

Def. [Newtonii int.]

(N)  $\int_a^b f(x) dx := [F(x)]_a^b$  ; modi p.p. impl.

see  $[F(x)]_a^b = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} F(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} F(x)$  (roborenyj primenel).

$F(x)$  — libovolno primivni funkcia  $f(x)$  v.  $(a, b)$ .  
(vidi  $F'(x) = f(x) \forall x \in (a, b)$ ).

N.i. novii definicija:  $F(x)$  — ...  
(novii impl.)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} F(x), F(a^+)$  neobisno  
nizkii stepen  $\infty - \infty$

$a, b \in \mathbb{R}; F(x)$  monotona v  $[a, b]$ ...

$[F(x)]_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$ .

Umlava :  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  modii novii imenno f.

$f(x) \in \mathcal{N}^*(a, b)$  —  $\int_a^b$  se definicija  
 $f(x) \in \mathcal{N}(a, b)$  — se def. a se funkcia.

$f(x), g(x): (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

①  $\int_a^b \alpha f(x) + \beta g(x) dx = \alpha \int_a^b f(x) dx + \beta \int_a^b g(x) dx$   
 mě-li první druhé impl.

② je-li  $f(x)$  mějte v  $[c, b] \subset (a, b)$ , tak  
 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$ ,  
 mě-li n.o. impl

③ (a)  $f \geq 0 \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq 0$

(b)  $f \geq g \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \int_a^b g(x) dx$

(c)  $|\int_a^b f(x) dx| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$ ; pokud  $f, g, |f| \in \mathcal{R}^*(a, b)$ .

důk.: ①  $F(x)$  ... a.f. z  $f(x)$

$G(x)$  ... a.f. z  $g(x)$

$\alpha F(x) + \beta G(x)$  ... prim. fce z  $\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)$ .

$$[\alpha F(x) + \beta G(x)]_a^b = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \{\alpha F(x) + \beta G(x)\} - \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \{\alpha F(x) + \beta G(x)\}$$

$$= \alpha F(b^-) + \beta G(b^-) - \{\alpha F(a^+) + \beta G(a^+)\}$$

aritmetika  
 limity??

$$= \alpha (F(b^-) - F(a^+)) - \beta (G(b^-) - G(a^+))$$

↓  
 mají výrazy  
 smysl?

$$\int_a^b f$$

$$\int_a^b g$$

? možda  $\beta=0$ ;  $G(b^-) = +\infty$

dad-N3

$\Downarrow \int_a^b g = +\infty$  ;  $\beta \cdot \int_a^b g$  nema smysl  
spor:

②  $F_1(x)$  - primitiva  $f(x)$  na  $(a, c)$   
 $F_2(x)$  - primitiva  $f(x)$  na  $(c, b)$ .

indica:  $F_1(c^-), F_2(c^+)$  su konečne.

ključny  
lema:

$f(x)$  májta  $x=c$ :  $\exists K > 0, \delta > 0$ :  $|f(x)| \leq K$  na  $[x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta]$ .

Lemma ??

$[a, \beta]$

$H(x) := F_1(x) + Kx$ ;  $x \in [a, c)$ .

$H'(x) = F_1'(x) + K = f(x) + K \geq -|f(x)| + K \geq 0$ ;  $x \in (x_0 - \delta, c)$

$H(x)$  - neklesajúca; omezená.

Lagrange:  $H(x) - H(a) = H'(\xi) \cdot (x-a)$   $\xi \in (a, x)$ .

$H(x) = H(a) + H'(\xi_x) \cdot (x-a)$

$|H(x)| \leq |H(a)| + 2K \cdot (c-a) =: C$ .

lim  $H(x)$  --  $\exists$  a je konečná  
 $x \rightarrow c^-$   
(Věta ??).

$F_1(x) = H(x) - Kx$ ; lim  $x \rightarrow c^-$

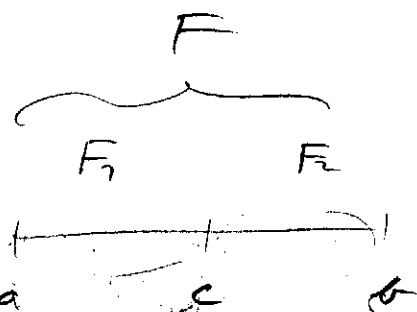
analogicky:  $F_2(c^+) \in \mathbb{R}$ .

(použití  $F_2$  o konstantu).

BUNO:  $F_1(c^-) = F_2(c^+) = A \in \mathbb{R}$

definicij:  $F(x) := \begin{cases} F_1(x); & x \in (a, c) \\ A & ; x = c \\ F_2(x); & x \in (c, b). \end{cases}$

dođ-N4



Andelme:  $F'(x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in (a, b)$ .

$x \neq c$  jasno

$x = c$ : Lemma (spojite nalepeni p-f.)

$$\int_a^b f = [F(x)]_a^b = F(b-) - F(a+) = F(b-) - F(c+) + F(c-) - F(a+)$$

$$= F_2(b-) - F_2(c+) + F_1(c-) - F_1(a+)$$

$$= \int_c^b f + \int_a^c f \quad \text{vyrazij moji smysl.}$$

③ (a)  $F$  -- primitiva  $f$ ,  $F' = f \geq 0$

$F$  -- nalezitel:  $F(b-) \geq F(a+)$ ,  $(F(x))_a^b \geq 0$ .

maie:  $F(b-) - F(a+)$  me mez impl.

(b)  $f \geq g \Leftrightarrow f - g \geq 0$  dle (a):  $\int_a^b f - g \geq 0$

dle ①  $\int_a^b f - \int_a^b g \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \int_a^b f \geq \int_a^b g$ .

(c): Lemma:  $|A| \leq B \Leftrightarrow -B \leq A \leq B$

$-|f(x)| \leq f(x) \leq |f(x)| \quad \forall x$

dle (c):  $\int_a^b -|f| \leq \int_a^b f \leq \int_a^b |f|$  Lemma:  $|\int_a^b f| \leq \int_a^b |f|$

### Věta 9.9 [Per-partes pro N.i.]

dod-N5

$$\int_a^b u'(x)v(x) dx = [u(x)v(x)]_a^b - \int_a^b u(x)v'(x) dx,$$

me-li zvané name mpol.

dě.:  $H(x) :=$  primitive  $u(x)v'(x)$ .

$$F(x) := u(x)v(x) - H(x)$$

$$F'(x) = (u(x)v(x))' - H'(x) = \underline{u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)} - \underline{u(x)v'(x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b u'v &= [F(x)]_a^b = [u(x)v(x) - H(x)]_a^b = \\ &= [u(x)v(x)]_a^b - \underbrace{[H(x)]_a^b}_{\int_a^b u'v}. \end{aligned}$$

← mož. slyš.  
(aritmetika limit.)

### Věta 9.10 [Substituce pro N.i.]

$$f(x): (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\varphi(t): (\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow (a, b) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{vzájemně jednoznačné} \\ \text{vše monotónní} \end{array}$$

$$\exists \varphi'(t) \text{ korekce, nemluve } \forall t \in (\alpha, \beta).$$

$$\text{Potom} \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t)) |\varphi'(t)| dt.$$

Existuje-li jeden z integrálů, existuje i druhý a rovná se.

dě.: (i) L.S. me' mpol:  $F(x)$  - primitive  $f(x)$

$$\text{omeč: } G(t) := F(\varphi(t));$$

$$\text{tedy } G'(t) = F'(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t) = f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t).$$

pozornost:  $|\varphi'(t)| = \pm \varphi'(t)$ ;  $\varphi(t)$  ravnina / zložitá.  
 $\varphi'(t) > 0$  /  $\varphi'(t) < 0$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t)) |\varphi'(t)| dt = \pm \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt$$

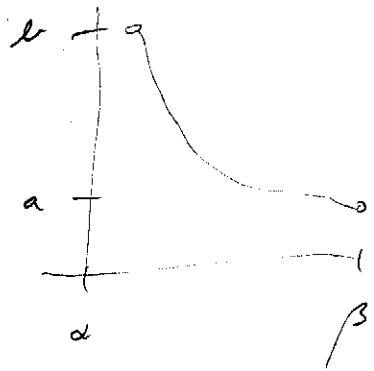
$$= \pm [G(t)]_{\alpha}^{\beta}$$

$\varphi(t)$  zložitá:  $G(\beta-) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \beta-} F(\varphi(t))$

$$\varphi(t) \rightarrow a^- ; t \rightarrow \beta-$$

$$\boxed{\varphi(t) > 0 \quad \forall t \in \mathcal{P}_-(\beta, \delta)}$$

$$F(x) \rightarrow F(a+) ; x \rightarrow a+$$



limita superprave:  $F(\varphi(t)) \rightarrow F(a+) ; t \rightarrow \beta-$   
 podobne:  $F(\varphi(t)) \rightarrow F(b-) ; t \rightarrow \alpha+$

$$[G(t)]_{\alpha}^{\beta} = F(a+) - F(b-)$$

$\varphi(t)$  ravnina: zloženie:

(ii) P.S. mešmol:  $g(t) := f(\varphi(t)) |\varphi'(t)| dt$

$$\theta = \theta(x); \quad \theta := \varphi^{-1}$$

$\theta(x): (a, b) \rightarrow (\alpha, \beta)$  možnosť jedin.

$$\theta'(x) = \frac{1}{\varphi'(\theta(x))} \quad \forall x \in (a, b)$$

dle (i):  $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(t) dt = \int_a^b g(\theta(x)) \cdot |\theta'(x)| dx =$

zmenenie, menšenie.

občinné: P.S. měn. m. p. l.:  $g(t) := f(\varphi(t))|\varphi'(t)|$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(t) dt$$

homocenné funkce  $\theta(x) := (\varphi^{-1}(t))^{-1}$

$$\theta'(x) = \frac{1}{\varphi'(\varphi^{-1}(x))} = \frac{1}{\varphi'(\theta(x))}$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(t) dt = \int_a^b g(\theta(x))|\theta'(x)| dx$$

$$= \int_a^b f(\varphi(\theta(x))) \cdot |\varphi'(\theta(x))| \cdot \frac{1}{|\varphi'(\theta(x))|} dx$$

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