

Integrale definito

Problema delle aree degli insiemi piani

Vogliamo introdurre una applicazione che

Area: Sottoinsieme di $\mathbb{R}^2 \mapsto$ numero reale non negativo

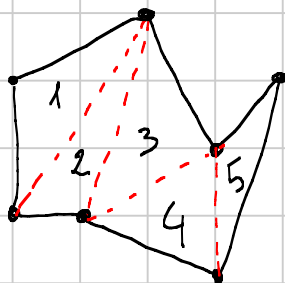
Questa applicazione voglio soddisfi

1) $\text{Area}(\text{Rettangolo}) \equiv \text{base} \times \text{altezza}$

2) $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow \text{Area}(A) \leq \text{Area}(B)$ (monotonia)

3) dato A e $T(A)$ = rototraslazione $\Rightarrow \text{Area}(A) = \text{Area}(T(A))$
di A

Il problema delle aree è tra i più antichi; gli Egiziensi, conoscendo (formula di Erone) come calcolare l'area del Triangolo, sapevano calcolare l'area di una figura delimitata da segmenti.

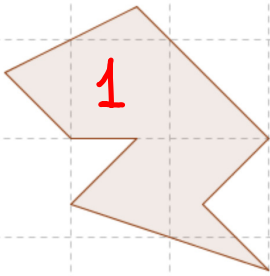


e l'area risulta essere la somma delle aree di 5 triangoli, in questo caso.

Ma come si procede in generale?

L'idea è approssimare "dall'interno" e "dall'esterno"

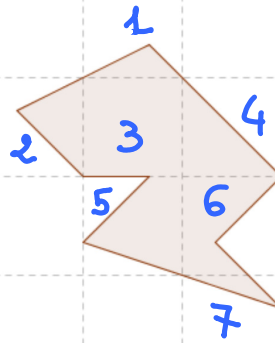
Rettagoli interni ad A



Ogni quadrato

misura $9u^2$

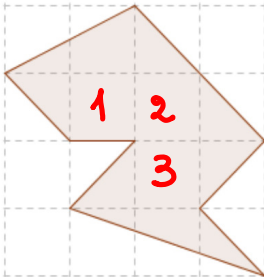
Rettagoli che contengono A



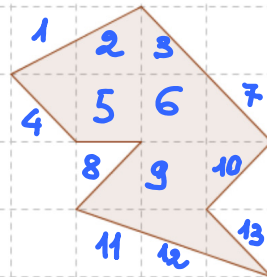
$$EXT - INT = 9 - 1 = 8 \rightarrow 72u^2$$

(1 quadrato $\equiv 9u^2$)

Infittisco la quadratura



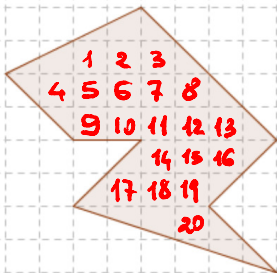
Ogni quadrato
misura $4u^2$



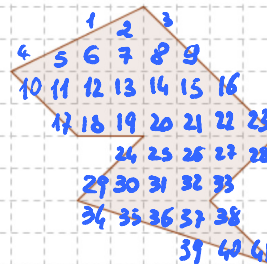
$$EXT - INT = 16 - 4 = 12 \rightarrow 48u^2$$

(1 quadrato $\equiv 4u^2$)

Infittisco



Ogni quadrato
misura $1u^2$

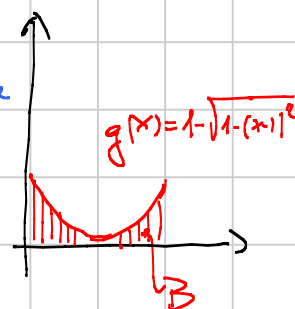
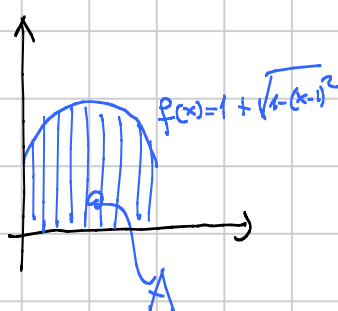
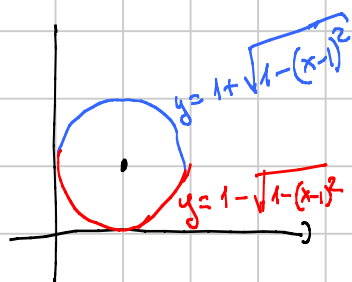


$$EXT - INT = 25 - 9 = 16 \rightarrow 16u^2$$

(1 quadrato $\equiv 1u^2$)

Osserviamo che l'area di un cerchio, per esempio

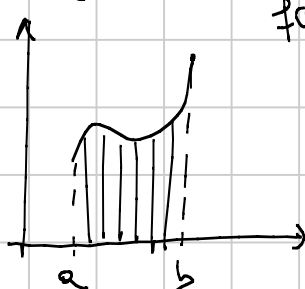
$$(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$$



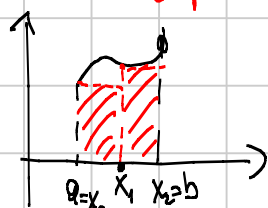
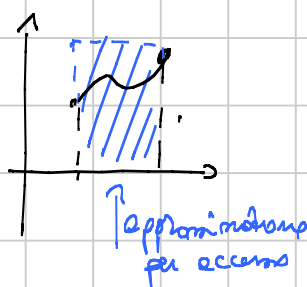
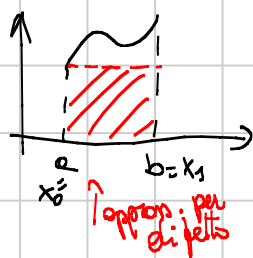
$$\text{Area}(\text{del cerchio}) \equiv \text{Area}(A) - \text{Area}(B)$$

Questo mi dice che calcolando l'area dei sottografi posso calcolare l'area di regioni piane

Dunque mi propongo l'obiettivo di calcolare l'area dei sottografi



$f(x) \geq 0$ cerchiamo di approssimare
per eccesso e per difetto
l'area di $\{(x, y) : a \leq x \leq b \text{ e } 0 \leq y \leq f(x)\}$



Def (suddivisione)

Dato un intervallo $[a, b]$, diciamo "suddivisione di $[a, b]$ "

un qualsiasi insieme di punti, $A = \{a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b\}$

Def (Somme per eccesso e per difetto)

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Dato $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ limitata su $[a, b]$ chiuso e limitato diciamo

somma di Darboux per difetto relativa alla suddivisione $\mathcal{A}$ ed alla f. f

$$s(f, \mathcal{A}) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (x_{k+1} - x_k) \cdot \inf f([x_k, x_{k+1}])$$

$$= (x_1 - x_0) \cdot \inf f([x_0, x_1]) + (x_2 - x_1) \cdot \inf f([x_1, x_2]) + \dots$$

$$\dots + (x_n - x_{n-1}) \cdot \inf f([x_{n-1}, x_n])$$

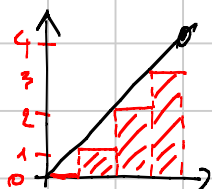
somma di Darboux per eccesso relativa alla suddivisione $\mathcal{A}$ ed alla f. f

$$S(f, \mathcal{A}) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (x_{k+1} - x_k) \sup f([x_k, x_{k+1}])$$

Esempio $f(x) = x$ $[a, b] = [0, 4]$ $\mathcal{A} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$

$$s(f, \mathcal{A}) = (1-0) \cdot \inf f([0, 1]) + (2-1) \cdot \inf f([1, 2]) + (3-2) \cdot \inf f([2, 3]) + (4-3) \cdot \inf f([3, 4])$$

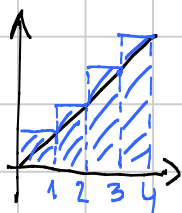
$$= 0 + 1 + 2 + 3 = 6$$



$$S(f, \mathcal{A}) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (x_{k+1} - x_k) \cdot \sup f([x_k, x_{k+1}]) =$$

$$= (x_1 - x_0) \cdot \sup f([x_0, x_1]) + (x_2 - x_1) \cdot \sup f([x_1, x_2]) + \dots$$

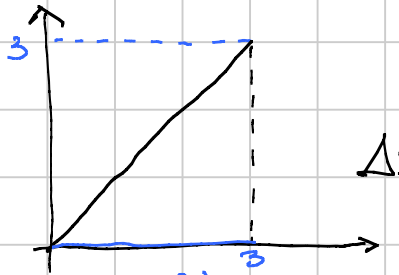
$$= 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 4 = 10$$



Verifichiamo la monotonia di $\alpha(f, \mathcal{A})$ e di $S(f, \mathcal{A})$
quando $f(x) = x$ e $\mathcal{A}_0 = \{0, 3\}$ $\mathcal{A}_1 = \{0, \frac{3}{2}, 3\}$ $\mathcal{A}_2 = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

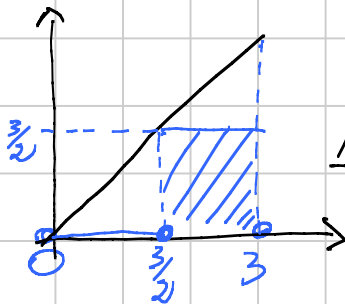
5

$$\mathcal{A}_0 = \{0, 3\}$$



$$\alpha(f, \mathcal{A}_0) = (3-0) \cdot 0 = 0$$

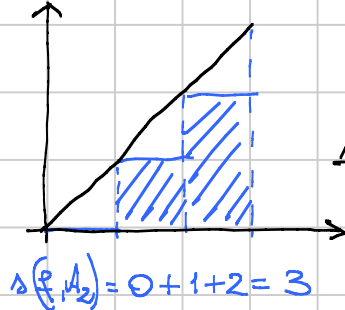
$$\mathcal{A}_1 = \{0, \frac{3}{2}, 3\}$$



$$\Delta S(f, \mathcal{A}_1) = \frac{27}{4} - \frac{9}{4} = \frac{9}{2}$$

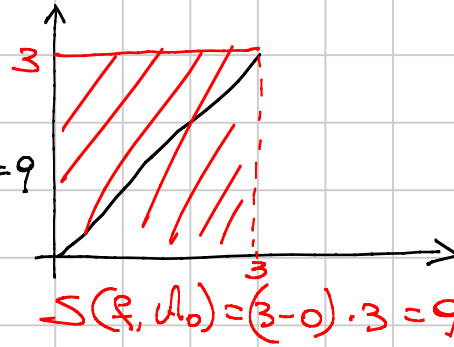
$$S(f, \mathcal{A}_1) = (\frac{3}{2}-0) \cdot 0 + (3-\frac{3}{2}) \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_2 = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

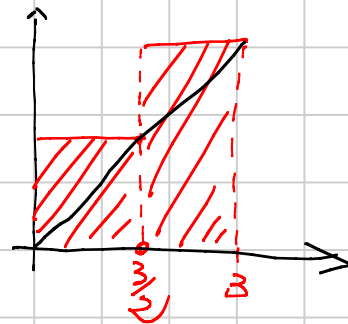


$$\alpha(f, \mathcal{A}_2) = 0 + 1 + 2 = 3$$

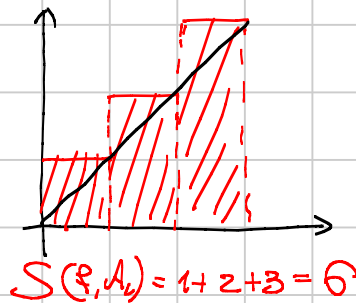
$$\Delta S(f, \mathcal{A}_2) = 6 - 3 = 3$$



$$S(f, \mathcal{A}_0) = (3-0) \cdot 3 = 9$$



$$S(f, \mathcal{A}_1) = (\frac{3}{2}-0) \cdot \frac{3}{2} + (3-\frac{3}{2}) \cdot 3 = \frac{27}{4}$$



$$S(f, \mathcal{A}_2) = 1 + 2 + 3 = 6$$

Si può osservare che
 $\alpha(f, \mathcal{A}_0) \leq \alpha(f, \mathcal{A}_1) \leq \alpha(f, \mathcal{A}_2) \leq S(f, \mathcal{A}_2) \leq S(f, \mathcal{A}_1) \leq S(f, \mathcal{A}_0)$

Ma questo vale in generale?

Teorema (proprietà delle somme per eccesso e per difetto) 6

Dato $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ limitata su $[a, b]$ chiuso e limitato
Sieno A, B due suddivisioni di $[a, b]$

$$1) A \subseteq B \Rightarrow \Delta(f, A) \leq \Delta(f, B)$$

$$S(f, A) \geq S(f, B)$$

$$2) \Delta(f, A) \leq S(f, A) \quad (\text{banale})$$

$$3) \Delta(f, A) \leq S(f, B) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{ogni somma per difetto} \\ \text{è inferiore a ogni somma eccesso} \end{array} \right)$$

dim

3) in f.t., preso $\mathcal{C} = A \cup B$ si ha che

$$i) \Delta(f, A) \leq \Delta(f, \mathcal{C}) \quad (\text{dalla 1) poiché } A \subseteq \mathcal{C})$$

$$ii) \Delta(f, \mathcal{C}) \leq S(f, \mathcal{C}) \quad (\text{per la 2)})$$

$$iii) S(f, \mathcal{C}) \leq S(f, B) \quad (\text{segue dalla 1) poiché } B \subseteq \mathcal{C})$$

per la transitività dell'ordine si ha $\Delta(f, A) \leq S(f, B)$

1) Dato $A = \{x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n\}$, supponiamo $B = A \cup \{\bar{x}\}$

e non è restrittivo supporre $B = \{x_0 < \bar{x} < x_1 < \dots < x_n\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(f, B) &= (\bar{x} - x_0) \inf f([x_0, \bar{x}]) + (x_1 - \bar{x}) \inf f([\bar{x}, x_1]) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (x_{k+1} - x_k) \inf f([x_k, x_{k+1}]) \\ &\geq (\bar{x} - x_0) \inf f([x_0, x_1]) + (x_1 - \bar{x}) \inf f([\bar{x}, x_1]) + \dots \\ &= \Delta(f, A) \end{aligned}$$

Analogamente, essendo

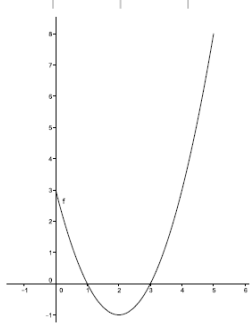
$$(\bar{x} - x_0) \sup f([x_0, \bar{x}]) + (x_1 - \bar{x}) \sup f([\bar{x}, x_1]) \leq (\bar{x} - x_0) \sup f([x_0, x_1]) + (x_1 - \bar{x}) \sup f([\bar{x}, x_1])$$

si ha $S(f, B) \leq S(f, A)$

2) essendo $\sup \Omega \geq \inf \Omega \quad \forall \Omega \neq \emptyset$ si ha $\Delta(f, A) \leq S(f, A)$

$\forall A$ suddivisione

□



$$f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$$

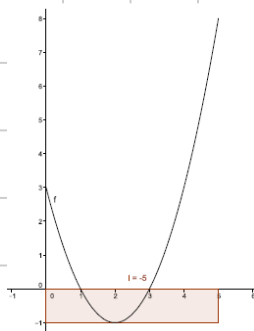
Vogliamo approssimare

l' "area con segno" sottesa dal grafico di f , ovvero

$$\text{Area}(\{(x,y): 0 \leq x \leq 5 \quad 0 \leq y \leq f^+(x)\})$$

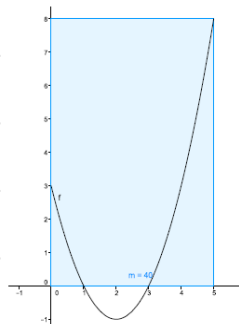
$$- \text{Area}(\{(x,y): 0 \leq x \leq 5 \quad 0 \leq y \leq f^-(x)\})$$

$$A_1 = \{0, 2\}$$



$$\Delta S(f, A_1) = 45$$

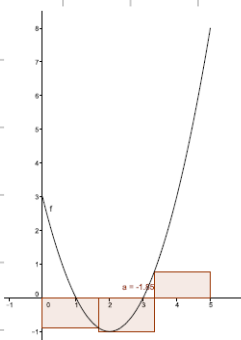
$$S(f, A_1) = 0(f, A_1)$$



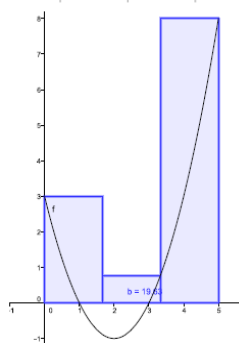
$$\Delta(f, A_1) = 5 \cdot \inf f([0, 5]) = -5$$

$$S(f, A_1) = 5 \cdot \sup f([0, 5]) = 40$$

$$A_2 = \{0, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{7}{2}, 5\}$$



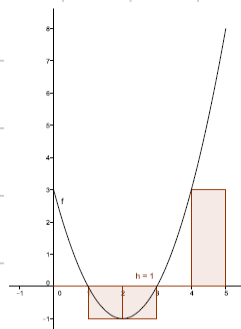
$$\Delta S(f, A_2) = 21,48$$



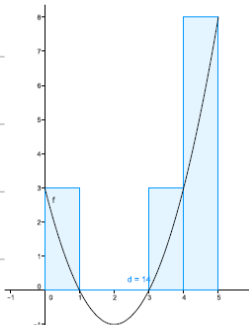
$$\Delta(f, A_2) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \inf f([0, \frac{3}{2}]) + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \inf f([\frac{3}{2}, \frac{7}{2}]) + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \inf f([\frac{7}{2}, 5]) = -1,85$$

$$S(f, A_2) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \sup f([0, \frac{3}{2}]) + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \sup f([\frac{3}{2}, \frac{7}{2}]) + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \sup f([\frac{7}{2}, 5]) = 19,63$$

$$A_3 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

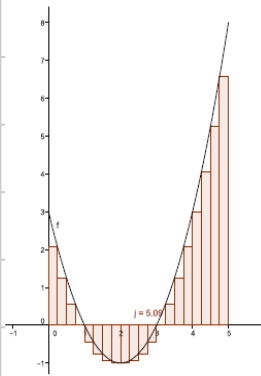


$$\Delta S(f, A_3) = 13$$

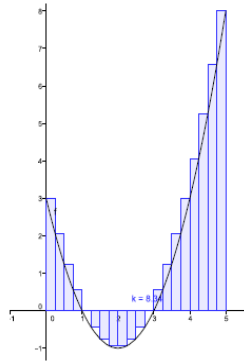


$$\Delta(f, A_3) = \sum_{k=0}^4 (x_{k+1} - x_k) \inf f([x_k, x_{k+1}]) = 1$$

$$S(f, A_3) = \sum_{k=0}^4 (x_{k+1} - x_k) \sup f([x_k, x_{k+1}]) = 14$$



$$\Delta S(f, \mathcal{A}_{20}) = 3,25$$



$$\Delta S(f, \mathcal{A}_{20}) = \sum_{k=0}^{19} (x_{k+1} - x_k) \inf_{f} f([x_k, x_{k+1}]) = 5,09 \quad S(f, \mathcal{A}_{20}) = \sum_{k=0}^{19} (x_{k+1} - x_k) \sup_{f} f([x_k, x_{k+1}]) = 8,34$$

Def (integrale definito)

Dato $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ limitata su $[a, b]$ chiuso e limitato
diciamo che " f integrabile (secondo Riemann) su $[a, b]$ "

se

$$\iota(f) = \sup \{ \iota(f, \mathcal{A}) : \mathcal{A} \text{ suddivisione di } [a, b] \}$$

$$= \inf \{ S(f, \mathcal{A}) : \mathcal{A} \text{ suddivisione di } [a, b] \} = S(f)$$

e in tal caso $\iota(f) = S(f) = \int_a^b f(x) dx \in \mathbb{R}$

IMPORTANTE: parlo di integrale (di Riemann) definito
per f. in $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
limitata
su intervalli chiusi e limitati

Oss: ovviamente $\iota(f) \leq S(f) \quad \forall f!$

Esempio la funzione $f(x) = 3$ è integrabile su
 $[1, 10]$ e ci ha

$$\int_1^{10} f(x) dx = \int_1^{10} 3 \cdot dx = 9 \cdot 3 = 27$$

Controesempio (f.ue limit. su int. chiuso e limit. non Riemann-Integrabile)

Def. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$, questa non è
integrabile su $[0, 100]$

infatti, ricordo che $\mathbb{Q}$ è denso in $\mathbb{R}$: $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R} \exists q \in \mathbb{Q} \ x < q < y$
 " " $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ " " " $\mathbb{R}$: $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R} \exists t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \ x < t < y$

me d'ora, da suddivisione di $[0, 100]$

$$A = \{x_0 = 0 < x_1 < \dots < x_m = 100\}$$

però $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$

$$1) \exists q \in \mathbb{Q} : x_k < q < x_{k+1} \Rightarrow \sup f([x_k, x_{k+1}]) = f(q) = 1$$

2) $\exists t \in \mathbb{R}, 0 : x_k < t < x_{k+1} \Rightarrow \inf_{f \in \mathcal{F}} f([x_k, x_{k+1}]) = f(t) = 0$

$$\Downarrow \quad \Delta(f, A) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (x_{k+1} - x_k) \inf_{x \in [x_k, x_{k+1}]} f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (x_{k+1} - x_k) \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$S(f, \mathcal{A}) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (x_{k+1} - x_k) \sup f([x_k, x_{k+1}]) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (x_{k+1} - x_k) = x_n - x_0 = 100$$

donc $S(p, A) < S(q, A)$ due à la 1^{re} $\square$

Oss: in generale, data $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, si ha che posto

$$A = \{ \Delta(f, a) : f \text{ addizione di } [a, b] \} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$$eB = \{S(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{B}) : \mathbb{B} \text{ " " " " } \} \cong \mathbb{N}$$

come t.c. $\forall a \in A \quad \forall b \in B \quad a \leq b$

$$\Rightarrow (\text{Axioma di Dedekind}) \quad \exists c \in \mathbb{R} : a \leq c \leq b \quad \forall b, e \in \mathbb{R}$$

Se ε è unico, allora f è integrabile
secondo Riemann !!!

Teorema (caratterizzazione delle funzioni integrabili)

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ limitata su $[a, b]$ chiusa e limitata

Sono tra loro equivalenti

1) f integrabile su $[a, b]$

2) $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon$ suddivisioni di $[a, b]$: $S(f, \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon) - \inf(f, \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon) < \varepsilon$

3) $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon$ " " " : $S(f, \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon) - \inf(f, \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon) < \varepsilon$

dim

$$\inf(f) = \sup \{ \inf(f, B) : B \text{ suddiv.} \}$$

$$S(f) = \inf \{ S(f, A) : A \text{ suddiv.} \}$$

$$1) \Rightarrow 2) \quad \text{ipotesi} \quad \inf(f) = S(f) = \int_a^b f(x) dx \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon : S(f, \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon) - \inf(f, \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon) < \varepsilon$$

$$\int_a^b \inf(f) = \sup \left\{ \int_a^b \inf(f, B) dx \geq \inf(f, B) \quad \forall B \text{ suddiv.} \right.$$

$$\left. \left[\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon \text{ suddiv.} \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx - \varepsilon < \inf(f, \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon) \right] \quad (a)$$

$$\int_a^b f = S(f) = \inf \left\{ \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq S(f, A) \quad \forall A \text{ suddiv.} \right.$$

$$\left. \left[\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon \text{ suddiv.} \quad S(f, \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon) < \int_a^b f(x) dx + \varepsilon \right] \quad (b)$$

$$(a) + (b) \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon \text{ suddiv.} \quad \begin{cases} -\inf(f, \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon) < \varepsilon - \int_a^b f(x) dx \\ S(f, \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon) < \varepsilon + \int_a^b f(x) dx \end{cases}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon \text{ suddiv.} \quad S(f, \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon) - \inf(f, \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon) < 2\varepsilon$$

$$2) \Rightarrow 3) \quad \text{poniamo } \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon = \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon \cup \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon$$

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per ipotesi $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon \text{ mult.} \quad S(f, \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon) - \rho(f, \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon) < \varepsilon$

$$\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon \subseteq \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon \Rightarrow S(f, \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon) \geq S(f, \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon) \quad (i)$$

$$\mathcal{B}_\varepsilon \subseteq \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon \Rightarrow -\rho(f, \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon) \geq -\rho(f, \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon) \quad (ii)$$



$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon \text{ e } \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon = \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon \cup \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon \quad S(f, \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon) - \rho(f, \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon) \leq S(f, \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon) - \rho(f, \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon) < \varepsilon$$

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 $i) + ii)$

$$3) \Rightarrow 2) \quad \text{per ipotesi } \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon \text{ mult.} \quad S(f, \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon) - \rho(f, \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon) < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{per } \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon = \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon = \mathcal{C}_\varepsilon \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon \text{ mult.} \quad S(f, \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon) - \rho(f, \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon) < \varepsilon$$

$$2) \Rightarrow 1) \quad \text{per ipotesi } \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon \text{ mult.} \quad S(f, \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon) - \rho(f, \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon) < \varepsilon$$

ricordo che

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon \quad S(f) &\leq S(f, \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon) \\ \forall \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon \quad S(f) &\geq \rho(f, \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon) \\ \forall \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon \quad -\rho(f) &\leq -\rho(f, \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon, \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon \quad S(f) - \rho(f) \leq S(f, \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon) - \rho(f, \mathcal{B}_\varepsilon) < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad 0 \leq S(f) - \rho(f) < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow S(f) - \rho(f) = 0$$

$\square$

A questo punto ci pone il problema di caratterizzare classi di funzioni integrabili

Classe delle funzioni MONOTONE

" " " CONTINUE

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ limitata su $[a, b]$ chiusa e limitato
 se f monotona allora f è $\mathbb{R}$ -integrabile

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ limitata su $[a, b]$ chiusa e limitato
 se f continua $\forall x \in [a, b]$ allora f è $\mathbb{R}$ -integrabile