

**MATH 201: MONOTONE FUNCTIONS**  
**DUE MONDAY, 26 NOV 2007**

Our first general integrability theorem is due to Newton. We say that a function  $f$  is *nondecreasing* if  $x_1 < x_2$  implies  $f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$ . *Nonincreasing* functions are defined similarly. A function is *monotone* if it is nondecreasing, or if it is nonincreasing.

**Theorem 132.1.** *Monotone functions are integrable.*

Assume that  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is nondecreasing. We call a partition *uniform* if all subintervals  $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$  have the same length. Fill in the “Know-Show” table below to find a uniform partition that satisfies the integrability criterion in the Corollary to Theorem 131.1.

With a uniform partition we have, writing  $h = (b - a)/n$ ,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (M_i - m_i) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = h \sum_{i=1}^n (M_i - m_i).$$

To get to line  $Q_2$  in the know-show table we need to prove line  $Q_3$ :

$$M_i = f(x_i), \quad m_i = f(x_{i-1}) \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n).$$

(It suffices to prove  $M_i = f(x_i)$ ; the proof for  $m_i$  is similar.) Prove this using the fact that  $f$  is nondecreasing.

In line  $P_2$  you announce your choice of  $n$ . You make this choice by looking ahead to the inequality you want in line  $Q_1$  and applying the Archimedean property. [BEWARE: *constant* functions are nondecreasing. If  $f$  is constant, then  $f(b) = f(a)$ , so be careful in line  $P_2$  to avoid writing an expression for  $n$  with  $f(b) - f(a)$  in the denominator.]

Step	Know	Reason
$P$	$f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ nondecreasing	Hypothesis
$P_1$	Let $\epsilon > 0$ .	Hypothesis
$P_2$	Choose $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that (?)	(?)
$P_3$	Let $h = (b - a)/n$ Let $P = \{x_i = a + ih \mid 0 \leq i \leq n\}$ .	Define a partition.
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	
$Q_3$	$M_i \doteq \sup_{x_{i-1} \leq x \leq x_i} f(x) = f(x_i)$ $m_i \doteq \inf_{x_{i-1} \leq x \leq x_i} f(x) = f(x_{i-1})$	(?)
$Q_2$	$U(P, f) - L(P, f) = h \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})$	(?)
$Q_1$	$U(P, f) - L(P, f) = \frac{b-a}{n} (f(b) - f(a)) < \epsilon$ .	(?), $P_2, P_3$
$Q$	$f$ is integrable on $[a, b]$ .	Cor, Thm 131.1
Step	Show	Reason