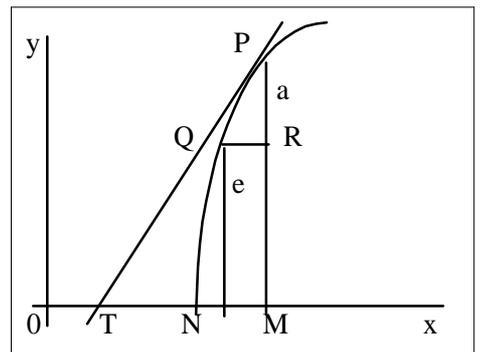


$f(x+e)$ $f(x)$ $f(x+e) \neq f(x)$
 e 0
 $f(x)$ x 가 $f(x)$
 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = 0$ $f(x)$
 0 $f(x)$ $f(x)$ 가 0
 가

P
 Q P PTM
 PQR
 $\frac{RP}{QR} = \frac{MP}{TM}$ $QR = e, RP = a$ P
 x y , Q $x - e$ $y - a$ 가
 e a , $\frac{a}{e}$

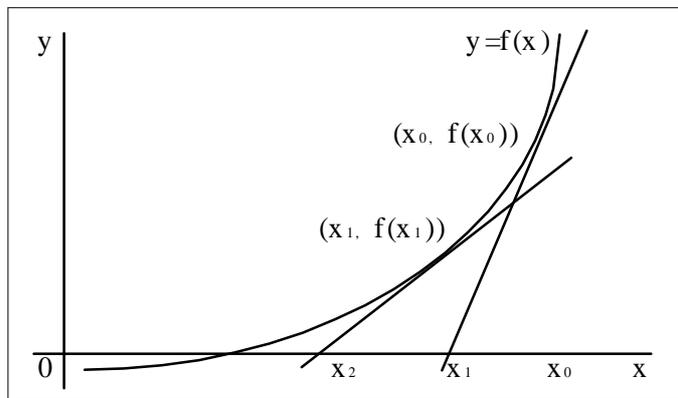
$OT = OM - TM = OM - MP \left(\frac{QR}{QP} \right) = x - y \left(\frac{a}{e} \right)$
 가



가

$y=f(x)$ $f(x)=0$ 가 $y=f(x)$
 $(x_0, f(x_0))$.
 $y=0$ x_1 $y=f(x)$.
 $(x_1, f(x_1))$ $y=0$.
 가 $y=f(x)$ $y=0$.
 (流率法) .

가 , 가



가

1684

가

summa()

S

∫

$f(x)$ 가

() $\frac{d}{dx} F(x) = f(x)$

$F(x)$ () $F(x) = \int f(x) dx$

() () $dF(x) = f(x) dx$

∫ $dF(x) = \int f(x) dx$

∫ d가 ()가 , () d

$$dF(x) = d \int f(x) dx$$

$d \int$ 가 ()가

$F(x)$ 가 $f(x)$

$F(x)$

, $f(x)$ 가

$$\int d$$

가

가

,

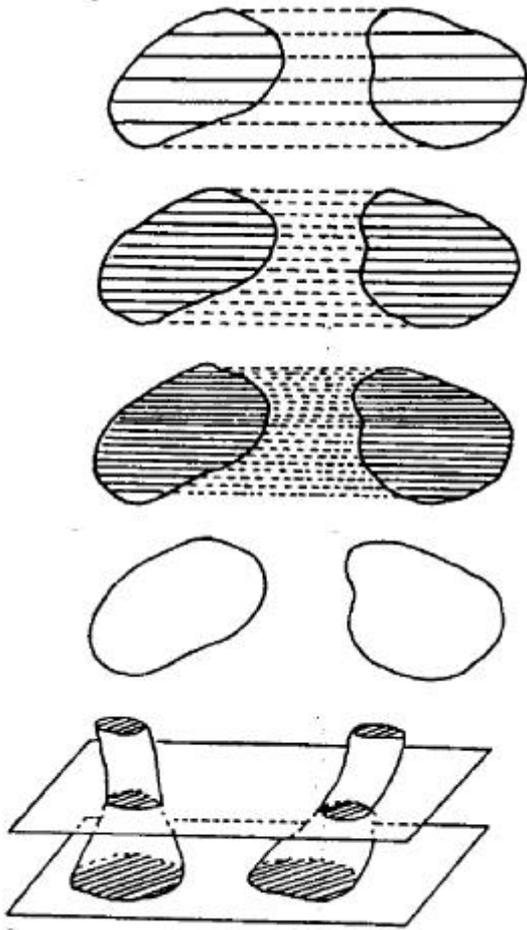
가

가

가

가

,



카발리에리의 면적·체적 계산에는
극한의 생각이 담겨져 있다!

가

가

$$\frac{dy}{dx}, \int dx$$

가

가

가

가

가

3.

< > (1748)

<

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□

가

$\langle \quad \rangle$
 가
 $[X_0, X]$, , $f(x)$ 가
 가

$$X_0 < X_1 < X_2 < X_3 \dots \dots < X_n = X$$

, 가 $f(x)$
 , $f(x)$ 가 ,

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_{k'}) (x_{k+1} - x_k) \quad (x_k \leq x_{k'} \leq x_{k+1})$$

가 ,
 가 , 가
 가 .

partition) , $P = \{ 0, \dots, n \}$ $[a, b]$ (partition) $n+1$
 $(a= 0 \dots n =b)$ P (partition) .
 , 가
 P,Q가 $P \supset Q$,

$Q \supset P$.
 $[x_{i-1}, x_i] (i= 1,2,\dots,n)$ c_i
 $f(c_1)(x_1 - x_0) + f(c_2)(x_2 - x_1) + \dots + f(c_n)(x_n - x_{n-1})$
 . (Riemann Sum) .

, s_i, t_i , (f 가
 f)

$$f(s_1)(x_1 - x_0) + f(s_2)(x_2 - x_1) + \dots + f(s_n)(x_n - x_{n-1})$$

P f (upper sum) .
 $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ f $M_i(M_i= \max | f() | , x_{i-1} \leq$
 $\leq x_i)$, f $U(f;p)$

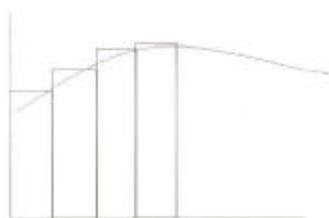
$$U(f;p) = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i(x_{i-1}, x_i)$$

가 (Lower sum)

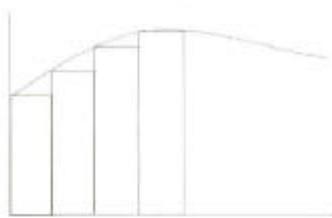
$$f(t_1)(x_1 - x_0) + f(t_2)(x_2 - x_1) + \dots + f(t_n)(x_n - x_{n-1})$$

, f $m_i (m_i= \min | f() | , x_{i-1} \leq x_i)$,
 f

$$L(f;p) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i(x_{i-1}, x_i)$$



$U(f;P)$



$L(f;P)$

·
·

3>

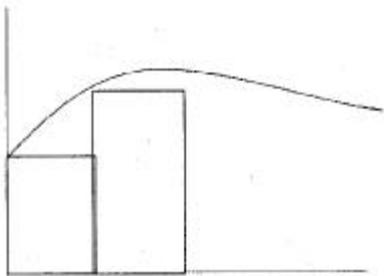
$\langle \cdot \rangle$ $[a, b]$ $f(\cdot)$, M, m 가 P

$$m(b-a) \leq L(f:P) \leq S(f:P) \leq U(f:P) \leq M(b-a)$$

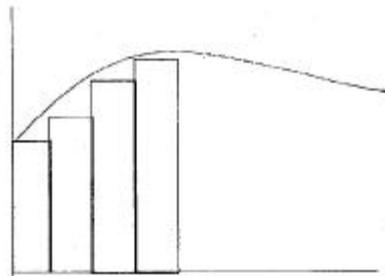
$\langle \cdot \rangle$ f $[a, b]$ $P = \{ 0, \dots, n \}$
 $[a, b]$ Q P (P, Q)
 $, P, Q)$,

$$L(f:P) \leq L(f:Q) \leq U(f:Q) \leq U(f:P)$$

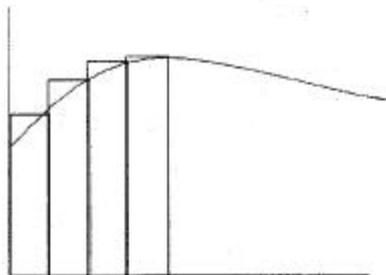
$[a, b]$ $[0, 10]$
 P, Q $P = \{ 0, 2, 4, \dots, 10 \}$, $Q = \{ 0, 1, 2, \dots, 10 \}$



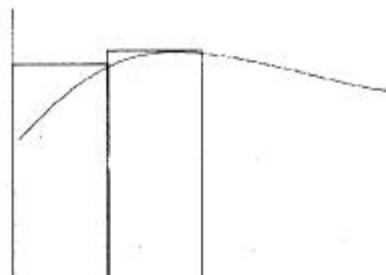
$L(f:P)$



$L(f:Q)$



$U(f:Q)$



$U(f:P)$

$L(f:P)$ $L(f:Q)$ $U(f:Q)$ $U(f:P)$
 (S 가 , B B S),
 . 가 f (lower integral)
 . 가 f (upper integral)

4> , 가 0 가

f a b f
 $\int_a^b f(x) dx$
 , f [a,b]
] 가 (Riemann integrable) 가 ,
 f (Riemann integral) (definite integral)

$U-L$ [a,b]
 가 ,
 $norm$ 0 가 ($norm \rightarrow 0$)
 . (가 0 가) ,

$$\lim_{norm \rightarrow 0} (U-L) = 0$$

$$\lim_{norm \rightarrow 0} L = \lim_{norm \rightarrow 0} U$$

$$S = \sum f(CK) \quad k, \quad L = \sum \min k \quad k, \quad U = \sum \max k \quad k$$

$$L \leq S \leq U$$

$$\lim_{norm \rightarrow 0} L = \lim_{norm \rightarrow 0} S = \lim_{norm \rightarrow 0} U$$

· S L U · , norm -> 0 () Ck

5>

f가 [a,b] (),

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{norm \rightarrow 0} S = \lim_{norm \rightarrow 0} \sum f(CK) \quad k$$

· Ck ·
 , 가 ·
 f() · f
 () ·
 f() ·
 f() ·
 , norm -> 0
 U-L 0 가 · ,
 , 가 ·
 가 ·

> [0,1] f()= 0 () , f()= 1 ()
) 가 ·

) P= { 0, n } [0,1]
 [i-1, i] mi=0 , Mi=1

$$U (f: P) = \sum_{i=1}^n 1 \cdot i=1$$

$$L(f; P) = \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i \cdot (f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1}))$$

(Riemann Sum)

(Lebesgue Integral)

1. ?

가

가 , y 가 , 가

2.

1>

가 > 0 가 0 가 0 가 0 가

2> -

< 1> X X μ (- algebra)

) μ

) A μ A' μ

) n= 1,2 ... An μ An μ

< 2> μ X μ μ [0,] μ가 (positive measure)

) A μ μ(A) < ,

ii) n= 1,2 ... An μ ij(i j) Ai Aj =

$$\mu\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu(A_n)$$

3> 가

< >

$f^{-1}(V)$ X $[-,]$ f V $[-,]$.

4> 가 (Lebesgue integrable)

f X 가 f f -가 가 \int_x
 $f^+ d\mu$ $\int_x f^- d\mu$ 가 . $\int_x f^+ d\mu$ $\int_x f^- d\mu$ 가
 , μ X f

$$\int_x f d\mu = \int_x f^+ d\mu - \int_x f^- d\mu$$

$\int_x f^+ d\mu$ $\int_x f^- d\mu$ 가 $\int_x f d\mu$. $\int_x f^+ d\mu$
 $\int_x f^- d\mu$ 가 $\int_x f d\mu$ f μ X
 Lebesgue 가 .

Taylor

$$f(x) = C_0 + C_1(x-a) + C_2(x-a)^2 + C_3(x-a)^3 + \dots$$

$C_0, C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n$ 가? x

$$f'(x) = C_1 + 2C_2(x-a) + 3C_3(x-a)^2 + 4C_4(x-a)^3 + \dots$$

$$f''(x) = 2!C_2 + 3!C_3(x-a) + 4 \cdot 3C_4(x-a)^2 + \dots$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = 3!C_3 + 4!C_4(x-a) + 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3C_5(x-a)^2 + \dots$$

\cdot
 \cdot
 \cdot

$x=a$, C_n

$$C_0 = f(a), \quad C_1 = f'(a), \quad C_2 = \frac{f''(a)}{2!}, \quad C_3 = \frac{f^{(3)}(a)}{3!}, \quad \dots, \quad C_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}$$

C_n f C_n

가

() 가? a x

$$f(x) = C_0 + C_1(x-a) + C_2(x-a)^2 + C_3(x-a)^3 + \dots$$

$$C_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}$$

$(x-a)$ f

$(x-a)$ f f $x=a$
Taylor , $a=0$ x **Maclaurin**

(Taylor) a I f 가 $(n+1)$
 $x \in I$

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x-a)^n + R_n(x)$$

() $R_n(x)$

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{((n+1))}(c)}{(n+1)!} (x-a)^{n+1}$$

c x a
 () $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $R_n(x)$

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!} (x-a)^{n+1}, \quad C \in (a-r, a+r)$$

() Taylor

$$f(x) - f(a) - f'(a)(x-a) - \dots - \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n = R_n(x)$$

f가 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$ (1) $f(0)$ 가 , 0

$f(x) = \ln x$ (1) 가 $\ln(1+x)$

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} (x-1)^{n+1}, \quad -1 < x < 1 \quad (2)$$

$$0 < x < 2 \quad -1 < x-1 < 1, \quad (2)$$

$$\ln x = \ln(1+(x-1)) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} (x-1)^{n+1} \quad 0 < x < 2 \quad (3)$$

3) x (x-1) , 0 1

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n (x-a)^n \quad (4)$$

4)

, f가 a

가

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$$

a f n

$$P_n(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!} (x-a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$$

$$r_n(x) = f(x) - P_n(x), \quad a \leq x \leq a+r$$

$$r_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(a)}{(n+1)!} (x-a)^{n+1}, \quad a-R < x < a+R$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r_n(x) = 0.$$

$$\binom{s}{n} = \frac{s(s-1)\dots(s-(n-1))}{n!}, \quad n \geq 1$$

$$\binom{s}{0} = 1, \quad \binom{s}{n} = \frac{s(s-1)\dots(s-(n-1))}{n!}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{s}{n} x^n = (1+x)^s, \quad s \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \{0\}$$

$$-1 < x < 1, \quad s \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \{0\}$$

$$-1 < x < 1, \quad s \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \{0\}, \quad s \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad s \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \{0\}$$

(binomial series)

$$(1+x)^s = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{s}{n} x^n$$

$$(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\frac{1}{2}}{n} x^n$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) x^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{-3}{2}\right) x^3 + \dots$$

$$(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\frac{1}{2}}{n} (-1)^n x^{2n}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) x^4 - \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{-3}{2}\right) x^6 + \dots$$

$$(1+x)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\frac{1}{3}}{n} x^n$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right) x^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right) \left(\frac{-5}{3}\right) x^3 + \dots$$

p가

(hypocycloid)

; b(b < a)

p가

▶) 가 ? 가 ?
, 가 ?
가?
)

(Epicycloid)

(Hypocycloid)

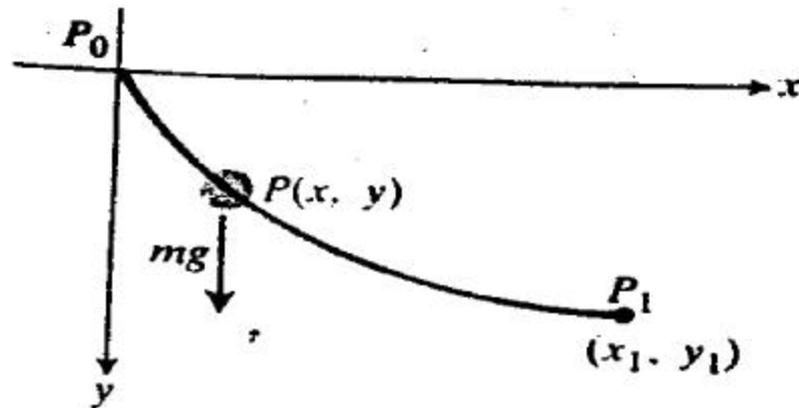
가

가 가

가 ()

가

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< > 2

$$T_1 = \int_0^{x_1} \sqrt{\frac{dx^2 + dy^2}{2gy}}$$

$$T_1 = \int_0^{t_1} \sqrt{\frac{a^2(2 - 2 \cos t)}{2ga(1 - \cos t)}} dt = t_1 \sqrt{\frac{a}{g}}$$

$$v = \sqrt{2g(y - y_0)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \int_{t_0}^{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{a^2(2 - 2 \cos t)}{2ag(\cos t_0 - \cos t)}} dt = \sqrt{\frac{a}{g}} \int_{t_0}^{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos t}{\cos t_0 - \cos t}} dt \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{a}{g}} \int_{t_0}^{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{2 \sin^2(t/2)}{[2 \cos^2(t_0/2) - 1] - [2 \cos^2(t/2) - 1]}} dt \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{a}{g}} \int_{t_0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin(t/2) dt}{\sqrt{\cos^2(t_0/2) - \cos^2(t/2)}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{a}{g}} \int_{t_0}^{\pi} \frac{-2 du}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} u = \cos(t/2) \\ -2du = \sin(t/2) dt \\ a = \cos(t_0/2) \end{array} \right) \\ &= 2 \sqrt{\frac{a}{g}} \left[-\sin^{-1} \frac{u}{a} \right]_{t_0}^{\pi} \\ &= 2 \sqrt{\frac{a}{g}} \left[-\sin^{-1} \frac{\cos(t/2)}{\cos(t_0/2)} \right]_{t_0}^{\pi} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{a}{g}} (-\sin^{-1} 0 + \sin^{-1} 1) = \pi \sqrt{\frac{a}{g}}. \end{aligned}$$

▶) 가 ?
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▶) 가 ?
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