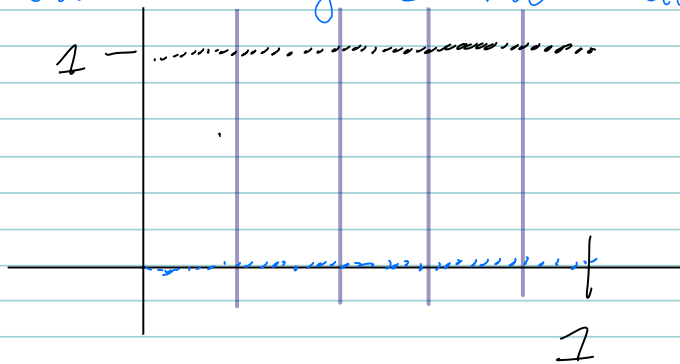


Alberto-John Thornton and Katayama Marin

Ex. 2.1.2

$$f: \Sigma 0, 1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$

Show that f is not Riemann integrable



$$L(f, P) = \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\inf_{x \in [x_{j-1}, x_j]} f(x) \right) (x_j - x_{j-1})$$

for any partition $P \exists x \in (x_{j-1}, x_j)$

$$\text{s.t. } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow \inf_{x \in [x_{j-1}, x_j]} f(x) = 0$$

$$L(f, P) = \sum_{j=1}^n (0) (x_j - x_{j-1}) = 0 \Rightarrow \sup_P L(f, P) = 0$$

$$U(f, P) = \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sup_{x \in [x_{j-1}, x_j]} f(x) \right) (x_j - x_{j-1})$$

for any partition $P \exists x \in (x_{j-1}, x_j)$

$$\text{s.t. } x \in \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow \sup_{x \in [x_{j-1}, x_j]} f(x) = 1$$

We recall that \mathbb{Q} is dense in \mathbb{R}

$$U(f, P) = \sum_{j=1}^n (1) (x_j - x_{j-1}) = x_n - x_0 = 1 \Rightarrow \inf_P U(f, P) = 1$$

$\sup L(f, P) \neq \inf U(f, P)$ so f is not Riemann integrable.