

## ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΜΑ RIEMANN

## ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ

Άσκηση Συγχρόνιος ή λόγιος;

(2)  $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  R-oλ.  $\Rightarrow$  παίρνει μέριμνη τιμή.

Λόγιος:  $\pi_x$ .  $f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ :  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \in [0,1) \\ 0, & x=1. \end{cases}$

H f δεν παίρνει μέριμνη τιμή, ενώ είναι R-oλ.:

Θεωρούμε την ακολουθία διακοπίτων

$$P_n = \{0, 1/n, 2/n, \dots, n/n = 1\}.$$

Tοτε  $\forall k=0, \dots, n-1$  είναι

$$m_k = \inf \{f(x) : x \in [x_k, x_{k+1}] \} = x_k$$

$$M_k = \sup \{f(x) : x \in [x_k, x_{k+1}] \} = x_{k+1}$$

$\forall \alpha \quad k=0, 1, \dots, n-2$ , συνά

$$m_{n-1} = 0 \quad \text{και} \quad M_{n-1} = 1. \quad \text{Άρα}$$

$$U(f, P_n) - L(f, P_n) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} M_k (x_{k+1} - x_k) - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} m_k (x_{k+1} - x_k) =$$

$$= [M_0(x_1 - x_0) + M_1(x_2 - x_1) + \dots + M_{n-1}(x_n - x_{n-1})] -$$

$$- [m_0(x_1 - x_0) + m_1(x_2 - x_1) + \dots + m_{n-1}(x_n - x_{n-1})] =$$

$$= (M_0 - m_0)(x_1 - x_0) + (M_1 - m_1)(x_2 - x_1) + \dots +$$

$$+ (M_{n-1} - m_{n-1})(x_n - x_{n-1}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow U(f, P_n) - L(f, P_n) &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (M_k - m_k)(x_{k+1} - x_k) = \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} (M_k - m_k) \underbrace{(x_{k+1} - x_k)}_{1/n} + (M_{n-1} - m_{n-1}) \underbrace{(x_n - x_{n-1})}_{1/n} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} (x_{k+1} - x_k) + (1 - 0) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{n-1}{n} + 1 \right) = \frac{2n-1}{n^2} \rightarrow 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

Επ.). Η  $f$  είναι  $R$ -ολ., από την λεζίναρη διαχύτων  
του kp. Riemann με ακολούθες διακρίσεις.

(3)  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  φραγμ.  $\Rightarrow R$ -ολ.

Λόγος: Η ευάριστην Dirichlet είναι φραγμή,  
αλλά όχι  $R$ -ολ.

(4)  $f$   $R$ -ολ.  $\Leftrightarrow |f|$   $R$ -ολ.

Λόγος: ( $\Rightarrow$ ) λεζίνει, γιατί  $|f| = 1 \circ f$

( $\Leftarrow$ ) δεν λεζίνει: π.χ. η  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ -1, & x \notin \mathbb{Q}, \quad x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$ .

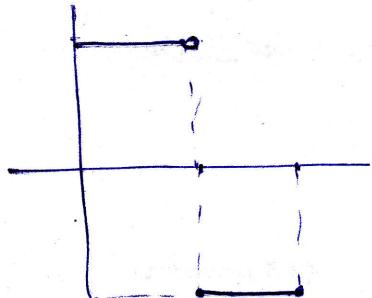
δεν είναι  $R$ -ολ. αλλα  $|f| = 1$  είναι.

Γιατί  $f$  δεν είναι  $R$ -ολ.; ΑΠ:

$$L(f, P) = -1 \cdot (1-0) = -1, \quad U(f, P) = 1 \cdot (1-0) = 1.$$

$$(5) \quad f: R-\sigma\lambda. \Rightarrow \exists c \in [a, b]: f(c)(b-a) = \int_a^b f$$

Xártos:  $f: [0, 2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ :  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in [0, 1) \\ -1, & x \in [1, 2] \end{cases}$ .



Παραπομπή στη  $f|_{[1, 2]} = -1 = \text{ερωτ.}$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \int_1^2 f = (-1) \cdot (2-1) = -1.$$

Δείξνουμε στη είναι  $R-\sigma\lambda$ .

ΣΤΟ  $[0, 1]$ :

Θεωρούμε την ακολουθία διαμερίσεων  $P_n = \{x_k/n : k=0, 1, \dots, n\} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow U(f|_{[0, 1]}, P_n) - L(f|_{[0, 1]}, P_n) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (M_k - m_k) \underbrace{(x_{k+1} - x_k)}_{\Delta x} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (M_k - m_k) = \frac{1}{n} \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} (M_k - m_k) + (M_{n-1} - m_{n-1}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} (\underbrace{1-1}_0 + (1 - (-1))) \right] = \frac{2}{n} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow f|_{[0, 1]}$  είναι  $R-\sigma\lambda$ .

$$\int_0^1 f = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U(f, P_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} M_k \underbrace{(x_{k+1} - x_k)}_{\Delta x} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} 1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n} = 1.$$

Άρα

$$\exists \int_0^2 f = \int_0^1 f + \int_1^2 f = 1 + (-1) = 0,$$

αλλά  $\not\exists c \in [0, 2]$  με  $f(c) \cdot (2-0) = 0$ .

OR4

(7) f integrável en un  $\exists P: U(f, P) = L(f, P) \Rightarrow f$  ~~tao~~  $\Rightarrow f$  R-o.

Introducción:  $U(f, P) - L(f, P) = \sum_{\geq 0} (M_k - m_k)(G_{k+1} - x_k) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow M_k - m_k = 0 \quad \forall k \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow f$  const. en  $[x_k, x_{k+1}] \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow f \rightarrow - [x_k, x_{k+1}] \cup [x_{k+1}, x_{k+2}]$ .

$\Rightarrow f$  const.  $\Rightarrow f$  R-o.

(8) f R-o con  $f(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in [\alpha, b] \cap \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = 0.$$

Introducción: P recta:  $\forall [x_k, x_{k+1}] \exists$  punto  $q_k$ .

$$L(f, P) = \sum m_k (G_{k+1} - x_k) \leq 0 \leq \sum M_k (G_{k+1} - x_k) = U(f, P).$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_P L(f, P) \leq 0 \leq \inf_P U(f, P)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{f R-o}}{\Rightarrow} \sup_L L(f, P) = \inf_U U(f, P) = 0.$$

Aufg 9 (SOS)

$f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  gesucht:  $\forall 0 < b \leq 1 \quad f \text{ R-o stet } [b,1]$ .  
 Nsö  $f \text{ R-o stet } [0,1]$ .

Anos  $f$  ggüge  $\Rightarrow \exists A > 0: |f(x)| \leq A \quad \forall x \in [0,1]$ .

Etw  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Haievoricht  $0 < b \neq 1: 2Ab < \varepsilon/2 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow b \leq \min\{1, \varepsilon/4A\}$ .

$f \text{ R-o stet } [b,1] \Rightarrow \exists \delta_1 \text{ d.h. } Q \text{ zw } [b,1]:$   
 $U(f|_{[b,1]}, Q) - L(f|_{[b,1]}, Q) < \varepsilon/2$ .

$$P := \{0\} \cup Q.$$

$$U(f, P) - L(f, P) = (M_0 - m_0)(b - 0) + U(f, Q) - L(f, Q) \dots$$

$$(M_0 \leq A, \quad m_0 \geq -A \Rightarrow -m_0 \leq A) \Rightarrow$$

$$(M_0 - m_0) \leq 2A \Rightarrow (M_0 - m_0) \cdot b \leq 2Ab < \varepsilon/2.$$

$$\leq \varepsilon/2 + \varepsilon/2 = \varepsilon. \quad (\Rightarrow \text{Nopf 16.1a; Aufg. 9})$$

Aufg 10  $f: [-1,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}: f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 2, & x=0 \end{cases}$  R-o.

Anos  $f$  ogoz stet  $[0,1]$  nro ver. 9.

(διστ  $f$  δε. μα  $\sin \frac{1}{x}$  ogoz. ab  $[b,1], b > 0$  εan εurexnis).

οgoz  $f$  ogoz ab  $[-1,0]$ .

Aea  $f$  ogoz ab  $[-1,1]$ .

Auf 11:  $g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  gege. uau gwsxins Tawlo  
swis dito sua  $x_0 \in (a, b)$ . Nfö g gwy.

Anaf Qwy eto  $[a, x_0]$  uau  $[x_0, b]$ . (Exowidore!).

Auf 14:  $f: [a, b]$  gwsxins,  $f(x) \geq 0$  Tize

SOS

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = 0.$$

Anaf.

( $\Leftarrow$ ) Fwotó, xd znu gwaðepi  $f=0$ .

( $\Rightarrow$ ) EGW  $\int_a^b f = 0$  kau  $f \neq 0$ . Töte  $\exists x_0 \in [a, b]: f(x_0) > 0$ .

Njófum gwsxuds  $\exists \theta > 0: f(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in (x_0 - \theta, x_0 + \theta) \cap [a, b]$ .

Magniþið vð ðewpoíð  $x_0 \in (a, b)$ .

$$\varepsilon := f(x_0)/2 > 0 \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0:$$

$a < x_0 - \delta < x_0 < x_0 + \delta < b$ . uau

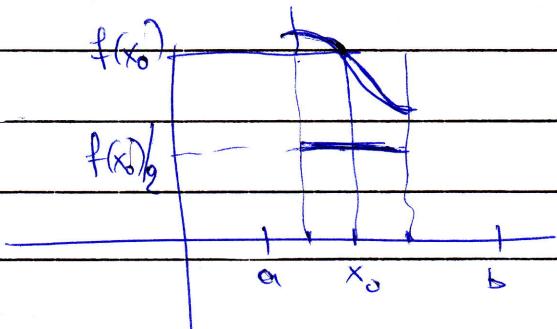
$\forall x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta):$

$$|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon = \frac{f(x_0)}{2} \Rightarrow f(x) > f(x_0)/2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^{x_0 - \delta} f + \int_{x_0 - \delta}^{x_0 + \delta} f + \int_{x_0 + \delta}^b f \geq$$

$$\geq 0 + 2\delta \cdot \frac{f(x_0)}{2} + 0 = \delta f(x_0) > 0,$$

d'zotto.



Aufgabe 16

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  stetig;  $\forall$  stetige  $g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = 0$$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$ .

Aufgabe 17:  $g := f \cdot \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x)^2 dx = 0$

$f(x)^2 \geq 0$  nach obigen

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{AGK 14} \\ \Rightarrow f(x)^2 = 0 \\ \Downarrow \\ f(x) = 0 \end{array} \right\}$

Aufgabe 17

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  stetig;  $\forall$  stetige  $g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  die  $g(a) = g(b) = 0$

$$\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = 0$$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = 0, \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$ .

Aufgabe 18:  $\exists x_0 \in (a, b) : f(x_0) > 0$ . ( $\forall f(x_0) < 0$ , wäre  $f(x) = 0$ )

$\exists \delta > 0 : a < x_0 - \delta < x_0 < x_0 + \delta < b$  und

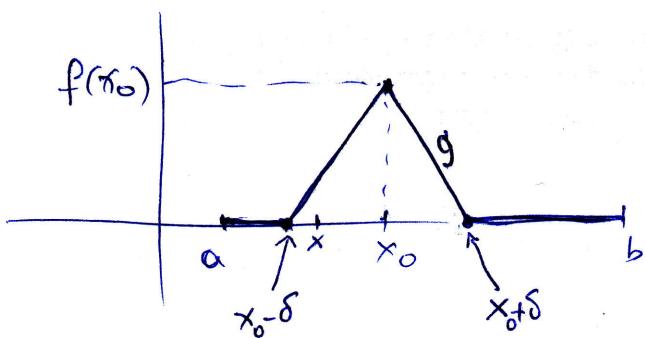
$$f(x) > f(x_0)/2 \quad \forall x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$$

opifortw:  $g(x) = 0$  stetig  $[a, x_0 - \delta], [x_0 + \delta, b]$

$$g(x_0) = f(x_0)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{f(x_0)}{\delta} \cdot (x - (x_0 - \delta)), x \in [x_0 - \delta, x_0]$$

$$g(x) = -\frac{f(x_0)}{\delta} \cdot (x - x_0) + f(x_0), x \in [x_0, x_0 + \delta]$$



Totε:

$$0 = \int_a^b fg = \int_a^{x_0-\delta} fg + \int_{x_0-\delta}^{x_0+\delta} fg + \int_{x_0+\delta}^b fg \Rightarrow$$

$$\underbrace{\int_a^{x_0-\delta} fg}_{\geq 0} + \underbrace{\int_{x_0+\delta}^b fg}_{\geq 0} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{x_0-\delta}^{x_0+\delta} fg = 0 \Rightarrow fg = 0 \Rightarrow f(x_0)g(x_0) = f(x_0)^2 = 0,$$

άνταρτο.

Aek. 18

$f, g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  R-σλ.  $\Rightarrow$  lexvai n ανισότητα C-S:

$$\left( \int_a^b fg \right)^2 \leq \left( \int_a^b f^2 \right) \cdot \left( \int_a^b g^2 \right)$$

Anoī

Opisouke των ενδιάμεσων

$P: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ :

$$\forall t \in \mathbb{R}: P(t) = \int_a^b (tf(x) + g(x))^2 dx = \int_a^b (tf + g)^2$$

Άσοι  $f, g$  R-σλ.  $\Rightarrow \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \quad tf + g$  R-σλ.  $\Rightarrow$

$(tf + g)^2$  R-σλ., δηλ.  $\exists P(t), \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Exorīkē:

$$0 \leq P(t) = \int_a^b (tf(x) + g(x))^2 dx =$$

$$= \int_a^b [t^2 f(x)^2 + 2tf(x)g(x) + g(x)^2] dx =$$

ορ. 9

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

= Τριώνυμο ως νόστ, με  $A = \int_a^b f^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow A \leq 0 \Rightarrow$

$$4 \left( \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right)^2 - 4 \left( \int_a^b f(x)^2 dx \right) \left( \int_a^b g(x)^2 dx \right) \leq 0 \Rightarrow$$

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

### Άσκ 19

$f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  R-Επαν.

$$\left( \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^2 \leq \int_0^1 f(x)^2 dx$$

Ισχύει σε πάρομη τάξη  $[a,b]$ ;

Άνοδ:  $g(x) = 1$  ου εκαρπούζω C-S.

Για  $[a,b]$ : οχι: αντιταχεία για  $f(x) = 1$  στο  $[0,2]$ :

$$\left( \int_0^2 f(x) dx \right)^2 = 2^2 = 4$$

$$\int_0^2 f(x)^2 dx = \int_0^2 1 dx = 2 \neq 4.$$