第18课:微积分基本定理-定积分的分部积分

第7章 函数的积分

• 内容:

第7.3节 微积分基本定理

第7.4节 定积分计算-分部积分法

微积分基本定理

• 变上限积分:

设 $f \in R[a,b]$, 则 $\forall x \in [a,b]$, $f \in R[a,x]$ (区间可加性质)

定义 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$ — 积分值随着上限变化 据此得到函数 $F:[a,b] \to \mathbf{R}$

• 连续性分析: 任取 $x, x + \Delta x \in [a,b], \Delta x \ge 0$

$$F(x + \Delta x) - F(x) = \int_{a}^{x + \Delta x} f(t)dt - \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt$$
$$= \int_{a}^{x + \Delta x} f(t)dt + \int_{x}^{a} f(t)dt = \int_{x}^{x + \Delta x} f(t)dt$$

已知可积函数有界 再由估值不等式得 $|F(x+\Delta x)-F(x)| \le \int_x^{x+\Delta x} |f(t)| dt \le M \Delta x$

■ 可导性分析:

已知
$$F(x+\Delta x) - F(x) = \int_{x}^{x+\Delta x} f(t)dt$$

如果 $f \in C[a,b]$,可以应用积分中值定理: $\exists c \ exh = x + \Delta x$ 之间

$$F(x + \Delta x) - F(x) = \int_{x}^{x + \Delta x} f(t)dt = f(c)\Delta x$$

$$\therefore \frac{F(x+\Delta x)-F(x)}{\Delta x}=f(c), \quad (\Delta x\neq 0)$$

 $\diamondsuit \Delta x \to 0$, 则 $c \to x$, 进而 $f(c) \to f(x)$

结论: 设 $f \in R[a,b]$, 则 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt \in C[a,b]$

又若 $f \in C[a,b]$, 则 $F \in C^1[a,b]$ 且 F'(x) = f(x), $\forall x \in [a,b]$ (x在区间端点时导数理解为单侧导数)

> 微积分基本定理

1) 设
$$f \in C[a,b]$$
, 则 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x), \forall x \in [a,b]$

或写成
$$d\int_a^x f(t)dt = f(x)dx, \ \forall x \in [a,b]$$

- 2) 设 $F \in C^1[a,b]$, 则 $\int_a^b F'(x)dx = F(x)\Big|_a^b$ (Newton-Leibniz) 或写成 $\int_a^b dF(x) = F(x)\Big|_a^b$
- 上注: 结论1-2) 显示了微分(导数)与积分之间的完美关系历史上这个定理的建立标志了微积分学的创立(1670-1680)
- **推论**: 设 $f \in C[a,b]$, 则 $\int f(x)dx = \int_a^x f(t)dt + C$, $x \in [a,b]$ 也即连续函数(特别是初等函数)都有原函数/不定积分

■ 注1: 利用区间可加等式 $\forall c \in [a,b]$ (固定)

$$\int_{c}^{x} f(t)dt = \int_{c}^{a} f(t)dt + \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx} \int_{c}^{x} f(t)dt = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt$$

所以变上限积分中的固定下限也可以在区间内任取(固定)

▶ 注2: 考虑变下限积分的导数

$$\frac{d}{dx}\int_{x}^{c}f(t)dt = \frac{d}{dx}\left[-\int_{c}^{x}f(t)dt\right] = -f(x)$$
 (若 f 连续的话)

▶ 补充-记号约定:

$$C^{n}(a,b) = \{ f \in C(a,b) \mid |$$
 满足 $f^{(n)} \in C(a,b) \}$
 $C^{n}[a,b] = \{ f \in C[a,b] \mid |$ 满足 $f^{(n)} \in C[a,b] \}$

✓ 例1:
$$I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos 2x} dx = ?$$

解: 被积函数 $\sqrt{1+\cos 2x} = \sqrt{2\cos^2 x} = \sqrt{2}|\cos x|$

在积分区间上 cosx 变号:

区间上
$$\cos x$$
 变号:
$$\sqrt{1+\cos 2x} = \sqrt{2}|\cos x| = \begin{cases}
\sqrt{2}\cos x, & 0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2} \\
-\sqrt{2}\cos x, & \frac{\pi}{2} \le x \le \frac{3\pi}{4}
\end{cases}$$
间可加等式

利用区间可加等式

$$I_{1} = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sqrt{2} \cos x dx - \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/4} \sqrt{2} \cos x dx$$

$$= \sqrt{2} (\sin x \Big|_{0}^{\pi/2} - \sin x \Big|_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/4})$$

$$= \sqrt{2} [(1-0) - (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1)] = 2\sqrt{2} - 1 \qquad W$$

✓ **例2:** 求极限 $I_2 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \int_0^x t f(t) dt = ?$

其中函数f满足f(0)=0,且f'(0)存在

解:注意这是"0/0"型极限,考虑应用L'Hospital法则为此计算变上限积分的导数

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x tf(t) dt = xf(x)$$

所以

$$I_{2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{(x^{3})'} \left(\int_{0}^{x} tf(t)dt \right)' = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{xf(x)}{3x^{2}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \frac{1}{3} f'(0)$$
 W

✓ 例3: 设 $f \in C[a,b]$, u(t),v(t) 可导, 且 $a \le u(t),v(t) \le b$

计算导数
$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{v(t)}^{u(t)} f(x) dx = ?$$

解: 记
$$F(u) = \int_a^u f(x) dx$$
, 则 $F'(u) = f(u)$

注意
$$\int_{v}^{u} f(x)dx = \int_{v}^{a} f(x)dx + \int_{a}^{u} f(x)dx$$
$$= \int_{a}^{u} f(x)dx - \int_{a}^{v} f(x)dx = F(u) - F(v)$$

应用链式法则

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{v(t)}^{u(t)} f(x) dx = \frac{d}{dt} [F(u) - F(v)]$$

$$= F'(u)u' - F'(v)v'$$

$$= f(u(t))u'(t) - f(v(t))v'(t)$$
 W

✓ **例4:** 设 $f \in C^1[a,b]$

求证
$$\max_{a \le x \le b} |f(x)| \le \frac{1}{b-a} |\int_a^b f(x) dx| + \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx$$

分析:应用N-L公式

$$f(x) = f(c) + \int_{c}^{x} f'(t)dt, \ \forall x \in [a,b]$$

可取
$$f(c) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt$$
 (回忆中值定理)

$$\left| \int_{c}^{x} f'(t) dt \right| \leq \left| \int_{c}^{x} |f'(t)| dt \right| \leq \int_{a}^{b} |f'(t)| dt$$

, di

✓ **例5:** 设 $f \in C^1[a,b]$ 且 f(a) = 0

求证
$$\int_{a}^{b} |f(x)|^{2} dx \le \frac{(b-a)^{2}}{2} \int_{a}^{b} |f'(x)|^{2} dx$$

分析:应用N-L公式

$$f(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f'(t)dt, \ \forall x \in [a,b]$$

应用Cauchy-Schwarz不等式

$$|f(x)|^2 = \left[\int_a^x f'(t)dt\right]^2 \le \int_a^x dt \int_a^x |f'(t)|^2 dt$$
$$= (x-a) \int_a^b |f'(t)|^2 dt$$

在[a,b]上关于x积分……

定积分的计算-分部积分法

- **思考-定积分计算**: 求出被积函数的原函数-应用N-L公式但求原函数通常并不容易: 分部积分-换元(变量代换)...... 考虑在定积分计算中直接应用上述技巧: 分部积分-换元...
- 回忆: 乘积函数求导公式 (uv)' = u'v + uv'∴ u(x)v'(x) = [u(x)v(x)]' - u'(x)v(x), 在区间上积分…
- **分部积分公式**: 设 $u,v \in C^1[a,b]$, 则 $\int_a^b u(x)v'(x)dx = u(x)v(x)\Big|_a^b \int_a^b u'(x)v(x)dx$ 或写成 $\int_a^b u(x)d[v(x)] = u(x)v(x)\Big|_a^b \int_a^b v(x)d[u(x)]$

✓ 例1:
$$I_1 = \int_0^{\pi} x^3 \sin x dx = ?$$

解: 考虑应用分部积分, 取 u=x³, v= -cosx

$$I_1 = -x^3 \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} + 3 \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos x dx = \pi^3 + 3 \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos x dx$$

继续反复用分部积分处理

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} \cos x dx = x^{2} \sin x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} - 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin x dx$$

$$= -2 \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin x dx$$

$$= 2x \cos x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} - 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos x dx$$

$$= -2\pi - 2 \sin x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = -2\pi \quad \therefore \quad I_{1} = \pi^{3} - 6\pi \quad W$$

例2:
$$A_n = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^n x dx = ? \ n = 0, 1, 2, L$$
 $(B_n = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x dx)$ 解: 利用分部积分导出递推关系
$$A_0 = \int_0^{\pi/2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad A_1 = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx = \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = 1$$

$$n>1: \quad A_n = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^{n-1} x d(\sin x)$$

$$= \cos^{n-1} x \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} - \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x d(\cos^{n-1} x)$$

$$= (n-1) \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^{n-2} x \sin^2 x dx$$

$$= (n-1) \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^{n-2} x (1 - \cos^2 x) dx$$

$$= (n-1) (A_{n-2} - A_n) \qquad \therefore \quad A_n = \frac{n-1}{n} A_{n-2}, \quad n = 2, 3, L$$

夕2 (续):
$$A_n = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^n x dx = ? n = 0,1,2,L$$

已知 $A_0 = \int_0^{\pi/2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad A_1 = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx = 1,$
以及递推关系 $A_n = \frac{n-1}{n} A_{n-2}, \quad n = 2,3,L$
所以 $A_{2m} = \frac{2m-1}{2m} A_{2m-2} = \frac{(2m-1)(2m-3)}{2m(2m-2)} A_{2m-4}$
 $= L = \frac{(2m-1)(2m-3)L}{2m(2m-2)L} \frac{1}{2} A_0 = \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $A_{2m+1} = \frac{2m}{2m+1} A_{2m-1} = \frac{2m(2m-2)}{(2m+1)(2m-1)} A_{2m-3}$
 $= L = \frac{2m(2m-2)L}{(2m+1)(2m-1)L} \frac{1}{3} A_1 = \frac{(2m)!!}{(2m+1)!!}$ W

 特例:
 已知

 $A_{2m} = \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$,
 $A_{2m+1} = \frac{(2m)!!}{(2m+1)!!}$ $A_2 = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 x dx = \frac{1!!}{2!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 所以 $A_3 = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^3 x dx = \frac{2!!}{3!!} = \frac{2}{3}$ $A_4 = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^4 x dx = \frac{3!!}{4!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = L = \frac{3\pi}{16}$ $A_5 = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^5 x dx = \frac{4!!}{5!!} = \frac{4 \cdot 2}{5 \cdot 3} = \frac{8}{15}$ $A_6 = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^6 x dx = \frac{5!!}{6!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = L = \frac{5\pi}{32}$

LLLLL

夕 例3:
$$A = \int_0^{\pi} e^{ax} \cos bx dx = ?$$
 $B = \int_0^{\pi} e^{ax} \sin bx dx = ?$

解: 仍利用分部积分计算

$$A = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{\pi} \cos bx d(e^{ax}) = \frac{1}{a} [e^{ax} \cos bx|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} e^{ax} d(\cos bx)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} [e^{ax} \cos bx|_0^{\pi} + b \int_0^{\pi} e^{ax} \sin bx dx] = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx|_0^{\pi} + \frac{b}{a} B$$

$$B = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{\pi} \sin bx d(e^{ax}) = \frac{1}{a} [e^{ax} \sin bx|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} e^{ax} d(\sin bx)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} [e^{ax} \sin bx|_0^{\pi} - b \int_0^{\pi} e^{ax} \cos bx dx] = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin bx|_0^{\pi} - \frac{b}{a} A$$

整理二式得到

夕 例3 (续):
$$A = \int_0^{\pi} e^{ax} \cos bx dx = ?$$
 $B = \int_0^{\pi} e^{ax} \sin bx dx = ?$ 已经导出
$$\begin{cases} aA - bB = e^{ax} \cos bx \Big|_0^{\pi} \\ bA + aB = e^{ax} \sin bx \Big|_0^{\pi} \end{cases}$$
 解得
$$A = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \cos bx + b \sin bx) \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$B = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx) \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

特例:
$$\int_0^{\pi} e^x \cos x dx = \frac{e^x}{2} (\cos x + \sin x) \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\frac{e^{\pi} + 1}{2}$$
$$\int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x dx = \frac{e^x}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{e^{\pi} + 1}{2}$$

夕 例4:
$$I = \int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = ? \quad (a > 0)$$

解: 再次利用分部积分计算

$$I = x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \Big|_{-a}^a - \int_{-a}^a xd(\sqrt{a^2 - x^2})$$

$$= 0 + \int_{-a}^a \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \int_{-a}^a \frac{x^2 - a^2 + a^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= -\int_{-a}^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \int_{-a}^a \frac{a^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= -I + a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \Big|_{-a}^a = -I + \pi a^2 \qquad \therefore \quad I = \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2 \qquad W$$

注: 观察该积分的几何意义......

■ 分部积分应用:

设函数f在[a,b]上"充分光滑"(需要的导数都存在)

由N-L公式有

$$f(x) = f(a) + \int_{a}^{x} f'(t)dt$$

在右端积分中考虑分部积分

$$\int_{a}^{x} f'(t)dt = \int_{a}^{x} f'(t)d(t-x)$$
 (积分过程中上限是固定的)
$$= (t-x)f'(t)\Big|_{a}^{x} - \int_{a}^{x} (t-x)f''(t)dt$$

$$= (x-a)f'(a) - \int_a^x (t-x)f''(t)dt$$

代回上式

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \int_{a}^{x} (x-t)f''(t)dt$$

▶ 分部积分应用 (续):

已知
$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \int_a^x (x-t)f''(t)dt$$
 在右端积分中继续分部积分

$$\int_{a}^{x} (x-t)f''(t)dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{a}^{x} f''(t)d[(t-x)^{2}]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} [(t-x)^{2} f''(t) \Big|_{a}^{x} - \int_{a}^{x} (t-x)^{2} f'''(t)dt]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x-a)^{2} f''(a) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{a}^{x} (t-x)^{2} f'''(t)dt$$

综上得到

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2}(x-a)^2 f''(a) + \frac{1}{2} \int_a^x (x-t)^2 f'''(t) dt$$

- 分部积分应用 (续二):不断重复上面分部积分过程即可得到
- ➤ Taylor展开公式 (带积分型余项)

设
$$f \in C^{n+1}[a,b],$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{1}{1!}f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2$$

$$+L + \frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(x_0)(x - x_0)^n + R_n(x)$$

其中余项为

$$R_n(x) = \frac{1}{n!} \int_{x_0}^{x} (x - t)^n f^{(n+1)}(t) dt$$

【容易用归纳法严格证明—可以自己练习】

第18课:微积分基本定理-定积分的分部积分

■ 预习 (下次课内容):

第7.4节 定积分换元法第7.5节 可积函数理论

▶ 作业 (本次课):

练习题7.3: 1(2,3), 2, 3, 4(提示:关于a求导), 5, 7, 8.

练习题7.4: 1(2,4,6,10,11), 2, 4*, 10*, 11, 13.