

1) Если $x_{\min} \in [a, b]$: $f(x_{\min}) = \inf_{x \in [a, b]} f(x)$

Если $x_{\max} \in [a, b]$: $f(x_{\max}) = \sup_{x \in [a, b]} f(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow & \left. \begin{aligned} f(x_{\min}) \leq f(x') \leq f(x_{\max}) \quad \forall x' \in [a, b] \\ f(x_{\min}) \geq f(x'') \geq f(x_{\max}) \quad \forall x'' \in [a, b] \end{aligned} \right\} + \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x') - f(x'')| \leq f(x_{\max}) - f(x_{\min}) = \sup_{x \in [a, b]} f(x) - \inf_{x \in [a, b]} f(x) = \omega(f)$$

$$2) \xrightarrow{*} \forall \frac{\epsilon}{2} > 0, \exists \bar{x}' \in [a, b]: f(x_{\min}) \leq f(\bar{x}') \leq f(x_{\min}) + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$\xrightarrow{**} \forall \frac{\epsilon}{2} > 0, \exists \bar{x}'' \in [a, b]: f(x_{\max}) \geq f(\bar{x}'') \geq f(x_{\max}) - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$\xrightarrow{1-2} f(\bar{x}') - f(\bar{x}'') \leq f(x_{\min}) - f(x_{\max}) + \epsilon \quad (3)$$

$$\xrightarrow{2-1} f(\bar{x}'') - f(\bar{x}') \geq f(x_{\max}) - f(x_{\min}) - \epsilon \quad (4)$$

$$\xrightarrow{3 \& 4} |f(\bar{x}') - f(\bar{x}'')| > f(x_{\max}) - f(x_{\min}) - \epsilon = \omega(f) - \epsilon$$

III - КРИТЕРИЙ ЗА ИНТЕГРУЕМОСТ:

Если $f(x)$ - орг. в.у. $[a, b]$

то $f(x)$ - инт. в.у. $[a, b] \Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \delta(\epsilon) > 0$

$$\forall \tau = \{x_i\}_{i=0}^n, \delta\tau = \delta \Rightarrow \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i \Delta x_i < \epsilon \right]$$

3. Классы интегрируемых функций

III Если $f(x)$ - непр. в.у. $[a, b]$, тогда $f(x)$ - инт. в.у. $[a, b]$

До во:

т.к. $f(x)$ е непр. в.у. $[a, b] \Rightarrow$ равном. непр. в.у. $[a, b] \Rightarrow$

$\forall \epsilon > 0, \epsilon' = \frac{\epsilon}{2(b-a)} > 0$, т.к. $f(x)$ - равном.н. в.у. $[a, b]$, то $\exists \delta = \delta(\epsilon) > 0, \forall x', x'' \in [a, b], |x' - x''| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x') - f(x'')| < \epsilon' = \frac{\epsilon}{2(b-a)}$

$\forall \tau = \{x_i\}_{i=1}^n : \delta\tau \leq \delta$

$$S\tau - s\tau = \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i(f) \Delta x_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\epsilon}{2(b-a)} \Delta x_i = \frac{\epsilon}{2(b-a)} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta x_i = \frac{\epsilon}{2(b-a)} (b-a) < \epsilon$$

$$\omega_i(f) = \sup_{x', x'' \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} |f(x') - f(x'')| \leq \sup_{x', x'' \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \epsilon' = \epsilon' = \frac{\epsilon}{2(b-a)}$$

$$|x' - x''| \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \leq \delta\tau \leq \delta$$

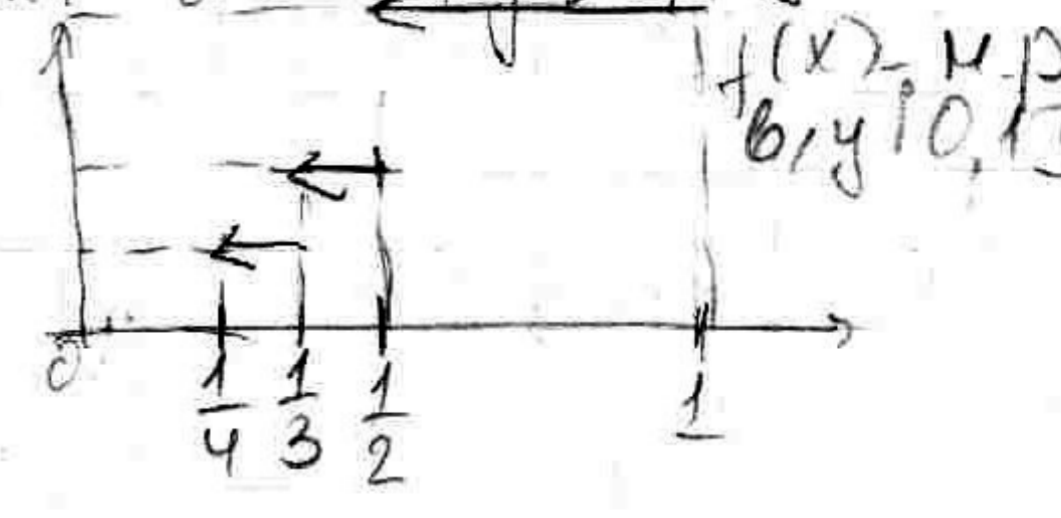
$S\tau - s\tau < \epsilon \Rightarrow$ (кр за инт.) $f(x)$ е инт. в.у. $[a, b]$

III Если $f(x)$ - монотонна в.у. $[a, b] \Rightarrow f(x)$ - инт. в.у. $[a, b]$

Простр. $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n} & , x \in (\frac{1}{n+1}, \frac{1}{n}] \\ 0 & , x = 0 \end{cases}, n \in \mathbb{N}$

$D(f) = [0, 1]$

? $\int_0^1 f(x) =$



2-60:

Нека $f(x)$ - н.р. в/у $[a, b]$
 τ - разб., $\tau = \{x_i\}_{i=0}^n$, p на $[a, b]$
 $\forall x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_{i-1}) \leq f(x) \leq f(x_i)$$

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

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

$$S\tau - s\tau = \sum_{i=1}^n (M_i - m_i) \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n |f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})| \Delta x_i$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \delta = \delta(\epsilon) = \frac{\epsilon}{2(f(b) - f(a))} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow S\tau - s\tau = \sum_{i=1}^n [f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})] \Delta x_i < \sum_{i=1}^n [f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})] \delta = \delta \sum_{i=1}^n [f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})]$$

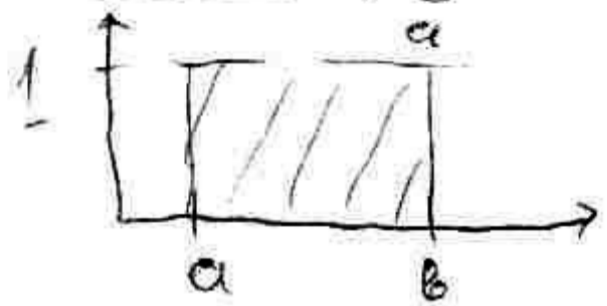
$$= \frac{\epsilon}{2(f(b) - f(a))} \cdot f(b) - f(a) = \frac{\epsilon}{2} < \epsilon$$

\Rightarrow (кр. за н.р.) $f(x)$ е н.р. в/у $[a, b]$

III $f(x)$ - н.р. в/у $[a, b]$ и има кр. др. в. на прекъсване, тогава $f(x)$ - н.р. в/у $[a, b]$

Честолюбва на определения интеграл

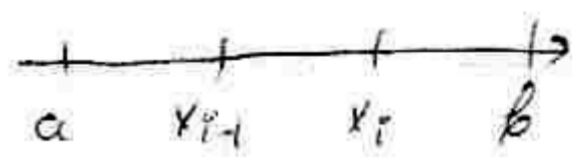
Об. 1 $\int_a^b 1 dx = b - a$



2-60:
 $\int_a^b 1 dx = \sup_{\tau} S\tau$

Нека $\tau = \{x_i\}_{i=0}^n$ - разбиване на $[a, b]$

$$\forall i = 1 \div n: m_i = \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x) = \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} 1 = 1$$



$$\Rightarrow S\tau = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n 1 \Delta x_i = b - a$$

$\Rightarrow \sup_{\tau} (b - a) = b - a = \int_a^b 1 dx$

Def 1 $\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$

Def 2 Ако $a < b$, то $\int_b^a f(x) dx := - \int_a^b f(x) dx$

Об. 2 Нека $f(x)$ и $g(x)$ - н.р. в/у $[a, b]$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow f(x) + g(x)$, $\lambda f(x)$ са н.р. в/у $[a, b]$

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

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