

$$\int_0^a \chi^2 d\chi = \underline{a}^3$$

Recordamos:

I*(f) = sup \{ S*(f,P): P

Partición de }

Taib]

EnTonces, son equivalentes:

1)
$$f$$
 es integrable y $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \infty$

2)
$$\Rightarrow$$
 1) Queremos ver que $I_*(f) = I^*(f) = \propto$

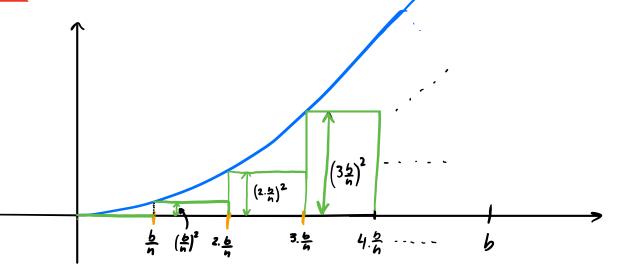
En otras palabras, f es integrable y
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \propto$$

₩ €>0, 3 P partición de [aib] tal que

$$| \mathcal{L} - \mathcal{E} | \leq S_*(f, P) \leq I_*(f) \leq I^*(f) \leq S^*(f, P) \leq \mathcal{L} + \mathcal{E} |$$

$$T_*(f) \in (< - < > < + < >)$$

$$I^*(f) \in (\alpha - \epsilon, \alpha + \epsilon) \quad \forall \quad \epsilon > \alpha$$



Ph es la equipartición del intervalo [0,6] en n sub-intervalos iguales.

$$P_{n} = \left\{ 0 \frac{b}{n}, 1 \frac{b}{n}, 2 \frac{b}{n}, 3 \frac{b}{n}, \dots, (n-1) \frac{b}{n}, n \frac{b}{n} = b \right\}$$

$$S_{\#}(\mathcal{H}^{2}, P_{4}) = (0\frac{5}{4})^{2}\frac{5}{4} + (1\frac{5}{4})^{2}\frac{5}{4} + (2\frac{5}{4})^{2}\frac{5}{4} + (3\frac{5}{4})^{2}\frac{5}{4} =$$

$$= (\frac{5}{4})^{3}(0^{2} + 1^{2} + 2^{2} + 3^{2})$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{A}} \left(\mathcal{H}^{2}, P_{n} \right) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \inf \left(f_{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \inf \left(\frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \right) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \inf \left(\frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \right) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \inf \left(\frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \right) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \inf \left(\frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \right) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \inf \left(\frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \right) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \inf \left(\frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \left(\frac{$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(i \frac{b}{n}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{b}{n} = \left(\frac{b}{n}\right)^3 \left(\frac{n-2}{2}, \frac{2}{2}\right)$$

Porque X es monoTona crecienTe

Análogamente, $S^*(\mathcal{R}^2, P_n) = \left(\frac{5}{5}\right)^{\frac{3}{5}}$ Vamos a usar la siguiente identidad que se prueba por inducción completa

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^{2} = \underbrace{n}_{3} + \underbrace{n}_{2}^{2} + \underbrace{n}_{6}$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{X}} \left(\mathcal{X}^{2}, P_{n} \right) = \left(\frac{b}{n} \right)^{3} \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i^{2} \right) = \left(\frac{5}{n} \right)^{3} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^{2} - n^{2} \right) = \left(\frac{b}{n} \right)^{3} \left(\frac{n}{3} + \frac{n^{2}}{2} + \frac{n}{6} - n^{2} \right) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{5}{h}\right)^{3} \left(\frac{h^{3}}{3} - \frac{h^{2}}{2} + \frac{h}{6}\right) =$$

$$= \frac{b^{3}}{h^{3}} \cdot \frac{h^{3}}{3} - \frac{5^{3}}{h^{3}} \frac{h^{2}}{2} + \frac{b^{3}}{h^{3}} \cdot \frac{h}{6} =$$

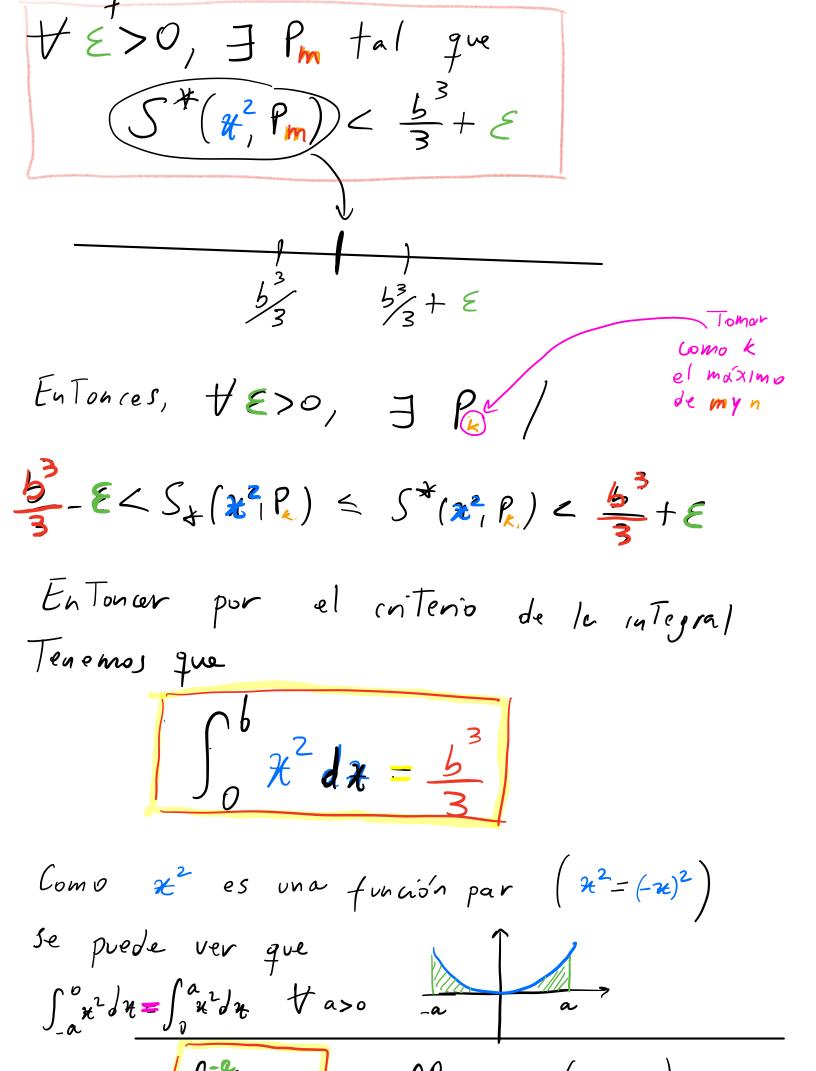
$$= \frac{5^3}{3} - \frac{5^3}{2n} + \frac{5^3}{6n^2}$$

Cuando el n se va haciendo grande
S**(**, Pn) se va acercando a

$$\frac{6}{3}$$
.

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1$$

RepiTiendo cuentas análogas podemos ver que



Entonces
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4\pi^{2}} dx = -\int_{-a}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4\pi^{2}} dx = -\left(\frac{a^{3}}{3}\right) =$$

Por lo Tanto, la formula
$$\int_0^b \chi^2 d\chi = \int_0^3 es \text{ cierta } \forall b \in \mathbb{R}.$$
Entonces,
$$\int_a^b \chi^2 d\chi = \int_0^b \chi^2 d\chi + \int_0^b \chi^2 d\chi = -\int_0^a \chi^2 d\chi + \int_0^a \chi^2 d\chi = \frac{6}{3} - \frac{a}{3}$$

$$= \frac{6}{3} - \frac{3}{3}$$

VALE + a,b & R, sin importar los signos de a yb, ni Tampoco si a < 6, a = 6, 0 6 < a.

Entonces $\frac{6}{3} + \frac{3}{3} - \frac{a^3}{3}$