

$$\left\{ \alpha_x \right\}_{x \in A} \quad \sup_{\substack{B \subset A \\ B \text{ finite}}} \sum_{x \in B} \alpha_x < \infty \Rightarrow \{x \in A : \alpha_x \neq 0\} \text{ esetén végesen hártyú f}$$

$x \in \mathbb{R}$

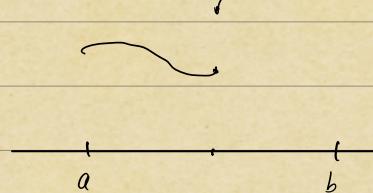
Ugyanúgy  $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists J_1, J_2, \dots \subset \mathbb{N}$  reális számokat,

$$x \in \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} J_k \quad \& \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |J_k| < \varepsilon$$

Létezés Ugyanf  $f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  véges hosszúan folytonos  $f'$ -nél minden lehetséges értékhez van tartozó számot.

$g: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $c \in (a, b)$  véges hosszúan id

$c$ -nél minden lehetséges értékhez  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} g(x)$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} g(x)$ ,  $g(c^+) \neq g(c^-)$



$$[a, b] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : a \leq x \leq b\}$$

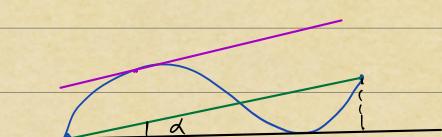
$$(a, b) = ]a, b[ = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : a < x < b\}$$

Ugyanúgy ugyanúgy pláne.  $\forall (x_1, x_2) \subset (a, b) \exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2)$

$$f(x_2) - f(x_1) = f'(\xi)(x_2 - x_1)$$

$f \in C([c, d])$ ,  $f$ -ról véges hosszúan minden  $x \in (c, d)$  folytonos.

Ugyan  $\exists \xi \in (c, d)$   $f(d) - f(c) = f'(\xi)(d - c)$



$$f'(\xi) = \frac{f(d) - f(c)}{d - c}$$



$$\frac{f(d) - f(c)}{d - c} = t_{cd}$$

$$f(d) - f(c) \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (c, d) \quad f'(\xi) = 0$$

- $\forall x \in (c, d) \quad f'(x) = f'(c) \Rightarrow f'(\xi) = 0 \quad \forall \xi \in (c, d) \quad \underset{(c, d)}{\circ}$

- $\max_{(c, d)} f > f(c)$ ,  $\min_{(c, d)} f < f(c) \Rightarrow f$ -ról minden  $\xi \in (c, d)$  folytonos  $\Rightarrow f'(\xi) = 0$

$$g(x) = f(x) - \left( f(c) + \frac{f(d)-f(c)}{d-c}(x-c) \right), \quad g(c)=g(d)=0$$

f(c)

$$(c, x], \quad c < x < b \rightarrow \xi_x^+$$

$$(x, c], \quad a < x < c \rightarrow \xi_x^-$$

$$A^\pm = \lim_{x \rightarrow c^\pm} f'(x)$$

$$\frac{f(x)-f(c)}{x-c} = f'(\xi_x^+), \quad \downarrow \quad \frac{f(x)-f(c)}{x-c} = f'(\xi_x^-), \quad \downarrow$$

A<sup>+</sup>

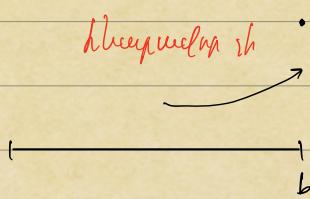
A<sup>-</sup>

$$A^+ \neq A^-$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} \frac{f(x)-f(c)}{x-c} = A^+ \neq A^- = \lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} \frac{f(x)-f(c)}{x-c}$$

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*Нескінченні різниці*



$$f(x) = x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = \underbrace{2x \sin \frac{1}{x}}_{\rightarrow 0} - \underbrace{\cos \frac{1}{x}}_{2\pi k / \text{около 0}}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} n(f(x+h) - f(x))$$

Розглянемо в умовах

Припустимо  $f \in R[a,b]$ ,  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ : Задано функцію  $f$  на  $[a,b]$  для якої виконується

Умова, що

$$F'(x_0) = f(x_0)$$

*Задача*

$$\begin{aligned} h > 0 \quad \frac{F(x_0+h) - F(x_0)}{h} &= \frac{1}{h} \left( \int_a^{x_0+h} f(t) dt - \int_a^{x_0} f(t) dt \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{h} \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{h} \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} (f(x_0) + g(t)) dt, \end{aligned}$$

де  $g(t) \rightarrow 0$ , якщо  $t \rightarrow x_0$ :

$$= f(x_0) + \frac{1}{h} \int_a^{x_0+h} g(t) dt \rightarrow f(x_0), \text{ якщо } h \rightarrow 0:$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow x_0} f(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall t \in [x_0, x_0 + \delta] \quad |f(t)| \leq \varepsilon$$

$$\forall h \in (0, \delta] \quad \left| \frac{1}{h} \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} f(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{h} \int_{x_0}^{x_0+h} \varepsilon dt = \varepsilon$$

2. Beispiel 1: Zeigt  $f \in C([a, b])$ , wenn  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$  für alle  $x \in [a, b]$

ausführbar ist  $f$ .

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

Zeigt  $F: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ausführbar ist, da  $\forall x \in [a, b] \quad F'(x) = f(x)$ , wobei

$$\exists c \in \mathbb{R} \quad F = f + c.$$

2. Beispiel 2: Zeigt  $F \in C'([a, b])$ , wenn ( $f \in C([a, b]) \cap C'([a, b])$ ,  $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f'(x)$

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

$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f'(x)$$

Zeigen.  $f = F'$ ,  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt \Rightarrow F = f + c$

$$\underline{F(b) - F(a)} = F(b) - F(a) = \int_a^b F'(x) dx$$

d.h. zeigt  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ausführbar  $f'$  existiert und  $f'$  stetig ist  
p.d.  $b$  ist.  $x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n$ : Teilintervalle

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt.$$

Zeigen  $\forall (c, d) \subset [a, b] \quad F(d) - F(c) = \int_c^d f(x) dx$  ist

$$\forall x \notin \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \quad F'(x) = f(x)$$

$$\text{Oftmals} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \in (0, 1) \\ 1, & x \in [1, 2] \end{cases}$$

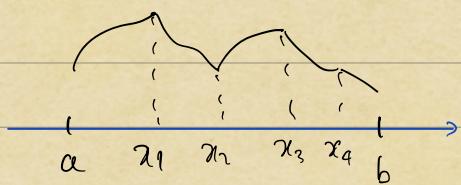
$$\int_0^x f(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 1 \\ x-1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

2. Beispiel. Zeigt  $F \in C([a, b])$ ,  $F$  ist ausführbar, wenn

$x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n$  ist,  $\forall k \in \{1, n\}$

$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_k^\pm} F'(x), \quad F'|_{(x_{k-1}, x_k)} \in C((x_{k-1}, x_k))$$

$$F'|_{(x_k, b)} \in C((x_k, b))$$



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

Uygunluk yorum.  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = (F(x_1) - F(a)) + (F(x_2) - F(x_1)) + \dots + (F(x_n) - F(x_{n-1})) + (F(b) - F(x_n))$

$f \in L(a, b)$ ,  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt \Rightarrow F$ -a ephaneyleşti ve  $F'(x) = f(x)$   
havasının kırınır ve bir havaşın:

Ölçüm 1  $\text{Thales } u, v \in C^1([a, b])$ : Thales

(Soruşturan  
havasının)  $\int_a^b u'(x)v(x) dx = \underbrace{uv|_a^b}_{\text{"}} - \int_a^b v(x)u'(x) dx$

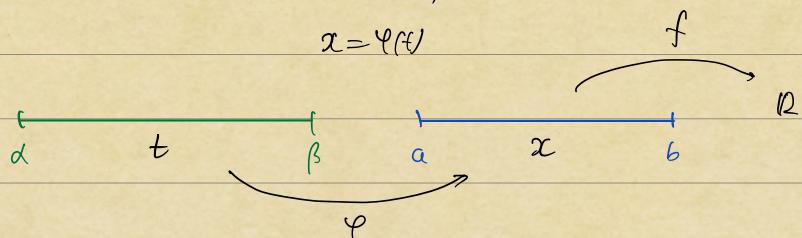
$$\int_a^b v dx = \underbrace{vu|_a^b}_{\text{"}} - \int_a^b u dx$$

$$du = u' dx$$

Thales'in  $(uv)' = u'v + uv' \Rightarrow \int_a^b (uv)' dx = \int_a^b u'v dx + \int_a^b uv' dx$   
 $\Rightarrow (uv)(b) - (uv)(a) = \int_a^b u'v dx + \int_a^b uv' dx$   
 $\Rightarrow \int_a^b u'v dx = uv|_{x=a}^{x=b} - \int_a^b uv' dx$

Ölçüm 2 (yaklaşıkçı ve 2. yahut 2. mcs)

Thales  $f \in C([a, b])$ ,  $\varphi \in C^1([\alpha, \beta])$ ,  $\varphi([\alpha, \beta]) \subset [a, b]$ ,  $\varphi(\alpha) = a$ ,  $\varphi(\beta) = b$ :



Աղյուս

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt}, \quad d\varphi = \varphi'(t) dt$$

$$x = \varphi(t) \Rightarrow dx = \varphi'(t) dt$$

Աղյուսակյալ

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(y) dy \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(y) dy = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} F(\varphi(t)) = F'(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) = f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t)$$

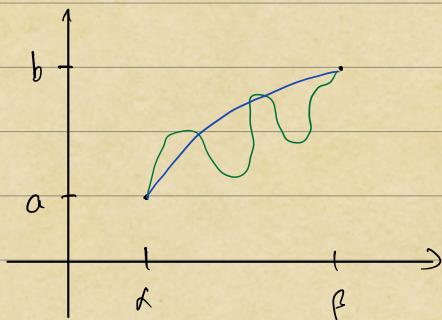
$$\int_a^b f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt = F(\varphi(b)) - F(\varphi(a)) = F(b) - F(a)$$

■

Թեորի 3

Եթե  $f \in R(a,b)$ ,  $\varphi: (\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow (a, b)$  է՝ ունենալով

այսպիսի կոմպոզիտ ֆունկցիան  $f \circ \varphi$ , որի պահանջմանը  $\varphi(\alpha) = a$ ,  $\varphi(\beta) = b$ :



Եթե

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt$$

$\varphi(\alpha) = b, \varphi(\beta) = a$

•  $\varphi: (\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow (a, b)$ ,  $\varphi \in C^1(\alpha, \beta)$ ,  $\varphi$ -ի հաջողական դասակարգությունը  $f$ ,  $f \in R(a,b)$ :

Եթե

$$\int_a^b f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt = \int_{\varphi(\beta)}^{\varphi(\alpha)} f(x) dx = - \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$y = -x$

$$g(\varphi) = f(-\varphi), \quad \varphi \in [-b, -a], \quad -\varphi(t)$$

$$\varphi(\alpha) = b, \varphi(\beta) = a \Rightarrow -\varphi(\alpha) = -b, -\varphi(\beta) = -a$$



$$[a, b] \subset \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} (c_k, d_k) \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (d_k - c_k) > b - a$$