

SEMESTER : V
CORE COURSE : IX

Inst Hour	: 6
Credit	: 5
Code	: 18K5M09

REAL ANALYSIS

UNIT 1:

Real Number system - Field axioms - Order relation in \mathbb{R} . Absolute value of a real number & its properties - Supremum & Infimum of a set - order completeness property - countable & uncountable sets
(Chapter 1: Sections 2-7&10 of Text Book 1)

UNIT 2:

Continuous functions - Limit of a Function - Algebra of Limits - Infinite Limits - Continuity of a function - Types of discontinuities - Elementary properties of continuous functions - Uniform continuity of a function.
(Chapter 5: of Text Book 1)

UNIT 3:

Differentiability of a function - Derivability & continuity - Algebra of derivatives - Inverse Function Theorem - Darboux's Theorem on derivatives.
(Chapter 6: Sections 1-5 of Text Book 1)

UNIT 4:

Rolle's Theorem - Mean Value Theorems on derivatives - Taylor's Theorem with remainder - Power series expansion.
(Chapter 7: Sections 1-6 of Text Book 1)

UNIT 5:

Riemann integrability and integral of a bounded function over finite domain - Darboux's theorem - Another equivalent definition of Integrability and Integral - conditions for integrability - Particular classes of bounded Integrable functions - Properties of Integrable functions - Functions defined by Definite Integrals - First Mean Value Theorem of Integral Calculus - Change of variable in an Integral - Integration by parts.
(Chapter 6 of Text Book 2)

Text Book(s)

- [1] M.K. Singhal & Asha Rani Singhal, A First Course in Real Analysis, R. Chand & Co June 2013
- [2] Shanthi Narayan, A Course of Mathematical Analysis. 1964

Books for Reference

- [1] Tom.M.Apostol, Mathematical Analysis, II Edition.
- [2] S.C.Malik, Elements of Real Analysis.

Question Pattern (Both in English & Tamil Version)

- Section A : $10 \times 2 = 20$ Marks, 2 Questions from each Unit.
Section B : $5 \times 5 = 25$ Marks, EITHER OR (a or b) Pattern, One question from each Unit.
Section C : $3 \times 10 = 30$ Marks, 3 out of 5, One Question from each Unit.

Verified
1. M. Lakshmi

2. 10.02.15/2/19

UNIT - III - வகையிடல்.

தேர்ந்தம் : 3.1

தரப்பட்ட f சார்பை கிடைக்கும் I இல் x_0 வரையறுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும்
 சார்பு I இல் ஒரு x_0 க்கு $f(x_0)$ சார்பு f வகையிடக்கூடிய
 உண்மையில் C சார்பு ஒரு எவ்வாறு சார்பு f வகையிடக்கூடிய
 Cf சார்பு f வகையிடக்கூடிய காரணத்தினால் என நிரூபி.
 $(Cf)'(x_0) = C[f'(x_0)]$.

நிரூபி:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = f'(x_0) \quad [\text{வரையறுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{Cf(x) - Cf(x_0)}{x - x_0} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left\{ \frac{C \cdot f(x) - Cf(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right\} \\ &= C \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left\{ \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right\} \\ &= C f'(x_0). \end{aligned}$$

எனவே $(Cf)'(x_0) = C \cdot f'(x_0)$ என நிரூபிக்கப்பட்டது.

தேர்ந்தம் : 3.2.

தரப்பட்ட f, g சார்பை கிடைக்கும் I இல் x_0 வரையறுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் சார்பு I இல் ஒரு x_0 க்கு $f(x_0)$ சார்பு f வகையிடக்கூடிய
 $f+g$ சார்பு f வகையிடக்கூடிய காரணத்தினால் என நிரூபி.
 $(f+g)'(x_0) = f'(x_0) + g'(x_0)$ என நிரூபி.

ආකාරය :-

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)g(x) - f(x_0)g(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)g(x) - f(x_0)g(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)g(x) - f(x)g(x_0) + f(x)g(x_0) - f(x_0)g(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left[f(x) \left(\frac{g(x) - g(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right) + g(x_0) \left(\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right) \right]$$

f හි අවකලනය ගැන අනුමාන කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය නොවන බැවින්
f හි අවකලනය ගැන අනුමාන කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය නොවන බැවින්.

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$ වෙලාවේ $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = g(x_0)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left[f(x) \left(\frac{g(x) - g(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right) + g(x_0) \left(\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \left(\frac{g(x) - g(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right) + \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x_0) \left(\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left(\frac{g(x) - g(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right) + \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x_0) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left(\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right)$$

$$= f(x_0) g'(x_0) + g(x_0) f'(x_0)$$

$\therefore (fg)'(x_0) = f(x_0)g'(x_0) + g(x_0)f'(x_0)$ යන
ආකාරයට වේ.

උදාහරණය: 3.4.

f ශ්‍රේණි අන්තර්ගතය නොමැතිව පවතින අතර f(x) ≠ 0 වන පරිදි f(x) = 1/x වැනි ශ්‍රේණි අන්තර්ගතයක් සොයා ගැනීමට අපට අවශ්‍ය වේ.

ආදායම f(x) ≠ 0 වන පරිදි f(x) = 1/x වැනි ශ්‍රේණි අන්තර්ගතයක් සොයා ගැනීමට අපට අවශ්‍ය වේ. $(f'(x_0)) = -f'(x_0) / \{f(x_0)\}^2$ වැනි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ලැබේ.

ආදායම:

අන්තර්ගතය f(x) නොමැතිව පවතින අතර f(x) ≠ 0 වන පරිදි f(x) = 1/x වැනි ශ්‍රේණි අන්තර්ගතයක් සොයා ගැනීමට අපට අවශ්‍ය වේ.

$$\frac{1/f(x) - 1/f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = - \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{f(x_0)} \rightarrow (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = f'(x_0) \rightarrow (2)$$

f ශ්‍රේණි අන්තර්ගතයක් සොයා ගැනීමට අපට අවශ්‍ය වේ.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \neq 0 \rightarrow (3)$$

ආදායම සොයා ගැනීමට අපට අවශ්‍ය වේ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1/f(x) - 1/f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$ වැනි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ලැබේ.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{1/f(x) - 1/f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

ආදායම සොයා ගැනීමට අපට අවශ්‍ය වේ. $-f'(x_0) / \{f(x_0)\}^2$ වැනි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ලැබේ.

മിഥുനം $k \rightarrow 0$ രേഖിക്കുക $h \rightarrow 0$ മേൽ രേഖിക്കുക.

f രേഖിക്കുക x_0 രേഖിക്കുക y നിർമ്മാണി h രേഖിക്കുക $h \rightarrow 0$ മേൽ രേഖിക്കുക.

f രേഖിക്കുക x_0 രേഖിക്കുക y നിർമ്മാണി h രേഖിക്കുക $h \rightarrow 0$ മേൽ രേഖിക്കുക.

f രേഖിക്കുക x_0 രേഖിക്കുക y നിർമ്മാണി h രേഖിക്കുക $h \rightarrow 0$ മേൽ രേഖിക്കുക.

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} g(x_0+k) = g(x_0)$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} g(x_0+k) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} g'(x_0) \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} (x_0+h-x_0) = 0.$$

$\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} h = 0 \dots k \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow h = 0$. f രേഖിക്കുക $f(x_0)$ രേഖിക്കുക y നിർമ്മാണി h രേഖിക്കുക $h \rightarrow 0$ മേൽ രേഖിക്കുക.

$$= \frac{g(x_0+k) - g(x_0)}{k} = \frac{g(x_0+k) - g(x_0)}{x_0+k-x_0}$$

$$= \frac{x_0+h-x_0}{x_0+k-x_0} = \frac{1}{\frac{x_0+k-x_0}{h}}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{g(x_0+k) - g(x_0)}{k} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h} \right)} \right]$$

$\therefore g'(x_0) = \frac{1}{f'(x_0)}$ രേഖിക്കുക മേൽ.

\therefore ~~രേഖിക്കുക~~ $g'(x_0)$ രേഖിക്കുക x_0 രേഖിക്കുക y നിർമ്മാണി h രേഖിക്കുക $h \rightarrow 0$ മേൽ രേഖിക്കുക.

രേഖിക്കുക $f'(x_0)$ രേഖിക്കുക x_0 രേഖിക്കുക y നിർമ്മാണി h രേഖിക്കുക $h \rightarrow 0$ മേൽ രേഖിക്കുക.

൮൮ (iv) $f'(c) > 0$, $f'(c) > 0$ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ $f'(c) > 0$ ആണെന്ന്
 ധരിച്ചാൽ $h_3 > 0$ \exists : $f(x) < f(c) \forall x \in]c-h_3, c[$
 അതുകൊണ്ട് $f(c)$ infimum ആണെന്ന് തിരിച്ചറിയുന്നു.
 അതുകൊണ്ട് $f'(c) > 0$.

൮൮ (v) :- $f'(c) < 0$, $f'(c) < 0$ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ $f'(c) < 0$ ആണെന്ന്
 ധരിച്ചാൽ $h_4 > 0$, $f(x) < f(c) \forall x \in]c, c+h_4[$.
 അതുകൊണ്ട് $f'(c) < 0$.

൮൮ (vi) : $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(c+h) - f(c)}{h} = 0$ ആണെന്ന് $f'(c) = 0$.

൮൮ (ii) $f'(a) > 0$ $\therefore f'(b) < 0$, $\therefore f'(a) + f'(b) < 0$.
 (a, b) ന്റെ g അല്ലെങ്കിൽ $g(x) = f(x)$ ആണെന്ന്.

$$\therefore g(a) = -f'(a)$$

$$\therefore g(b) = -f'(b)$$

$$\therefore g(a) - g(b) < 0.$$

g ന്റെ $g(x)$ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ (a, b) ന്റെ g ന്റെ $g(a) - g(b) < 0$ ആണെന്ന്.

അതുകൊണ്ട് $g(a) - g(b) < 0$ ആണെന്ന്. $-f'(c) = 0$, $f'(c) = 0$.

അതുകൊണ്ട് $f'(c) = 0$.

(i) $f(x)$ continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b)
 $x \rightarrow A$ continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b)
 $f(x) + Ax$ continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b)
 $f(x)$ continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b)

(ii) $f(x)$ continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b)
 $x \rightarrow A$ continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b)
 $f(x) + Ax$ continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b)
 $f(x)$ continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b)

(iii) $f(a) = f(b)$ then $f'(c) = 0$ for some $c \in (a, b)$.

① ② ③ f continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b)
 $f(a) = f(b)$ then $f'(c) = 0$ for some $c \in (a, b)$.

\therefore Lagrange's Mean Value Theorem

$[a, b]$ continuous and differentiable $f'(c) = 0$ for some $c \in (a, b)$

$$f'(c) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = f(x) + A$$

$$f'(x) = f'(x) + A \Rightarrow f'(x) = f'(c) + A$$

$$f'(c) + A = 0 \Rightarrow f'(c) = -A \rightarrow (ii)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(a) = f(b) \Rightarrow f(a) + Aa = f(b) + Ab$$

$$Aa + Ab = f(b) - f(a)$$

$$-A(b-a) = f(b) - f(a)$$

$$-A = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} \rightarrow (iii)$$

$$(i) \& (iii) \text{ multiply } = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} = f'(c) \text{ for some } c \in (a, b)$$

① ② ③ f continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b) .

$f(x)$ රාමය $[a, b]$ ඊ මධ්‍යස්ථ ලක්ෂ්‍යය c වේ.

(ii) $f(x)$ රාමය $[a, b]$ ඊ A සඳහා $f(x) = f(b) + A(g(x) - g(b))$ යන සමීකරණයක් සොයා ගැනීම. (i), (ii) සහ (iii) සඳහා $f(x)$ සඳහා $f'(c) = 0$ වන පරිදි c සොයා ගැනීම.

$f(x)$ රාමය $[a, b]$ ඊ c සඳහා $f'(c) = 0$ වන පරිදි c සොයා ගැනීම.

$$f(x) = f(b) + A(g(x) - g(b)) \Rightarrow f'(x) = f'(b) + Ag'(x)$$

$$f'(c) = f'(b) + Ag'(c)$$

$$f'(c) + Ag'(c) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(c) = -Ag'(c)$$

$$-A = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} \rightarrow (ii)$$

$$f(x) = f(b)$$

$$f(a) + Ag(a) = f(b) + Ag(b)$$

$$Ag(a) - Ag(b) = f(b) - f(a)$$

$$-A = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \rightarrow (iii)$$

(ii) සහ (iii) මගින් $\Rightarrow \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{f(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$ සමීකරණයක් ලෙස ලැබේ.

උදාහරණ 4.1

උදාහරණ 4.1 සඳහා $f(x)$ රාමය $[a, b]$ ඊ c සඳහා $f'(c) = 0$ වන පරිදි c සොයා ගැනීම.

$[a, b]$ ඊ f සඳහා $f'(c) = 0$ වන පරිදි c සොයා ගැනීම.

(i) f රාමය $[a, b]$ ඊ c සඳහා $f'(c) = 0$ වන පරිදි c සොයා ගැනීම.

Let $[a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}$ and f is a function on $[a, b]$ such that $f(a) = f(b) = 0$.
 Show that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \in [a, b]$.

$$f(x) = f(b) - f(x) - \frac{b-x}{1!} f'(x) - \frac{(b-x)^2}{2!} f''(x) - \dots - \frac{(b-x)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}(x) - A \frac{(b-x)^n}{n!} f^{(n)}(x)$$

$$f(x) = 0 - f'(x) - \frac{(b-x)}{1!} f''(x) - \frac{(b-x)^2}{2!} f'''(x) - \dots - \frac{(b-x)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n)}(x) - A \frac{(b-x)^n}{n!} f^{(n)}(x)$$

$$f'(x) = - \frac{(b-x)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n)}(x) + A n (b-x)^{n-1}$$

$$f'(c) = 0 \Rightarrow - \frac{(b-c)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n)}(c) + A n (b-c)^{n-1} = 0$$

$$A n (b-c)^{n-1} = \frac{(b-c)^{n-1}}{n-1} f^{(n)}(c)$$

$$A = \frac{f^{(n)}(c)}{n(n-1)!} = A = \frac{f^{(n)}(c)}{n!} \dots \dots \dots \rightarrow (ii)$$

Let $a < b$ and $x = a$ then

$$f(b) = f(b) - f(b) - \frac{b-b}{1!} f'(b) - \dots - \frac{(b-b)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}(b) - A \frac{(b-b)^n}{n!} f^{(n)}(b)$$

$$f(b) = 0 \text{ and } f(a) = f(b)$$

$$f(a) = 0, A = \frac{f^{(n)}(c)}{n!} \text{ then } 0 = \frac{f^{(n)}(c)}{n!} \dots$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow f(b) = f(a) - \frac{b-a}{1!} f'(a) + \frac{(b-a)^2}{2!} f''(a) - \dots + \frac{(b-a)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}(a) - A \frac{(b-a)^n}{n!} f^{(n)}(a) = 0$$

Therefore $f(x) = 0$.

ഉദാഹരണം : 4.2

അനുക്രമത്തിൽ ലഭ്യമാണാകുന്ന വ്യക്തികളുടെ തുക എന്നാണ് ഉദാഹരണം:

- (i) f^{n-1} അല്ലെങ്കിൽ $[a, b]$ ൽ തുക എടുക്കുന്ന തുക
- (ii) f^{n-1} അല്ലെങ്കിൽ $[a, b]$ ൽ തുക എടുക്കുന്ന തുക എന്നാണ് ഉദാഹരണം

$$F(b) = F(a) + (b-a)f'(a) + \dots + \frac{(b-a)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}(a) + \frac{(b-a)^n}{n!} f^{(n)}(c)$$

$c \in [a, b]$ എന്നാണ് ഉദാഹരണം.

ഉദാഹരണം :-

$[a, b]$ ൽ f, g എന്നിവ തുക എടുക്കുന്ന തുക എന്നാണ് ഉദാഹരണം

$$f(x) = f(b) - f(x) - (b-x)f'(x) - \dots - \frac{(b-x)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}(x).$$

$$g(x) = (b-x) \quad \forall x \in [a, b].$$

- (i) ഉദാഹരണം എന്നാണ് ഉദാഹരണം
 - f^{n-1} അല്ലെങ്കിൽ $[a, b]$ ൽ തുക എടുക്കുന്ന തുക
 - f അല്ലെങ്കിൽ $[a, b]$ ൽ തുക എടുക്കുന്ന തുക
 - $\therefore g$ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ $[a, b]$ ൽ തുക എടുക്കുന്ന തുക.

- (ii) ഉദാഹരണം എന്നാണ് ഉദാഹരണം
 - f^{n-1} അല്ലെങ്കിൽ $[a, b]$ ൽ തുക എടുക്കുന്ന തുക.
 - f അല്ലെങ്കിൽ $[a, b]$ ൽ തുക എടുക്കുന്ന തുക.
 - $\therefore g$ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ $[a, b]$ ൽ തുക എടുക്കുന്ന തുക.

(iii) අයිටරේෂන් පදය,

$$g'(c) \neq 0.$$

ඉහත සෑම f හි අන්තර්ගතය අනුක්‍රමයක් සාමාන්‍යයෙන් ඉහත සෑම f හි අන්තර්ගතය අයිටරේෂන් පදයක් ලෙස ගනිමු.

J අවකාශයේ c හි අන්තර්ගතයක් ලෙස ගනිමු.

$$= \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} \rightarrow \text{① ඉහත සෑම f හි අන්තර්ගතය.}$$

$$f(b) = f(b) - f(b) - (b-b)f'(b) - \dots - \frac{(b-b)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}(b).$$

$$\therefore f(b) = 0.$$

$$g(b) = b - b = 0 \} \rightarrow \text{②}$$

$$f(b) = f(b) - f(a) - (b-a)f'(a) - \dots - \frac{(b-a)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}(a) \rightarrow \text{③}$$

$$g(a) = b - a \rightarrow \text{④}$$

$$f'(c) = f'(c) - f'(c) - 1 - (b-c)f''(c) - \dots - \frac{(n-1)(b-c)^{n-2}}{(n-1)!} (-1) f^{(n-1)}(c) - \frac{(b-c)^{n-1}}{n-1} f^{(n)}(c)$$

$$f'(c) = - \frac{(b-c)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n)}(c) \text{ ඉහත සෑම f හි අන්තර්ගතය}$$

$$g'(c) = -1$$

$$f'(c) = - \frac{(b-c)^{n-1}}{n-1} f^{(n)}(c) \text{ ඉහත සෑම f හි අන්තර්ගතය } g(c) = -1 \rightarrow \text{⑤}$$

(2) (3) (4) (5) ၀၂၁၂၃၄၅

10

$$\frac{0-f'(a)}{0-g(a)} - \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$$

$$- f(b) + f(a) + (b-a)f'(a) + \dots + \frac{(b-a)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} (b-a)f^{(n)}(a)$$

$$\therefore f(b) = f(a) + (b-a)f'(a) + \dots + \frac{(b-a)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \cdot f^{(n)}(a) + \frac{(b-a)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} (b-a)f^{(n)}(c).$$

၀၂၁၂၃၄၅ ကို ဝေဖန်ဆောင်ရွက်ပါ။

உதாரணம்:

[0,1] என்ற கடைவரம்பில் சமீபம் சார்பானது நீண்ட
பெரணகயிடல் என கிண்புடி. பெயுடு $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}$ லுத்
காண்க.

கீழ்க்:

f என்ற சார்பு [0,1] என்ற கடைவரம்பில் லுத்
 $f(x) = 0$. x லுத் கிண்புடு சார்பு கிண்புடு லுத்
 $= 1$. x லுத் கிண்புடு சார்பு கிண்புடு சார்பு
வரணகயிடல்.

x சார்பு [0,1] லுத் 2^{-n} லுத் 2^{-n} சார்பு
f(x)-ன் லுத் 0 கிண்புடு 1 கிண்புடு கிண்புடு கிண்புடு.

பெரணகயிடல் $0 \leq f(x) \leq 1$. $x \in [0,1]$ கிண்புடு f சார்பு
வரணகயிடல் சார்பு சார்பு கிண்புடு.

கிண்புடு வரணகயிடல் சார்பு சார்பு - பெரணகயிடல் கிண்புடு
சார்பு கிண்புடு வரணகயிடல்.

$P = \{0 = x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n = 1\}$ சார்பு [0,1] என்ற
கடைவரம்பில் சார்பு லுத் வரணகயிடல்.

சார்பு f லுத் வரணகயிடல்

$M_n = 1, m_n = 0$ ($n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$) சார்பு கிண்புடு கிண்புடு.

එනිසා $S(D_1) - 2p^k \leq S(D_2) \leq S(D_1)$

මෙහි p^k ඉතා කුඩා වේ.

$\therefore D_2 \geq D_1 \Rightarrow S(D_2) \leq S(D_1)$.

M_1, M_1', M_1'' යනු $\delta_1, \delta_1', \delta_1''$ හි සංඛ්‍යායන් වන බැවින්

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S(D_1) - S(D_2) &= M_1 \delta_1 - (M_1' \delta_1' + M_1'' \delta_1'') \\ &= (M_1 - M_1') \delta_1' + (M_1 - M_1'') \delta_1'' \end{aligned}$$

$|f(x)| \leq k, \forall x \in [a, b] \Rightarrow -k \leq M_1' \leq M_1 \leq k$.

f සමහර අන්තර්ගතයන්හි අඩුම වේ. $\exists : k > 0$
 $\exists : |f(x)| \leq k \forall x \in [a, b]$.

$\therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx$ සමහර අන්තර්ගතයන් වේ. ඉහත

අග පරිච්ඡේදයේ අනුමාන සමඟ සමපාතය.

$$S(D_1) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx + \epsilon/2$$

$$S(D) - 2(p-1)k\delta \leq S(D_2) \leq S(D)$$

ඉහත $D_2 \geq D_1 \Rightarrow S(D_2) \leq S(D_1)$

$$S(D) - 2(p-1)k\delta \leq S(D_1) \Rightarrow S(D) \leq 2(p-1)k\delta + S(D)$$

$$< \epsilon/2 + \int_a^b f(x) dx + \epsilon/2 = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \epsilon.$$

ඉහත අනුමානය.

தேர்ந்தல்: ஒரு தகவலுள்ள ஒரு கிபந்தனை தேர்ந்தல்:

ஒரு சமன்பாடு உட்பட்ட செயலிபாட்டின் மூலம் உட்பட்ட தேர்ந்தல் மூலம் பெறப்படும் கிபந்தனை சமன்பாட்டின் மூலம் $\epsilon > 0$ மூலம் $\omega(D) < \epsilon$ $\epsilon > 0$ சமன்பாடு oscillatory sum $\omega(D) < \epsilon$.

நிபந்தனை: தேர்ந்தல் கிபந்தனை:

உட்பட்ட மூலம் சமன்பாடு $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

$\epsilon > 0$ சமன்பாடு $\exists \delta > 0$ $\forall D \in \mathcal{D}$ $\|D\| \leq \delta$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \begin{cases} S(D) < \int_a^b f(x) dx + \epsilon/2 = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \epsilon/2 \\ S(D) > \int_a^b f(x) dx - \epsilon/2 = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \epsilon/2 \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx - \epsilon/2 < S(D) \leq S(D) < \int_a^b f(x) dx + \epsilon/2 \\ \Rightarrow \omega(D) = S(D) - s(D) < \epsilon \quad \forall \|D\| \leq \delta \end{aligned}$$

சமன்பாட்டின் நிபந்தனை:

$\epsilon > 0$ சமன்பாடு $\exists \delta > 0$

$$S(D) - s(D) = \left[S(D) - \int_a^b f(x) dx \right] + \left[\int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx \right] + \left[\int_a^b f(x) dx - s(D) \right] < \epsilon$$

$$\therefore S(D) - \int_a^b f(x) dx, \int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx, \int_a^b f(x) dx - s(D) < \epsilon$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx < \epsilon$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx = 0 \text{ since } c > 0$$

$$\therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx. \text{ Note: } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_c^b f(x) dx + \int_a^c f(x) dx$$

Integration properties summary:

(i) If f is integrable on $[a, b]$ and c is a point in (a, b) , then f is integrable on $[a, c]$ and $[c, b]$. The integral over $[a, b]$ is the sum of the integrals over $[a, c]$ and $[c, b]$.

(ii) Linearity of integration:

$$\int_a^b [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

(iii) Constant multiple rule

(iv) Quotient rule

(v) Modulus rule

(vi) Substitution rule