

Más ejemplos de funciones integrables

jueves, 17 de febrero de 2022

Teorema (criterio de integrabilidad)

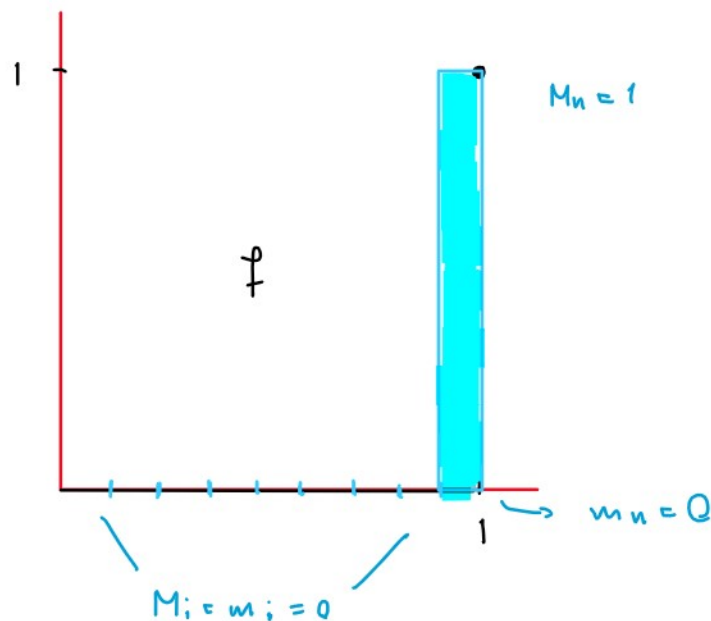
Si $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ es una función acotada en $[a, b]$, entonces f es integrable en $[a, b]$ si y solo si para todo $\varepsilon > 0$ existe una partición P de $[a, b]$ tal que

$$U(f, P) - L(f, P) < \varepsilon$$

Ejemplos

5. Sea $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definida como

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x \neq 1 \\ 1 & \text{si } x = 1 \end{cases}$$



Veamos que f es integrable sobre $[0, 1]$.

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$ y $n \in \mathbb{N}$ tal que $\frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$ (propiedad Arquimediana)

Consideremos $P_n = \{0, \frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}, \dots, \frac{n-1}{n}, 1\} \Rightarrow P_n \in \mathcal{P}_{[0, 1]}$

Si $i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$ y $x \in [t_{i-1}, t_i]$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 0$$

Además existe $x \in [t_{n-1}, t_n]$ t.q. $f(x) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow m_i = 0 \quad \text{p.a. } i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$\Rightarrow L(f, P_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \cancel{m_i}^0 (t_i - t_{i-1}) = 0$$

~ Luego, $M_i = 0$ para cada $i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$ y $M_n = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow U(f, P_n) &= \sum_{i=1}^n M_i (t_i - t_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n M_i \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \cancel{M_i}^0 + \cancel{M_n}^1 \right) = \frac{1}{n} (0 + 1) = \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{U(f, P_n)} - \cancel{L(f, P_n)}^0 < \varepsilon$$

$\therefore f$ es integrable sobre $[0, 1]$

Luego, para cada $n \in \mathbb{N}$ existe $P_n \in \mathcal{P}_{[0,1]}$ tal que

$$0 = L(f, P_n) \leq \int_0^1 f \leq U(f, P_n) = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \int_0^1 f \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

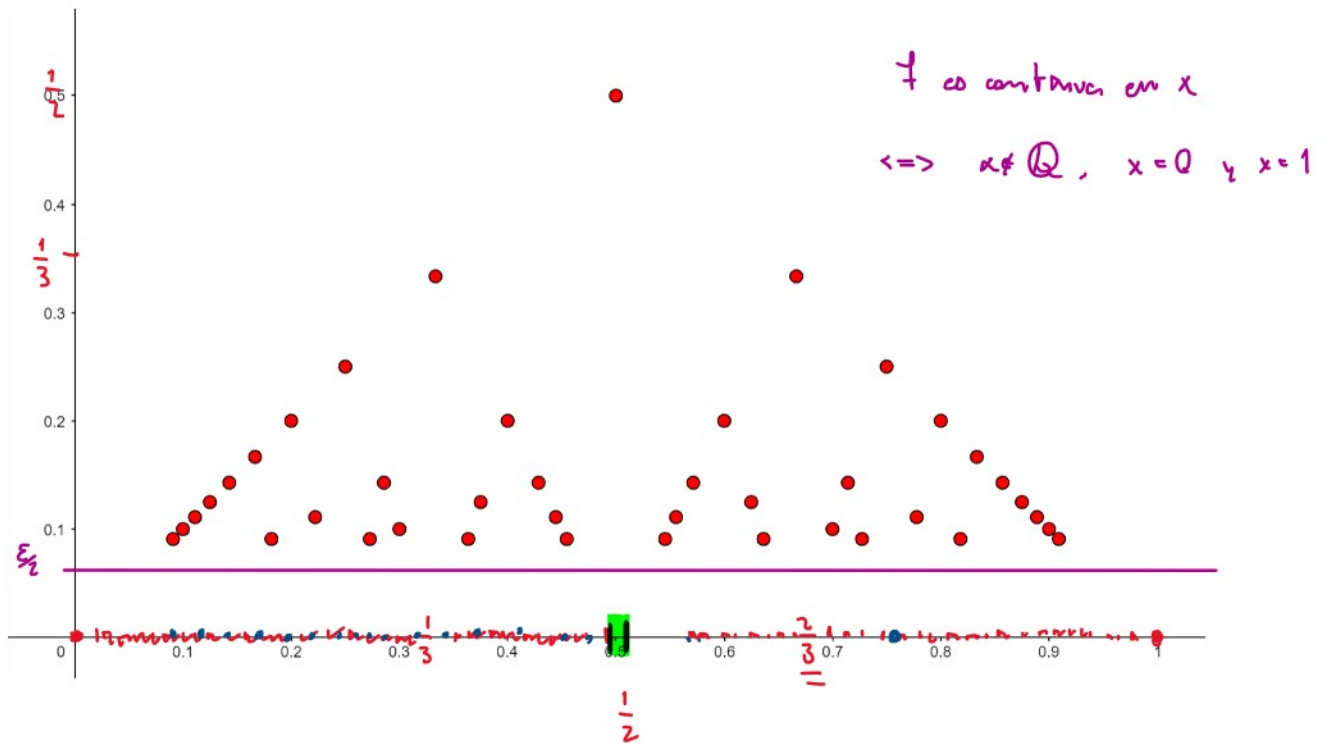
$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \int_0^1 f \leq 0$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 f = 0$$

↓ tomando límite cuando $n \rightarrow \infty$

6. Sea $f: [a, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definida como

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x \notin \mathbb{Q}, \quad x=0 \text{ o } x=1 \\ \frac{1}{q} & \text{si } x \in \mathbb{Q}, \quad x = \frac{p}{q} \text{ es irreducible y } p, q \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$



Veamos que f es integrable.

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$. y $N \in \mathbb{N}$ tal que $\frac{1}{N+1} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ y $\frac{1}{N} \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$.

Consideremos $A = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \dots, \frac{1}{N}, \dots, \frac{N-1}{N} \right\}$,

es decir,

$$A = \left\{ x \in [0, 1] \mid x = \frac{p}{q} \text{ y } \frac{1}{q} \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right\}$$

$$\sim \text{Si } x \in A \Rightarrow f(x) \in \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots, \frac{1}{N} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \leq 1 \quad (M_1 \leq 1)$$

$$\sim \text{Si } x \notin A \Rightarrow f(x) \leq \frac{1}{N+1} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad (M_2 < \frac{\varepsilon}{2})$$

Notemos que A es finito. Sea $k = |A|$ (A tiene k elementos)

y sea $n > k$ tal que $\frac{1}{n} < \frac{\varepsilon}{1/k}$

Tomemos $P_n \in \mathcal{P}_{[0,1]}$ tal que $t_i - t_{i-1} = \frac{1}{n}$ p.c. $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

- $L(f, P_n)$

Por densidad de los irracionales sabemos que $[t_{i-1}, t_i] \cap (\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) \neq \emptyset$

$$\Rightarrow \text{existe } x \in [t_{i-1}, t_i] \text{ t. q. } f(x) = 0 \quad (x \notin \mathbb{Q})$$

$$\Rightarrow m_i = 0 \quad \text{para cada } i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$\Rightarrow L(f, P_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i (t_i - t_{i-1}) = 0$$

- $U(f, P_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i (t_i - t_{i-1})$

$$= \sum_{[t_{i-1}, t_i] \cap A = \emptyset} M_i (t_i - t_{i-1}) + \sum_{[t_{i-1}, t_i] \cap A \neq \emptyset} M_i (t_i - t_{i-1})$$

~ Sea $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ t. q. $[t_{i-1}, t_i] \cap A = \emptyset$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \leq \frac{1}{N+1} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad \text{p.c. } x \in [t_{i-1}, t_i]$$

$$\Rightarrow M_i \leq \frac{1}{N+1} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad \text{p.c. } i \text{ t. q. } [t_{i-1}, t_i] \cap A = \emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{[t_{i-1}, t_i] \cap A = \emptyset} M_i (t_i - t_{i-1}) < \sum_{[t_{i-1}, t_i] \cap A = \emptyset} \frac{\varepsilon}{2} (t_i - t_{i-1})$$

$$= \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \sum_{[t_{i-1}, t_i] \cap A = \emptyset} (t_i - t_{i-1})$$

la cantidad de intervalos que no intersecan a A está acotada por los intervalos totales de la partición

$$\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n (t_i - t_{i-1})}_{\text{suma telescópica}}$$

$$= \frac{\varepsilon}{2} (1 - 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{[t_{i-1}, t_i] \cap A = \emptyset} M_i (t_i - t_{i-1}) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$[t_{i-1}, t_i] \cap A = \emptyset$$

~ Sea $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ t.q. $[t_{i-1}, t_i] \cap A \neq \emptyset$

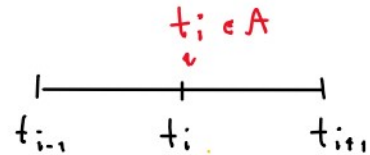
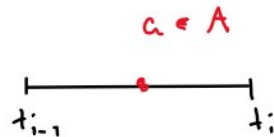
$\Rightarrow$ existe $x \in [t_{i-1}, t_i]$ tal que $f(x) \in \{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}\}$

$\Rightarrow f(x) \leq 1$ p.c. $x \in [t_{i-1}, t_i]$

$\Rightarrow M_i \leq 1$

¿Cuántos intervalos $[t_{i-1}, t_i]$ intersecan a A ?

- A tiene k elementos



$\Rightarrow A$ interseca a lo más a $2k$ intervalos de P .

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \sum_{[t_{i-1}, t_i] \cap A \neq \emptyset} M_i (t_i - t_{i-1}) &\leq \sum_{[t_{i-1}, t_i] \cap A \neq \emptyset} 1 \cdot (t_i - t_{i-1}) \\ &\leq \sum_{[t_{i-1}, t_i] \cap A \neq \emptyset} \frac{\varepsilon}{4k} \quad \frac{1}{n} < \frac{\varepsilon}{4k} \\ &= \frac{\varepsilon}{4k} \sum_{[t_{i-1}, t_i] \cap A \neq \emptyset} 1 \\ &\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{4k} \sum_{j=1}^{2k} 1 \\ &= \frac{\varepsilon}{4k} (2k) = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{[t_{i-1}, t_i] \cap A \neq \emptyset} M_i (t_i - t_{i-1}) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\therefore U(f, P_n) - L(f, P_n) = U(f, P) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

$\therefore f$ es integrable en $[0,1]$.

Valor de $\int_0^1 f$.

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$. Ya vimos que existe $P \in \mathcal{P}_{[0,1]}$ t.q.

$$0 = L(f, P) \leq \int_0^1 f \leq U(f, P) < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \int_0^1 f < \varepsilon \quad \text{p.c. } \varepsilon > 0$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 f = 0$$