

$$\frac{4}{121} (e^4 - e^{-2}) \leq \int_{-2}^4 \frac{e^x}{(5-x)(6+x)} dx \leq \frac{1}{10} (e^4 - e^{-2}) \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}) \quad 5$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{(5-x)(6+x)}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{2x+1}{\dots} = 0$$

$$x = -0.5$$

$$x = -2 \quad | \quad -0.5 \quad | \quad 4 \quad \text{: } \sqrt{3|e| \pi} \quad \downarrow$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{28} \quad | \quad \frac{4}{121} \quad | \quad \frac{1}{10}$$

$$x \in [-2, 4] \quad \int_{-2}^4 e^x \frac{4}{121} \leq e^x g(x) \leq \frac{1}{10} e^x / e^x > 0 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{4}{121} (e^4 - e^{-2}) = \int_{-2}^4 e^x \frac{4}{121} \leq \int_{-2}^4 e^x g(x) \leq \int_{-2}^4 e^x \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{10} (e^4 - e^{-2})$$

$[a, b]$ $\forall \epsilon > 0$ $\exists \delta > 0$ $h(x), g(x)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} g(x) & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ h(x) & x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases} \quad \text{אוסף הקציה}$$

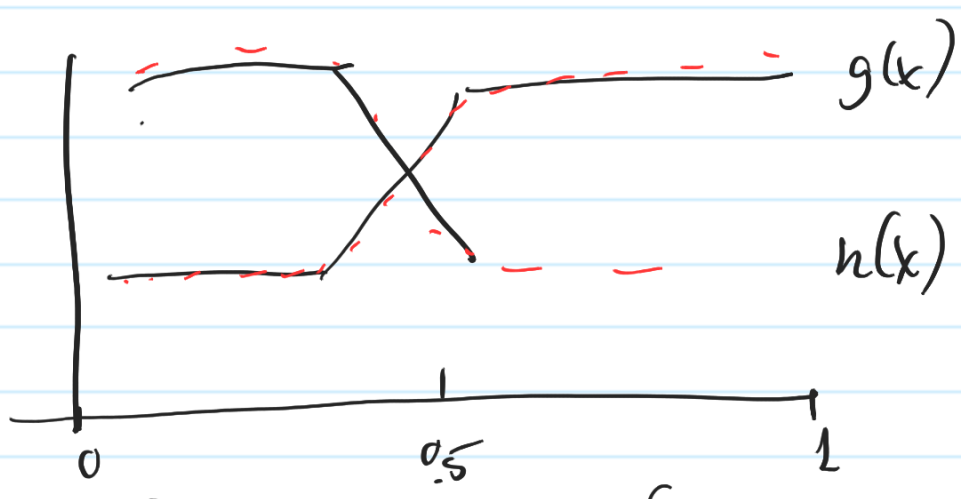
$[a, b]$ $\forall \epsilon > 0$ $\exists \delta > 0$ $h(x), g(x)$

$$\int_a^b g(x) dx = \int_a^b h(x) dx \quad \text{הוכחה}$$

הוכחה: $\int_a^b f(x) dx = S(f, T_n) \leftarrow \int_a^b g(x) dx$

הוכחה: $\int_a^b h(x) dx = S(f, T_n) \rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx$

הוכחה: h, g פונקציות רציפות
 $x \in [a, b]$ לכל $h(x) = g(x)$



הוכחה: $f \Leftrightarrow$ אינטגרלית ויטן
 (ק) $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0$

$\int_a^b g(x) dx = 0 \Leftrightarrow g(x) = 0$

x_0 \Rightarrow \exists ρ \forall $g \neq h$ ϵ \forall ρ

$$g(x_0) \neq h(x_0) \quad \epsilon \quad \rho$$

$[x_0 - \epsilon, x_0 + \epsilon]$ \forall ρ \exists $\epsilon > 0$ ϵ ρ

$$\int_{x_0 - \epsilon}^{x_0 + \epsilon} g > \int_{x_0 - \epsilon}^{x_0 + \epsilon} f \quad \rho \quad g > h \quad \forall \rho$$

$$\int_{x_0 - \epsilon}^{x_0 + \epsilon} g - f = \int_{x_0 - \epsilon}^{x_0 + \epsilon} h \quad \forall \rho \quad \exists \epsilon > 0$$

$$\int \frac{x^4 + x + 1}{(x+1)(x^2 + x + 1)} dx =$$

$$= \left(\int (x-2) dx \right) + \int \frac{2x^2 + 4x + 3}{(x+1)(x^2 + x + 1)} dx$$

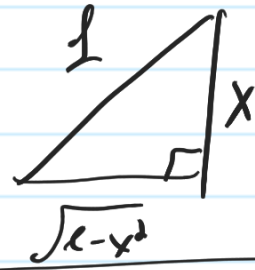
$$\int \frac{3x^2 + 4x + 2 + 1 - x^2}{(x+1)(x^2 + x + 1)} =$$

$$\frac{1-x}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{-2(1-x)}{-2(\dots)} = \frac{1}{-2} \left(\frac{-2+2x}{x^2+x+1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{-2} \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} - \frac{3}{-2} \int \frac{1}{x^2+x+1}$$

\therefore ρ \forall ρ \exists ϵ ρ

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$



$$F(t) = \int_a^t f(x) dx$$

