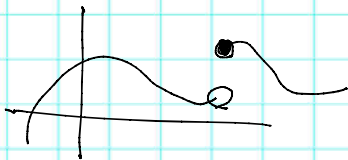


Notations

 \mathbb{R} : all real numbers $(-\infty, \infty)$ $[a, b] = \{x \mid a \leq x \leq b\}$ closed interval
(compact) $(a, b \in \mathbb{R}, a < b)$ $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$: function ^{defined} on $[a, b]$ $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \forall x \in [a, b], \exists! f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$ (for any $x \in [a, b]$ one and only one real number $f(x)$ corresponds.) f : (a function on $[a, b]$) is bounded (bdd in short.) $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \exists M > 0$ s.t. $|f(x)| \leq M \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$ f is continuous (on $[a, b]$) $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) = f(p) \quad \forall p \in [a, b]$ Property A continuous function on $[a, b]$ is bounded. f : is right continuous and has left limit (RCLL) $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} f(p) = \lim_{x \downarrow p} f(x), \exists \lim_{x \uparrow p} f(x)$ 

$$I_1 = [a_1, b_1], I_2 = [a_2, b_2]$$

I_1 and I_2 are almost disjoint

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} a_1 < b_1 \leq a_2 < b_2 \text{ or } a_2 < b_2 \leq a_1 < b_1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{I}_1 \quad \text{I}_2 \\ \hline a_1 \quad a_2 \quad b_1 \quad b_2 \end{array} : \text{Not almost disjoint} \right)$$

$\{I_j\}_{j=1}^m$ is partition of I (finite set of closed intervals)

$$\Leftrightarrow I = \bigcup_{j=1}^m I_j, \quad \{I_j\} = \text{almost disjoint}$$

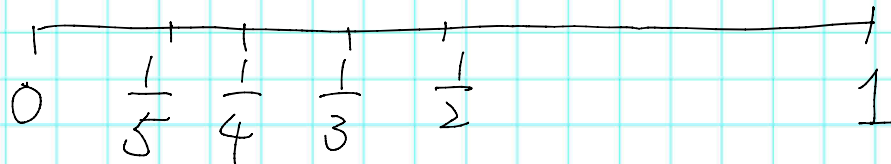
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{I}_1 \quad \text{I}_2 \quad \dots \quad \text{I}_m \\ \hline x_0 = a \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad \dots \quad x_{m-1} \quad b \\ \text{I} \end{array}$$

$$\exists \{x_j\} = a = x_0 < \dots < x_m = b$$

$$I = [a, b], \quad I_j = [x_{j-1}, x_j]$$

Example $\left\{ \left[0, \frac{1}{5}\right], \left[\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{4}\right], \left[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3}\right], \left[\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right], \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right] \right\}$

is a partition of $[0, 1]$



◦ Not always same lengths.

$|I|$ denotes the length of I , ($I = [a, b] \Rightarrow |I| = b - a$).

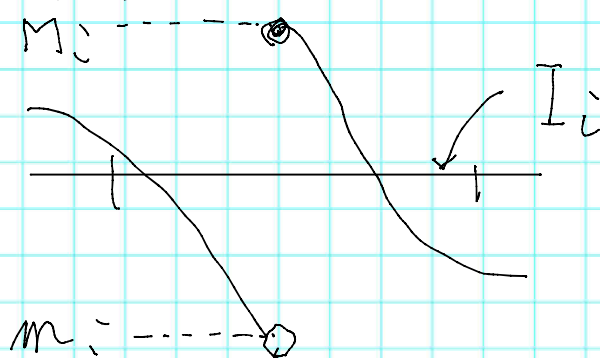
$$|I| = \sum_{j=1}^m |I_j| \left(= \sum_{j=1}^m (x_j - x_{j-1}) = x_m - x_0 = b - a \right)$$

$I = [a, b]$, $P = \{I_i\}$: partition of I .

f : function

$$m_i = \inf_{x \in I_i} f(x)$$

$$M_i = \sup_{x \in I_i} f(x)$$



$$m = \inf_{x \in I} f(x), \quad M = \sup_{x \in I} f(x)$$

$$m \leq m_i \leq M_i \leq M \quad \forall i \leq n$$

$$L(f, P) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i |I_i|, \quad U(f, P) = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i |I_i|$$

↑
lower Riemann Sum

↑
Upper Riemann Sum

Π : all partitions of I

$$L(f) = \sup_{P \in \Pi} L(f, P), \quad M(f) = \inf_{P \in \Pi} M(f, P)$$

f : Riemann integrable

$$\Leftrightarrow_{\text{def}} L(f) = M(f)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = L(f) = M(f)$$