

Integrability of Bounded Total Functions

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Summary. All these results have been obtained by Darboux's theorem in our previous article [10]. In addition, we have proved the first mean value theorem to Riemann integral.

MML Identifier: INTEGRA4.

WWW: <http://mizar.org/JFM/Vol12/integra4.html>

The articles [21], [24], [1], [22], [12], [3], [8], [25], [2], [15], [16], [6], [14], [13], [20], [19], [17], [23], [7], [9], [11], [18], [5], and [4] provide the notation and terminology for this paper.

1. BASIC INTEGRABLE FUNCTIONS AND FIRST MEAN VALUE THEOREM

For simplicity, we adopt the following convention: i, n denote natural numbers, a, r, x, y denote real numbers, A denotes a closed-interval subset of \mathbb{R} , C denotes a non empty set, and X denotes a set.

We now state several propositions:

- (1) For every element D of $\text{divs}A$ such that $\text{vol}(A) = 0$ holds $\text{len}D = 1$.
- (2) $\mathcal{X}_{A,A}$ is integrable on A and $\text{integral}\mathcal{X}_{A,A} = \text{vol}(A)$.
- (3) For every partial function f from A to \mathbb{R} and for every r holds f is total and $\text{rng}f = \{r\}$ iff $f = r\mathcal{X}_{A,A}$.
- (4) For every function f from A into \mathbb{R} and for every r such that $\text{rng}f = \{r\}$ holds f is integrable on A and $\text{integral}f = r \cdot \text{vol}(A)$.
- (5) For every r there exists a function f from A into \mathbb{R} such that $\text{rng}f = \{r\}$ and f is bounded on A .
- (6) Let f be a partial function from A to \mathbb{R} and D be an element of $\text{divs}A$. If $\text{vol}(A) = 0$, then f is integrable on A and $\text{integral}f = 0$.
- (7) Let f be a function from A into \mathbb{R} . Suppose f is bounded on A and f is integrable on A . Then there exists a such that $\inf \text{rng}f \leq a$ and $a \leq \sup \text{rng}f$ and $\text{integral}f = a \cdot \text{vol}(A)$.

2. INTEGRABILITY OF BOUNDED TOTAL FUNCTIONS

One can prove the following propositions:

- (8) Let f be a function from A into \mathbb{R} and T be a DivSequence of A . Suppose f is bounded on A and δ_T is convergent and $\lim(\delta_T) = 0$. Then $\text{lower_sum}(f, T)$ is convergent and $\lim \text{lower_sum}(f, T) = \text{lower_integral}f$.

- (9) Let f be a function from A into \mathbb{R} and T be a DivSequence of A . Suppose f is bounded on A and δ_T is convergent and $\lim(\delta_T) = 0$. Then $\text{upper_sum}(f, T)$ is convergent and $\lim \text{upper_sum}(f, T) = \text{upper_integral } f$.
- (10) Let f be a function from A into \mathbb{R} . Suppose f is bounded on A . Then f is upper integrable on A and f is lower integrable on A .

Let A be a closed-interval subset of \mathbb{R} , let I_1 be an element of $\text{divs } A$, and let us consider n . We say that I_1 divides into equal n if and only if:

(Def. 1) $\text{len } I_1 = n$ and for every i such that $i \in \text{dom } I_1$ holds $I_1(i) = \text{inf } A + \frac{\text{vol}(A)}{\text{len } I_1} \cdot i$.

We now state a number of propositions:

- (11) There exists a DivSequence T of A such that δ_T is convergent and $\lim(\delta_T) = 0$.
- (12) Let f be a function from A into \mathbb{R} . Suppose f is bounded on A . Then f is integrable on A if and only if for every DivSequence T of A such that δ_T is convergent and $\lim(\delta_T) = 0$ holds $\lim \text{upper_sum}(f, T) - \lim \text{lower_sum}(f, T) = 0$.
- (13) For every function f from C into \mathbb{R} holds $\text{max}_+(f)$ is total and $\text{max}_-(f)$ is total.
- (14) For every partial function f from C to \mathbb{R} such that f is upper bounded on X holds $\text{max}_+(f)$ is upper bounded on X .
- (15) For every partial function f from C to \mathbb{R} holds $\text{max}_+(f)$ is lower bounded on X .
- (16) For every partial function f from C to \mathbb{R} such that f is lower bounded on X holds $\text{max}_-(f)$ is upper bounded on X .
- (17) For every partial function f from C to \mathbb{R} holds $\text{max}_-(f)$ is lower bounded on X .
- (18) For every partial function f from A to \mathbb{R} such that f is upper bounded on A holds $\text{rng}(f|X)$ is upper bounded.
- (19) For every partial function f from A to \mathbb{R} such that f is lower bounded on A holds $\text{rng}(f|X)$ is lower bounded.
- (20) Let f be a function from A into \mathbb{R} . Suppose f is bounded on A and f is integrable on A . Then $\text{max}_+(f)$ is integrable on A .
- (21) For every partial function f from C to \mathbb{R} holds $\text{max}_-(f) = \text{max}_+(-f)$.
- (22) Let f be a function from A into \mathbb{R} . Suppose f is bounded on A and f is integrable on A . Then $\text{max}_-(f)$ is integrable on A .
- (23) Let f be a function from A into \mathbb{R} . Suppose f is bounded on A and f is integrable on A . Then $|f|$ is integrable on A and $|\text{integral } f| \leq \text{integral } |f|$.
- (24) For every function f from A into \mathbb{R} such that for all x, y such that $x \in A$ and $y \in A$ holds $|f(x) - f(y)| \leq a$ holds $\text{suprng } f - \text{infrng } f \leq a$.
- (25) Let f, g be functions from A into \mathbb{R} . Suppose f is bounded on A and $a \geq 0$ and for all x, y such that $x \in A$ and $y \in A$ holds $|g(x) - g(y)| \leq a \cdot |f(x) - f(y)|$. Then $\text{suprng } g - \text{infrng } g \leq a \cdot (\text{suprng } f - \text{infrng } f)$.
- (26) Let f, g, h be functions from A into \mathbb{R} . Suppose that
- (i) f is bounded on A ,
 - (ii) g is bounded on A ,
 - (iii) $a \geq 0$, and
 - (iv) for all x, y such that $x \in A$ and $y \in A$ holds $|h(x) - h(y)| \leq a \cdot (|f(x) - f(y)| + |g(x) - g(y)|)$.
- Then $\text{suprng } h - \text{infrng } h \leq a \cdot ((\text{suprng } f - \text{infrng } f) + (\text{suprng } g - \text{infrng } g))$.

(27) Let f, g be functions from A into \mathbb{R} . Suppose that

- (i) f is bounded on A ,
- (ii) f is integrable on A ,
- (iii) g is bounded on A ,
- (iv) $a > 0$, and
- (v) for all x, y such that $x \in A$ and $y \in A$ holds $|g(x) - g(y)| \leq a \cdot |f(x) - f(y)|$.

Then g is integrable on A .

(28) Let f, g, h be functions from A into \mathbb{R} . Suppose that f is bounded on A and f is integrable on A and g is bounded on A and g is integrable on A and h is bounded on A and $a > 0$ and for all x, y such that $x \in A$ and $y \in A$ holds $|h(x) - h(y)| \leq a \cdot (|f(x) - f(y)| + |g(x) - g(y)|)$. Then h is integrable on A .

(29) Let f, g be functions from A into \mathbb{R} . Suppose f is bounded on A and f is integrable on A and g is bounded on A and g is integrable on A . Then $f g$ is integrable on A .

(30) Let f be a function from A into \mathbb{R} . Suppose f is bounded on A and f is integrable on A and $0 \notin \text{rng } f$ and $\frac{1}{f}$ is bounded on A . Then $\frac{1}{f}$ is integrable on A .

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Received February 1, 2000

Published January 2, 2004
