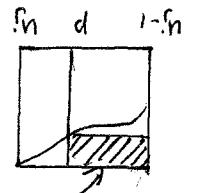
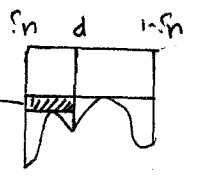


$0 \leq \int_a^b f - \int_a^b f^* \leq M^2 \Delta u$

$\in [0, (M_2 - M_1)(u_j - u_{j-1})] \Rightarrow [0, (M_2 - M_1) \Delta(u)]$

$0 \leq \int_a^b f - \sup f \Delta u \leq M^2 \Delta u$

$\in [0, (M_2 - M_1)(u_j - u_{j-1})] \Rightarrow [0, (M_2 - M_1) \Delta(u)]$



$\int_a^b f - \int_a^b f^* = \int_a^b (f - f^*) = \int_a^b (f - \sup f) + \int_a^b \sup f - \int_a^b f^* = \int_a^b (f - \sup f) + \int_a^b (\sup f - f^*)$

$\int_a^b f - \sup f \Delta u = \int_a^b (f - \sup f) + \int_a^b \sup f - \sup f \Delta u = \int_a^b (f - \sup f) + \int_a^b (\sup f - f^*)$

... (text describing the relationship between the two equations)

$\exists \delta > 0 : \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \eta > 0 : \dots$

\dots

... (text describing the proof steps)

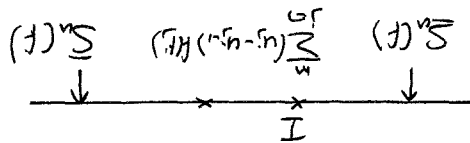
$\forall x \in [a, b], M_1 \leq f(x) \leq M_2 \Rightarrow \int_a^b f - \int_a^b f^* \leq M^2 \Delta u$

\dots

\dots

\dots

\dots



□

$$\Rightarrow 3\epsilon > \left| I - \sum_{j=0}^n (y_j - y_{j-1}) f(\xi_j) \right|$$

$(\xi_j \in (y_{j-1}, y_j))$

$3\epsilon > 3\epsilon$

log $[S_n(f), S_n(f)]$ ergibt die oben in $n \cdot I$ $\sum_{j=0}^n (y_j - y_{j-1}) f(\xi_j)$

$$S_n(f) \geq S^+(f)$$

$$S_n(f) \leq S^-(f)$$

oder

$$3 + 3 > 3 + (f) - S^+(f) - (f) S^+(f)$$

$$3 + (f) - S^+(f) - S^-(f) \leq S_n(f) - S_n(f) + 3$$

$$S_n(f) \leq S^-(f) + n \Delta(u)(M_2 - M_1)$$

$$S_n(f) \geq S^+(f) - \frac{n}{2} \Delta(u)$$

$$S_n(f) \leq S^-(f) - n \Delta(u)(M_2 - M_1)$$

also

($T(u) \rightarrow u$) ergibt $n \cdot \epsilon$ oder $n \cdot \Delta(u)$

(\Rightarrow) man kann