

Form.: Pro libovolné delení  $D$  intervalu  $\langle a, b \rangle$  je  $\underline{S}(f, D) \leq \bar{S}(f, D)$ .

Pro libovolné nové  $D_2$  platí, že

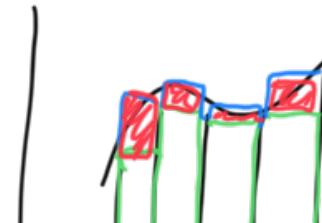
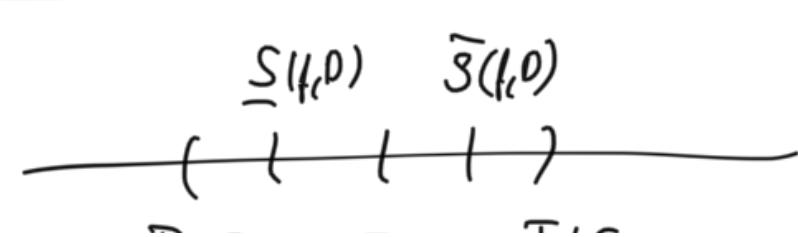
delení  $D_1$  mělké  $\langle a, b \rangle$  je  $\underline{S}(f, D_1) \leq \bar{S}(f, D_2)$ , t. j.

úloha  $\bar{S}(f, D_2)$  je horší než výsledek  $\{\underline{S}(f, D_1); D_1 \text{ je delení } \langle a, b \rangle\}$ .

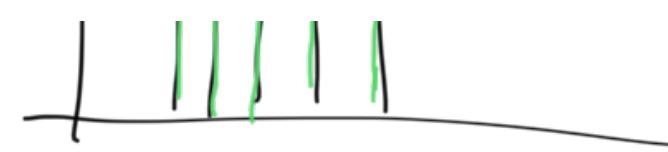
Tedy  $\underline{\int_a^b} f = \sup \left\{ \underline{\sum}_{D_1} f \mid D_1 \text{ je delení } \langle a, b \rangle \right\} \leq \bar{S}(f, D_2)$ .

Tedy delení  $D_2$  mělké  $\langle a, b \rangle$  je  $\bar{S}(f, D_2) \leq \underline{\int_a^b} f$ , takže úloha  $\bar{S}(f, D_2)$  je dobrá než výsledek  $\{\bar{S}(f, D_1); D_1 \text{ je delení } \langle a, b \rangle\}$ .

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\int_a^b} f \leq \overline{\int_a^b} f$$



$\bar{S}(f, D) - \underline{S}(f, D)$



Díjkaz: (a) " $\Rightarrow$ " minden  $\varepsilon > 0$ .

$$\overline{\int_a^b} f = I, \text{ mely } \exists \text{ deles } D_1 \text{ mi. } \text{gör} \text{ halván, } \text{ről}$$

$$\bar{S}(f, D_1) < I + \varepsilon.$$

$$\underline{\int_a^b} f = I, \text{ mely } \exists \text{ deles } D_2 \text{ mi. } \text{gör} \text{ hozzá, } \text{ről}$$

$$\underline{S}(f, D_2) > I - \varepsilon.$$

Nehl "D" jé deles, akkor szimmetrikus  $D_1 \cup D_2$ .

Par

$$I - \varepsilon < \underline{S}(f, D_2) \leq \underline{S}(f, D) \leq \bar{S}(f, D) \leq \bar{S}(f, D_1) < I + \varepsilon.$$

járm. visszé (\*)

" $\Leftarrow$ " minden liborolható  $\varepsilon > 0$ , Nehl deles D-splítse (\*).

Par

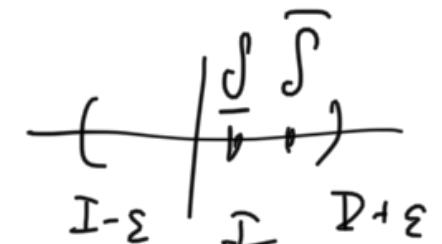
$$I - \varepsilon < \underline{S}(f, D) \leq \underline{\int_a^b} f \leq \overline{\int_a^b} f \leq \bar{S}(f, D) < I + \varepsilon.$$

Teddy  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ :

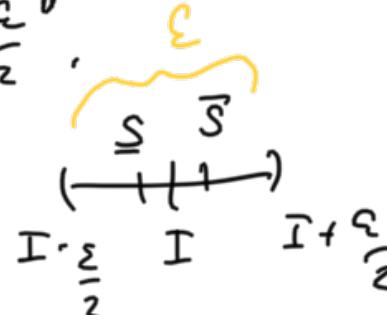
$$I - \varepsilon < \underline{\int_a^b} f < I + \varepsilon \quad \text{a} \quad I - \varepsilon < \overline{\int_a^b} f < I + \varepsilon .$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\underline{\int_a^b} f = \overline{\int_a^b} f = I .$$



(b) " $\Rightarrow$ "  $\exists$  (a) valbon  $\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ ".



" $\Leftarrow$ "  $\exists$  valone  $\varepsilon > 0$  libovolne'a reell'Dje dílen'  $\{a, b\}$  halove', že

$$\bar{S}(f, D) - \underline{S}(f, D) < \varepsilon .$$

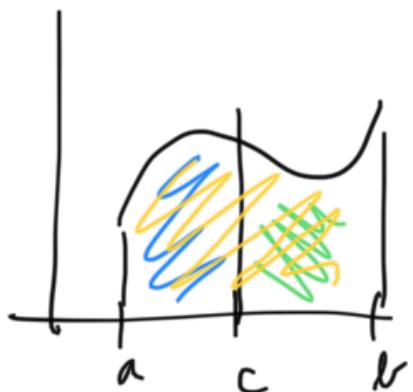
$$\underline{S}(f, D) \leq \underline{\int_a^b} f$$

Prok.  $0 \leq \overline{\int_a^b} f - \underline{\int_a^b} f \leq \bar{S}(f, D) - \underline{S}(f, D) < \varepsilon .$

Prokosi to náhodnou  $\varepsilon > 0$ , je mnoho  $\overline{\int_a^b} f$ ,  $\underline{\int_a^b} f$ ,

$$\underline{\int_a^b} f = \underline{\int_a^b} f .$$

□



$$\begin{array}{c} + + + \\ a \ c \ d \ b \end{array}$$

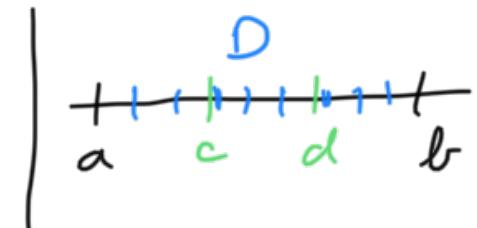
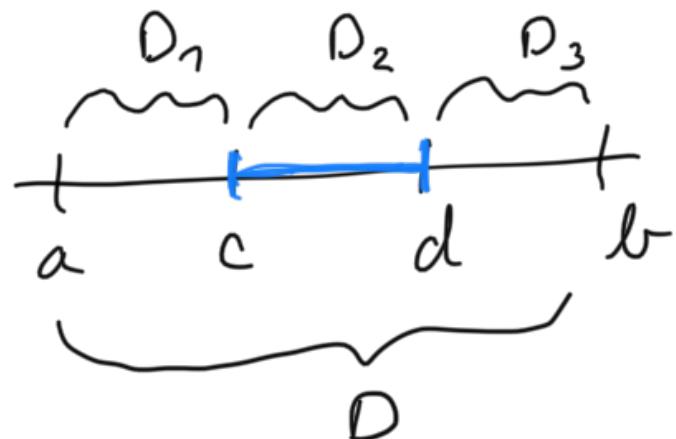
$$\begin{array}{c} + + + \\ a=c \ d \ b \end{array}$$

Důkaz: (i) Uvažme případ  $a < c < d < b$  (ostahn' analogicky).

Zvolme  $\varepsilon > 0$  libovolné.

Dle LGS(b)  $\exists$  dílen' D v I.  $\langle a, b \rangle$  takové, že  $\bar{S}(f, D) - \underline{S}(f, D) < \varepsilon$ .

BdM! Dobsahují body c i d.



$D_1, \dots$  dílen' obsahující body D v int.  $\langle a, c \rangle$   
 $D_2$                     "         $\langle a, d \rangle$   
 $D_3$                     "         $\langle d, b \rangle$

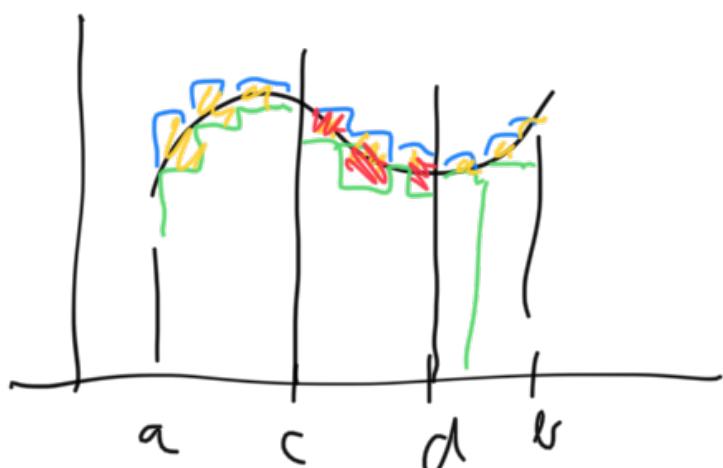
'Lépe' řešení':  $\bar{S}(f, D) = \bar{S}(f, D_1) + \boxed{\bar{S}(f, D_2)} + \bar{S}(f, D_3)$

$$\underline{S}(f, D) = \underline{S}(f, D_1) + \underline{S}(f, D_2) + \underline{S}(f, D_3)$$

Derby  $0 \leq \bar{S}(f, D_2) - \underline{S}(f, D_2) \leq \bar{S}(f, D_2) - \underline{S}(f, D_2) + \bar{S}(f, D_1) - \underline{S}(f, D_1) + \bar{S}(f, D_3) - \underline{S}(f, D_3) \geq 0$

$$= \bar{S}(f, D) - \underline{S}(f, D) < \varepsilon$$

LGS(R)

 $\Rightarrow \int_c^d f$  existuje


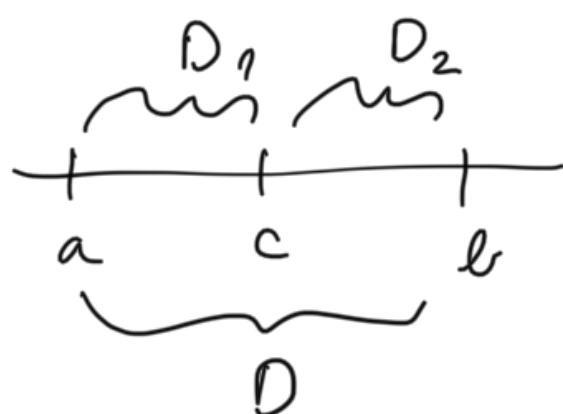
(ii) Ornaime  $I_1 = \int_a^c f$ ,  $I_2 = \int_c^b f$ .

Zvolme  $\varepsilon > 0$  libovolný. Dle LGS(a)  $\exists$  dílčí  $D_1$  m.j.  $\langle a, c \rangle$  takový, že

$$I_1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \underline{S}(f, D_1) \leq \overline{S}(f, D_1) < I_1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad (2)$$

a 3 delen'  $D_2$  int.  $\langle c, b \rangle$  latove', re

$$I_2 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \underline{S}(f, D_2) \leq \overline{S}(f, D_2) < I_2 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad . \quad (3)$$



Nechl' D je delen' int.  $\langle a, b \rangle$  vznikle'  
o "sjednocenim"  $D_1$  a  $D_2$ .

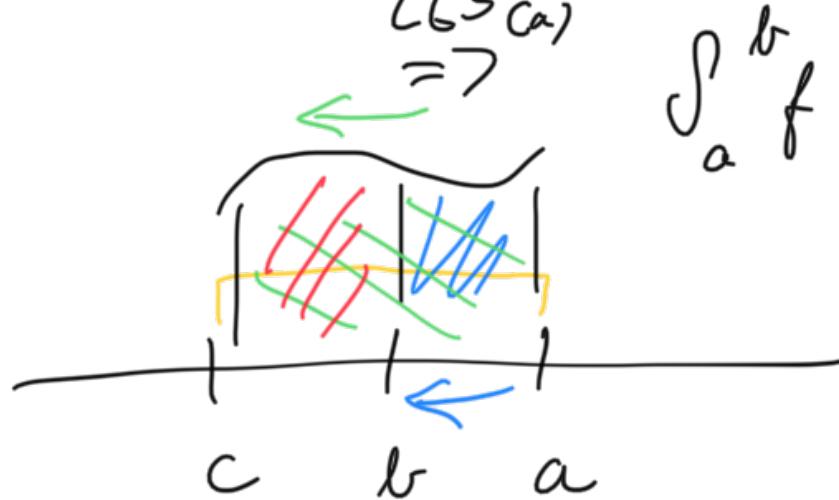
Pak  $\widehat{S}(f, D) = \overline{S}(f, D_1) + \overline{S}(f, D_2)$  a  
 $\underline{S}(f, D) = \underline{S}(f, D_1) + \underline{S}(f, D_2)$ .

Problem' na nerovnost' (2) a (3) doslavame:

$$I_1 + I_2 - \varepsilon < \underline{S}(f, D) \leq \overline{S}(f, D) < I_1 + I_2 + \varepsilon.$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{LG5(a)}}$

$$\int_a^b f = I_1 + I_2.$$

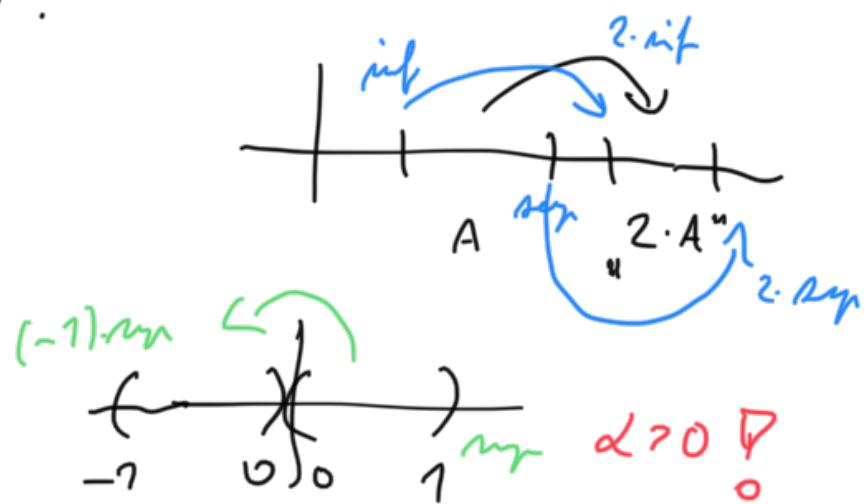


□

$$\int_a^b f = \int_a^c f + \int_c^b f$$

Pr. A: Nachl'  $A \subset \mathbb{R}$  nevra'zdu' a  $\alpha \geq 0$ .

Par  $\sup \{\alpha x; x \in A\} = \alpha \cdot \sup A$  a  
 $\inf \{\alpha x, x \in A\} = \alpha \cdot \inf A$ .



(i)  $\forall x \in A$  je  $x \leq \sup A \xrightarrow{\alpha > 0} \alpha x \leq \alpha \cdot \sup A$ ,

lj. círko  $\alpha \cdot \sup A$  je horu' zájwra  $\{\alpha x, x \in A\}$

(ii) Nachl'  $R \subset \mathbb{R}$ ,  $R \subset \alpha \cdot \sup A$ . Par  $\frac{R}{\alpha} < \sup A \Rightarrow \exists x \in A, x > \frac{R}{\alpha}$ .

Takde  $\alpha x > R$ .

Pro inf. analogicky.

Pr. B: Nachl'  $f, g$  je nevra'zdu' nevsi me a f,g:  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . Par

$$\sup_{\mathbb{N}}(f+g) \leq \sup_{\mathbb{N}} f + \sup_{\mathbb{N}} g,$$

| Rozs, nemu' plati L rovn:

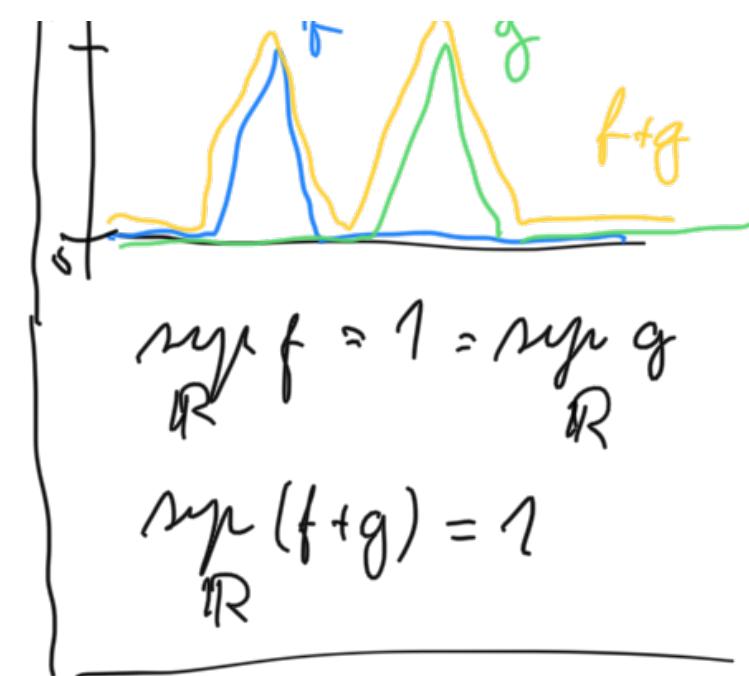
$$\inf_M (f+g) \geq \inf_M f + \inf_M g.$$

Zvolme libovolné  $y \in M$ .

Pak  $f(y) + g(y) \leq \sup_M f + \sup_M g$ .

Tedy išlo  $\sup_M f + \sup_M g$  je horní hranice množiny  $\{f(y) + g(y); y \in M\}$ .

Odtud jde nerovnost platná. Pro inf obdobně.



$$\sup_M f = 1 = \sup_M g$$

$$\sup_M (f+g) = 1$$