rightarrow L(h, P) \leq \int_{\alpha}^b h(x) dx \leq U(h, P')$

$$L(f+g, P) \geq L(f, P) + L(g, P)$$

$$U(f+g, P) \leq U(f, P) + U(g, P)$$

Εστω $\varepsilon > 0$ P_1, P_2

$\implies \exists$ διαμερίσεις τω $[a, b]$ τω $U(f, P_1) - L(f, P_1) < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$
κρίτηριο Riemann

$$U(g, P_2) - L(g, P_2) < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow U(f, P_1) - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} < \int_{\alpha}^b f(x) dx$$

$$U(g, P_2) - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} < L(g, P_2) \leq \int_{\alpha}^b g(x) dx$$

$$U(f, P_1) - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} < \int_{\alpha}^b f(x) dx < L(f, P_1) + \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$$

$$U(g, P_2) - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} < \int_{\alpha}^b g(x) dx < L(g, P_2) + \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$$