Lecture 35 - UM 102 (Spring 2021)

Vamsi Pritham Pingali

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- Proof: Recall that the boundary of a Type-I domain has zero area. Thus the extension *f* to [a, b] × [c, d] is integrable.

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- Proof: Recall that the boundary of a Type-I domain has zero area. Thus the extension *f* to [a, b] × [c, d] is integrable. Moreover, for each x, ∫_c^d *f*(x, y)dy is integrable because there are at most two discontinuities.

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- Proof: Recall that the boundary of a Type-I domain has zero area. Thus the extension *f* to [*a*, *b*] × [*c*, *d*] is integrable. Moreover, for each *x*, ∫_c^d *f*(*x*, *y*)*dy* is integrable because there are at most two discontinuities. Thus by Fubini,

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- Proof: Recall that the boundary of a Type-I domain has zero area. Thus the extension \tilde{f} to $[a, b] \times [c, d]$ is integrable. Moreover, for each x, $\int_{c}^{d} \tilde{f}(x, y) dy$ is integrable because there are at most two discontinuities. Thus by Fubini, $\int \int_{S} f := \int \int_{Q} \tilde{f} = \int_{a}^{b} \int_{c}^{d} \tilde{f}(x, y) dy dx = \int_{a}^{b} \int_{\phi_{1}(x)}^{\phi_{2}(x)} f(x, y) dy dx$.

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