

INTEGRALIS NI FUNCIUNIS NI VARIABLI REAL.

PROBLEMA 1) a) " \leq " RELACIJA NI ORNAN

• REFLEXIVA, $\forall \rho \in \rho[a, b]$ IS IZANU QU. $\rho \leq \rho$,
LUGU $\rho \leq \rho$

• ANTISIMETRICA. DANA $\rho_1, \rho_2 \in \rho[a, b]$, $\rho_1 \leq \rho_2$ Y
 $\rho_2 \leq \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_1 = \rho_2$ Y $\rho_2 \leq \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_1 = \rho_2$.

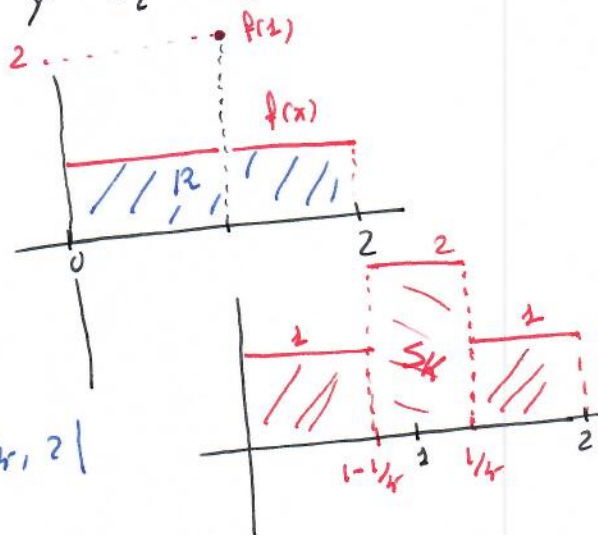
• TRANSITIVA DANA $\rho_1, \rho_2, \rho_3 \in \rho[a, b]$ SI
 $\rho_1 \leq \rho_2$ Y $\rho_2 \leq \rho_3 \Rightarrow \rho_1 \leq \rho_3$, LUGU
 $\rho_2 \leq \rho_3$ Y ASI $\rho_1 \leq \rho_3$.

b) $(\rho[a, b]) \leq$ NU IS VU CONJUNTO COMPLETAMENTE
ORNANNO. STAN $t_1, t_2 \in (a, b)$ TAU $t_1 < t_2$.

STAN $\rho_1 = \{a, t_1, b\}$ Y $\rho_2 = \{a, t_2, b\}$. ASI
NI $\rho_1 \leq \rho_2$ NI $\rho_2 \leq \rho_1$.

c) DANA $\rho_1, \rho_2 \in \rho[a, b]$ $\rho_3 = \rho_1 \cup \rho_2$ VERIFIKAN
QU. $\rho_1 \leq \rho_3$ Y $\rho_2 \leq \rho_3$.

PROBLEMA 2)



DANA NI $R = 2$.

$$\rho_k = \left\{ 0, 2 - \frac{1}{k}, 1 + \frac{1}{k}, 2 \right\}$$

$$S_k = 1 \times [(1 - \frac{1}{k}) - 0] + 2 \times [(1 + \frac{1}{k}) - (1 - \frac{1}{k})] + 2 \times [2 - (1 + \frac{1}{k})] =$$

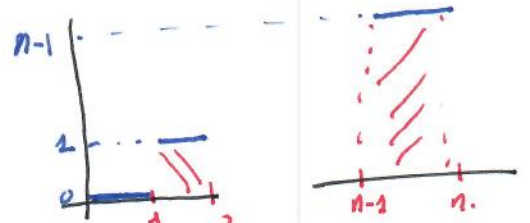
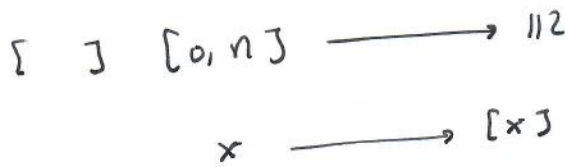
$$= S(f, \rho_k) = 1 - \frac{1}{k} + \frac{4}{k} + 2 - \frac{2}{k} =$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} S_k = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{k} + \frac{4}{k} + 2 - \frac{2}{k} \right) = 2 = \text{DANA NI } R.$$

INTEGRA LA DE RIEMANN

PROBLEMA 3:

$$I_n = \int_0^n [x] dx =$$



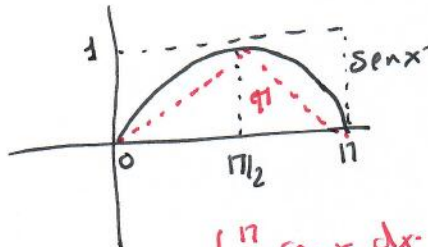
$$\int_0^n [x] dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_k^{k+1} [x] dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_k^{k+1} k dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

[x] is continuous on $[0, n] \setminus \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$ but in view of the fact that 2 is integrable

sum of (n-1) rectangles with width 1.

PROBLEMA 4:

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx \leq \pi$$



$0 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx \leq \int_0^{\pi} 1 dx = \pi$

$f(x) = \sin x$ is concave, ya que $f' = \cos x$, $f''(x) = -\sin x \leq 0$ $\forall x \in [0, \pi]$

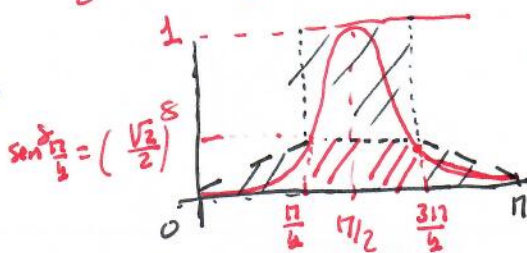
Area of $\pi = \frac{\pi \times 1}{2} \leq \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx$

Area of rectangle with height 1 and width $\frac{\pi}{2}$ is less than the area under the curve.

a) $\int_0^{\pi} \sin^8 x dx$

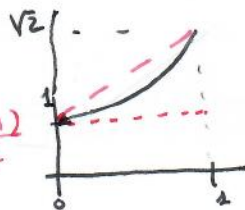
$f(x) = \sin^8 x$; $f'(x) = 8 \sin^7 x \cos x$
 $f''(x) = 56 \sin^6 x \cos^2 x - 8 \sin^8 x$
 $= 8 \sin^6 x [7 \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x]$

$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x_0 > \frac{\pi}{4}$ y $x_0 < \frac{3\pi}{4}$



$$\frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^8 \leq \int_0^{\pi} \sin^8 x dx \leq \pi/2 + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}\right)^8$$

b) $1 \leq \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x^2} dx \leq 1 + \frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)}{2}$



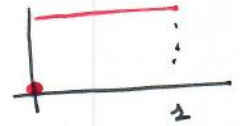
$f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^2}$, $f'(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} > 0$
 $f''(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - x \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{(1+x^2)} = \frac{1+x^2 - x^2}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}} > 0$ convexa

INTEGRALS RE FUNCTIUNTS

PROBLEMA 5) MEDIANO POR LA TABLA DE RESULTADOS
AL OTROS

- PARA x , $\frac{x^2}{2}$ ES UNA PRIMITIVA
- PARA x^2 , $\frac{x^3}{3}$ " " "
- PARA $\sin x$, $-\cos x$ " " "
- PARA $\cos x$, $\sin x$ " " "
- PARA $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$, $\arctan x$ " " "
- PARA $\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \tan^2 x + 1$, $\tan x$ ES UNA PRIMITIVA
- PARA $\frac{1}{x}$, $\ln x$ ES UNA PRIMITIVA
- PARA $x^2 + 1$, $\frac{x^3}{3} + x$ ES UNA PRIMITIVA.

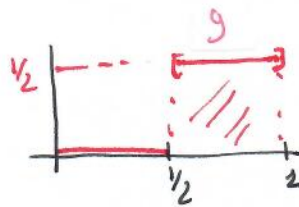
PROBLEMA 6) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{SI } x \in (0,1] \\ 0 & \text{SI } x = 0 \end{cases}$



COMO EN EL PROBLEMA 2)

$$\int_0^1 f(x) = 1$$

PROBLEMA 7)



$$\int_0^1 y = 1/2$$

COMO EN EL PROBLEMA 2.

SEA $P_n = \{0, 1/2, 1/4, 1/2, 1\}$

$$S(y, P_n) = (1/2 - 1/4) \times 0 + 1/4 + 1/2 \times 1$$

ASS $S(y, P_n) - I(y, P_n) = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow 0$

$$I(y, P_n) = 0 + 1/2 \times 1$$

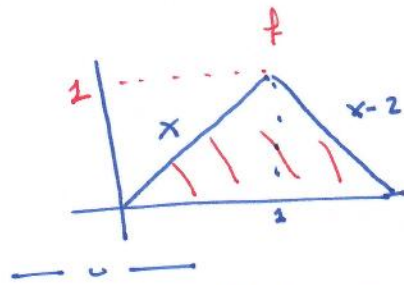
CU CUER IMPULSON Y INTEGRANDU Y-

COMO $\int y - \int y = S(y, P_n) - I(y, P_n) = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow 0$

$$\Rightarrow \int y = \int y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S(y, P_n) = 1/2.$$

INTEGRALS ET FRACTIONS

PROBLÈME 8:

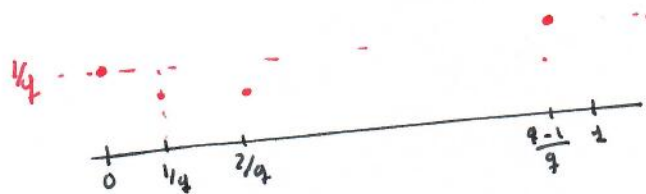


f is continuous, is integrable γ
 $\int_0^1 f = \frac{2 \times 1}{2} = 1$

$g(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{ss } x \in [0,1] \setminus \mathbb{Q} \\ 1/q & \text{ss } x = p/q \in [0,1] \end{cases}$ fonction étagée

g is continuous on $[0,1] \setminus \mathbb{Q}$, étagée sur \mathbb{Q} , donc
 on le is on $[0,1] \cap \mathbb{Q}$

Soit $\epsilon > 0$, soit $\varphi \in \mathbb{N}$ (on



Soit $\{1, 1/2, 2/3, 1/3, 1/2, 2/2, 3/2, \dots, 1/q-1, \frac{q-2}{q-1}\} = A$

Card A is A's measure $\sum_{k=1}^{q-1} k^2 = 1 + 4 + \dots + (q-1)^2 = R$

Ordonner les éléments de A γ et augmenter le (pas

$P = \{0, \frac{1}{q-2}, \dots, \frac{1}{q-2}\}$

Soit $\varphi \in \mathbb{N}$, $N(\varphi) > R^2$ γ substitution: $G(\varphi) = \{a_k\}$
 $(a_k - \frac{1}{N(\varphi)}, a_k + \frac{1}{N(\varphi)}) \cap P = \{a_k\}$

Ass $\tilde{P} = \{0, 0 + \frac{1}{N(\varphi)}, a_1 - \frac{1}{N(\varphi)}, a_2 - \frac{1}{N(\varphi)}, \dots\}$

Ass $S(y, \tilde{P}) \leq \frac{1}{\varphi} \times 2 + \sum_{k=0}^{\varphi} \frac{2}{N(\varphi)} \times 2 \leq \frac{1}{\varphi} + \frac{2R}{R^2} \leq \frac{1}{\varphi} + \frac{2}{\varphi}$

Ass $I(y, \tilde{P}) \geq 0$
 $S(y, \tilde{P}) - I(y, \tilde{P}) \leq \frac{3}{\varphi} \xrightarrow{\varphi \rightarrow \infty} 0$; y is integrable
 x (on) $\int S(y, \tilde{P}) = 0$, si $\int y = 0$

INTEGRALNI RT FUNKCIJS

PROBLEMA 9:] SVRUBANJE OVE F IS CRKICATE.

SVRUBANJE OVE: $P_n = \{a, a + \frac{b-a}{n}, \dots, b\}$

IS (A) PARTICIJA RT Σu_i ZA N PARTI

IGVALTS. ASS $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} M_i (t_{i+1} - t_i) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(t_{i+1}) \frac{b-a}{n}$

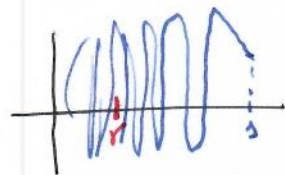
$$S(f, P) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} M_i (t_{i+1} - t_i) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(t_{i+1}) \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$\text{ASS } S(f, P) - \int(f, P) = \frac{b-a}{n} \left[\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(t_{i+1}) - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(t_i) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{b-a}{n} [f(t_1) + f(t_2) + \dots + f(t_n) - f(t_0) - f(t_1) - \dots - f(t_{n-1})]$$

ZA OVAJ PRAK RT OZNAČAVANJE LA SVRUBANJE IS.

PROBLEMA 10:] $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin \frac{1}{x} & \text{SS } x \in (0, 1] \\ 0 & \text{SS } x = 0 \end{cases}$



ISA $r > 0$ $f|_{[r, 1]}$ IS CONTINUA, LUBO INTEGRABIL

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists P_{r, \epsilon} = \{r = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = 1\}$$

$$\text{TAZ OVA : } S(f|_{[r, 1]}, P_{r, \epsilon}) - \int(f|_{[r, 1]}, P_{r, \epsilon}) \leq \epsilon/2$$

$$\text{SMA } P = \{0, r, t_1, \dots, t_n = 1\}$$

$$S(f, P) - \int(f, P) = 2r + S(f|_{[r, 1]}, P_{r, \epsilon}) - \int(f|_{[r, 1]}, P_{r, \epsilon}) \leq$$

$$M_0 = \sup |f| : t \in [0, r] \quad | = 1$$

$$m_0 = \inf |f| : t \in [r, 1] \quad | = -1$$

$$\leq 2r + \epsilon/2 \leq \epsilon$$

$$\text{SS } r < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

LUBO f IS INTEGRABIL

INTEGRALS REVISIT

PROPOSITION 11: Let f be a function on $[a, b]$. Then f is Riemann integrable if and only if for every $\epsilon > 0$, there exists a partition P such that $U(P, f) - L(P, f) < \epsilon$.

Let $P = \{a, t_0, t_1, \dots, t_n, b\}$ be a partition of $[a, b]$. Then $U(P, f) - L(P, f) = \sum_{i=1}^n (M_i - m_i)(t_i - t_{i-1})$.

Let $P = \{a, t_0, t_1, \dots, t_n, b\}$ be a partition of $[a, b]$.

Then $U(P, f) - L(P, f) \leq (M - m)(b - a) + \sum_{i=1}^n (M_i - m_i)(t_i - t_{i-1}) \leq \epsilon/2 + \epsilon/2 = \epsilon$.

LEMMA: Let f be a function on $[a, b]$. Then f is Riemann integrable if and only if f is bounded on $[a, b]$.

PROOF: Assume f is Riemann integrable on $[a, b]$. Then f is bounded on $[a, b]$.

Conversely, assume f is bounded on $[a, b]$. Then f is Riemann integrable on $[a, b]$.

Let f be a function on $[a, b]$. Then $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow a^+} \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$.

Let $f(x) = x^2$ on $[0, 1]$. Then $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2 \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i^2 = \frac{1}{3}$.

PROPOSITION 12: Let $f(x) = x^2$ on $[0, 1]$. Then $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$.

PROOF: Let $P_n = \{0, \frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}, \dots, 1\}$ be a partition of $[0, 1]$. Then $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2 \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i^2 = \frac{1}{3}$.

INTEGRALIS DE FUNCTIBUS

PROBLEMA 13:] YA KU KEMU USA TU IN KL
 PROBLEMA ANTICIPA. (VOR TUDISA)

STIA $P_n = \{0, \frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{k}{n}, \dots, 1\}$ LA PARTISIJA EN n.
 PARTI SUBALTI ME INTERVALU [0,1]

$f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ CONTINUA, CUM [0,1] IS COMPACTU,
 f ES VOR FUR MINKUTE CONTINUA. ASS

$$S(f, P_n) - I(f, P_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists S(f, P_n) - \int_a^b f = S(f, P_n) - I(f, P_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\text{ASS } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S(f, P_n) = \int_a^b f$$

$$\text{AMON } S(f, P_n) = \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} M_r (t_{r+1} - t_r)$$

$$M_r = \sup \{ f(t) : t \in [t_r, t_{r+1}] \}$$

$$M_r = f(\tilde{t}_r)$$

AMON $t_{r+1}, \tilde{t}_r \in [t_r, t_{r+1}]$ LUBO $|\tilde{t}_r - t_r| \leq \frac{1}{n}$

PADA $\epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ (Y ASSITE NU HAZ QLE HANU $\frac{1}{n} < \delta$)
 NY MU DU QLE $|f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon$ SY $|x - y| < \delta < \frac{1}{n}$

$$\text{ASS } \left| S(f, P_n) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f(t_r) \right| \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} |f(\tilde{t}_r) - f(t_{r+1})| \leq$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{n} n \epsilon = \epsilon$$

LUBO LAS SUKSESIBS $S(f, P_n)$ Y $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f(t_r)$

CUR VOR GRA A LU MSS MUO

$$\text{PROBLEMA 14:] a) } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n(1+\frac{k}{n})} =$$

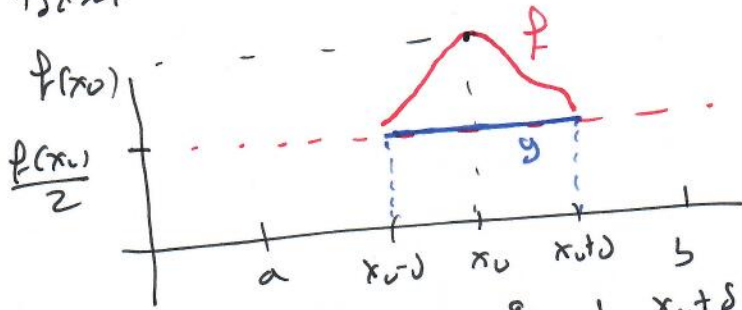
$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1+\frac{k}{n}} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx$$

$$\text{c) } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{n^2+k^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{n^2(1+(\frac{k}{n})^2)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1+(\frac{k}{n})^2} =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx.$$

INTEGRALIS NI FUNGSI

PROBLEMA 15:] SUBUNGSIAN Q.U. $f \neq 0$, ASS
 eksist $x_0 \in [a, b]$ (cu $f(x_0) > 0$ (*). Sur stoc
 f kontinu, eksist $\delta > 0$ tme q.u. $\forall x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$
 st tsmnt q.u. $f(x) > \frac{f(x_0)}{2} > 0 \quad \forall x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$



(*) SS
 $f(x_0) < 0$ st
 y' d'uktat
 st funksi
 n' d'uktat.

stn $y(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{ss } x \in [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta] \\ 0 & \text{ss } x \notin [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta] \end{cases}$
 y integrable

ASS $\int_a^b f \cdot y = \int_{x_0 - \delta}^{x_0 + \delta} f(x) > \frac{f(x_0)}{2} \cdot 2\delta > 0$, cu q.u.
 cu tsmnt LA HSD: tsmnt.

PROBLEMA 16:] y cuu $f(x) \leq y(x) \leq h(x)$

tsmnt q.u. $\forall P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$ $S(f, P) \leq S(y, P) \leq S(h, P)$
 $I(f, P) \leq I(y, P) \leq I(h, P)$

Sur tsmnt $\inf_P \{ S(h, P) \} = \int_a^b f \leq \inf_P \{ S(y, P) \} \leq \int_a^b h = \inf_P \{ S(h, P) \}$

Sur utro tsmnt $\sup_P \{ I(f, P) \} = \int_a^b f \leq \sup_P \{ I(y, P) \} \leq \int_a^b h = \sup_P \{ S(h, P) \}$

ASS $\int_a^b y = \int_a^b y = \int_a^b f$; y is integrable

b) stn $y(x) = x(b-a)$ PADA $x = \inf P$ & $y = \sup P$

tsmnt q.u. $x(b-a) = \inf P(b-a) \leq \int_a^b P \leq \sup P(b-a) = y(b-a)$
 Sur tsmnt funksi ni stn tsmnt eksist $\mu \in (x, y)$ cu $\mu(b-a) = \int_a^b P$.

Sur stn f kontinu, eksist $c \in [a, b]$ (cu $f(c) = \mu$)
 cu μ (LA ni apatano b) (tsmnt sur tsmnt ni stn tsmnt)

INTEGRALS DE FUNCIONES

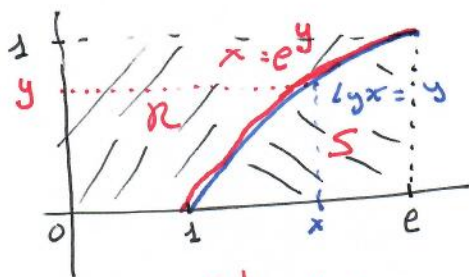
PROBLEMA 17: Sea f en $[a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ acotada. f es integrable si:

$\int_a^b f \geq \int_a^b \bar{f}$ (C.M. superior) $\int_a^b f \leq \int_a^b \underline{f}$

Si se dan la otra desigualdad $\int_a^b f \geq \int_a^b \underline{f}$

entonces $\int_a^b f = \int_a^b \underline{f}$ y f es integrable.

PROBLEMA 18:



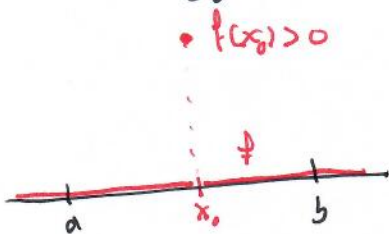
e^x y $\ln x$ INVERSAS

$S = \int_1^e \ln x \, dx$ $R = \int_0^1 e^y \, dy$

La unión (conjunta) de las regiones S y R es el rectángulo $[0, e] \times [0, 1] \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$, el cual tiene área e , así:

$\int_1^e \ln x \, dx + \int_0^1 e^y \, dy = e.$

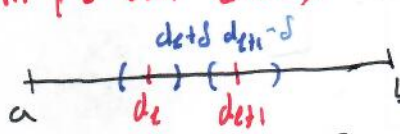
PROBLEMA 19:



$f \in U$, integrable y $\int_a^b f = c.$

b) El problema 2) es un caso particular de esto

Sea $\{d_1 < d_2 < \dots < d_n\} \subseteq [a, b]$ particionamiento de f sea M .
 Sea $\epsilon > 0$, tomamos δ tal que $[d_{i-1}, d_i + \delta] \cap [d_j - \delta, d_j + \delta] = \emptyset$ (i ≠ j)
 o sea $2\delta + 2M < \frac{\epsilon}{2^k}$
 f integrable en $[d_j + \delta, d_{j+1} - \delta]$ entonces tomamos ϵ_k
 que incluye a $d_{i-1}, d_i + \delta$ $i=1 \dots k$ tal que
 $S(f, P) - \int(f, P) \leq \epsilon/2 + \sum_{i=1}^k 2\delta \times 2M \leq \epsilon/2 + \epsilon/2 = \epsilon$. ¡f integrable!



INTEGRALS OF FUNCTIONS

PROBLEM 20: a) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0,1] \\ -1 & \text{if } x \in [0,1] - \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$

no \rightarrow integrable: $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall P, \rho: S(P, \rho) - I(f, \rho) = 2 \nrightarrow \forall \delta > 0 \exists P, \rho \in \mathcal{P}([0,1])$

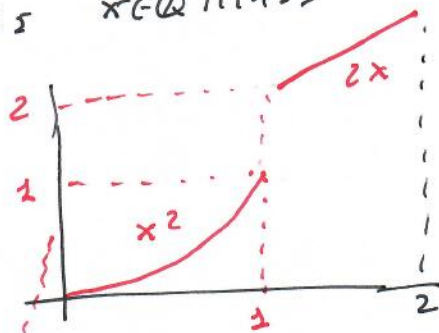
b) s.t.a $g(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \geq 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } x < 1 \end{cases}$ integrable in $[0,1]$

s.t.a $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in [0,1] - \mathbb{Q} \\ 2 - 1/4 & \text{if } x = 1/4 \end{cases}$ integrable in $[0,1]$
 since f is continuous at $1/4$ (Riemann's theorem 8:)

$g \circ f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in [0,1] - \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0,1] \end{cases}$; no is integrable!

PROBLEM 21:

a)



integrable: via upper approximation (over partition (9:))

b)



no is integrable: since $\int_0^1 f$ exists, then $\int_0^2 f$ exists

$\int_0^1 f = \int_0^1 x$

$\times \int_1^2 f = \int_1^2 x^2$ Answer: number sum resist

c) $f(x) = x \sin x$ is continuous, so it is integrable

d) $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x-1} = \frac{(x-1)^2}{x-1} = (x-1)$ continuous, so it is integrable.

discontinuity at $x=1$. integrable.

PROBLEM 22: s.t.a $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in [0,1] \cap \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & \text{if } x \in [0,1] - \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$ $g(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } x \in [0,1] \cap \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & \text{if } x \in [0,1] - \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$

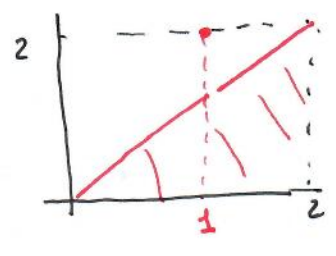
$f+g \equiv 0$ is integrable, then no is not; + answer
 $f-g$ is integrable \times no + integral $\int (f+g) = \int f + \int g$.

c) for s.t.a $f+g$ integrable, indeed $\int (f+g) = \int f+g$.

INTEGRALIS AT FUNGSI

PROBLEMA 23: a)

SKA $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{ss } x \in [0, 2] - \{1\} \\ 2 & \text{ss } x = 1 \end{cases}$



f is continuous since for $x=1$
 f is constant

$$\int_0^2 f(x) dx = 2$$

AREA AT: TRAPINGULO

b) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{ss } x \in [3, 7] \cap \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & \text{ss } x \in [3, 7] - \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$

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