

Lec. 21 - Riemann Darboux Integral

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Let $a < b$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$); define $I = [a, b]$

A **partition** P of I is a finite subset of I that satisfies

$$P = \{ a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{i-1} < x_i < \dots < x_n = b \}$$

The set of all partitions P of I

$$\mathcal{P}_I := \{ P \mid P \text{ is a partition of } I \}$$

Given $P \in \mathcal{P}_I$ write $\Delta_i(P) = x_i - x_{i-1}$

define: $A_i(P) := x_i - x_{i-1}$

$$\|P\| := \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{ \Delta_i(P) \} =: \text{"mesh size" of } P.$$

next, given any $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and any $P \in \mathcal{P}_I$ we define

$$m_i(f) := \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x) \quad \& \quad M_i(f) := \sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x)$$

m_i & M_i only sensible when f is bounded

* all f 's: $[a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are bounded functions
 f need NOT be C^0 on $[a, b]$

so assume that $\exists m$ & M $m \leq M$ st.

for all $x \in [a, b]$ $m \leq f(x) \leq M$

given any bounded $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

& any $P \in \mathcal{P}_I$ we define the lower sum of f relative to P_n by:

$$L(P; f) := \sum_{i=1}^n m_i(f) \Delta_i(P)$$

upper sum:

$$U(P; f) := \sum_{i=1}^n M_i(f) \Delta_i(P)$$

observe:

$$L(P; f) \leq U(P; f)$$

$$m_i(f) \leq M_i(f)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n L(P; f) \leq M(b-a)$$

$$U(P; f) \geq m(b-a)$$

$$\uparrow f \geq m \text{ on } [a, b]$$

for all $P \in \mathcal{P}_I$

* let $P \in \mathcal{P}_I$ "constant on the interval" $[a, b]$

$$\text{If } L(P; f) = U(P; f)$$

Then f is constant

f is constant

$$\iff \exists c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$L(P; f) = U(P; f)$$



script 2

$$\mathcal{L}(I; f) := \{ L(P; f) \mid P \in \mathcal{P}_I \} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathcal{U}(I; f) := \{ U(P; f) \mid P \in \mathcal{P}_I \} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

show that

① \mathcal{L} is bounded above

② \mathcal{U} is bounded below

clearly $\mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{U} \neq \emptyset$

i.e. by completeness property of the reals.

we get to define

$$L(I; f) := \sup \mathcal{L}(I; f) \quad \text{lower integral}$$

take the largest of the small ones

$$U(I; f) := \inf \mathcal{U}(I; f) \quad \text{upper integral}$$

take the smallest of the large ones

minimize