

$$M_n = \sup \{ \dots \} = c$$

$$L(f, P) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} M_k (x_{k+1} - x_k) = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (x_{k+1} - x_k) \right) - c(b-a) = U(f, P)$$

$\Rightarrow \forall P \text{ διαφ. } U(f, P) - L(f, P) = 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ R-ολωλ.}$

$$\int_a^b f = \int_a^b f = \sup \{ L(f, P) \} - c(b-a) = \int_a^b f$$

Προζ.

$f, g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ολωλ.

$\Rightarrow f+g$ ολωλ. $\int_a^b (f+g) = \int_a^b f + \int_a^b g$

Θεωρούμε διαφ. $P = \{ x_0 = a < x_1 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b \}$

$$m_n = \inf \{ (f+g)(x) : x \in [x_n, x_{n+1}] \} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$M_n = \sup \{ \dots \} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$m'_n = \inf \{ f(x) : x \in [x_n, x_{n+1}] \} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$M'_n = \sup \{ \dots \} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$m''_n = \inf \{ g(x) : x \in [x_n, x_{n+1}] \} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$M''_n = \sup \{ \dots \} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow f(x) \geq M'_n \quad \forall x \in [x_n, x_{n+1}]$

$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow g(x) \geq m''_n, \quad \forall x \in [x_n, x_{n+1}]$

$\Rightarrow (f+g)(x) \geq m'_n + m''_n \quad \forall x \in [x_n, x_{n+1}]$

$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}, \textcircled{3} \Rightarrow M_n \leq M'_n + M''_n$

$$M_u - m_u < \frac{\epsilon}{b-a} \quad f: [\alpha, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ συνεχ.} \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0$$

$$\forall x, y \in [\alpha, b]: (x-y) < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| < \frac{\epsilon}{b-a}$$

$\delta > 0$ το έχουμε βρεί. Διαλέγουμε $n \in \mathbb{N}$ $\frac{b-a}{n} < \delta$

$$P_n = \{x_0 = \alpha < \dots < x_n = b\} \text{ z.w. } (x_{u+1} - x_u) = \frac{b-a}{n} < \delta$$

$$[x_u, x_{u+1}] \rightarrow x, y \forall |f(x) - f(y)| < \frac{\epsilon}{b-a}$$

$$\text{Διότι } |x-y| < x_{u+1} - x_u = \frac{b-a}{n} < \delta$$

$$M_u = f(z_u) \quad m_u = f(w_u) \quad z_u, w_u \in [x_u, x_{u+1}]$$

$$\Rightarrow U(f, P) - L(f, P) < \frac{\epsilon}{b-a} (b-a) = \epsilon$$

Αρα) βεβαιώστε για $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ώστε $|f|$ R-ολού.
 ενώ f όχι R-ολού.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{Q} \cap (0, 1] \\ 0 & x \in (\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) \cap (0, 1] \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1] \\ -1, & x \in (\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) \cap [0, 1] \end{cases}$$

Εστω P τυχαία διαμ. $P = \{x_0 = \alpha < x_1 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b\}$

$$L(f, P) = \sum_k m_k (x_{k+1} - x_k) = (-1) \sum_k x_{k+1} - x_k = -(1) \cdot 1 = -1 \quad |f|=1$$

$$U(f, P) = 1 \quad \forall P \} \rightarrow f(x) \text{ R-ολού. (up. Riemann)}$$

Αου. Δίνεται $f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ώστε $\forall b \in (0,1]$ $f|_{[b,1]}$ να είναι \mathbb{R} -ολομ. Δ.ο. f -ολομ. στο $[0,1]$

Ανοδ. Έστω $\epsilon > 0$ ψάχνουμε P_ϵ διαμέτρ. ώστε

$$U(f, P_\epsilon) - L(f, P_\epsilon) < \epsilon$$

$$\text{Έστω } A > 0 \text{ (} f(x) \leq A \text{ } \forall x \in [0,1]$$

$$\text{Διάμετρ. } b \in (0,1] : 2Ab < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$f|_{[b,1]}$ ολομ. $\Rightarrow \exists P_1 = \{b = x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = 1\}$
 διαμέτρ. του $[b,1]$:

$$U(f, P_1) - L(f, P_1) < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \quad P = P_1 \cup \{0\} = \{0 = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = 1\}$$

$$U(f, P) - L(f, P) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (M_k - m_k)(x_{k+1} - x_k) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (M_k - m_k)(x_{k+1} - x_k)$$

$$(x_{k-1} - x_n) + (M_0 - m_0)b < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + 2Ab < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$$

Αου 2) $f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ -ολομ.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x+1, & x \in (0,1] \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sup \{f(x) \mid x \in [0,1]\} = \sup([0,1]) = 1$$

$$0 \leq f(x) \leq 1, \exists \max \{f(x) \mid x \in [0,1]\}$$

f άνω γραμμική από το 1.

$\forall b \in (0,1]$ $f|_{[b,1]}$ είναι συνεχής = f ολομ. στο $[b,1]$ $\forall b > 0$

$$f(x) = 1 \quad x \in (0,1)$$

$$f(x) = 0 \quad x = 0 \text{ ή } x = 1$$

Έστω $c \leq 1$ θ.δ.ο. f ολομ. στο $[0,c]$ $\forall 0 \leq c < 1$.

Επεισον $\forall a \leq c$ η f ολouth στο $[a, c] \Rightarrow f$ ολouth
στο $[0, c]$ και εκου f ολouth στο $[0, 1]$.

$$\boxed{\text{Aσκ}} \quad f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), x \in (0, 1] \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f \text{ / } [b, 1] \text{ συνεχ.} \Rightarrow \\ f \text{ ολouw. στο } [b, 1] \\ \forall b \in (0, 1] \\ \Rightarrow f \text{ R-ολouw. στο } \\ (0, 1] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}, x=0$$

$\boxed{\text{Aσκ}}$ $P: (a, b) \rightarrow$ φραχτήριμ ώστε να $\exists P$ διαφ. ώστε $U(f, P) = L(f, P) \Rightarrow f = \text{σταθ.}$

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

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

$$0 = U(f, P) - L(f, P) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (M_k - m_k) (x_{k+1} - x_k) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall k \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\} : \left. \begin{array}{l} M_k - m_k = 0 \\ m_k = \inf \{ f(x) : x \in (x_k, x_{k+1}) \} \\ M_k = \sup \{ \dots \} \end{array} \right\} \forall k \exists c_k : f([x_k, x_{k+1}]) = c_k$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} f(x_{k+1}) = c_k \\ f(x_{k+2}) = c_{k+1} \end{array} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} c_k = c_{k+1} = c \quad \forall k \\ \Rightarrow f = c \end{array}$$