

Clase 8 - Integrales (Parte 2)

Reviso:

- Partición del intervalo $[a, b]$ es $P = \{a_0 = a, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n = b\}$
con $a_0 = a < a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_n = b$



$$\Rightarrow [a, b] = [a, a_1] \cup [a_1, a_2] \cup \dots \cup [a_{n-1}, b]$$

- Si P, Q son particiones de $[a, b]$ entonces:
 - P es más fina que Q si $P \supseteq Q$
 - P es más gruesa que Q si $P \subseteq Q$
 - P y Q son incomparables si $P \not\subseteq Q$ y $Q \not\subseteq P$.

- Si $P = \{a_0 = a, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n = b\}$
 $\|P\| = \max \{a_1 - a_0, a_2 - a_1, \dots, a_n - a_{n-1}\}$

- Si P, Q son particiones de $[a, b]$
 $\Rightarrow P \cup Q$ es más fina que P y que Q .
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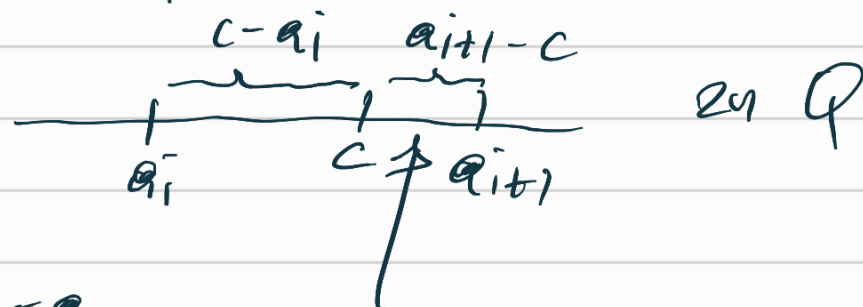
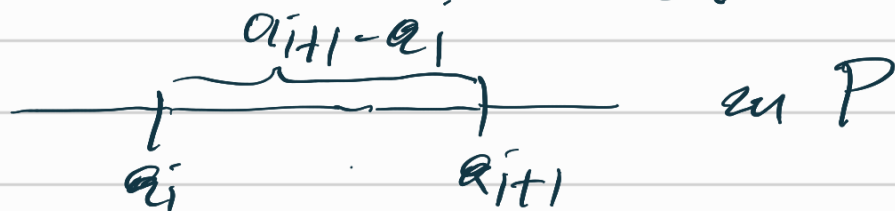
Prop. $P \subseteq Q \Rightarrow \|Q\| \leq \|P\|$

$\text{Caso } Q = P \cup \{c\}$

$$P = \{a_0 = a, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_i, a_{i+1}, a_{i+2}, \dots, a_n = b\}$$
$$Q = \{a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, \underbrace{a_i, c, a_{i+1}, a_{i+2}}_c, \dots, a_n = b\}$$

$$\|P\| = \max \{ a_1 - a_0, a_2 - a_1, \dots, \underbrace{a_{i+1} - a_i}, \dots, a_n - a_{n-1} \}$$

$$\|Q\| = \max \{ a_1 - a_0, a_2 - a_1, \dots, \underbrace{c - a_i, a_{i+1} - c}, \dots, a_n - a_{n-1} \}$$



$$\|P\| \geq a_n - a_0$$

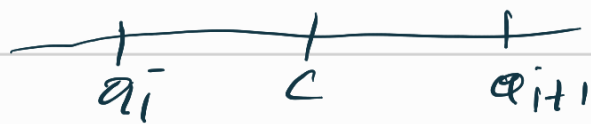
$$\|P\| \geq a_2 - a_1$$

$$\|P\| \geq a_{i+1} - a_i \geq c - a_i \quad \text{puer } [a_i, c] \subseteq [a_i, a_{i+1}]$$

$$\|P\| \geq a_{i+1} - a_i \geq a_{i+1} - c \quad \text{puer } [c, a_{i+1}] \subseteq [a_i, a_{i+1}]$$

$$\|P\| \geq a_{i+2} - a_{i+1}$$

$$\|P\| \geq a_n - a_{n-1}$$



Entonces $\|P\| \geq \max \{ a_n - a_0, a_2 - a_1, \dots, c - a_i, a_{i+1} - c, a_{i+2} - a_{i+1}, \dots, a_n - a_{n-1} \}$
 $= \|Q\|$

$$\therefore \|P\| \geq \|Q\|$$

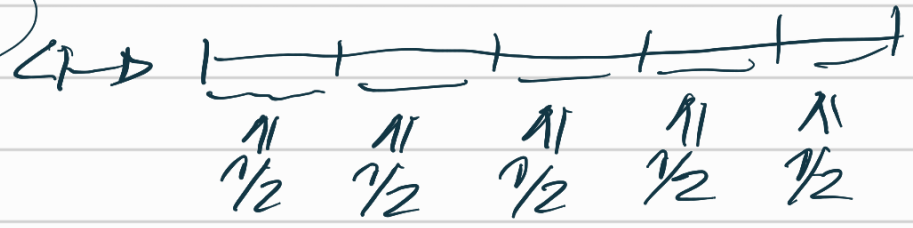
$$[\text{como } q_m \text{ es }] = Q = P U \{ c_1, \dots, c_t \}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|P\| \geq \|P U \{ c_1 \} \| \geq \|P U \{ c_1, c_2 \} \| \geq \dots \geq \|P U \{ c_1, c_2, \dots, c_t \} \| = \|Q\|$$

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Obs.

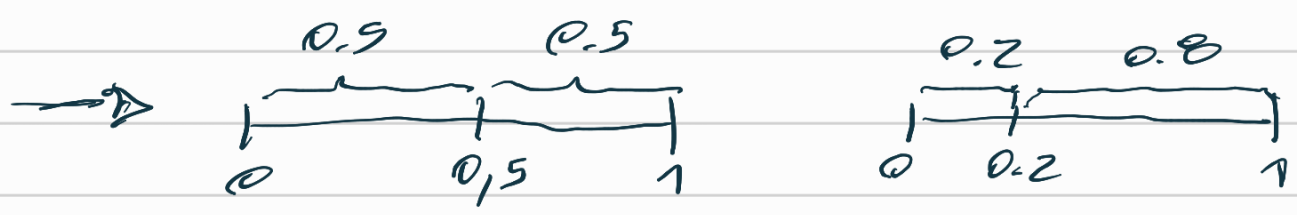
$$\|P\| \leq \frac{1}{2}$$



Ejercicio: 1) Encuentras particiones P, Q de $[0, 1]$ incomparables con $\|Q\| < \|P\|$

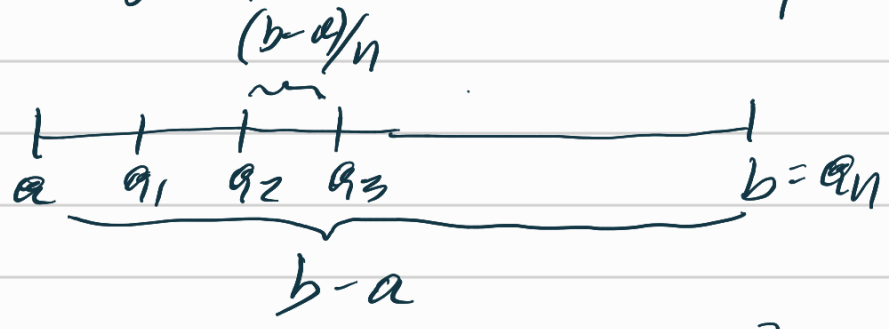
2) Sea P partición de $[a, b]$, prueba que: dado $\epsilon > 0$, \exists una partición $Q \supseteq P / \|Q\| < \epsilon$.

Solución 1) $Q = \{0, 0.5, 1\} \Rightarrow \|Q\| = 0.5$
 $P = \{0, 0.2, 1\} \Rightarrow \|P\| = 0.8$



Como $P \not\subseteq Q$ y $Q \not\subseteq P \Rightarrow$ son incomparables.

Solución 2)



$$P' = \left\{ a + \frac{b-a}{n} \cdot i : i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\} \right\}$$

es la partición equiespaciada con $a_{i+1} - a_i = \frac{b-a}{n}$.

Puedo elegir $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ / $\frac{b-a}{n} < \epsilon \Rightarrow \|P'\| = \frac{b-a}{n} < \epsilon$

\Rightarrow Tomando $Q = P \cup P' \Rightarrow \|Q\| \leq \|P\|, \|Q\| \leq \|P'\|$

$\Rightarrow \bullet \|Q\| \leq \|P'\| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \|Q\| < \varepsilon$

$\bullet P \subseteq P \cup P' = Q \Rightarrow Q$ es más fino que P .

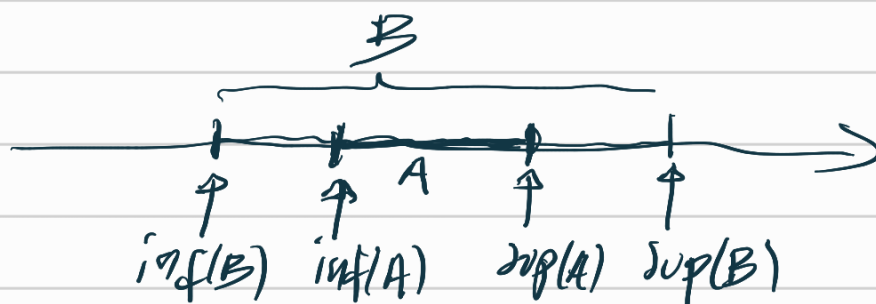
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Sumas inferiores y superiores
respecto de una partición P

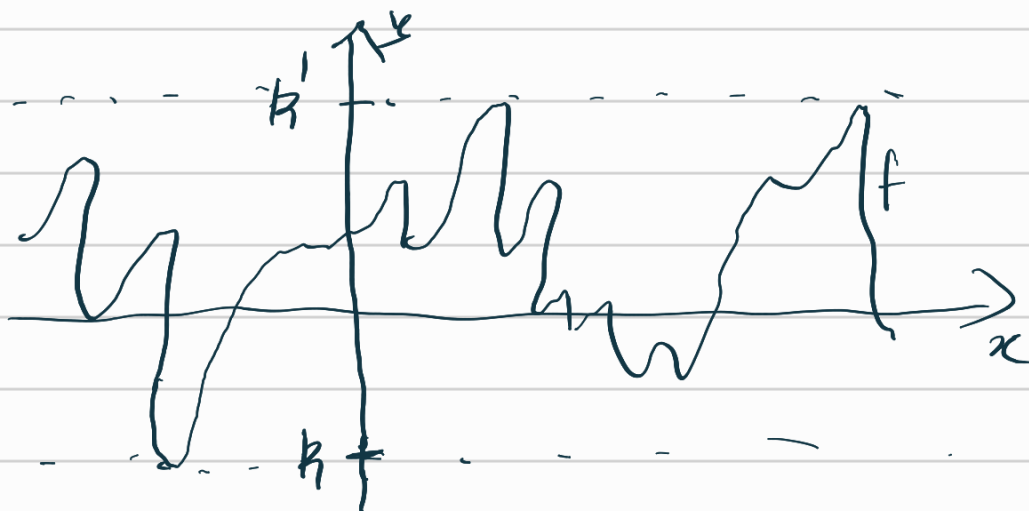
Obs 1: Si $A, B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ conjuntos acotados y $A \subseteq B$

$$\Rightarrow \inf B \leq \inf A$$

$$\sup B \geq \sup A$$



\bullet Consideramos una función $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ acotada
(o sea $\exists k, k' \in \mathbb{R} / k \leq f(x) \leq k' \forall x \in [a, b]$)



Notación: Si $I \subseteq [a, b]$, denotamos por

$$\inf(f, I) := \inf \{ f(x) : x \in I \}$$

$$\sup(f, I) := \sup \{ f(x) : x \in I \}$$

Obs 2: Si $I \subseteq J \subseteq [a, b]$ entonces

$$\inf(f, J) \leq \inf(f, I) \leq \sup(f, I) \leq \sup(f, J)$$

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 obvia

Como $\{ f(x) : x \in I \} \subseteq \{ f(x) : x \in J \}$

Obs 1 $\stackrel{D}{=} \inf \{ f(x) : x \in J \} \leq \inf \{ f(x) : x \in I \}$

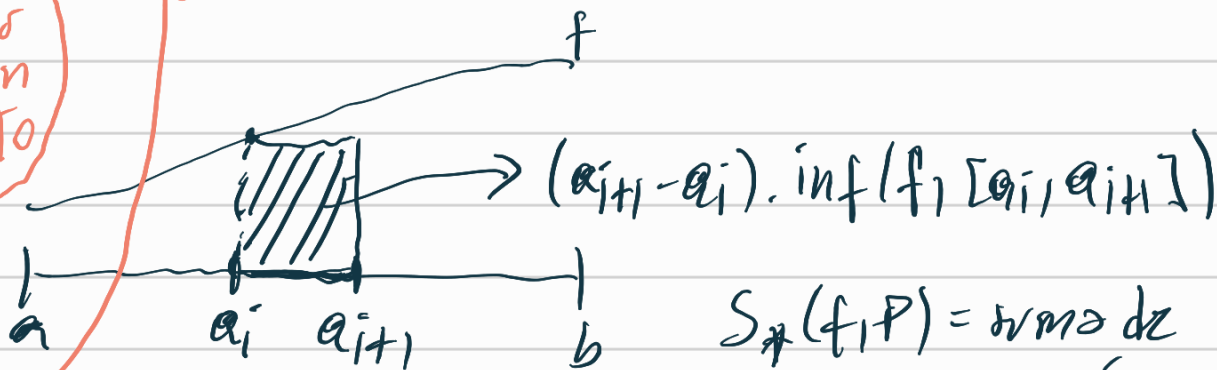
$\sup \{ f(x) : x \in J \} \geq \sup \{ f(x) : x \in I \}$

Def. Sea $P = \{ a_0 = a, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n = b \}$
 se define:

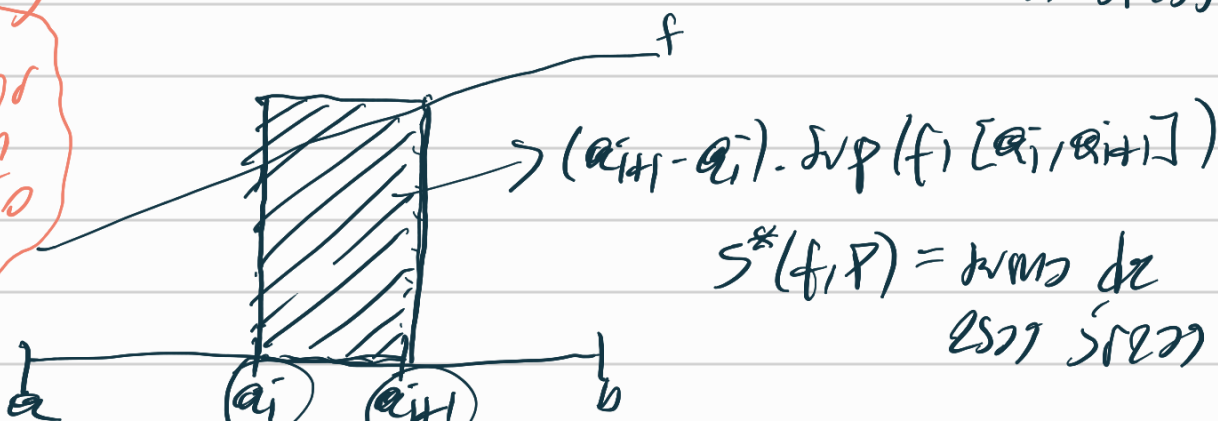
$$S_*(f, P) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (a_{i+1} - a_i) \cdot \inf(f, [a_i, a_{i+1}])$$

$$S^*(f, P) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (a_{i+1} - a_i) \cdot \sup(f, [a_i, a_{i+1}])$$

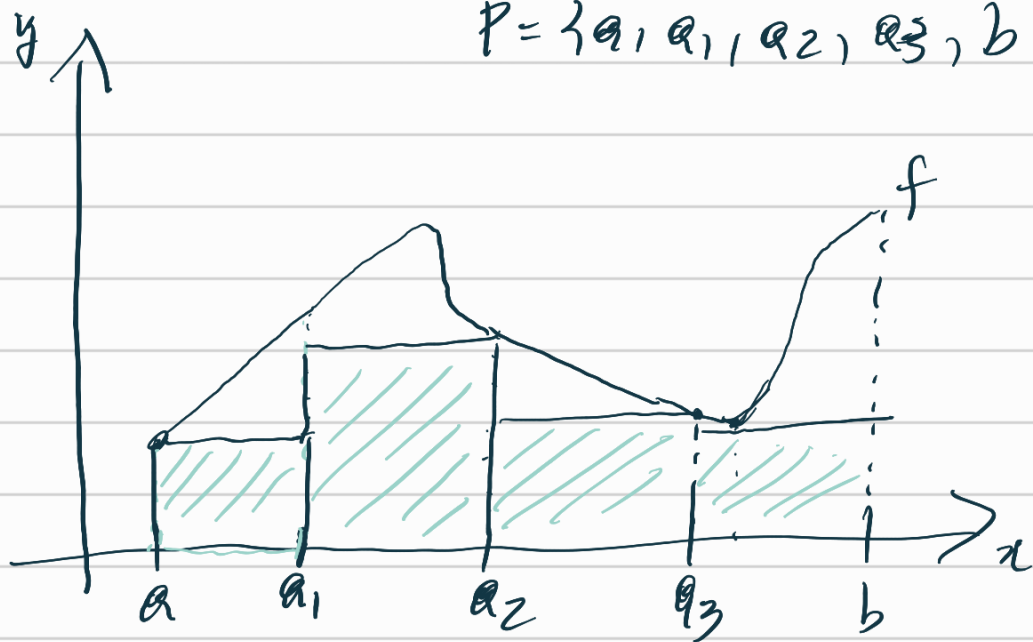
Suma inferior de f con respecto de P




Suma superior de f con respecto de P

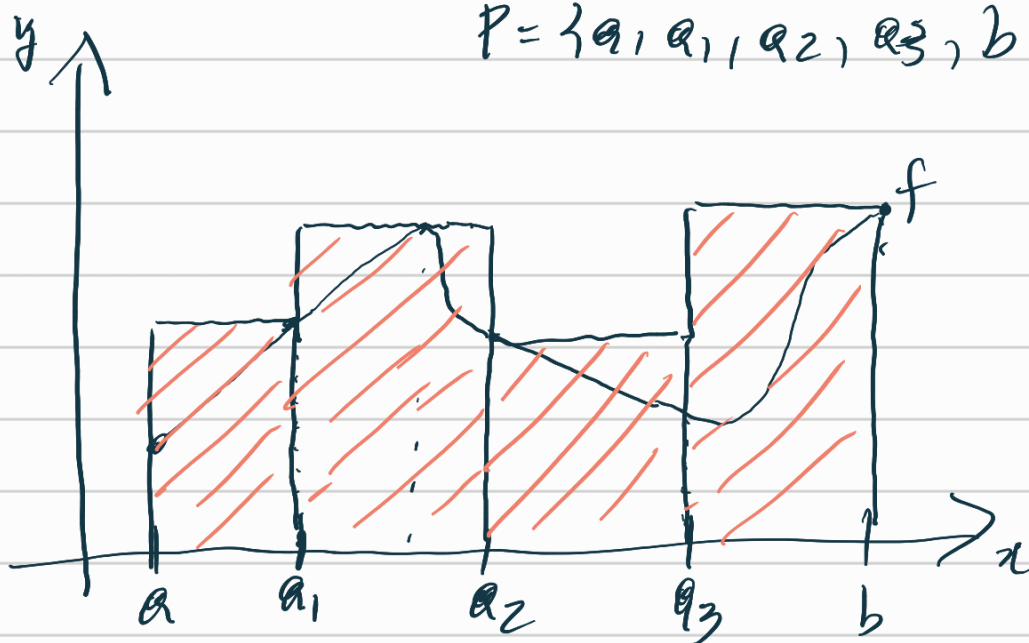


Obs.




$$P = \{a, a_1, a_2, a_3, b\}$$

Área  = $S_{\alpha}(f, P)$ ← aprox. por defecto del área



$$P = \{a, a_1, a_2, a_3, b\}$$

Área  = $S^*(f, P)$ ← aprox. por exceso del área

