

# ANALISI MATEMATICA B

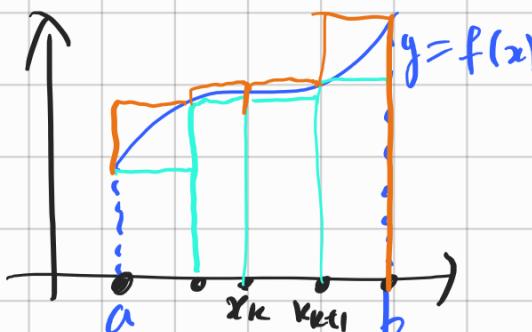
## LEZIONE 59 - 23.2.2022

L'integrale di Riemann.  $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f$  limitata.

$$\int_a^b f$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$



$$P = \{x_0 = a < x_1 < x_2 \dots < x_n = b\}$$

$$S^*(f, P) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (x_{k+1} - x_k) \sup_{\text{inf } f} f([x_k, x_{k+1}])$$

$$I^*(f) = \inf_P S^*(f, P) = \inf_{\substack{P \subseteq [a, b], \\ P \ni f, \#P \in \mathbb{N}}} \{S^*(f, P)\}$$

$$I_*(f) = \sup_P S_*(f, P) = \sup \{S_*(f, P) : P \dots\}$$

Se  $I^*(f) = I_*(f)$  questo è  $\int_a^b f$ .

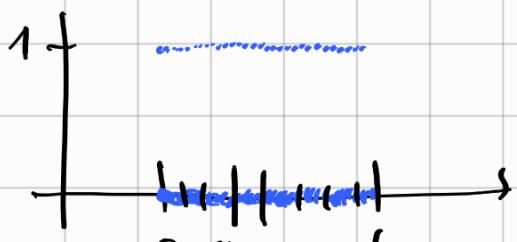
- $f$  integrabile ( $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists P$  suddivisione tc.

$$S^*(f, P) - S_*(f, P) < \varepsilon.$$

- $\exists P_m : S^*(f, P_m) \rightarrow l \quad \int_a^b f = l.$
- $S_*(f, P_m) \rightarrow l$

Esempio  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  funzione di Dirichlet

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



$$J = [x_k, x_{k+1}] \quad x_k < x_{k+1}$$

$$\sup_{J \subset [a, b]} f([x_k, x_{k+1}]) = 1$$

$$\inf_{J \subset [a, b]} f([x_k, x_{k+1}]) = 0$$

$$S^*(f, P) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (x_{k+1} - x_k) \cdot 1$$

$$S^*(f, P) = b - a$$

$$S_*(f, P) = 0$$

$f$  non è  $\mathbb{R}$ -integribile.



### PROPRIETÀ dell'INTEGRALE

Teo (additività)

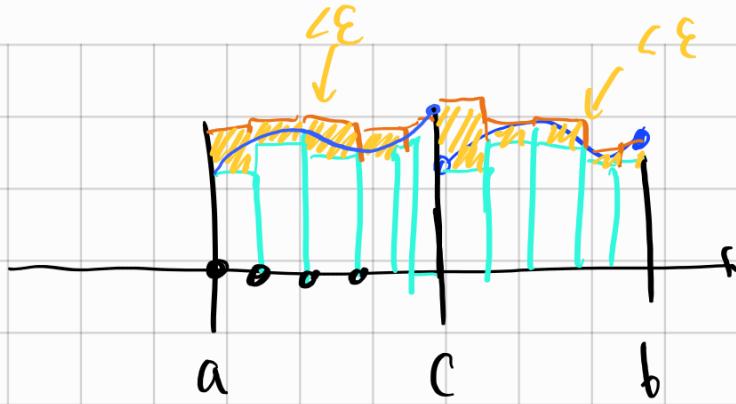
Se  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  è  $\mathbb{R}$ -integribile e se  $c \in [a, b]$

allora  $f$  è  $\mathbb{R}$ -integribile su  $[a, c]$  e su  $[c, b]$

e vale:  $\int_a^b f = \int_a^c f + \int_c^b f$ . \*

Viceversa se  $f$  è  $\mathbb{R}$ -int. su  $[a, c]$  e su  $[c, b]$  allora  $f$  o è  $\mathbb{R}$ -int. su  $[a, b]$  e vale (\*).

dim



Se  $P \subseteq [a,b]$  è una suddivisione

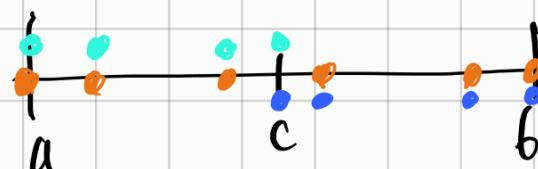
$Q = (P \cap [a,c]) \cup \{c\}$  è una suddivisione di  $[a,c]$

$R = (P \cap [c,b]) \cup \{c\}$  " " " "  $[c,b]$   $\square$

$Q$

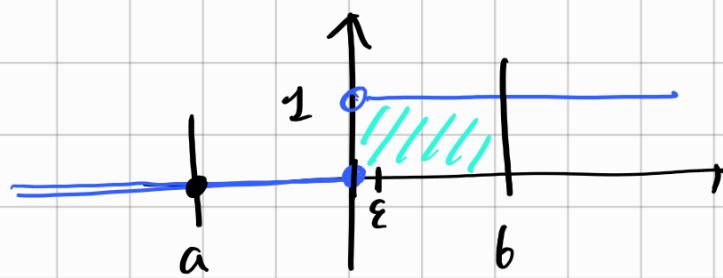
$P$

$R$



$\square$

Esempio  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$  Heavy side



$f$  è integrabile su  $[a,b]$  se  $a \leq 0, b \geq 0$

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

dim  $P_\varepsilon = \{a, 0, \varepsilon, b\}$   $[a, 0], [0, \varepsilon], [\varepsilon, b]$

$$S^*(f, P_\varepsilon) = 0 + \varepsilon \cdot 1 + (b - \varepsilon) \cdot 1 = b$$

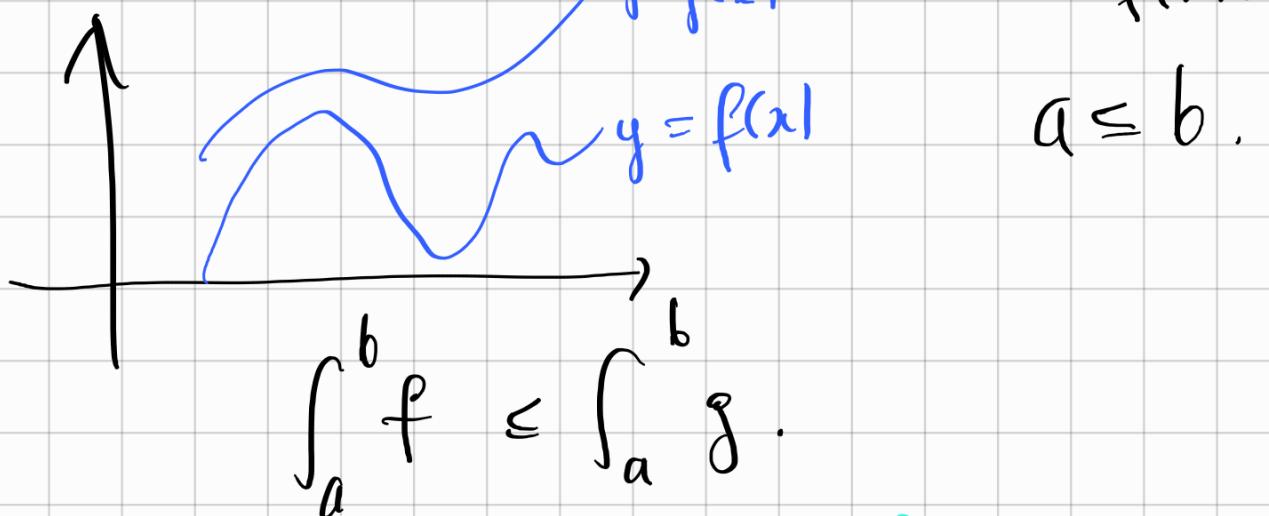
$$S_*(f, P_\varepsilon) = 0 + \varepsilon \cdot 0 + (b - \varepsilon) \cdot 1 = b - \varepsilon$$

$$S_*^*(f, P_\varepsilon) \rightarrow b \quad \text{per } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$$

$\square$

Teo (monotonia) Se  $f, g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\mathbb{R}$ -integribili. Se  $f \leq g$   $\left( \forall x \in [a, b] \quad f(x) \leq g(x) \right)$



dim  $f \leq g$   $\inf_A f \leq \inf_A g$   $\sup_A f \leq \sup_A g$

$$S^*(f, P) \leq S^*(g, P)$$

$$I^*(f) \leq I^*(g) \quad \square$$

Corollario Se  $f(x) \geq 0$   
 $a \leq b$   $\int_a^b f \geq 0$ . □

Teo (linearità) Se  $f, g$  sono  $\mathbb{R}$ -integribili su  $[a, b]$

allora se  $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$   $(\lambda f + \mu g)$  è  
 $\mathbb{R}$ -integribile su  $[a, b]$  e vale:

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda \cdot f)(x) &= \lambda \cdot f(x) \\ (f+g)(x) &= f(x) + g(x) \end{aligned}$$

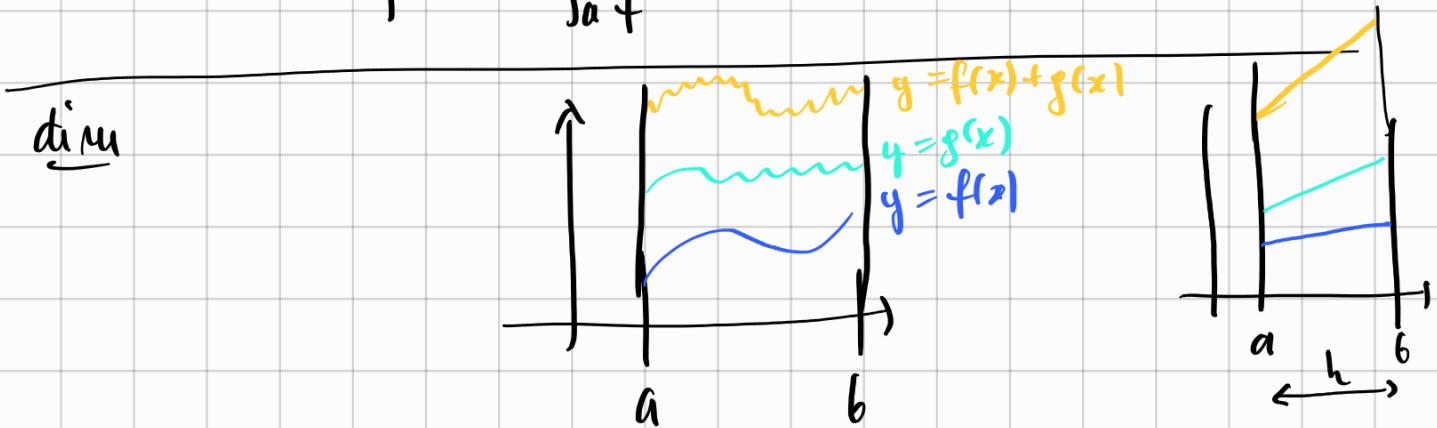
$$\int_a^b \lambda f + \mu g = \lambda \int_a^b f + \mu \int_a^b g.$$

Ovvero posto  $V = \mathcal{R}([a,b]) = \{f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : f \text{ R-int.}\}$   
 $f \text{ limitata.}$

$V$  è uno spazio vettoriale (reale)

$$\int_a^b : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{è lineare.}$$

$$f \mapsto \int_a^b f$$



I passo Se  $\lambda > 0$  allora  $\lambda f$  è R-int. e

$$\int_a^b \lambda f = \lambda \int_a^b f.$$

$$\sup_A \lambda f = \lambda \inf_A f$$

$$S^*(\lambda f, P) = \lambda S^*(f, P)$$

$$I^*(\lambda f) = \lambda I^*(f) \quad \square$$

II passo: Se  $\lambda \leq 0$  (basta  $\lambda = -1$ )

$$\sup_A (-f) = - \inf_A f$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad g = f(x) \quad} \\ \hline \\ \xrightarrow{\quad g = -f(x) \quad} \end{array}$$

$$S^*(-f, P) = - S^*(f, P)$$

$$I^*(-f) = - I^*(f) \quad \square$$

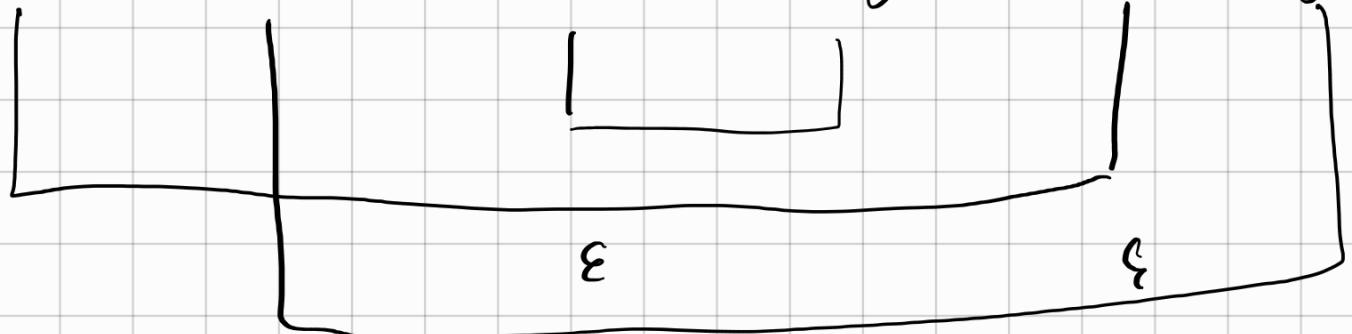
III possg:  $f+g \in \mathbb{R}$  int. &  $\int f+g = \int f + \int g$

$$\sup_A (f+g) \leq \sup_A f + \sup_A g \quad \text{if}$$

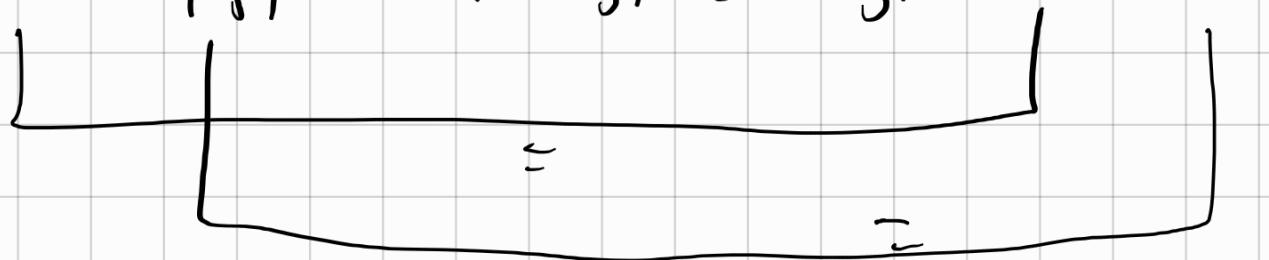
$$\underbrace{f(x) + g(x)}_{f(x)+g(x)} \forall x$$

$$\inf_A (f+g) \geq \inf_A f + \inf_A g$$

$$S^*(f, P) + S^*(g, P) \leq S^*(f+g, P) \leq S^*(f+g, P) \leq S^*(f, P) + S^*(g, P)$$



$$I^*(f) + I^*(g) \leq I^*(f+g) \leq I^*(f+g) \leq I^*(f) + I^*(g)$$



□

Tessera (maggioranza di reticolo) Se  $f$  e  $g$  sono  $\mathbb{R}$ -interpretabili  
in  $[a, b]$  allora anche:

$$(f \vee g)(x) = \max\{f(x), g(x)\}$$

$$(f \wedge g)(x) = \min\{f(x), g(x)\}$$

$$|f| = f \vee (-f)$$

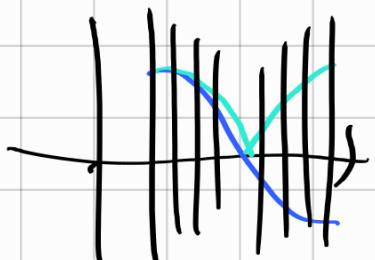
$$f^+(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{se } f(x) \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } f(x) < 0 \end{cases} = f \vee 0$$

$$f^-(x) = \begin{cases} -f(x) & \text{se } f(x) \leq 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } f(x) > 0 \end{cases} = -(f \wedge 0)$$

Sono  $\mathbb{R}$ -interpretabili su  $[a, b]$ .

Inoltre

$$\boxed{\int |f| \geq \int f}$$



dim Ba sta fore  $|f|$ .

$$\sup_A |f| - \inf_A |f| \leq \sup_A f - \inf_A f$$

$$\rightarrow |f(x)| - |f(y)| \leq |f(x) - f(y)|$$

$$|a| - |b| \leq |a - b|$$



$$\hookrightarrow S^*(|f|, p) - S_x(|f|, p) \leq S^*(f, p) - S_x(f, p)$$

No tienen que:

$$\begin{cases} a = a^+ - a^- \\ |a| = a^+ + a^- \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a^+ = \frac{a + |a|}{2} \\ a^- = \frac{|a| - a}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$f^+ = \frac{f + |f|}{2} \quad f^- = \frac{|f| - f}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} (f \vee g) + (f \wedge g) = f + g \\ (f \vee g) - (f \wedge g) = |f - g| \end{cases}$$

$$f \vee g = \frac{f + g + |f - g|}{2}$$

$$f \wedge g = \frac{f + g - |f - g|}{2}$$

$$|a+b| \leq |a| + |b|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int |f| &= \int (f^+ + f^-) = \int f^+ + \int f^- = \\ &= |\int f^+| + |\int f^-| \geq |\int f^+ - \int f^-| \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left| \int (f^+ - f^-) \right| = \left| \int f \right|.$$