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## Anisoposikoi Logopoi II

Maθητική 228 (13-06-2014)

O opoioi zoi Riemann gia zo odontopoieta.

Ezou f: [a, b] → ℝ epopteivn.

(1) Θεωρouμε Διαφορούς  $P = \{x_0 = a < x_1 < \dots < x_k < x_{k+1} < \dots < x_n = b\}$  tou [a, b].

To ndatos tou P eival o  $\|P\| = \max\{x_1 - x_0, x_2 - x_1, \dots, x_n - x_{n-1}\}$ .

(2) Av P eival διαμέρion tou [a, b], enidagi onfisiwv gia twr P

definide  $\Xi = \{\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n\}$ , onou  $x_{k-1} \leq \xi_k \leq x_k$ .

Opifafe  $\Sigma(f, P, \Xi) = \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k)(x_k - x_{k-1})$

Lèue oti n f eival (R-) odontopoieta av  $\exists I \in \mathbb{R}$  ke  
twr  $\epsilon$  tis mētrizas:

" $\forall \delta > 0 \exists N > 0$ : av P δiafereion tou [a, b] ke  $\|P\| < \delta$ , tice enidagi onfisiwv  $\Xi$ , ws npas twr P, exafie  $|\Sigma(f, P, \Xi) - I| < \epsilon$ ".

Av autō ioxiei, gopifafe  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \bar{I}$ .

## Diwntika

Ezou f: [a, b] → ℝ epopteivn

Tice, n f eival odontopoieta naia Darboux (Enidagi,

ke zo opoio nou pederiofate) av mei kaior av eival odontopoieta  
kai Riemann (Enidagi), ke zo opoio nou Suoafe onfepu) kai  
oē autiū twr nepinewon ta dōs odontopoieta eival ied.

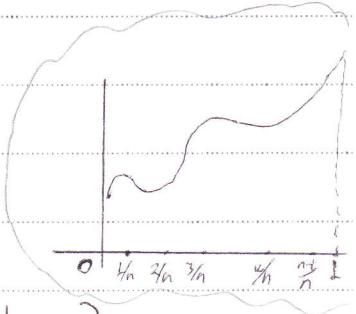
## Aozgois (Kseptario 4)

91 Ezou f: [0, 1] → ℝ odontopoieta.

Ynodopise to  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ , onou  $a_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$

Noun

Opifafe tis δiafereion  $P_n = \left\{0 < \frac{1}{n} < \frac{2}{n} < \dots < \frac{k}{n} < \dots < \frac{n-1}{n} < 1\right\}$  tou tiv.



(2)

enidogni onfleivov  $\Xi_n = \left\{ \frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}, \frac{3}{n}, \dots, \frac{n}{n} \right\}$  ( $\frac{k}{n} \in [\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}], \frac{2}{n} \in [\frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}], \dots, \frac{n}{n} \in [\frac{n-1}{n}, 1]$ )

$$\text{Exoufe: } \sum (f, P_n, \Xi_n) = \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \left(x_k - x_{k-1}\right) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = a_n$$

$$\text{Enidogn} \quad \|P_n\| = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0,$$

$$\text{Ari. Gavpia} \quad a_n = \sum (f, P_n, \Xi_n) \rightarrow \int_0^1 f(x) dx. \quad \square$$

22 Δeifze oti  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} + \dots + \sqrt{n}}{n \sqrt{n}} = \frac{2}{3}$

Ari.

$$B_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sqrt{k}}{n \sqrt{n}} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}$$

Gewpocie vrv  $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ke  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

$$\text{Ticce } f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}, \quad k=1, \dots, n$$

$$\text{Ari, } B_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{Ari. 21}} \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^{1/2} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} - 0 = \frac{2}{3}. \quad \square$$

24 Δeifze oti n aradabdia  $y_n = 1 + \frac{L}{2} + \dots + \frac{L}{n} - \int_1^n \frac{1}{x} dx$  aradivesi  
 $\ln x \Big|_1^n = \ln n - \ln 1 = \ln n$

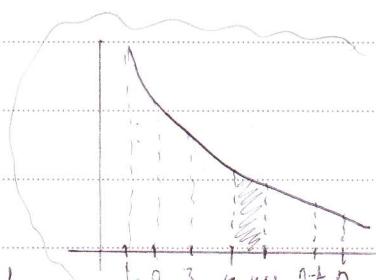
Ari.

$$\text{Graifoufe } \int_1^n \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_2^3 \frac{1}{x} dx + \dots + \int_{n-1}^n \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\text{Enions, exoufe } \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot L \leq \int_1^n \frac{1}{x} dx \leq \frac{L}{n} \cdot L.$$

$$\text{Andas, } \begin{cases} \frac{L}{2} \leq \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx \leq L \\ \frac{L}{3} \leq \int_2^3 \frac{1}{x} dx \leq \frac{L}{2} \\ \frac{L}{n} \leq \int_{n-1}^n \frac{1}{x} dx \leq \frac{L}{n-1} \end{cases} \quad \left( \text{①} \Rightarrow \frac{L}{2} + \frac{L}{3} + \dots + \frac{L}{n} \leq \int_1^n \frac{1}{x} dx \leq \frac{L}{2} + \frac{L}{3} + \dots + \frac{L}{n-1} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < \frac{L}{n} \leq 1 + \frac{L}{2} + \dots + \frac{L}{n} - \int_1^n \frac{1}{x} dx \leq L$$



Ar. Δeifoufe oti n. ( $y_n$ ) eival novicem (αpri eival wec cepeptem)

ta exoufe oti aradivesi

$$\text{Graifoufe } y_{n+1} - y_n = 1 + \frac{L}{2} + \dots + \frac{L}{n} + \frac{L}{n+1} - \int_1^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} dx = 1 - \frac{L}{2} - \dots - \frac{L}{n} + \int_1^n \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{L}{n+1} - \left( \int_1^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} dx - \int_1^n \frac{1}{x} dx \right) = \frac{L}{n+1} - \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} dx \leq 0, \quad \text{Sizc}$$

(3)

$$\int_1^{n+1} \frac{L}{x} dx \geq \frac{L}{n+1} \cdot 1 = \frac{L}{n+1} \Rightarrow (g_n) \downarrow$$

Aποιείται  $(g_n) \downarrow$  και ημίπλήνη, τόσο ορθινή.  $\square$

### Σημείωση

Είσαι οι υποεξι. το  $y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{L}{2} + \dots + \frac{L}{n} - \int_1^n \frac{L}{x} dx)$  με  $y \geq 0$ .

Αν δείχνεται ότι  $y > 0$  (και υποχωρεύουσας αυτής προεπικρίσης κατα).

Αναζήτηση (!): ο γενικός περιορισμός στην απόδειξη

25 Έστω  $f: [0, L] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  Lipschitz ουνέχει με ορθόρα  $M > 0$   
 (δηλαδή,  $\forall x, y \in [0, L] \quad |f(x) - f(y)| \leq M|x - y|$ )  
 Δείξτε ότι  $\left( \int_0^L f(x) dx - \frac{L}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \right) \leq \frac{M}{2n}$ .  
 $\Rightarrow A_n$

Άποινα.

$$\text{Γραφικά: } A_n = \left| \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} f(x) dx - \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) dx \right| = \left| \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} (f(x) - f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)) dx \right| \leq$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^n \left| \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} (f(x) - f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)) dx \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} |f(x) - f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)| dx \stackrel{\text{Lipschitz}}{\leq}$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} M \cdot |x - \frac{k}{n}| dx = M \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} |x - \frac{k}{n}| dx$$

$$\text{Παραγωγής: } \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} |x - \frac{k}{n}| dx = \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} \left( \frac{k}{n} - x \right) dx = - \frac{(\frac{k}{n} - x)^2}{2} \Big|_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} =$$

$$= \frac{\left( \frac{k}{n} - \frac{k-1}{n} \right)^2}{2} = \frac{L}{2n^2}$$

$$\text{Άποινα, } A_n \leq M \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{L}{2n^2} = M \cdot n \cdot \frac{L}{2n^2} = \frac{M}{2n} \quad \square$$

30 Έστω  $f: [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ουνέχει,  $f \geq 0$ .

Οικονόμει  $M = \max(f)$ .

$$\Delta \text{ειδήσεων } n \text{ αναδυθεία } g_n = \left( \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (f(x))^n dx \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} M$$

(4)

Άνων

Έχουμε  $\int_a^b f^n(x) dx \leq \int_a^b M^n dx = M^n(b-a) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow f_n = \left( \int_a^b f^n(x) dx \right)^{1/n} \leq (M^n(b-a))^{1/n} = M \sqrt[n]{b-a} \rightarrow M \cdot 1$$

Άρα,  $\limsup f_n \leq M$ . (παρατίθεται ότι μηδέν είναι  $M > 0$ )

Ως πούλει  $x_0 \in [a, b]$  με  $f(x_0) = M$

Έτσι  $\varepsilon > 0$  ( $\mu \varepsilon \varepsilon < M$ )

$H$  ή  $f$  είναι ουβεξής στο  $x_0 \Rightarrow \exists S > 0: [x_0 - S, x_0 + S] \subseteq [a, b]$  και

$\forall x \in [x_0 - S, x_0 + S] \quad f(x) > M - \varepsilon$

Γράφαμε,  $\int_a^b f^n(x) dx \geq \int_{x_0 - S}^{x_0 + S} f^n(x) dx \geq \int_{x_0 - S}^{x_0 + S} (M - \varepsilon)^n dx = 2S(M - \varepsilon)^n$

Άρα,  $f_n = \left( \int_a^b f^n(x) dx \right)^{1/n} \geq \sqrt[n]{2S(M - \varepsilon)^n} = \sqrt[n]{2S} \cdot (M - \varepsilon) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} M - \varepsilon$

Συνεπώς,  $\liminf f_n \geq \liminf (\sqrt[n]{2S} (M - \varepsilon)) = M - \varepsilon$

Αγρίνοντας το  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$  παίρνουμε:

$$M \leq \liminf f_n \leq \limsup f_n \leq M$$

το οποίο πας στην  $f_n \rightarrow M$

