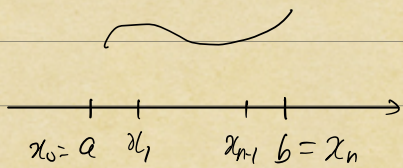


# Ռիմանի ինտեգրալ



$$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$P = \{x_0 = a < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b\}, \quad \lambda(P) = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} (x_k - x_{k-1})$$

$$(P, \xi), \quad \xi_k \in \Delta_k = [x_{k-1}, x_k]$$

Ռիմանի գումար.  $\sigma(f, P, \xi) = \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k, \quad \Delta x_k = x_k - x_{k-1}$

Ասեմուլյար  $f \in R[a, b] \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} f$ -ն ինտեգրելի ևս Ռիմանի

$$\exists \lim_{\lambda(P) \rightarrow 0} \sigma(f, P, \xi) =: \int_a^b f(x) dx \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall (P, \xi) \quad \lambda(P) < \delta \Rightarrow \left| \int_a^b f dx - \sigma(f, P, \xi) \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$B_\delta = \{ (P, \xi) : \lambda(P) < \delta \}$$

Պնդրված  $f \in R[a, b] \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall (P', \xi'), (P'', \xi'') \in B_\delta$

$$\left| \sigma(f, P', \xi') - \sigma(f, P'', \xi'') \right| < \varepsilon$$

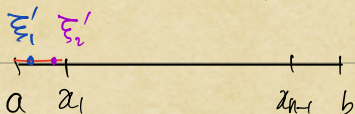
Օպերացի  $F(\varphi), \varphi \in \mathbb{R}$

$$A = \lim_{\varphi \rightarrow +\infty} F(\varphi) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \varphi_\varepsilon > 0 \forall \varphi > \varphi_\varepsilon \quad |F(\varphi) - A| < \varepsilon$$

$$\exists \lim_{\varphi \rightarrow +\infty} F(\varphi) \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \varphi_\varepsilon > 0 \forall \varphi_1, \varphi_2 > \varphi_\varepsilon \quad |F(\varphi_1) - F(\varphi_2)| < \varepsilon$$

Ընտրված  $f \in R[a, b] \Rightarrow \exists C > 0 \forall x \in [a, b] \quad |f(x)| < C$

Չարարյալ  $\exists \delta > 0 \forall P', P'' \in B_\delta \quad \left| \sigma(f, P', \xi') - \sigma(f, P'', \xi'') \right| < \varepsilon$   
 $P' = P'' = P, \quad \xi', \xi''$



Զննարկելով, թե  $f$  ասեմուլյար է չէ  
 $f$ -ն ասեմուլյար է չէ  $(x_0, x_1)$ -ի վրա:

$$\xi_k' = \xi_k'' \quad \forall k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$|\sigma(f, P, \xi') - \sigma(f, P, \xi'')| = |f(\xi_1') - f(\xi_1'')| \Delta x_1 < \epsilon$$

$$|f(\xi_1') - f(\xi_1'')| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{\Delta x_1} \Rightarrow f \text{ unendlichwuchslos in } \Delta x_1 \text{ durch:}$$

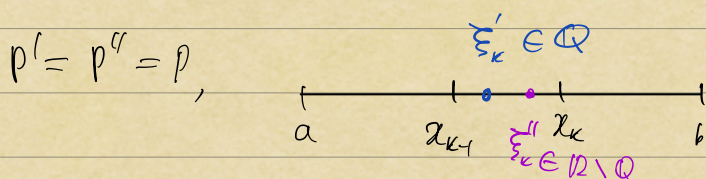
$$\sigma(f, P, \xi') = f(\xi_1') \Delta x_1 + \dots + f(\xi_n') \Delta x_n, \quad \sigma(f, P, \xi'') = f(\xi_1'') \Delta x_1 + \dots + f(\xi_n'') \Delta x_n$$

Optimal 1)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0, & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases} \quad f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$f \notin R[a, b]$

$$\epsilon = \frac{b-a}{2} \rightarrow d > 0 \quad \forall (P', \xi'), (P'', \xi'') \in \mathcal{B}_d \quad |\sigma(f, P', \xi') - \sigma(f, P'', \xi'')| < \frac{b-a}{2}$$



$$\sigma(f, P, \xi') = \sum_{k=1}^n \underbrace{f(\xi_k')}_{=1} \Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^n \Delta x_k = b-a$$

$$\sigma(f, P, \xi'') = 0$$

$$|\sigma(f, P, \xi') - \sigma(f, P, \xi'')| = b-a < \frac{1}{2}(b-a)$$

$$2) \quad f(x) = C \quad \forall x \in [a, b] \Rightarrow \sigma(f, P, \xi) = C(b-a)$$

Umschreibung  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad x \in [a, b]$

$$\omega(f, X) := \sup_{x_1, x_2 \in X} |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| \quad \begin{array}{l} f\text{-h. } \text{maximaler Wert} \\ X\text{-h. } \text{Durchmesser} \end{array}$$

**Definition**  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  unendlichwuchslos & stetig genau dann, wenn  
 $\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists d > 0 \quad \forall P \quad \lambda(P) < d \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \omega(f, \Delta_k) \Delta x_k < \epsilon$   
 Theorem  $f \in R[a, b]$ :



$$\sin \frac{1}{x}, \quad x \in (0, 1]$$

$f: (0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  heißt ungleichmäßig stetig  $\Leftrightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0 \exists (x_n), (y_n)$

$$\bullet |x_n - y_n| \rightarrow 0, \text{ für } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\bullet |f(x_n) - f(y_n)| \geq \varepsilon \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$\sin \frac{1}{x_n} = 1, \quad \sin \frac{1}{y_n} = -1 \Leftrightarrow x_n = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n\right)^{-1}, \quad y_n = \left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n\right)^{-1}$$

$$x_n - y_n \rightarrow 0, \quad f(x_n) = 1, \quad f(y_n) = -1$$

$$d < \frac{\varepsilon}{4CN}$$

$$d = \delta \rightarrow \delta, \quad \omega(f, \Delta) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2(b-a)} \quad (\Delta < \delta)$$

$$I \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2(b-a)} \quad (b-a) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$d = \min \left\{ \frac{\varepsilon}{4CN}, \delta \right\}$$

9)  $f$  ist Lipschitz,  $[c, d] \subset [a, b]$ ,  $\omega(f, [c, d]) = |f(d) - f(c)|$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \omega(f, \Delta_k) \Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^n |f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})| \underbrace{\Delta x_k}_{\leq d}$$

$$\leq d \underbrace{\left| \sum_{k=1}^n (f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})) \right|}_{|f(b) - f(a)|} = d |f(b) - f(a)|$$

$$\varepsilon > 0 \rightarrow d = \frac{\varepsilon}{|f(b) - f(a)|}$$

$$f \in R[a, b] \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists d > 0 \forall P$$

$$|P| < d \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \overbrace{(M_k - m_k) \Delta x_k}^{\omega(f, \Delta_k)} < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{wobei } M_k = \sup_{\Delta_k} f, \quad m_k = \inf_{\Delta_k} f$$

Κατωράκι Θεωρήμα  $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, P$

$$s(f, P) = \sum_{k=1}^n m_k \Delta x_k, \quad S(f, P) = \sum_{k=1}^n M_k \Delta x_k$$

•  $\forall (P, \xi) \quad s(f, P) \leq \sigma(f, P, \xi) \leq S(f, P)$   
 $\forall k \in \{1, \dots, n\} \quad m_k \leq f(\xi_k) \leq M_k$

•  $s(f, P) = \inf_{\xi} \sigma(f, P, \xi), \quad S(f, P) = \sup_{\xi} \sigma(f, P, \xi)$

$$\sigma(f, P, \xi) = \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k \rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n M_k \Delta x_k$$

$\downarrow$   
 $\sum_{k=1}^n m_k \Delta x_k$

Πρώτο Θεωρήμα υπάρχει  $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  αειδίωκτα  $\int$  αν υπάρχει:

Υπάρχει  $f \in R[a,b] \Leftrightarrow \exists \lim_{\lambda(P) \rightarrow 0} s(f, P) =: \underline{I}, \exists \lim_{\lambda(P) \rightarrow 0} S(f, P) =: \overline{I}, \underline{I} = \overline{I}$

Οπότε  $a_n, b_n, a_n \rightarrow A, b_n \rightarrow A \Rightarrow \forall c_n, a_n \leq c_n \leq b_n, c_n \rightarrow A$

Κρίσιμα Θεωρήμα  $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\int$  αν υπάρχει  $f$ : Υπάρχει

$$f \in R[a,b] \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall P \quad \lambda(P) < \delta \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n w(f, \Delta x_k) \Delta x_k < \varepsilon$$