

32) СВОЙСТВА НА ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ И ИНТЕГРАЛ

$$\textcircled{1} \int_a^b dx = (b-a)$$

Доказательство: $\int_a^b 1 \cdot dx = \sup_{\tau} S_{\tau} = \inf_{\tau} S_{\tau}$
 $S_{\tau} = \sum_{i=1}^n 1 \cdot \Delta x_i = b-a$

$$\textcircled{1} \int_a^a f(x) dx = 0; \quad 2) \int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx \text{ при } a < b.$$

② Если $f(x)$ и $g(x)$ св интегрируемы верху $[a, b]$:

1) $(f+g)(x)$ е интегрируема верху $[a, b]$

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

2) $(\lambda f)(x)$ е интегрируема верху $[a, b]$

$$\int_a^b (\lambda f)(x) dx = \lambda \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Доказательство:

1) Если $f(x)$ и $g(x)$ св интегрируемы верху $[a, b]$

$$\rightarrow \exists I_1, I_2: \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0:$$

$$\forall \tau = \{x_i\}_{i=0}^n, \delta_{\tau} < \delta$$

$$\forall \xi = \{\xi_i\}_{i=1}^n, \xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \quad i = \overline{1, n}$$

$$\rightarrow |I_1 - \sigma_{\tau}(f, \xi)| < \varepsilon/2; \quad |I_2 - \sigma_{\tau}(g, \xi)| < \varepsilon/2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{\tau}(f+g, \xi) &= \sum_{i=1}^n (f+g)(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n (f(\xi_i) + g(\xi_i)) \Delta x_i = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n g(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \sigma_{\tau}(f, \xi) + \sigma_{\tau}(g, \xi) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |I_1 + I_2 - \sigma_{\tau}(f+g, \xi)| &= |I_1 + I_2 - \sigma_{\tau}(f, \xi) - \sigma_{\tau}(g, \xi)| \leq \\ &\leq |I_1 - \sigma_{\tau}(f, \xi)| + |I_2 - \sigma_{\tau}(g, \xi)| < \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow 1) (f+g)(x)$ е интегрируема верху $[a, b]$;

$$2) \int_a^b (f+g)(x) dx = I_1 + I_2 = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$2) \sigma_{\tau}(\lambda f, \xi) = \lambda \sigma_{\tau}(f, \xi)$$

③ Ако $f(x)$ е неотрицателна и интегрируема върху $[a, b]$, \Rightarrow
 $\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq 0$.

Доказателство:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sup_{\sigma} S_{\sigma}$$

$$S_{\sigma} = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \Delta x_i \rightarrow m_i = \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{\sigma} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sup_{\sigma} S_{\sigma} \geq 0$$

Следствие: $f(x) \geq g(x)$ - интегрируеми върху $[a, b]$. $\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \int_a^b g(x) dx$.

Доказателство:

$$(f-g)(x) \geq 0 \text{ върху } [a, b]$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b (f-g)(x) dx \geq 0 \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b g(x) dx \geq 0 \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

④ Ако $f(x)$ е интегрируема върху $[a, b]$,

\Rightarrow 1) $|f(x)|$ е интегрируема върху $[a, b]$;

$$2) \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx.$$

Доказателство:

1) $f(x)$ е интегрируема $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0: \forall \sigma = \{x_i\}_{i=0}^n: \delta_i < \delta \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow S_{\sigma}(f) - s_{\sigma}(f) < \varepsilon$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i(f) \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$$

$$\omega_i(f) = \sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f(x') - f(x'')|; \omega_i(|f|) = \sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} ||f(x')| - |f(x'')|| \leq \sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f(x') - f(x'')|$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i(|f|) \Delta x_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i(f) \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$$

$\Rightarrow |f|$ е интегрируема върху $[a, b]$

$$2) f(x) \leq |f(x)| \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$

$$-f(x) \leq |f(x)| \Rightarrow -\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx \Rightarrow \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$

Доказательство: $\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \left| \int_a^b |f(x)| dx \right|$

$a > b$

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \left| - \int_b^a f(x) dx \right| = \left| \int_b^a f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_b^a |f(x)| dx = \left| - \int_a^b |f(x)| dx \right| = \left| \int_a^b |f(x)| dx \right|$$

⑤ $f(x)$ е интегрируема върху $[a, b] \Rightarrow f(x)$ е интегрируема върху всеки подинтервал $[c, d] \subset [a, b]$.

Доказателство:

$f(x)$ е интегрируема върху $[a, b]$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0: \forall \tau = \{x_i\}_{i=0}^n: \delta_\tau < \delta \Rightarrow S_\tau - s_\tau < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall \tau' = \{x'_i\}_{i=0}^m \text{ на } [c, d], \delta_{\tau'} < \delta$$

построяване разбиване τ на $[a, b]: \tau' \subset \tau \Rightarrow \tau|_{[c, d]} = \tau'$

$$\delta_\tau = \delta_{\tau'} < \delta$$

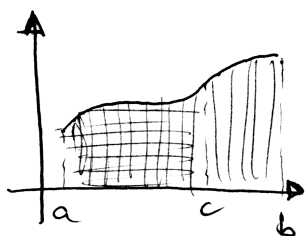
$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n w_i(f) \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$$

$$\geq \sum_{i=1}^m w_i(f) \Delta x_i = S_{\tau'} - s_{\tau'} < \varepsilon$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ е интегрируема върху $[c, d]$.

⑥ Ако $f(x)$ е интегрируема върху $[a, b]$ и $c \in [a, b]$,

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx.$$



Доказателство:

Нека $a < c < b$.

$f(x)$ е интегрируема върху $[a, b] \Rightarrow$ интегрируема е и върху $[a, c]$ и $[c, b]$.

$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx; I_1 = \int_a^c f(x) dx; I_2 = \int_c^b f(x) dx.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Исходно да покажем } I = I_1 + I_2.$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0:$$

$$1) \forall \tau = \{x_i\}_{i=0}^n: \delta_\tau < \delta, \forall \xi = \{\xi_i\}_{i=0}^n: \xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \quad i = \overline{1, n}$$

$$\tau \text{ на } [a, b]$$

$$\Rightarrow |I - \sigma_\tau(f, \xi)| < \varepsilon/3$$

$$2) \forall \tau' = \{x_i'\}_{i=0}^m : \delta_{\tau'} < \delta; \forall \xi' = \{\xi_i'\}_{i=1}^m : \xi_i' \in [x_{i-1}', x_i'] \quad i = \overline{1, m}$$

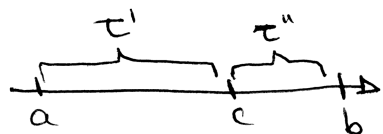
$$\hookrightarrow \text{на } [a, c]$$

$$\Rightarrow |I_1 - \sigma_{\tau'}^{[a, c]}(f, \xi')| < \varepsilon/3$$

$$3) \forall \tau'' = \{x_i''\}_{i=0}^s : \delta_{\tau''} < \delta; \forall \xi'' = \{\xi_i''\}_{i=1}^s : \xi_i'' \in [x_{i-1}'', x_i''] \quad i = \overline{1, s}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{на } [c, b]$$

$$\Rightarrow |I_2 - \sigma_{\tau''}^{[c, b]}(f, \xi'')| < \varepsilon/3$$



$$\tau = \tau' \cup \tau''$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \delta_{\tau'} < \delta \\ \delta_{\tau''} < \delta \end{array} \right\} \delta_{\tau} < \delta$$

$$\tau' = \{x_i'\}_{i=0}^m, \xi' = \{\xi_i'\}_{i=1}^m : \xi_i' \in [x_{i-1}', x_i'] \quad i = \overline{1, m}$$

$$\tau'' = \{x_i''\}_{i=0}^s, \xi'' = \{\xi_i''\}_{i=1}^s : \xi_i'' \in [x_{i-1}'', x_i''] \quad i = \overline{1, s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_{\tau}(f, \xi) = \sigma_{\tau'}^{[a, c]}(f, \xi') + \sigma_{\tau''}^{[c, b]}(f, \xi'')$$

$$|I - (I_1 + I_2)| = |I - \sigma_{\tau}(f, \xi) + \sigma_{\tau}(f, \xi) - (I_1 + I_2)| \leq |I - \sigma_{\tau}(f, \xi)| + |\sigma_{\tau}(f, \xi) - (I_1 + I_2)| \leq$$

$$\leq |I - \sigma_{\tau}(f, \xi)| + |\sigma_{\tau'}^{[a, c]}(f, \xi') - I_1| + |\sigma_{\tau''}^{[c, b]}(f, \xi'') - I_2| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow |I - (I_1 + I_2)| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow I - (I_1 + I_2) = 0 \Rightarrow I = I_1 + I_2$$

④ Если $f(x)$ непрерывна вверху на $[a, b] \Rightarrow \exists c \in (a, b)$:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(c)(b-a) \rightarrow f(c) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad \text{средняя стоимость на } f(x) \text{ вверху } [a, b]$$

Доказательство:

$f(x)$ непрерывна вверху на конечном интервале $[a, b] \Rightarrow$

\Rightarrow по теореме на Дайерншрас $\exists x_0, x_1 \in [a, b] : \forall x \in [a, b] \rightarrow f(x_0) \leq f(x) \leq f(x_1)$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x_0) dx \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b f(x_1) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_0)(b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq f(x_1)(b-a) \quad | : (b-a)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_0) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq f(x_1) \Rightarrow \exists c \in (a, b) : f(c) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

по теореме о промежуточных значениях