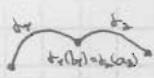


(1.10.18) : INTEGRATION

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a function. $-f: [-b, -a] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a function. $(-f)(t) = f(-t)$

$z(t) = e^{it}$ is a function. $z(t) = e^{-it}$ is a function.



(1.10.18) : INTEGRATION

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a function. $g: [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a function.

$z(t) = \begin{cases} f(t) & a \leq t \leq b \\ g(t-b+a) & b \leq t \leq b+(b-a) \end{cases}$

INTEGRATION

$h: [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow [a, b]$ is a function. $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a function.

$h(\beta) = b, h(\alpha) = a$

$(f \circ h)(s) = f(h(s))$

$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (f \circ h)(s) ds = \int_a^b f(z) dz$

(1.10.18) : INTEGRATION

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a function. $F(z)$ is a function.

$z(t) = [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a function.

$\int_a^b f(z) dz = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(z(t)) z'(t) dt$

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a function.

$\int (c_1 f_1(z) + c_2 f_2(z)) dz = c_1 \int f_1(z) dz + c_2 \int f_2(z) dz$

$h: [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow [a, b]$ is a function.

$h(\beta) = b, h(\alpha) = a$

$\int_a^b f(z) dz = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(z(t)) z'(t) dt$

$\int_a^b f(z) dz = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(z(h(s))) h'(s) ds = \int_a^b f(z) dz$

$\int_a^b f(z) dz = - \int_b^a f(z) dz$

$\int_a^b f(z) dz = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(z(t)) z'(t) dt = - \int_{\beta}^{\alpha} f(z(t)) z'(t) dt = - \int_a^b f(z) dz$

$$\int_a^b f(z) dz = \int_a^c f(z) dz + \int_c^b f(z) dz$$

ist f stetig in $[a, b]$ und $c \in [a, b]$

ist f stetig in $[a, b]$ und $c \in [a, b]$ ist f stetig in $[a, c]$ und $[c, b]$.
 $z: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ist stetig und $z'(t) = z'(t)$.
 $z(t) = \begin{cases} z_1(t) & \text{für } t \in [a, c] \\ z_2(t) & \text{für } t \in [c, b] \end{cases}$

$$\int_a^b f(z) dz = \int_a^c f(z) dz + \int_c^b f(z) dz$$

$$= \int_a^c f(z) dz + \int_c^b f(z) dz$$

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$$f(z) = \int_a^b f(z) dz$$