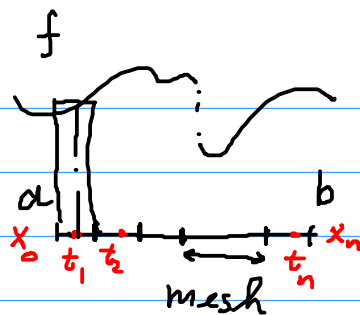


(Analise II),

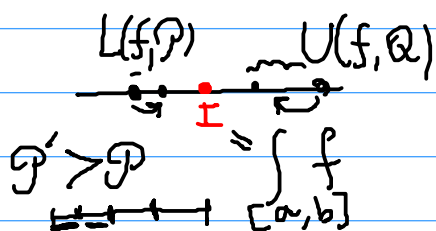
$\mathcal{P}$: Pmtr, ω_0 , $T = \{t_1, \dots, t_n\}$

$$R(f, \mathcal{P}, T) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(t_i) \Delta x_i$$



$$U(f, \mathcal{P}) \quad L(f, \mathcal{P}) \quad U(f, \mathcal{P}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{f(t_i)}_{M_i} \Delta x_i \quad M_i = \sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} f$$

$$M_i = \sup f|_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]}$$



Def: f é ^{Riemann} integrável se $\exists I \in \mathbb{R}$ tq $\forall \varepsilon > 0$

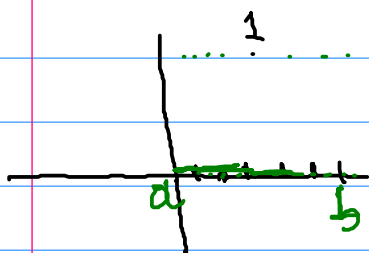
$$\exists \delta > 0 \text{ tq } \underbrace{|\mathcal{P}|}_{\text{mesh}} < \delta \Rightarrow |I - R(f, \mathcal{P}, T)| \leq \varepsilon.$$

Def: f é Darboux Integrável se $\underline{L} = \overline{U}$.

$$\underline{L} = \int_a^b f \quad \overline{U} = \int_a^b f$$

$$\underline{\int} f = \sup_{\mathcal{P}} L(f, \mathcal{P}) \quad \overline{\int} f = \inf_{\mathcal{P}} U(f, \mathcal{P})$$

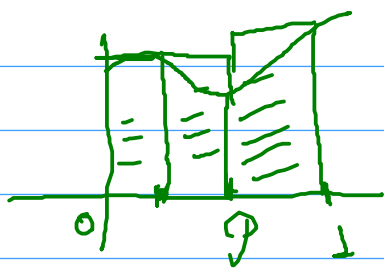
Ex: Seja $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 1 & x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases} \quad f: \underline{[0, 1]} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



$\mathcal{P}$: Qualquer

$$U(f, \mathcal{P}) = \sum \underbrace{M_i}_{1} \Delta x_i = b - a = 1.$$

↓
Superior



" " $U(f, P) \geq \text{Area abaixo gráfico.}$

$\inf U(f, P) \geq \text{Area abaixo gráfico.}$

$$\overline{U} = \int f$$

$$\underline{L} = \int f$$



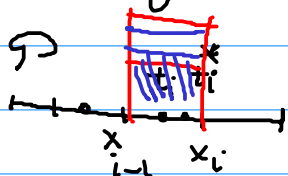
Ex: $\int_0^1 f = 1$
 $\int_0^1 f = 0$

Teorema: f é Darboux integrável $\Leftrightarrow$ Riemann integrável.

f é Riemann integrável $\Rightarrow$ Darboux integrável.

Sabemos que $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ tq $|P| < \delta \Rightarrow |R - I| < \varepsilon/4$ (*)

Agora seja P uma partição (*) $U(f, P) - L(f, P) < \varepsilon$



$$\exists t_i, t_i^* \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \quad f(t_i) \sim m_i \leftarrow \inf$$

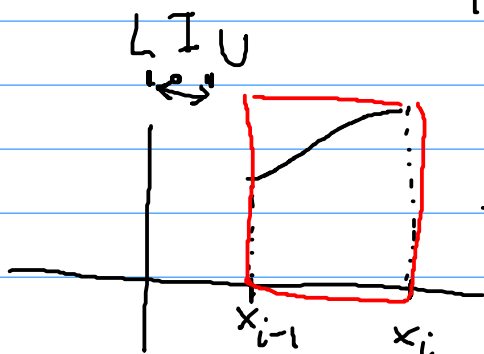
$$f(t_i^*) \sim M_i \leftarrow \sup$$

Tal que $R - L < \varepsilon/4$, $U - R^* < \varepsilon/4$.

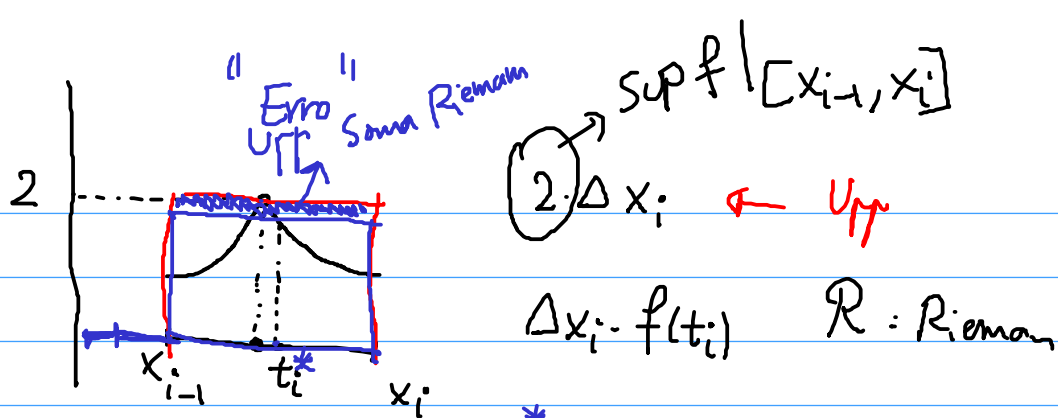
Já que $|P| < \delta$ sabemos $|R - I| < \varepsilon/4$, $|R^* - I| < \varepsilon/4$.

Então $U - L = \underbrace{U - R^*}_{< \varepsilon/4} + \underbrace{R^* - I}_{< \varepsilon/4} + \underbrace{I - R}_{< \varepsilon/4} + \underbrace{R - L}_{< \varepsilon/4} = \varepsilon$

Riemann



$\Delta x_i \cdot \sup f|_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]}$



$$U^* - R < \varepsilon/4. \quad t_i^* \in \tau \quad f(t_i^*) \sim M_i.$$

$$\underline{n \text{ elementos da Partição } \mathcal{P}. \quad U^* - R \quad \text{Soma Erros} \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{4}}$$

$$\text{basta Erro em } [x_{i-1}, x_i] \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{4n}$$

$$\text{Erro em } [x_{i-1}, x_i] = \Delta x_i \cdot \left(\sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} f - f(t_i^*) \right) \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{4n}$$

$$\text{Escolha } t_i^* \in \tau \quad \sup - f(t_i^*) \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{4n \Delta x_i}.$$

Pourquoi $\Rightarrow$ Riemann.

Critério Para integrabilidade.

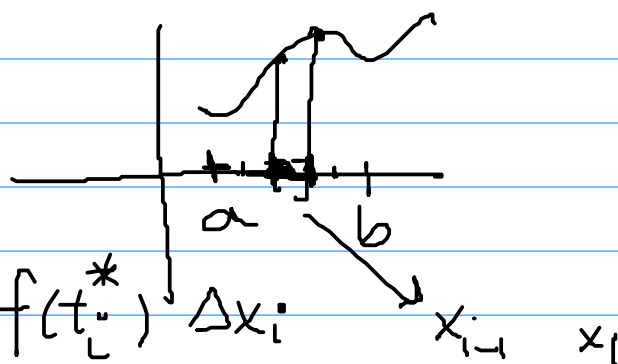
Ex: Toda função $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ contínua é integrável.

$$U - L < \varepsilon.$$

$$\rightarrow U(\mathcal{P}) = \sum M_i \Delta x_i = \sum f(t_i^*) \Delta x_i$$

$$L(\mathcal{P}) = \sum f(t_i) \Delta x_i$$

$$U - L = \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{(f(t_i^*) - f(t_i))}_{\leq 0} \Delta x_i < \varepsilon.$$



Pela Continuidade, Compacidade $[a, b]$,
 f é Uniformemente Contínua.

$$\forall \varepsilon \exists \delta \text{ (mesh)} \quad |x-y| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| < \varepsilon.$$

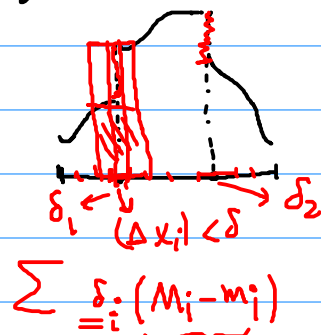
$$f(t_i^*) - f(t_i) \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{(b-a) \cdot n} \quad \text{escolha de mesh / Partição}$$

$$\sum \underbrace{(f(t_i^*) - f(t_i))}_{\frac{\varepsilon}{(b-a)n}} \underbrace{\Delta x_i}_{\leq b-a} \leq n \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{n} = \varepsilon$$

Ex: Se f é Contínua por Pedacos $\Rightarrow f$ é integrável.

(nº finito de descontinuidade)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$



Def: Um conjunto $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ é de medida nula
 intervalos

Se $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists$ uma cobertura enumerável $\{U_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ $\bigcup U_i \supseteq A$

$$\text{e } \sum |U_i| \leq \varepsilon.$$

Ex: A finito, A enumerável. $A = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots\}$

$$U_i = \left[x_i - \frac{\varepsilon}{2^{i+1}}, x_i + \frac{\varepsilon}{2^{i+1}} \right]$$

$$\sum |U_i| = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\varepsilon}{2^i} = \varepsilon.$$

$$|U_i| = \frac{\varepsilon}{2^i}$$

$$\bullet \bullet \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2^i} \right) \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$$

→ Teorema: f é integrável se e somente se seus pontos de descontinuidade formam um conj de medida nula.