

WYKŁAD 11

CATKA RIEMANNA

1.

# CAŁKA RIEMANNA

$[a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}$  odcinek **zawarty**,  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  funkcja **ograniczona**

$$\mathcal{T} = \{t_0, t_1, \dots, t_n\} \quad t_0 = a < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_{n-1} < t_n = b \quad I_i = [t_{i-1}, t_i] \quad |I_i| = t_i - t_{i-1}$$

↑ podział odcinka

SUMA GÓRNA

$$\overline{S}(f, \mathcal{T}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sup_{x \in I_i} f(x) |I_i|$$

SUMA DOLNA

$$\underline{S}(f, \mathcal{T}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \inf_{x \in I_i} f(x) |I_i|$$

11:06

mathworld.wolfram.com/RiemannSum.html

Calculus and Analysis > Measure Theory >  
Interactive Entries > webMathematica Examples >  
Interactive Entries > Interactive Demonstrations >

Riemann Sum

Graph the Riemann sum of  $x - 2x^3$  as  $x$  goes from  $-0.5$  to  $0.8$  using 10 rectangles (Maximum).

Estimated Area = 0.0867762  
Actual Area = 0.02148

Print estimated and actual areas?  Rectangle Color: Light Gray Plot Color: Red

Step-by-step solutions for:  $\int f(x) dx$  calculate

Let a closed interval  $[a, b]$  be partitioned by points  $a < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{n-1} < b$ , where the lengths of the resulting intervals between the points are denoted  $\Delta x_1, \Delta x_2, \dots, \Delta x_n$ . Let  $x_k^*$  be an arbitrary point in the  $k$ th subinterval. Then the quantity

$$\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k$$

is called a Riemann sum for a given function  $f(x)$  and partition, and the value  $\max \Delta x_k$  is called the **mesh size** of the partition.

If the limit of the Riemann sums exists as  $\max \Delta x_k \rightarrow 0$ , this limit is known as the Riemann integral of  $f(x)$  over the interval  $[a, b]$ . The shaded areas in the above plots show the lower and upper sums for a constant mesh size.

11:08

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Graph the Riemann sum of  $x - 2x^3$  as  $x$  goes from  $-0.5$  to  $0.8$  using 10 rectangles (Minimum).

Estimated Area = -0.0509176  
Actual Area = 0.02148

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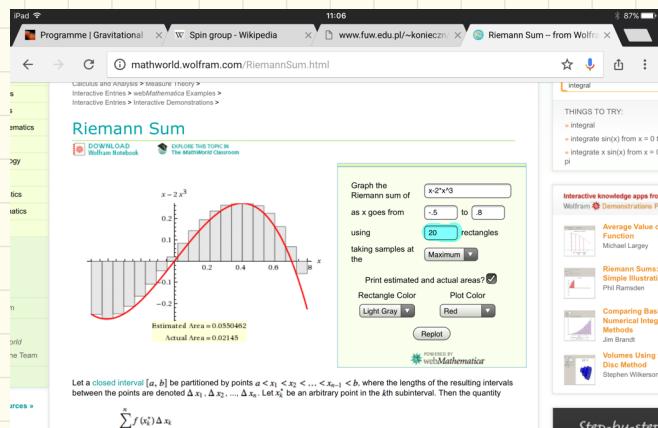
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podział odcinka

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SUMA GÓRNA



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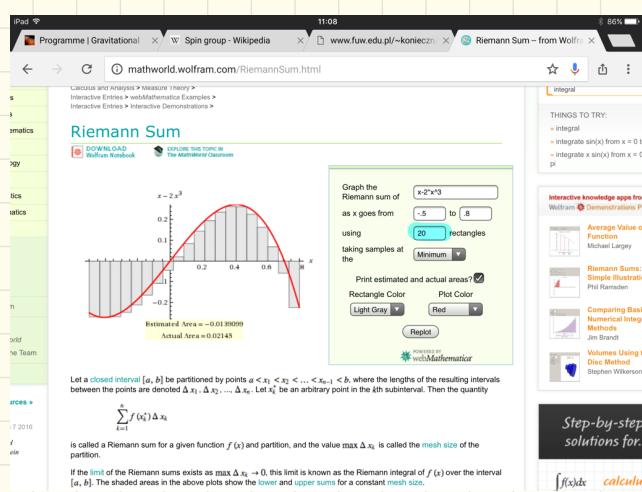
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SUMA DOLNA



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**Step-by-step solutions for:**

**calculus**

1.

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SUMA GÓRNA

Programme | Gravitational Spin group - Wikipedia www.fuw.edu.pl/~konieczni Riemann Sum - from Wolfram

Riemann Sum

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Print estimated and actual areas?  Rectangle Color Light Gray Plot Color Red Replot

POWERED BY webMathematica

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2.

Funkcja  $f$  jest ograniczona, ten  $\sup_{x \in [a,b]} f(x)$ ,  $\inf_{x \in [a,b]} f(x)$  są skonczone.

$$\inf_{x \in [a,b]} f(x) (b-a) \leq \underline{S}(f, \bar{\pi}) \leq \bar{S}(f, \bar{\pi}) \leq \sup_{x \in [a,b]} f(x) (b-a)$$

odwzorowanie  $\pi \mapsto \underline{S}(f, \bar{\pi})$ ,  $\pi \mapsto \bar{S}(f, \bar{\pi})$  są ograniczone. Istnieje więc

$$\sup_{\bar{\pi}} \underline{S}(f, \bar{\pi}) = \underline{\int} f$$

CAŁKA DOLNA

$$\inf_{\bar{\pi}} \bar{S}(f, \bar{\pi}) = \overline{\int} f$$

CAŁKA GÓRNA

**DEFINICJA:** Mówimy, że  $f$  jest całkowalna w sensie Riemanna na  $[a, b]$

jeśli

$$\underline{\int}_{[a,b]} f = \overline{\int}_{[a,b]} f . \text{ Współną wartość oznaczamy } \int_{[a,b]} f$$

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CATKA GÓRNA

**DEFINICJA:** Mówimy, że  $f$  jest całkowalna

jeśli

$$\underline{\int}_{[a,b]} f = \bar{\int}_{[a,b]} f . \text{ Współwsp. war.}$$

Catka zdefiniowana  
można iść spać...



$[a, b]$

Policzyć jakąś całość z definicji

JAKIE FUNKCJE SĄ,  
CAŁKOWALNE?  
opisać  $\mathcal{P}([a,b])$

JAK PRAKTYCZNIE  
LICZYĆ CAŁKI?

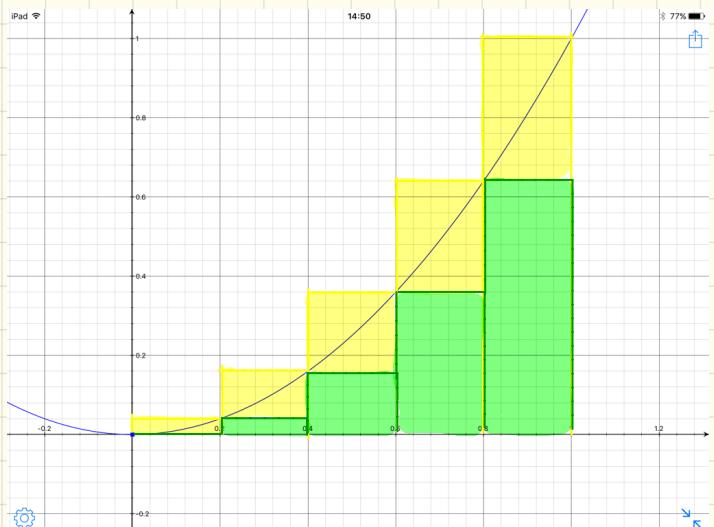
CO BĘDZIEMY ROBIĆ  
DALEJ?

Całki mierzącące  
zbieżność  
Całki z parametrem  
Całka w  $\mathbb{R}^n$

WŁASNOŚCI CAŁKI  
RIEMANNA

ZADANIE: korzystając z definicji policzyć  $\int_0^1 f(x) = x^2$

4.



$$\mathcal{J}_n = \left\{ 0, \frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}, \dots, \frac{n-1}{n}, 1 \right\}$$

$$\underline{\mathcal{S}}(f, \mathcal{J}_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i-1}{n}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{i=1}^n (i-1)^2 =$$

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

$$\overline{\mathcal{S}}(f, \mathcal{J}_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i^2}{n^2} \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^3} (1 + 2 + \dots + n^2)$$

$$\overline{\mathcal{S}}(f, \mathcal{J}_n) - \underline{\mathcal{S}}(f, \mathcal{J}_n) = \frac{1}{n}$$

wiadomo, że  $\forall \mathcal{J} \quad \underline{\mathcal{S}}(f, \mathcal{J}) \leq \int f \leq \overline{\mathcal{S}}(f, \mathcal{J})$

Ustalony  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Wiadomo, że istnieje  $n$ :  $\frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$ , zatem

$\overline{\mathcal{S}}(f, \mathcal{J}_n) - \underline{\mathcal{S}}(f, \mathcal{J}_n) < \varepsilon$ , w za tym idzie  $\int_I f - \int_I f < \varepsilon$ . Z dowolnością  $\varepsilon$   $\int_I f = \overline{\mathcal{S}}(f, \mathcal{J}_n)$

f jest więc całkowalne

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$$\int_{\mathbb{I}} f = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

To można wyprostać!

$$\sum_{i=0}^m i^3 = 0 + 1 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3 = A \quad B - A = (n+1)^3$$

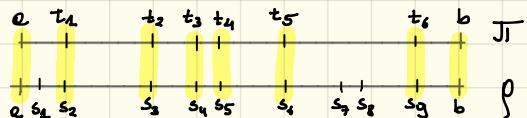
$$\sum_{i=0}^m (i+1)^3 = 1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + (m+n)^3 = B \quad \begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^m (i+1)^3 - i^3 &= \sum_{i=0}^m [(i+1) - i][(i+1)^2 + (i+1)i + i^2] = \sum (i^2 + 2i + 1 + i^2 + i^2) \\ &= 3 \sum_{i=0}^m i^2 + 3 \sum_{i=0}^m i + \sum_{i=0}^m 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(n+m)^3 = m^3 + 3m^2 + 3m + 1 = 3 \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 + 3 \sum_{i=1}^n i + n + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 &= m^3 + 3m^2 + 3m - 3 \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - m \quad 6 \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = 2n^2 + 6n^2 + 6n - 3n^2 - 3n - 2n = \\ &= 2n^3 + 3n^2 + n = m(2n^2 + 3n + 1) = m(2n+1)(n+1) \end{aligned}$$

**TWIERDZENIE**  $f$  jest całkowalne na  $[a, b]$  wtedy i tylko wtedy gdy dla dowolnego  $\varepsilon > 0$  istnieje  $\overline{J}$  takie, że  $\overline{S}(f, \overline{J}) - \underline{S}(f, \overline{J}) < \varepsilon$ .

**DEFINICJA** Podział  $\rho$  jest drobniejszy niż  $\pi$  jeśli  $\pi \subset \rho$



Relacja "bycie drobniejszym" jest częściowo porządkiem w zbiorze podziałów, tzn jest antysymetryczne i przekrodnie

Dla każdych dwóch podziałów  $\pi$ ,  $\pi'$  istnieje  $\rho$  pośredni między  $\pi$ ,  $\pi'$ . Wystarczy wziąć  $\rho = \pi \cup \pi'$ .

**STWIERDZENIE:** Jeśli  $\rho$  drobniejszy niż  $\pi$  zachodzi

$$\underline{S}(f, \pi) \leq \underline{S}(f, \rho) \leq \bar{S}(f, \rho) \leq \bar{S}(f, \pi)$$

**DOWÓD** Oszacowyty.

**WNIOSKI** Każda suma dolna jest nie większa od każdej sumy górnej. Wobec tego wiele dolne jest nie większe od całki górnej.

**DOWÓD TWIERDZENIA** Jeśli  $f$  całkowalna na  $[a, b]$  to  $\underline{\int} f = \bar{\int} f$ . Ustalmy  $\epsilon > 0$  z definicji sup  $\exists \pi: \underline{\int} f - \underline{S}(f, \pi) < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$  podobnie  $\exists \pi': \bar{S}(f, \pi') - \bar{\int} f < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$

Takie same nierówności zachodzą dla  $\rho = \pi \cup \pi'$ . Wtedy  $\bar{S}(f, \rho) - \underline{S}(f, \rho) < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$ .

W drugą stronę dowód oczywisty, wynika z  $\underline{S}(f, \pi) \leq \underline{\int} f \leq \bar{\int} f \leq \bar{S}(f, \pi)$ .

# JAKIE FUNKCJE SA, CAŁKOWALNE?

$\mathcal{R}([a,b])$

Całkowalne w sensie  
Riemanna na  $[a,b]$

7

**STWIERDZENIE 1.**  $\mathcal{R}([a,b])$  jest podzestroniem  
wektorowego  $\text{Map}([a,b], \mathbb{R})$ . Cała Riemanna  
jest funkcjonalnym liniowym na  $\mathcal{R}([a,b])$

**DOWÓD:** Niech  $f, g \in \mathcal{R}([a,b])$ ,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\lambda > 0$      $\underline{\int}(\lambda f, \bar{J}) = \lambda \underline{\int}(f, \bar{J})$ ,     $\bar{\int}(\lambda f, \bar{J}) = \lambda \bar{\int}(f, \bar{J})$   
 wynika z tego, że  $\underline{\int} \lambda f = \lambda \underline{\int} f$  ;     $\bar{\int} \lambda f = \lambda \bar{\int} f$ . Jeśli więc  $f \in \mathcal{R}([a,b])$   
 to  $\underline{\int} \lambda f = \lambda \underline{\int} f = \lambda \bar{\int} f = \bar{\int} \lambda f$     więc  $\underline{\int} \lambda f = \bar{\int} \lambda f = \int \lambda f$     tzn     $(\lambda f) \in \mathcal{R}([a,b])$  . ;  
 $\int \lambda f = \lambda \int f$ . Gdy  $\lambda < 0$  mamy  $\bar{\int}(\lambda f, \bar{J}) = \lambda \underline{\int}(f, \bar{J})$     oraz     $\underline{\int}(\lambda f, \bar{J}) = \lambda \bar{\int}(f, \bar{J})$  ,  
 dalej     $\underline{\int} \lambda f = \lambda \bar{\int} f$ ,     $\bar{\int} \lambda f = \lambda \underline{\int} f$  ... dalej oczywiste.

$$\bar{\int}(f+g, \bar{J}) = \sum_i \sup_{I_i} (f+g) |I_i| \leq \sum_i [\sup_{I_i}(f) + \sup_{I_i}(g)] |I_i| = \bar{\int}(f, \bar{J}) + \bar{\int}(g, \bar{J})$$

$$\underline{\int}(f+g, \bar{J}) = \sum_i \inf_{I_i} (f+g) |I_i| \geq \sum_i (\inf_{I_i}(f) + \inf_{I_i}(g)) |I_i| = \underline{\int}(f, \bar{J}) + \underline{\int}(g, \bar{J})$$

$$\underline{\int}(f, \bar{J}) + \underline{\int}(g, \bar{J}) \leq \underline{\int}(f+g, \bar{J}) \leq \bar{\int}(f+g, \bar{J}) \leq \bar{\int}(f, \bar{J}) + \bar{\int}(g, \bar{J})$$

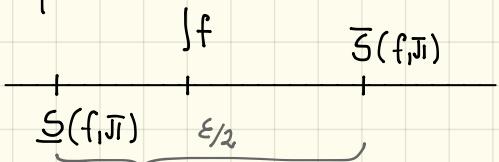
$$\underline{\int}(f, \overline{J}) + \underline{\int}(g, \overline{J}) \leq \underline{\int}(f+g, \overline{J}) \leq \overline{\int}(f+g, \overline{J}) \leq \overline{\int}(f, \overline{J}) + \overline{\int}(g, \overline{J})$$

8

Wózmy  $\overline{J}$ :  $\overline{\int}(f, \overline{J}) - \underline{\int}(f, \overline{J}) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$  i  $\overline{\int}(g, \overline{J}) - \underline{\int}(g, \overline{J}) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$  wtedy

$$\overline{\int}(f+g, \overline{J}) - \underline{\int}(f+g, \overline{J}) < \varepsilon \Rightarrow f+g \in R([a, b])$$

Dalej



$\Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \int f - \underline{\int}(f, \overline{J}) &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} & \int g - \underline{\int}(g, \overline{J}) &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\ \overline{\int}(f, \overline{J}) - \int f &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} & \overline{\int}(g, \overline{J}) - \int g &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Podobnie dla  $g$

$$\int(f+g) \leq \overline{\int}(f+g, \overline{J}) \leq \overline{\int}(f, \overline{J}) + \overline{\int}(g, \overline{J}) < \int f + \int g + \varepsilon$$

$$\int(f+g) \geq \underline{\int}(f+g, \overline{J}) \geq \underline{\int}(f, \overline{J}) + \underline{\int}(g, \overline{J}) > \int f + \int g - \varepsilon$$

$$\int f + \int g - \varepsilon < \int f + g < \int f + \int g + \varepsilon$$

$\Downarrow$

$$|\int f + g - (\int f + \int g)| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \int f + g = \int f + \int g$$

■

**STWIERDZENIE 2** Jeśli  $f \in R([a,b])$ ,  $F: J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ciągła, jeśli  $f([a,b]) \subset J$   
 to  $F \circ f \in R([a,b])$

### DOWÓD

$f$  ograniczone, ten  $c = \inf f$ ,  $d = \sup f$  są skończone,  $[c,d] \subset J$ .

$F|_{[c,d]}$  jako funkcja ciągła na zbiorze zamkniętym jest jednostajnie

ciągła ten dla  $\varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta \forall y_1, y_2 \in [c,d] |y_1 - y_2| < \delta \Rightarrow |F(y_1) - F(y_2)| < \varepsilon$

Ustalmy  $\varepsilon > 0$  i weźmy odpowiednio  $\delta$ , można przyjąć  $\delta < \varepsilon$ . Weźmy  $J \subset S(f, \bar{J}) - S(f, \bar{J}) < \delta^2$ . Oznaczenie:

$$J = \{t_0, t_1, \dots, t_n\} I_i = [t_{i-1}, t_i] M_i = \sup_{I_i} f(x), m_i = \inf_{I_i} f(x) \tilde{M}_i = \sup_{I_i} F \circ f \tilde{m}_i = \inf_{I_i} F \circ f$$

$$K = \sup_{[c,d]} |F(y)| \quad \{0, 1, \dots, n\} = A \cup B$$

$$i \in A \Leftrightarrow M_i - m_i < \delta \quad i \in B \Leftrightarrow M_i - m_i \geq \delta$$

$$i \in A \Rightarrow \tilde{M}_i - \tilde{m}_i < \varepsilon$$

$$\tilde{S}(F \circ f, \bar{J}) - S(F \circ f, \bar{J}) = \sum_{i \in A \cup B} (\tilde{M}_i - \tilde{m}_i) |I_i|$$

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$$\sum_{i \in A} (\tilde{M}_i - \tilde{m}_i) |I_i| < \sum_{i \in A} \varepsilon |I_i| < \varepsilon (b-a)$$

$$\delta \sum_{i \in B} |I_i| \leq \sum_{i \in B} (M_i - m_i) |I_i| \leq \bar{S}(f, \bar{J}) - \underline{S}(f, \bar{J}) < \delta^2$$

$M_i - m_i > \delta$  dla  $i \in B$

$$\Rightarrow \delta \sum_{i \in B} |I_i| < \delta^2 \quad \sum_{i \in B} |I_i| < \delta$$

$$\bar{S}(F \circ f, \bar{J}) - \underline{S}(F \circ f, \bar{J}) = \sum_{i \in A} (\tilde{M}_i - \tilde{m}_i) |I_i| + \sum_{i \in B} (\tilde{M}_i - \tilde{m}_i) |I_i| \leq \varepsilon (b-a) + 2k\delta < \varepsilon (b-a) + 2K\varepsilon = \varepsilon ((b-a) + 2k)$$

$F \circ f$  jest więc całkowalne.

**STWIERDZENIE 3**  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$     $f(x) = x$     $f$  jest całkowalne na każdym odcinku  $[a, b]$

DOWÓD

Ustalmy  $[a, b]$  i dzielmy  $\bar{J}_{1n}$  - podział  $[a, b]$  na  $n$  równych części  
 $t_0 = a, t_1 = a + \frac{b-a}{n}, \dots, t_n = b$

$$\bar{S}(f, \bar{J}) - \underline{S}(f, \bar{J}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( a + \frac{i(b-a)}{n} - \left( a + \frac{(i-1)(b-a)}{n} \right) \right) \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n^2} (b-a) = \frac{1}{n} (b-a)$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n: \frac{(b-a)}{n} < \varepsilon$$

## WNIOSKI:

(i) z STW 2 i STW 3 wynika, że funkcje ciągłe są całkowalne:

$$F = F \circ id$$

$\nearrow$  ciągłe       $\nwarrow$  całkowalne

(ii) Jeśli  $f, g$  całkowalne to  $f+g, f-g$  są całkowalne:  $f+g, f-g$  sp. całkowalne  
z STW 1,  $x \mapsto x^2$  jest ciągłe, dalej z STW 1 i STW 2:

$$fg = \frac{1}{4} ((f+g)^2 - (f-g)^2)$$

(iii)  $x \mapsto |x|$  jest ciągłe, zatem jeśli  $f$  całkowalne, to  $|f|$  całkowalne

Porównując odpowiednie sumy łatwo stwierdzić, że jeśli  $f \leq g$  to  $\int_a^b f \leq \int_a^b g$   
zatem także  $\int_a^b f \leq \int_a^b |f|$ , wiadomo też, że  $-\int_a^b f = \int_a^b (-f) \leq \int_a^b |f|$

zatem  $\left| \int_a^b f \right| \leq \int_a^b |f|$

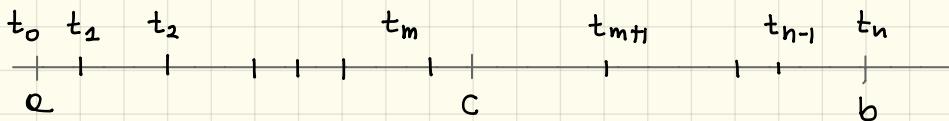
**STWIERDZENIE 4**  $f \in R([a, b]) \quad c \in ]a, b[$ . Wtedy  $f|_{[a, c]} \in R([a, c])$   
 $i \quad f|_{[c, b]} \in R([c, b])$ . Ponadto

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

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**DOWÓD:**

$$f \in R([a, b]) \Rightarrow \exists \bar{J} : \bar{S}(f, \bar{J}) - \underline{S}(f, \bar{J}) < \varepsilon$$



Niech  $\bar{J}_o = \bar{J} \cup \{c\}$ . Wówczas  $\bar{J}_o$  jest drobniejszy niż  $\bar{J}$  i zachodzi

$$\bar{S}(f, \bar{J}_o) - \underline{S}(f, \bar{J}_o) < \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \bar{J}_1 = \{a, t_1, \dots, t_m, c\} \\ \text{pokrąca } [a, c] \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \bar{J}_2 = \{c, t_{m+1}, \dots, b\} \\ \text{pokrąca } [c, b] \end{array}$$

$$S(f, \bar{J}) = S(f, \bar{J}_1) + S(f, \bar{J}_2)$$

$$\varepsilon > \bar{S}(f, \bar{J}_o) - \underline{S}(f, \bar{J}_o) = \underbrace{\bar{S}(f, \bar{J}_1)}_{\text{zielony}} + \underbrace{\bar{S}(f, \bar{J}_2)}_{\text{czerwony}} - \underbrace{\underline{S}(f, \bar{J}_1)}_{\text{zielony}} - \underbrace{\underline{S}(f, \bar{J}_2)}_{\text{czerwony}}$$

$$\varepsilon > \bar{S}(f, \overline{J}) - \underline{S}(f, \overline{J}) = \underbrace{\bar{S}(f, \overline{J}_1)}_{f|_{[a,c]} \in \mathcal{R}([a,c])} + \underbrace{\bar{S}(f, \overline{J}_2)}_{f|_{[c,b]} \in \mathcal{R}([c,b])} - \underline{S}(f, \overline{J}_1) - \underline{S}(f, \overline{J}_2)$$

↗ ↘

$$\bar{S}(f, \overline{J}_1) - \underline{S}(f, \overline{J}_1) < \varepsilon$$

$$\bar{S}(f, \overline{J}_2) - \underline{S}(f, \overline{J}_2) < \varepsilon$$

↙ ↘

$$13$$

RÓWNOŚĆ CAŁEK:

Ustalmy  $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\text{Wierzymy } \overline{J}_1, \overline{J}_2 : \quad \bar{S}(f|_{[a,c]}, \overline{J}_1) \leq \int_{[a,c]} f + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad \bar{S}(f|_{[c,b]}, \overline{J}_2) \leq \int_{[c,b]} f + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\text{dla } \overline{J} = \overline{J}_1 \cup \overline{J}_2 : \quad \bar{S}(f, \overline{J}) = \bar{S}(f|_{[a,c]}, \overline{J}_1) + \bar{S}(f|_{[c,b]}, \overline{J}_2) \leq \int_{[a,c]} f + \int_{[c,b]} f + \varepsilon \quad (*)$$

$$\text{Istnieje też g: } \bar{S}(f, \overline{J}) \leq \int_{[a,b]} f + \varepsilon \quad (**)$$

$$\frac{\bar{S}(f, \omega) - \varepsilon}{\int_{[a,b]} f}$$

$\nearrow \uparrow \nearrow$

$$\int_{[a,c]} f + \int_{[c,b]} f$$

$$\left| \int_{[a,b]} f - \left( \int_{[a,c]} f + \int_{[c,b]} f \right) \right| < \varepsilon$$

dla w drobniejszego od  $\overline{J}$  i g zachodzą obie nierówności