

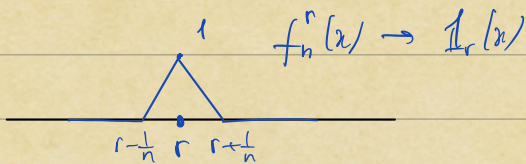
Опфункты $D(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0, & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$

Лемма. Функция непрерывна в точке x_0 тогда и только тогда, когда непрерывна в точке x_0 ее аппроксимация по Дирихле, т.е. $\forall x \in (a,1) \quad f_n(x) \rightarrow D(x)$:

$$D(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f_{m,n}(x), \quad f_{m,n} \in C([a,1])$$

$$D(x) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^m \mathbb{1}_{r_k}(x) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^m f_n^{r_k}(x) \right) \quad f_{m,n}(x)$$

$$[0,1] \cap \mathbb{Q} = \{r_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}, \quad \mathbb{1}_{r_k}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x=r \\ 0, & x \neq r \end{cases}, \quad \mathbb{1}_r(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n^r(x)$$



$$f_n \in C([a,1]), \quad \forall x \in (a,1) \quad f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$$

$$\varepsilon > 0, \quad \{x \in [a,1] : |f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq \varepsilon\} = A_{m,\varepsilon}$$

$$B_N^\varepsilon = \bigcap_{m \geq N} A_{m,\varepsilon}, \quad x \in B_N^\varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \forall m \geq N \quad |f_m(x) - f(x)| \leq \varepsilon$$

$$\forall x \in (a,1) \quad f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x) \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \bigcup_{N=1}^{\infty} B_N^\varepsilon = [a,1]$$

Примеры
Baire $[0,1] = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n, \quad B_n \text{ closed } \& \Rightarrow \exists N_0 \exists [a,b] \subset B_{N_0}, \quad a \neq b$

$$x \in [a,b] \quad |f_n(x) - f_m(x)| \leq \varepsilon \quad \forall m, n \geq N_0 \Rightarrow \forall x \in [a,b] \quad |f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq \varepsilon$$

$$\omega(f, [a,b]) \leq \omega(f_{N_0}, [a,b]) + 2\varepsilon$$

$$\forall J \subset [a,b] \quad \omega(f, J) \leq \omega(f_{N_0}, J) + 2\varepsilon < 1$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{4}, \quad \omega(f_{N_0}, J) < \frac{1}{2}$$

Stetigkeit und Riemannsummen

Mittelwertsatz

$$f, g \in R[a, b], \quad g \geq 0 \Rightarrow \exists c \in (m, M) \quad \int_a^b f g dx = c \int_a^b g dx$$

$$m = \inf_{x \in [a, b]} f, \quad M = \sup_{x \in [a, b]} f$$

$$f \in C[a, b] \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in [a, b] \quad \int_a^b f g dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g dx$$

Charakterisierung des Riemannintegrals
Abel

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k = \sum_{k=1}^n (A_k - A_{k-1}) b_k = \sum_{k=1}^n A_k b_k - \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} A_j b_{j+1}$$

$$A_0 = 0, \quad A_k = \sum_{j=1}^k a_j$$

$$b_{n+1} = 0 \quad = \sum_{k=1}^n A_k (b_k - b_{k+1})$$

Zur Prüfung der Riemannintegrabilität, prüfe $\{b_k\}$ harmonisch abnehmend und $\{a_k\}$ beschränkt

$$M = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} A_k, \quad m = \min_{1 \leq k \leq n} A_k$$

$$m b_1 \leq \sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k \leq M \sum_{k=1}^n (b_k - b_{k+1}) = M b_1$$

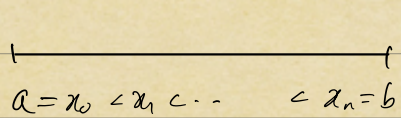
$$\exists c \in [m, M] \quad \sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k = c b_1$$

Mittelwertsatz

Wenn $f, g \in R[a, b]$, g ist stetig, $g \geq 0$: Dann $\exists \xi \in [a, b]$

$$\int_a^b f g dx = g(\xi) \int_a^b f dx$$

Charakterisierung



$$\int_a^b f(x) |g(x)| dx = \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) |g(x)| dx = \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) (|g(x)| - \varepsilon(x_{k-1})) dx}_{I(P)} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} \varepsilon(x_{k-1}) dx}_{II(P)}$$

• $\lim_{\lambda(P) \rightarrow 0} I(P) = 0$

$$\left| \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) (\varrho(x) - \varrho(x_{k-1})) dx \right| \leq \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} \underbrace{|f(x)|}_{\leq C} \underbrace{|\varrho(x) - \varrho(x_{k-1})|}_{\omega(\varrho, \Delta_k)} dx$$

$$\leq C \omega(\varrho, \Delta_k) \Delta x_k$$

$$|I(P)| \leq C \sum_{k=1}^n \omega(\varrho, \Delta_k) \Delta x_k \rightarrow 0, \text{ lim } \lambda(P) \rightarrow 0 :$$

• $II(P) = \sum_{k=1}^n \underbrace{g(x_{k-1})}_{b_k} \int_{\underbrace{x_{k-1}}_{a_k}}^{x_k} f(x) dx$

$$b_1 \min_{1 \leq k \leq n} \int_a^{x_k} f(x) dx \leq II(P) \leq b_1 \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \int_a^{x_k} f(x) dx, \quad F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

$$b_1 \min_{a \leq x \leq b} F(x) = m \leq II(P) \leq b_1 \max_{x \in [a, b]} F(x) = M$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = I(P) + II(P) \xrightarrow{\lambda(P) \rightarrow 0} b_1 C, \quad C \in [m, M]$$

Результат: $f \in C([a, b]), \exists \xi \in (a, b) \quad F(\xi) = C$ □

$$a \leq x < y \leq b, \quad F(y) - F(x) = \int_x^y f(t) dt$$

$$|F(y) - F(x)| \leq \int_x^y \underbrace{|f(t)|}_{\leq C} dt \leq C(y-x) = C|x-y|$$

Примеры. Пусть $f, g \in R([a, b])$, g -л интегрируема f : Тогда $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$

$$\int_a^b f(x) \varrho(x) dx = \varrho(a) \int_a^{\xi} f(x) dx + \varrho(b) \int_{\xi}^b f(x) dx :$$

Уточнение • Уточнение к лемме Римана, на f -л интегрируема t :

Эквивалентно g -л интегрируема t , тогда $(-g)$ -л интегрируема t :

- g -h udstand J, $G(x) = g(b) - g(x)$ z h udstand, $G \geq 0$

$$\int_a^b f(x) G(x) dx = G(a) \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) (g(b) - g(x)) dx = (g(b) - g(a)) \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = (g(a) - g(b)) \int_a^b f(x) dx + g(b) \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$= g(a) \int_a^b f(x) dx + g(b) \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Optimaly $a_1, \dots, a_n \quad \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |a_k|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = |a_{k_0}| \left(\underbrace{\sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq k_0}}^n \left(\frac{|a_k|^p}{|a_{k_0}|^p} + 1 \right)}_{\geq 1} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \rightarrow |a_{k_0}|$
 $p \rightarrow \infty$

$$\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |a_k| = |a_{k_0}|$$

$$1 \leq (1+d)^{\frac{1}{p}} = \exp\left(\frac{1}{p} \ln(1+d)\right) \rightarrow 1$$

$\rightarrow 0$

$$d_p \leq n-1$$

dst J η f y n f $f \in C([a,b])$: η c y m

$$A_p := \left(\int_a^b |f(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \xrightarrow{p \rightarrow \infty} \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)| = M$$

η c y m y n s y • $\limsup_{p \rightarrow \infty} A_p \leq M$

$$A_p \leq \left(\int_a^b M^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = M (b-a)^{\frac{1}{p}} \rightarrow M$$

- $\exists x_0 \in (a,b) \quad |f(x_0)| = M \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists J \subset (a,b) \quad |f(x)| \geq M - \varepsilon \quad \forall x \in J$

$$A_p \geq \left(\int_J |f(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \geq \left((M-\varepsilon)^p |J| \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \rightarrow M - \varepsilon$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \liminf_{p \rightarrow \infty} A_p \geq M - \varepsilon \Rightarrow \liminf_{p \rightarrow \infty} A_p \geq M$$

§4 Διατεταγμένης και ατελειότητας

Οφθαλμοφανής 1) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 1 \\ 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 1 \\ x-1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$



$$\nexists F'(1)$$

2) $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x=0 \\ x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \end{cases}, \quad F'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$

$$x \neq 0 \rightarrow F'(x) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x^2}$$

Πρόταση 1) Θεωρούμε $f \in C([a, b])$, $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$: Τότε

$$\forall x \in [a, b] \quad F'(x) = f(x)$$

Σημείωση 1) $G: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ατελειότητας f \exists G $\forall x \in [a, b] \quad G'(x) = f(x)$, αληθές

$$\exists C \in \mathbb{R} \quad G(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt + C$$

Σημείωση 2) Θεωρούμε $F \in C^1([a, b])$: Τότε

$$\int_a^b F'(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) \quad (\text{Σημείωση 2 της προηγούμενης παραγράφου})$$

Σημείωση 3) $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt, \quad f = F' \in C([a, b])$

$$F(b) - F(a) = \int_a^b f(t) dt$$

$$\forall x \in [a, b] \quad F'(x) = f(x) \Rightarrow F(x) = F(x) + C$$

$$\Rightarrow F(b) - F(a) = F(b) - F(a) \quad \square$$

$$f \in R([a, b]), \quad \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x), \quad f(x) = F'(x) \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$$

$$G(x) = \int_c^x f(t) dt, \quad G'(c^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x), \quad G'(c^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x)$$

$$x < c, \quad \int_c^x f(t) dt = - \int_x^c f(t) dt$$