

Πρ. 8 $f(x)$ συνότουνη \Leftrightarrow φραγμένη στο $[a, b]$
 $\rightsquigarrow f(x)$ Darboux - ομοιόμορφη.

$f(x)$ αύξουσα

$$x_{k-1} < x < x_k$$

\downarrow

$$m_k = f(x_{k-1}) \leq f(x) \leq f(x_k) = M_k$$

minimum maximum

$$U(P, f) - L(P, f) = \sum_{k=1}^n (f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})) \Delta x_k$$

≥ 0

$$\Delta x_k \leq |P|$$

$$U(P, f) - L(P, f) \leq |P| \sum_{k=1}^n (f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1}))$$

$$\leq |P| (f(b) - f(a))$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta = \frac{\epsilon}{f(b) - f(a)} > 0 :$$

$$|P| < \delta \rightsquigarrow U(P, f) - L(P, f) < \epsilon$$

$$\lim_{|P| \rightarrow 0} (U(P, f) - L(P, f)) = 0$$

$$\exists \int_D(f) = U(f) = L(f)$$

Πρ. 9 $f(x)$ (ομοιόμορφα) συνεχής στο $[a, b]$
 \downarrow
 $f(x)$ Darboux ολοκληρώσιμη

$f(x)$ ομοιόμορφα συνεχής

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 : |x - y| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| < \frac{\epsilon}{b-a}$$

$$m_k = \inf_{x_{k-1} \leq x \leq x_k} f(x) = f(\xi_k)$$

$$|\xi_k - \eta_k| \leq |P|$$

$$M_k = \sup_{x_{k-1} \leq x \leq x_k} f(x) = f(\eta_k)$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 : |P| < \delta \rightsquigarrow$$

$$U(P, f) - L(P, f) \leq |P| \frac{\epsilon}{b-a} < \epsilon$$

$$\sum_k (M_k - m_k) \Delta x_k$$

\downarrow

$$\lim_{|P| \rightarrow 0} (U(P, f) - L(P, f)) = 0$$

\downarrow

$f(x)$ Darboux ολοκληρώσιμη

Πρ. 10

\exists ολοκλήρωμα
Darboux

\Rightarrow

\exists ολοκλήρωμα
Riemann
 $I_{\mathbb{R}}(f)$

$$U(f) = L(f) = I_{\mathbb{D}}(f)$$

$$L(P, f) \leq S(P, T, f) \leq U(P, f)$$

$$\sum_k m_k \Delta x_k \leq \sum_k f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k \leq \sum_k M_k \Delta x_k$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 : |P| < \delta \quad U(P, f) - L(P, f) < \epsilon$$

$$U(P, f) < L(P, f) + \epsilon \leq L(f) + \epsilon$$

$$U(f) - \epsilon \leq U(P, f) - \epsilon < L(P, f)$$

} \Rightarrow

$$U(f) - \epsilon < S(P, T, f) < L(f) + \epsilon$$

οπότε

$$|S(P, T, f) - I_{\mathbb{Q}}(f)| < \epsilon$$

}
↓

$$I_{\mathbb{R}}(f) = \lim_{|P| \rightarrow 0} S(P, T, f) = I_{\mathbb{Q}}(f)$$

Πρ. 10

∃ Ολοκλήρωση
Riemann
 $I_{\mathbb{R}}(f)$

∃ Ολοκλήρωση
Darboux
 $I_{\mathbb{Q}}(f)$

$$A = I_{\mathbb{R}}(f)$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad |P| < \delta \Rightarrow A - \frac{\epsilon}{4} < S(P, T, f) < A + \frac{\epsilon}{4}$$

$$m_k = \inf_{x_{k-1} \leq x \leq x_k} f(x) \rightsquigarrow$$

$$\exists \xi_k \in [x_{k-1}, x_k] :$$

$$f(\xi_k) < m_k + \frac{\epsilon}{4(b-a)}$$

$$M_k = \sup_{x_{k-1} \leq x \leq x_k} f(x) \rightsquigarrow$$

$$\exists \eta_k \in [x_{k-1}, x_k] :$$

$$M_k - \frac{\epsilon}{4(b-a)} < f(\eta_k)$$

$$\Xi = \{\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n\}$$

$$H = \{\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n\}$$

$$A - \frac{\epsilon}{4} < S(P, \Xi, f) < L(P, f) + \frac{\epsilon}{4}$$

$$U(P, f) - \frac{\epsilon}{4} < S(P, H, f) < A + \frac{\epsilon}{4}$$



$$U(P, f) - L(P, f) - \frac{\epsilon}{2} < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$



∃ Ολοκλήρωση
Darboux

Πρ. 11. (Θεώρημα Darboux)

f συνεχής στο $[a, b]$

$$\forall \xi_{k,n} \in \left[a + \frac{k-1}{n}(b-a), a + \frac{k}{n}(b-a) \right]$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_{k,n})$$

Αποδ. $P_n = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n\}, x_k = a + \frac{k}{n}(b-a)$
 $\Delta x_k = \frac{b-a}{n}$

$$T_n = \{\xi_{0n}, \xi_{1n}, \dots, \xi_{nn}\}$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : |\Delta| < \delta$$

$$|S(P, T, f) - I_R(f)| < \epsilon$$

} Υπαρξή
Ολοκλήρωτος
Riemann

$$\forall \delta > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} : \underbrace{|P_n|}_{= \frac{b-a}{n}} < \delta \quad \forall n > n_0$$

$$\Rightarrow |S(P_n, T_n, f) - I_R(f)| < \epsilon.$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S(P_n, T_n, f)$$

ΠΡ.12

Γραμμικότητα

$$\int_a^b (c_1 f(x) + c_2 g(x)) dx = \\ = c_1 \int_a^b f(x) dx + c_2 \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

Για μία διαμέριση P και μία επιλογή T

$$S(P, T, c_1 f + c_2 g) = \sum_{k=1}^n (c_1 f(\xi_k) + c_2 g(\xi_k)) \Delta x_k \\ = c_1 \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k}_{S(P, T, f)} + c_2 \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^n g(\xi_k) \Delta x_k}_{S(P, T, g)}$$

"Θετικότητα"

$$f_1(x) \leq f_2(x) \leadsto I_{\mathbb{R}}(f_1) \leq I_{\mathbb{R}}(f_2)$$

$$\sum f_1(\xi_k) \Delta x_k \leq \sum f_2(\xi_k) \Delta x_k$$

"Τριγωνική ιδιότητα"

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

$$\left| \sum_k f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k \right| \leq \sum_k |f(\xi_k)| \Delta x_k$$