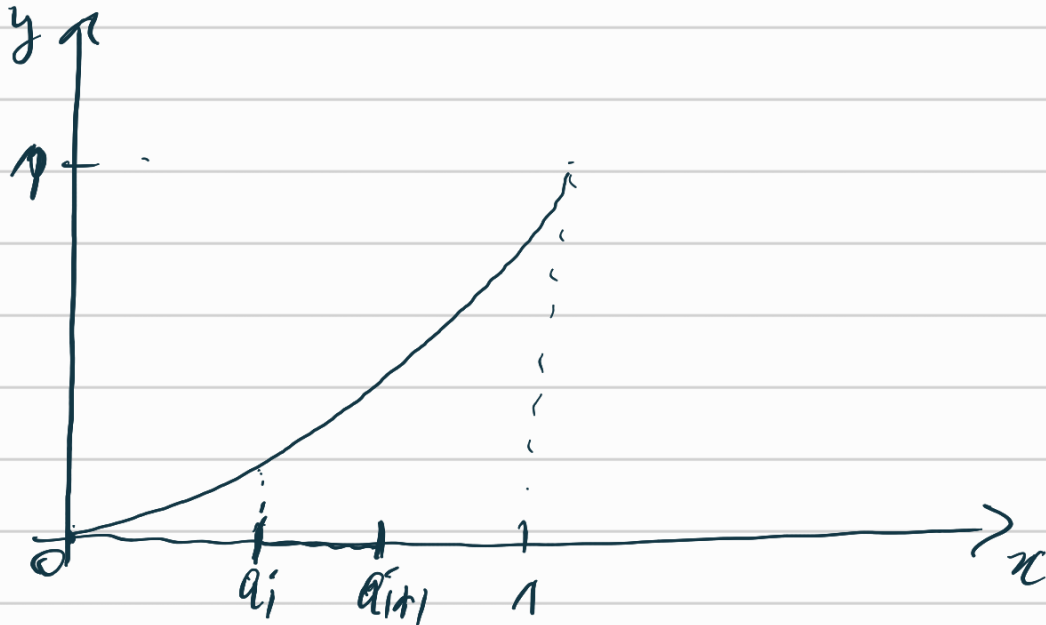


Clase M - Integración (Parte 5)

Ejercicio: Sea $f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} / f(x) = x^2$

i) Probar que es integrable ✓

ii) Calcular $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$



$$P_n = \left\{ a_0 = 0, \underbrace{\frac{1}{n}}_{a_1}, \underbrace{\frac{2}{n}}_{a_2}, \dots, a_n = 1 \right\}; a_i = \frac{i}{n}$$

$$S_x(f, P_n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \cdot f(a_i) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i^2 = \frac{0^2 + 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (n-1)^2}{n^3}$$

$$S^*(f, P_n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \cdot f(a_{i+1}) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{i+1}{n}\right)^2$$

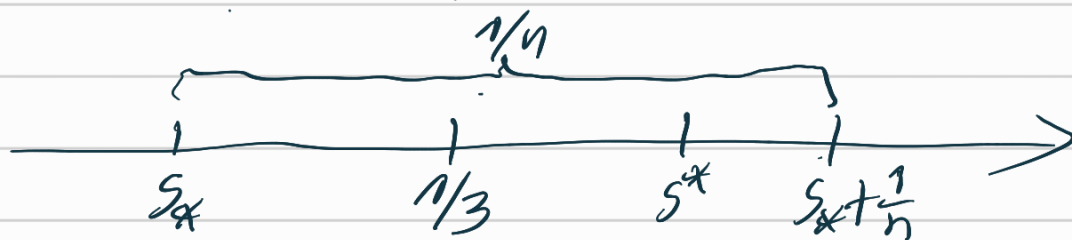
$$= \frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (i+1)^2 = \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + \boxed{n^2}}{n^3}$$

Probar por inducción que:

$$i) 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (n-1)^2 < \frac{n^3}{3}$$

$$ii) 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 > \frac{n^3}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow S_x(f, P_n) < \frac{1}{3} < S^*(f, P_n) = S_x(f, P_n) + \frac{1}{n}$$



Dado $\varepsilon > 0$, consideramos $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ / $1/n < \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} - \varepsilon < S_x(f, P_n) < S^*(f, P_n) < \frac{1}{3} + \varepsilon$$

Por el criterio de integración: $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$. \square

Ejercicio: Si $a < b \Rightarrow \int_a^b x^2 dx = \frac{b^3}{3} - \frac{a^3}{3}$

Notación: $F(x) \Big|_{x=a}^{x=b} := F(b) - F(a)$

Obs: $\int_a^b x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_{x=a}^{x=b}$

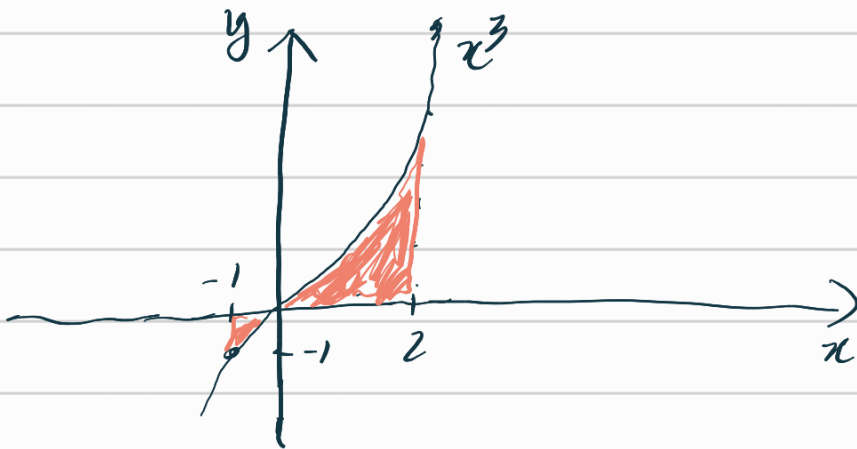
En general, se prueba que:

$$\int_a^b x^m dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} \Big|_{x=a}^{x=b}$$

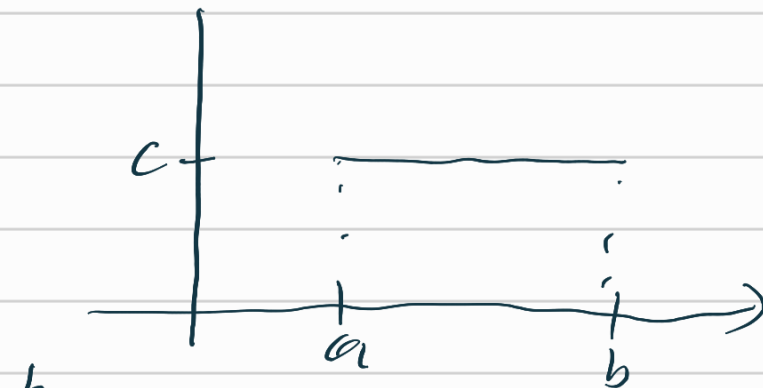
(Ver notas)

Ejemplo: $\int_{-1}^2 x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_{x=-1}^{x=2} = \frac{2^4}{4} - \left(\frac{(-1)^4}{4} \right)$

$$= 4 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{15}{4}$$



Ejemplo: $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid f(x) = c \text{ cte.}$



$$\int_a^b c dx = c(b-a)$$

Vamos a probarlo formalmente:

$$P = \{a_0 = a, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n = b\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow S_*(f, P) &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (a_{i+1} - a_i) \cdot \underbrace{\inf\{f, [a_i, a_{i+1}]\}}_c \\ &= c \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (a_{i+1} - a_i) \\ &= c \cdot (b - a) \quad \forall \text{ partici3n } P \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_*(f) = c \cdot (b - a)$$

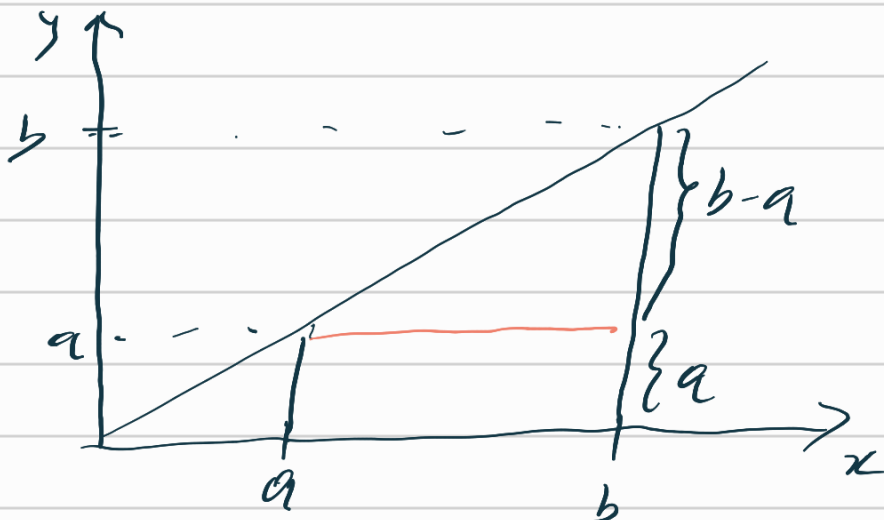
De igual manera $S^*(f, P) = c(b - a) \quad \forall \text{ partici3n } P$

$$\Rightarrow I^*(f) = c(b - a)$$

$\therefore f$ integrable y $\int_a^b f(x) dx = c(b - a)$

si $f(x) = c \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$.

Ejercicio: $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} / f(x) = x$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \int_a^b x \, dx &= (b-a)a + \frac{(b-a)(b-a)}{2} \\
 &= ab - a^2 + \frac{b^2 - 2ab + a^2}{2} \\
 &= \frac{2ab - 2a^2 + b^2 - 2ab + a^2}{2} \\
 &= \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} = \frac{b^2}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} = \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{x=a}^{x=b}
 \end{aligned}$$

Probar esta fórmula formalmente:

Sugerencia: Considerar particiones equiespaciadas

$$P_n = \{ a_0 = a, a+d, a+2d, \dots, a+nd = b \}$$

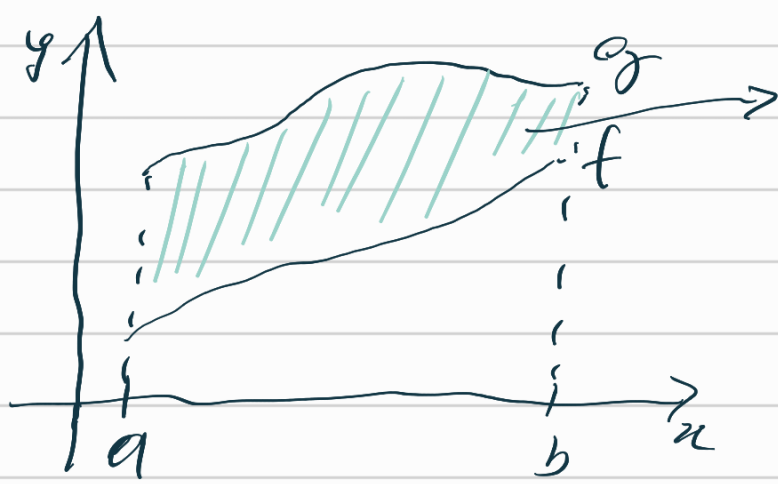
con $d = \frac{b-a}{n}$

$$1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n}{2}$$

—//—

Propiedades de la integral

① Monotonía: Si f, g son integrables en $[a, b]$
 y $f(x) \leq g(x) \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$
 $\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) \, dx$



$\int_a^b g - \int_a^b f$
 se interpreta
 como el área
 encerrada entre
 los gráficos
 de f y g

Dem. Si P es una partición de $[a, b]$

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

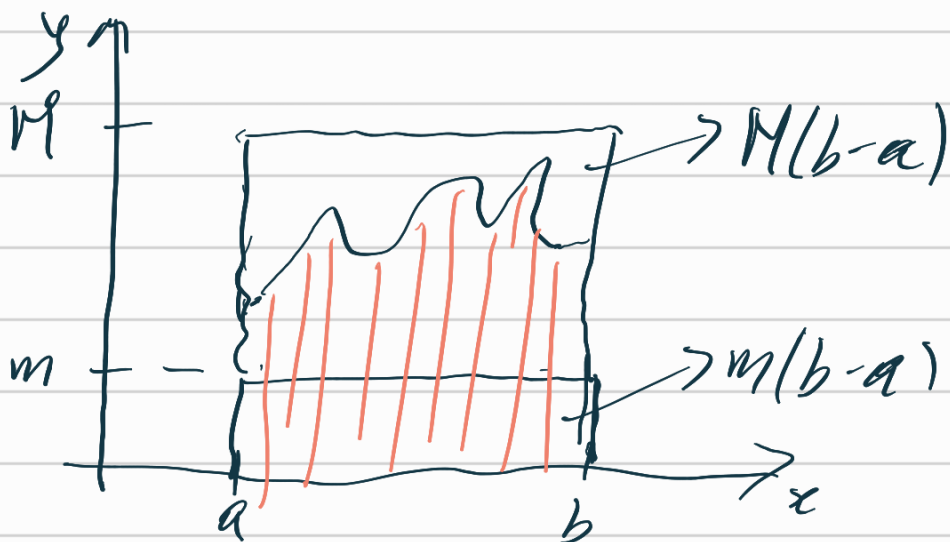
Tomando supremos: $I_*(f) \leq I_*(g)$

Como f y g son integrables: $\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx$

Corolario: Sea $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ integrable
 y $m \leq f(x) \leq M \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b m dx \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b M dx$$

$$\Rightarrow m(b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(b-a).$$



(2) Linealidad: Si f, g son integrables en $[a, b]$ y $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ cualesquiera.
Entonces la función $\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)$ también es integrable en $[a, b]$ y vale

$$\rightarrow \int_a^b (\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)) dx = \alpha \int_a^b f(x) dx + \beta \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

↑ combinación lineal de f y g

Ejemplo: $f(x) = 2x^3 + 4x \rightarrow f(x)$ es combinación lineal de las funciones $g(x) = x^3$ y $h(x) = x$.

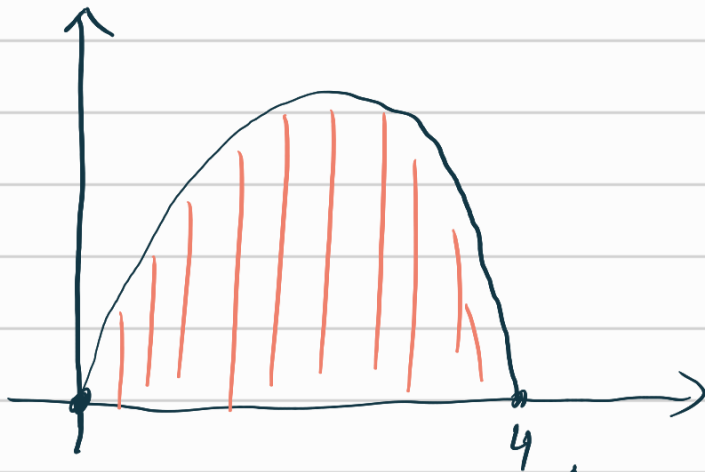
Casos especiales:

(1) ($\beta = 0$): $\int_a^b \alpha f(x) dx = \alpha \int_a^b f(x) dx$

(2) ($\alpha = \beta = 1$): $\int_a^b (f(x) + g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_a^b g(x) dx$

(3) ($\alpha = 1, \beta = -1$): $\int_a^b (f(x) - g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b g(x) dx$

Ejemplo: Calcular $\int_0^4 (4x - x^2) dx$



$$\int_0^4 (4 \cdot x + (-1) \cdot x^2) dx = 4 \int_0^4 x dx + (-1) \int_0^4 x^2 dx$$
$$= 4 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=4} + (-1) \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=4}$$

$$= 4 \cdot \left(\frac{4^2}{2} - \frac{0^2}{2} \right) + (-1) \cdot \left(\frac{4^3}{3} - \frac{0^3}{3} \right)$$

$$= 4 \cdot 8 + (-1) \cdot \frac{64}{3} = 32 - 21\frac{1}{3} = 11\frac{1}{3}$$

$$= 32/3$$

Ejemplo: $\int_0^2 (2x^2 + (7)) dx = 2 \int_0^2 x^2 dx + \int_0^2 7 dx$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=2} + 7 \cdot (2-0)$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{8}{3} - 0 \right) + 14 = \frac{16}{3} + 14$$

Obs: La propiedad se extiende para combinación lineal de varias funciones:

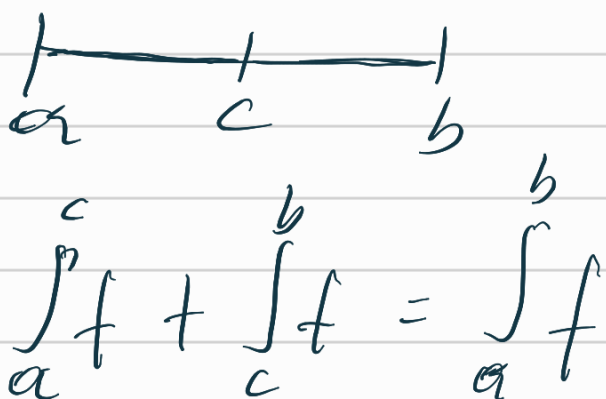
$$\int (\alpha_1 f_1 + \alpha_2 f_2 + \alpha_3 f_3) = \alpha_1 \int f_1 + \alpha_2 \int f_2 + \alpha_3 \int f_3$$

Ejemplo: $\int_0^1 (2x^2 + 3x + 1) dx = 2 \int_0^1 x^2 + 3 \int_0^1 x + \int_0^1 1$

$$= 2 \cdot \left. \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_{x=0}^{x=1} + 3 \cdot \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_{x=0}^{x=1} + 1$$

$$= 2 \cdot 1/3 + 3 \cdot 1/2 + 1$$

Próxima clase: (20 min) - Valor absoluto de \int
- Aditividad respecto a un intervalo
- Función logaritmo



A horizontal line segment representing an interval from a to b . A point c is marked on the line between a and b . Below the line, the equation $\int_a^c f + \int_c^b f = \int_a^b f$ is written, illustrating the additivity of integrals over adjacent intervals.

$$\int_a^c f + \int_c^b f = \int_a^b f$$

