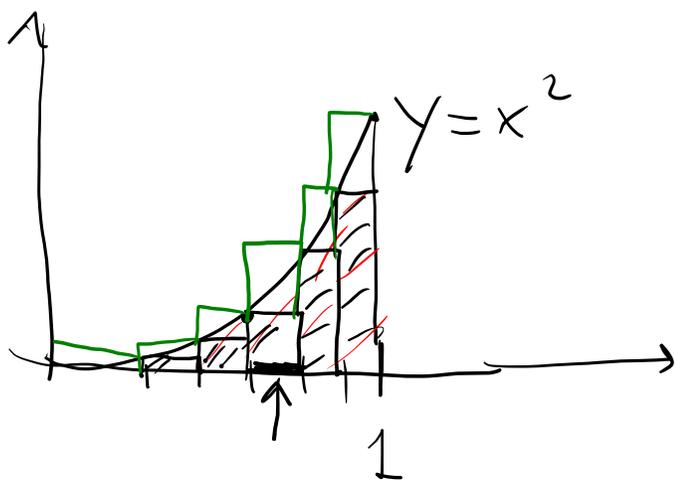


18 Novembre



Scopriamo $[0, 1]$ in n intervalli di lunghezza

$$\frac{1}{n} \quad [0, \frac{1}{n}] \cup [\frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}] \cup \dots \cup [\frac{n-1}{n}, \frac{n}{n}]$$

$$S_n = \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{j-1}{n}\right)^2 \frac{1}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty}$$

Area della regione
otto il grafico di x^2
tra 0 e 1 = $\frac{1}{3}$

$$S_n = \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{j}{n}\right)^2 \frac{1}{n} \xrightarrow{\quad}$$

idem

Integrale di Darboux

Def Sia $[a, b]$ chiuso e limitato.

Una decomposizione di $[a, b]$ è il dato di una famiglia di punti in $[a, b]$

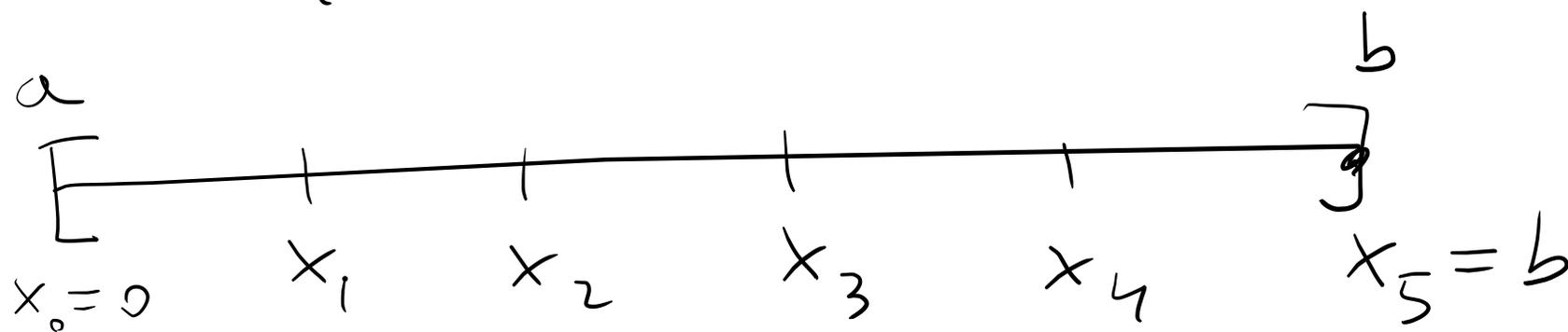
△

$$x_0 = a < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b.$$

La scomposizione è in intervalli

$$[x_0, x_1] \cup [x_1, x_2] \cup \dots \cup [x_{n-1}, x_n] = [a, b]$$

$$|\Delta| = \max \{ x_1 - x_0, x_2 - x_1, \dots, x_n - x_{n-1} \}$$



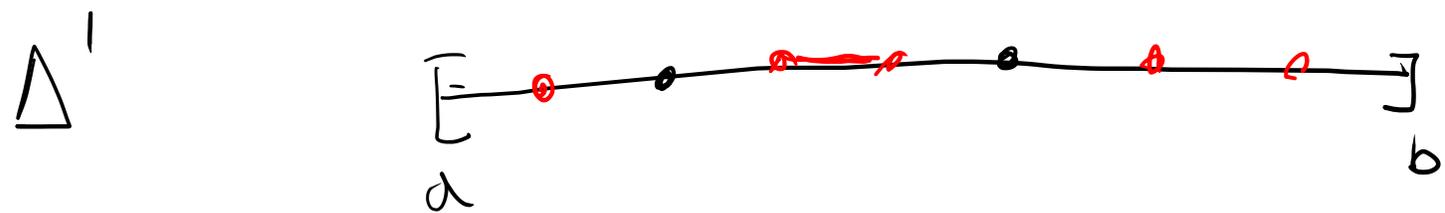
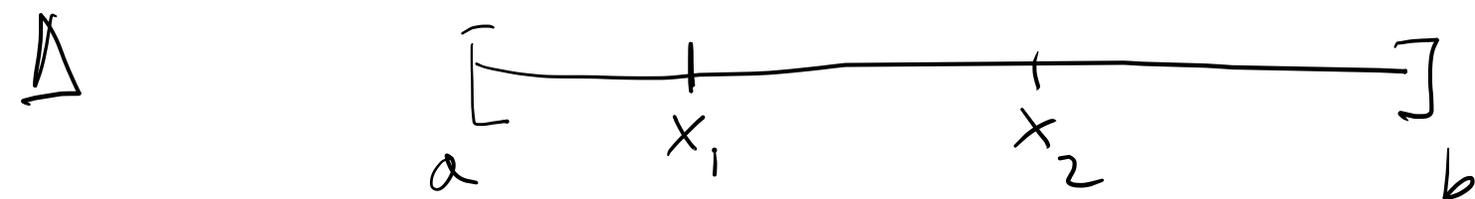
Def Date due decomposizioni

$$\Delta \quad \begin{array}{c} a \\ \parallel \\ x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_m = b \end{array}$$

$$\Delta' \quad \begin{array}{c} y_0 < y_1 < \dots < y_m = b \\ \parallel \\ a \end{array}$$

diciamo che Δ' è un raffinamento di Δ

quando $\{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m\} \subseteq \{y_0, y_1, \dots, y_m\}$



$$\Delta' \leq \Delta$$

Se $\Delta' \leq \Delta \Rightarrow |\Delta'| \leq |\Delta|$

Considereremo una $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ limitata.

$$1) \sup f([a, b]) < +\infty$$

$$\inf f([a, b]) > -\infty$$

$$2) \exists m, M \stackrel{\text{in } \mathbb{R}}{\text{t.c.}} \quad m \leq f(x) \leq M \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$$

$$3) \exists M > 0 \text{ t.c.} \quad |f(x)| \leq M \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$$

Sia $\Delta: x_0 = a < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$
 $\leq M$ (o M di 2)

Pongo

$$S(\Delta) = \sum_{j=1}^n (x_j - x_{j-1}) \sup f([x_{j-1}, x_j])$$

$$s(\Delta) = \sum_{j=1}^n (x_j - x_{j-1}) \inf f([x_{j-1}, x_j])$$

$\geq m$ (o m di 2)

Esercizio. Se $m \leq f(x) \leq M$ in $[a, b]$ dimostrare

$$\text{che } m(b-a) \leq s(\Delta) \leq S(\Delta) \leq M(b-a)$$

$$S(\Delta) = \sum_{j=1}^n (x_j - x_{j-1}) \sup(f([x_{j-1}, x_j]))$$

$$s(\Delta) = \sum_{j=1}^n (x_j - x_{j-1}) \inf(f([x_{j-1}, x_j]))$$

Sia $f(x) = c \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$



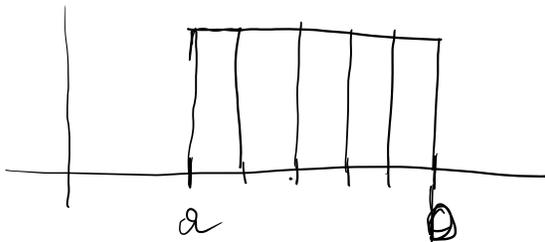
$$S(\Delta) = \sum_{j=1}^n (x_j - x_{j-1}) \sup(f([x_{j-1}, x_j]))$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n (x_j - x_{j-1}) \sup\{c\}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n (x_j - x_{j-1}) c = c \sum_{j=1}^n (x_j - x_{j-1})$$

$$= c (x_1 - x_0 + x_2 - x_1 + \dots + x_{n-1} - x_{n-2} + x_n - x_{n-1})$$

$$= c (x_n - x_0) = c(b - a)$$



$$\Delta(\Delta) = \sum_{j=1}^n (x_j - x_{j-1}) \inf f([x_{j-1}, x_j])$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n (x_j - x_{j-1}) \inf c$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n (x_j - x_{j-1}) c = c(b-a)$$

$$S(\Delta) = \Delta(\Delta) = \underline{c(b-a)}$$

$$s(\Delta) = \sum_{j=1}^3 (x_j - x_{j-1}) \cdot \inf f([x_{j-1}, x_j])$$

$$S(\Delta) = \sum_{j=1}^3 (x_j - x_{j-1}) \cdot \sup f([x_{j-1}, x_j])$$

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

$$S(\Delta) = \sum_{j=1}^3 (x_j - x_{j-1}) \sup D([x_{j-1}, x_j])$$

$$D([x_{j-1}, x_j]) = \{1, 0\} \quad \text{"1"} \\ = b - a$$

$$s(\Delta) = \sum_{j=1}^3 (x_j - x_{j-1}) \cdot \underbrace{\inf D([x_{j-1}, x_j])}_0 = 0$$

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ crescente

$$f(a) \leq f(x) \leq f(b) \quad \forall x \in [a, b].$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(\Delta) &= \sum_{j=1}^n (x_j - x_{j-1}) \sup f([x_{j-1}, x_j]) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n (x_j - x_{j-1}) f(x_j) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s(\Delta) &= \sum_{j=1}^n (x_j - x_{j-1}) \inf f([x_{j-1}, x_j]) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n (x_j - x_{j-1}) f(x_{j-1}) \end{aligned}$$

Lemma Sia $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ limitata e sia

Δ e Δ' due decomposizioni con $\Delta' \leq \Delta$

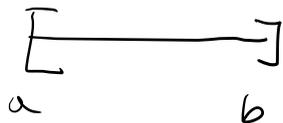
(Δ' un raffinamento di Δ).

Allora si ha

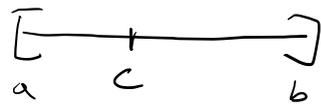
$$s(\Delta) \leq s(\Delta') \leq S(\Delta') \leq S(\Delta)$$

Dim (Puzgale) Consideriamo il caso in cui

$$\Delta \quad a < b$$



$$\Delta' \quad a < c < b$$



$$S(\Delta) = (b-a) \sup f([a, b])$$

$$S(\Delta') = (c-a) \underbrace{\sup f([a, c])}_{\leq \sup f([a, b])} + (b-c) \underbrace{\sup f([c, b])}_{\leq \sup f([a, b])}$$

$$f([a, c]) \subseteq f([a, b])$$

$$\sup f([a, c]) \leq \sup f([a, b])$$

$$f([c, b]) \subseteq f([a, b])$$

$$\sup f([c, b]) \leq \sup f([a, b])$$

$$\leq (c-a) \sup f([a, b]) + (b-c) \sup f([a, b])$$

$$= (b-a) \sup f([a, b]) = S(\Delta)$$

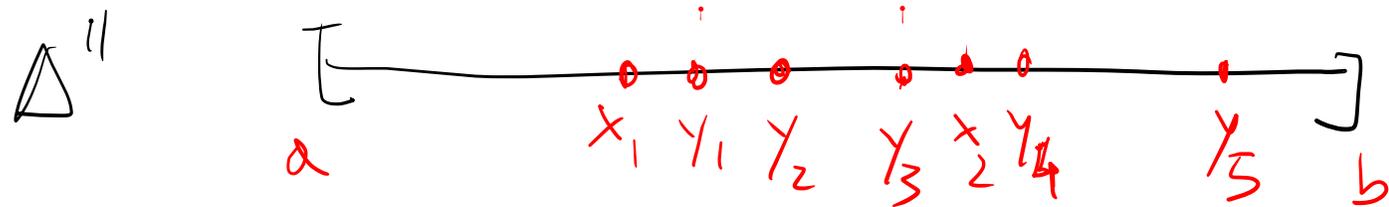
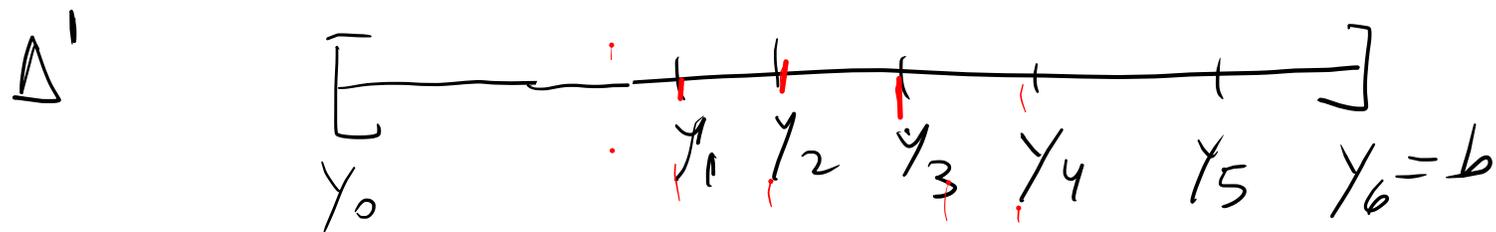
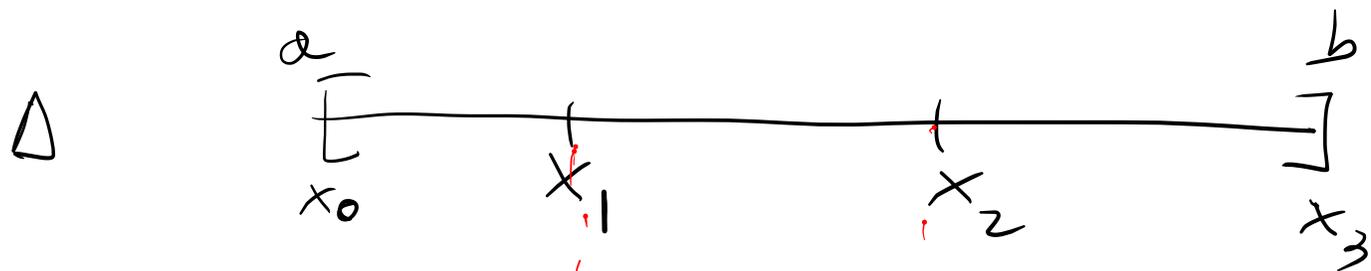
$$S(\Delta') \leq S(\Delta)$$

Lemma Date due decomposizioni

$$\Delta \quad x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$$

$$\Delta' \quad y_0 < y_1 < \dots < y_m = b$$

\exists una decomposizione Δ'' più raffinata di entrambe,



Corollario Sia $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ limitata e scissa
 Δ e Δ' due decomposizioni. Si ha

$$s(\Delta) \leq S(\Delta')$$

Dimi Sia Δ'' una raffinemento di Δ e di Δ' .

Allora, per un lemma precedente

$$s(\Delta) \leq s(\Delta'') \leq S(\Delta'') \leq S(\Delta')$$

Osservazione Il corollario ci sta dicendo che

$$\{s(\Delta) : \Delta \in \mathcal{D}\} \text{ e } \{S(\Delta) : \Delta \in \mathcal{D}\}$$

sono due insiemi separati

$$\underline{\int_a^b} f(x) dx := \sup \{s(\Delta) : \Delta \in \mathcal{D}\} \text{ è l'integrale inferiore di } f \text{ in } [a, b]$$

$$\overline{\int_a^b} f(x) dx := \inf \{S(\Delta) : \Delta \in \mathcal{D}\} \text{ è l'integrale superiore di } f \text{ in } [a, b].$$

$$s(\Delta) \leq S(\Delta') \quad \forall \Delta' \text{ e } \forall \Delta \text{ in } \mathcal{D}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\int_a^b} f(x) dx \leq S(\Delta') \quad \forall \Delta' \in \mathcal{D}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\int_a^b} f(x) dx \leq \overline{\int_a^b} f(x) dx.$$

Exempio $f(x) = c$ in $[a, b]$

$\forall \Delta$

$$S(\Delta) = c(b-a)$$

$$\inf \{ S(\Delta) : \Delta \in \mathcal{D} \} = \inf \{ c(b-a) : \Delta \in \mathcal{D} \}$$

$$= \inf \{ c(b-a) \} = c(b-a) = \int_a^b c \, dx$$

$$s(\Delta) = c(b-a)$$

$$\sup \{ s(\Delta) : \Delta \in \mathcal{D} \} = \sup \{ c(b-a) : \Delta \in \mathcal{D} \}$$

$$= \sup \{ c(b-a) \} = c(b-a) = \int_a^b c \, dx$$

Esempio $D(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & \text{se } x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \inf \left\{ \underbrace{S(\Delta)}_{b-a} : \Delta \in \mathcal{D} \right\}$$

$$= \inf \{ b-a \} = b-a$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sup \left\{ \underbrace{s(\Delta)}_0 : \Delta \in \mathcal{D} \right\} =$$

$$= \sup \{ 0 \} = 0$$

Def Una $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ limitata è integrabile secondo Darboux se

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \overline{\int_a^b f(x) dx}.$$

Questo valore comune lo chiamiamo integrale per Darboux di f in $[a, b]$ e lo denotiamo con $\int_a^b f(x) dx$.

Esempio $f = c$ è integrabile $\int_a^b c dx = c(b-a)$
 $D(x)$ non è integrabile in $[a, b]$.