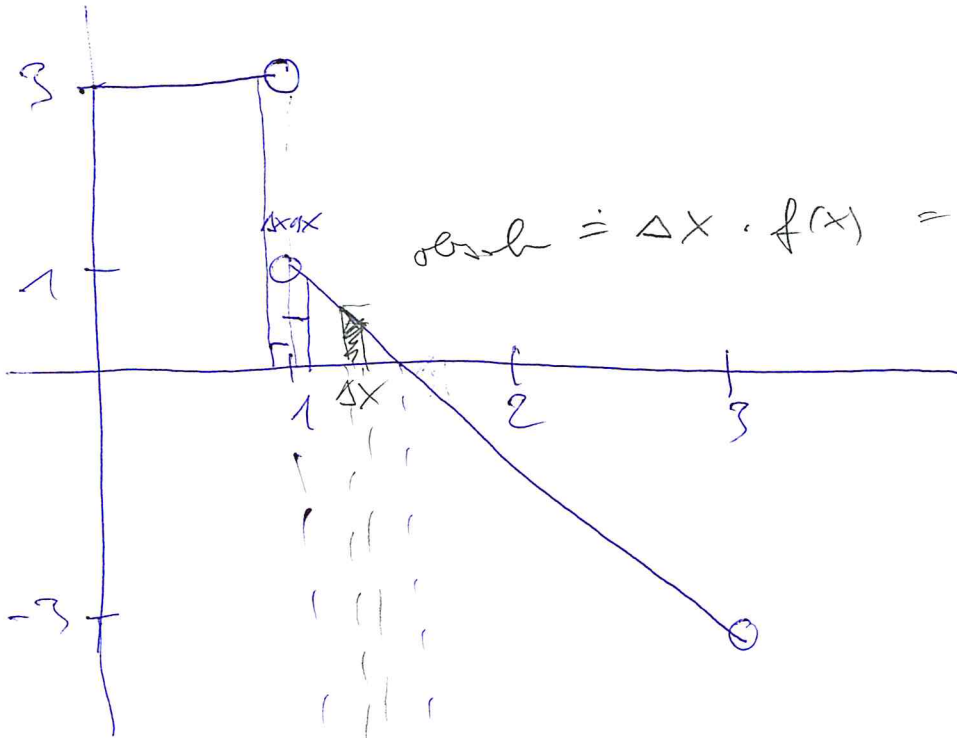


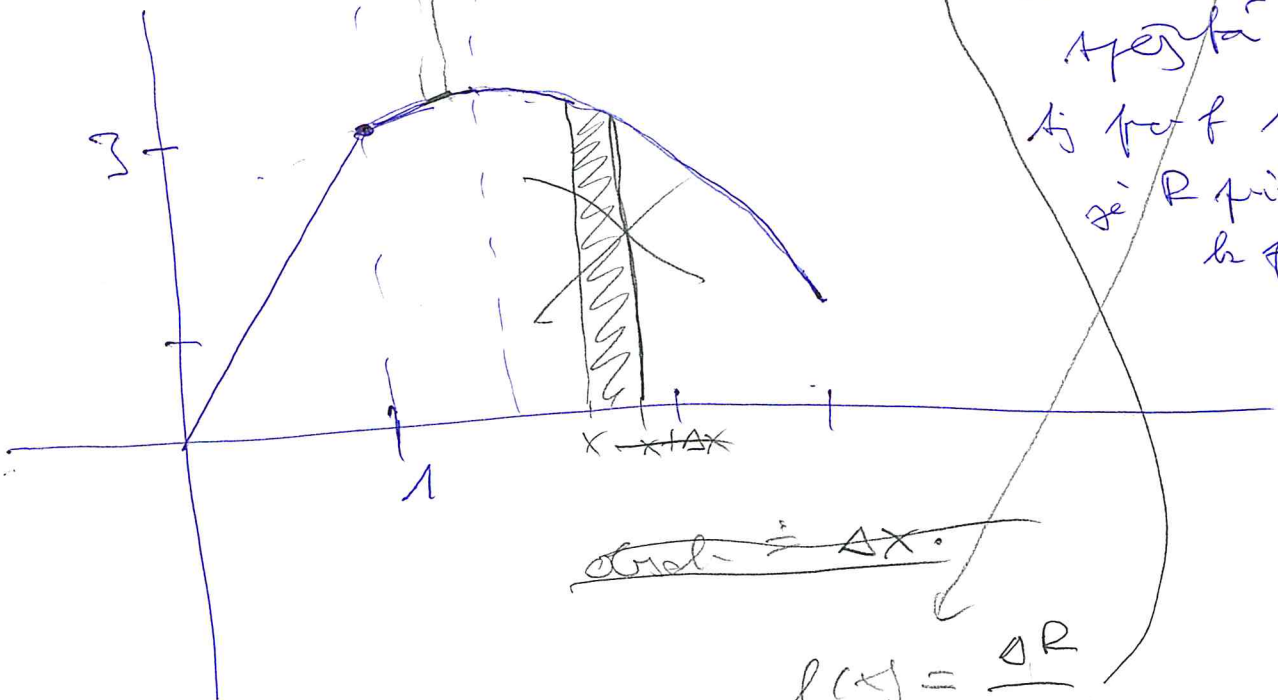
$$y = f(x)$$



$$\text{oblast} = \Delta x \cdot f(x) = \underbrace{R(x+\Delta x) - R(x)}_{\Delta R}$$

$$\Delta R = f(x) \Delta x$$

$$z = R(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

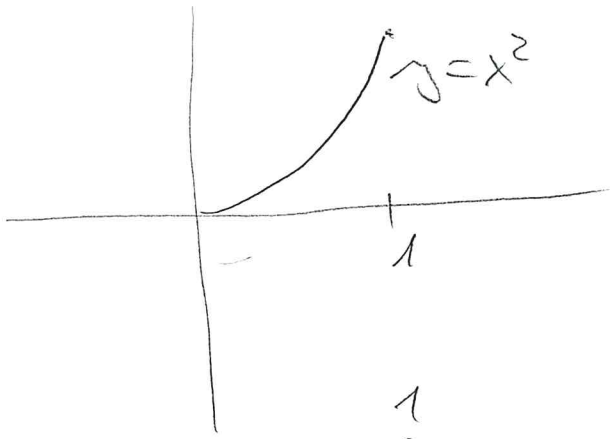


~~$$\text{oblast} = \Delta x \cdot f(x)$$~~

$$f(x) = \frac{\Delta R}{\Delta x}$$

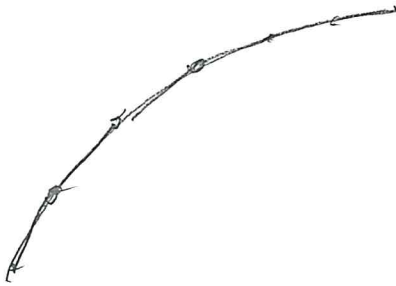
$R'(x) = f(x)$
 (pohod je f
 v bode x
 mesta)

Aj po f meste
 je R piztal
 h f

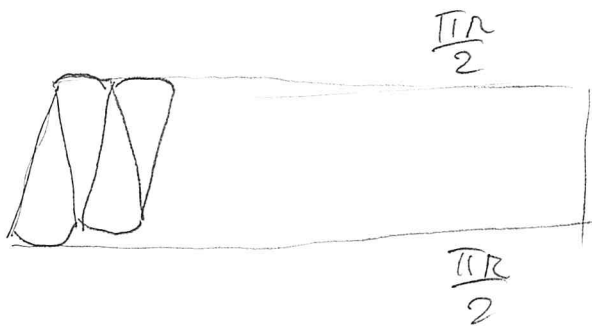
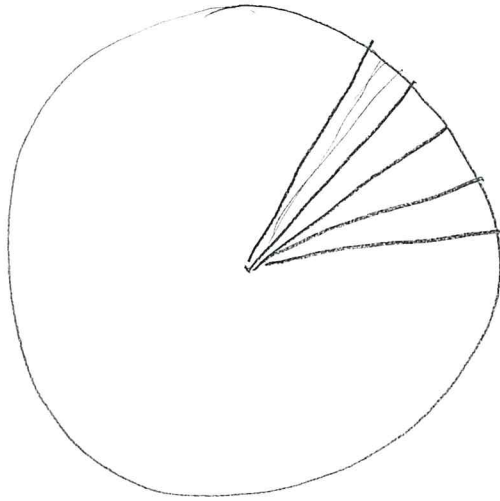


$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1+4x^2} dx$$

Co je délka křivky:



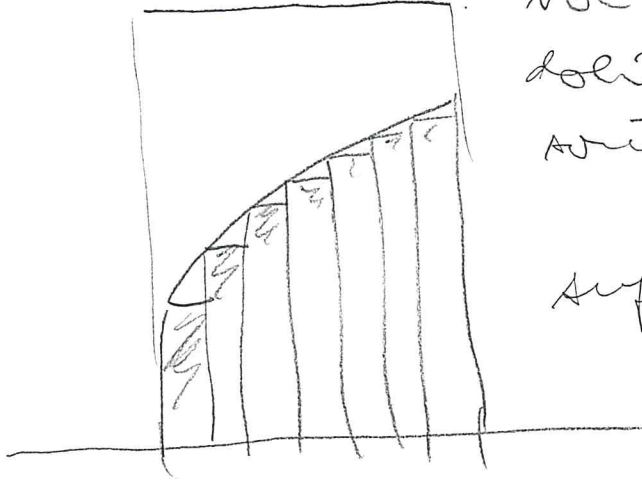
Supremum délek křivek lze
vypočítat do křivky



\approx

$$\frac{\pi R^2}{2}$$





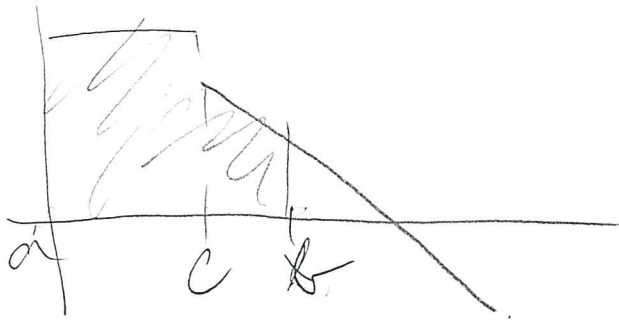
boi boice
dolich i boi lich
aviti

supram : nejvati
bi boice

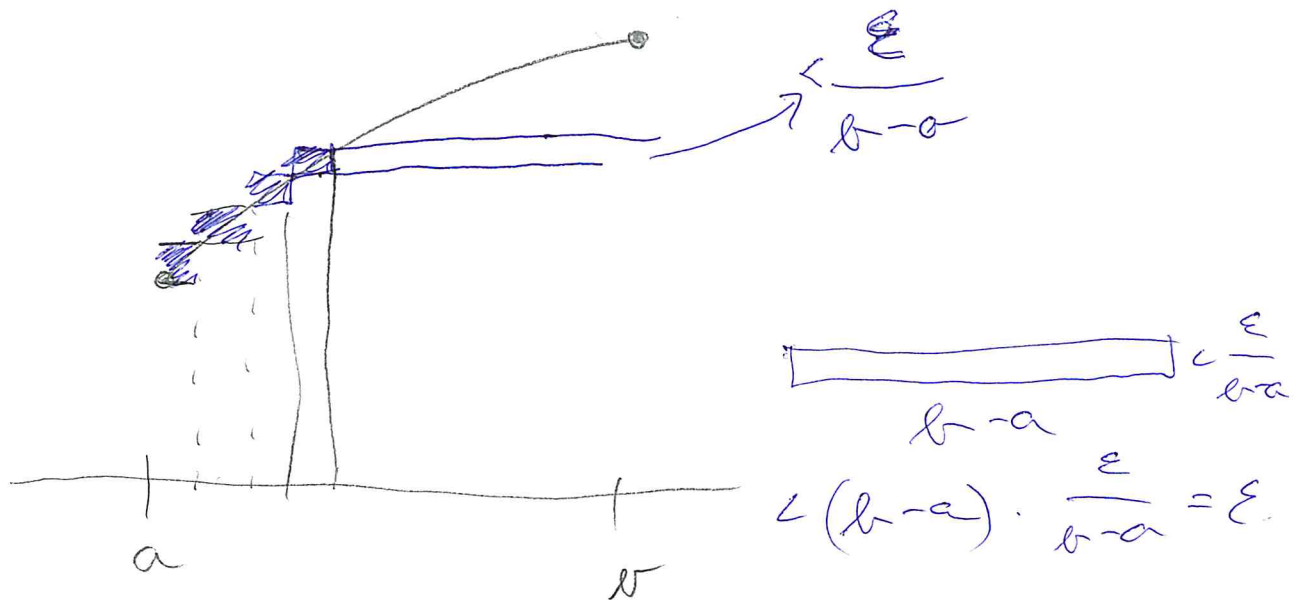
infimum - nejvati dol boice

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

$$a < c < b$$



Existence Riemannova integrálu
 ke spojitě funkci - f spojitá na $[a, b]$



• odvození rozdíl horního a dolního
 integrálu součin

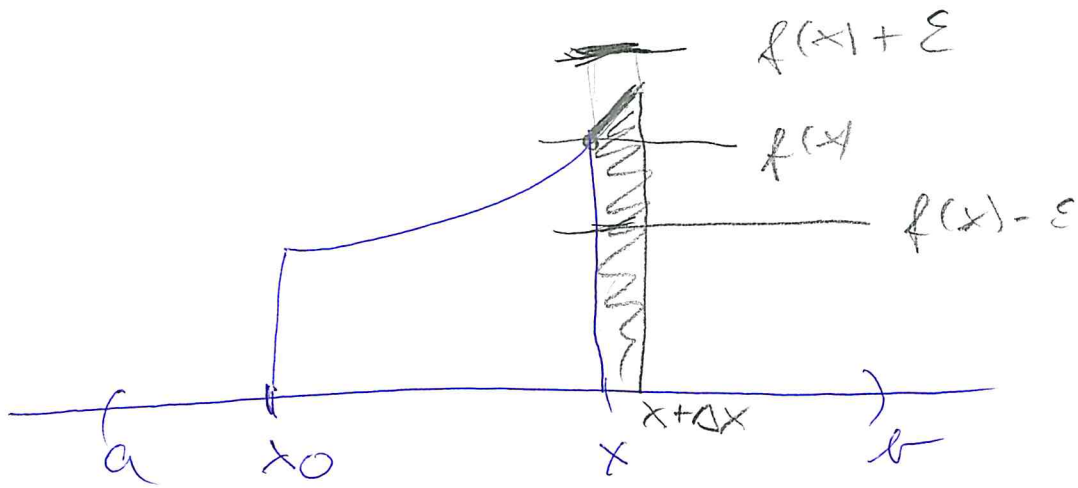
můžeme vzítot tento rozdíl
 libovolně malý? = pol libovolně $\epsilon > 0$

ano - proto je supremum dolních int.
 rovno infim horních - ... -

proto má f R-int. na $[a, b]$

Dirichletova funkce





$$R(x) = \int_{x_0}^x f(t) dt$$

derivatele jte értékei

dekoratív: utkártat $R'(x) = f(x)$

$$\frac{\Delta x (f(x) - \epsilon)}{\Delta x} < \frac{R(x + \Delta x) - R(x)}{\Delta x} < \frac{\Delta x (f(x) + \epsilon)}{\Delta x}$$

$$\Delta x > 0$$

$$f(x) - \epsilon < \frac{R(x + \Delta x) - R(x)}{\Delta x} < f(x) + \epsilon$$

\downarrow
 $f(x)$

$$0 < \Delta x \leq \delta$$

$$\Delta x < 0$$

$$-\Delta x (f(x) - \epsilon) < \frac{R(x) - R(x + \Delta x)}{\Delta x} < (-\Delta x) \cdot (f(x) + \epsilon)$$

$\therefore (-\Delta x)$