





# 工科数学分析进阶课程

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# 含参变量的常义积分

- 一、含参变量的常义积分的定义
- 二、含参变量的常义积分的分析性质
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  - 2. 积分次序交换顺序
  - 3. 积分号下求导定理

# 一、含参变量的常义积分的定义

椭圆
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$
的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = a \cos t, \\ y = b \sin t, \end{cases}$   $(b > a > 0, t \in [0, 2\pi],$ 

则曲线的弧长为

$$l = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 t + b^2 \cos^2 t} dt = 4b \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 t} dt$$

这个积分除了含有积分 变量t,还可以将 a,b看做变量,

此时 a, b 称为参变量. 这样的积分称为含参变量的积分.

椭圆的偏心率
$$k = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{b}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 t} dt$$
 是含参量 $k$ 的积分,称为第二类完全椭圆积分.

# 一、含参变量的常义积分的定义

【定义1】设f(x,y)是定义在 $I = [a,b] \times [c,d]$ 上的连续函数,则对于任意固定的  $y \in [c,d]$ ,f(x,y)是[a,b]上关于x的一元连续函数,因此它在 [a,b]上可积,且积分值  $\int_a^b f(x,y) dx$ 由y唯一确定,即

$$I(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) dx, \qquad y \in [c, d],$$

称为含参变量y的积分.

# 一、含参变量的常义积分的定义

同理可以定义含参变量x的积分

$$I(x) = \int_c^d f(x, y) dy, \quad x \in [a, b],$$

它们统称为含参变量常义积分,一般就称为含参变量积分.

【定理1】设f(x,y)是定义在 $I = [a,b] \times [c,d]$ 上的连续函数,

-----连续性定理

则函数 
$$I(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) dx$$
,  $y \in [c, d]$ ,

在[c,d]上连续.

【证】因为f(x,y)在闭区域上连续,所以一致连续,所以

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0,$$
使得 $\forall (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in D,$ 当

$$\sqrt{(x_1-x_2)^2+(y_1-y_2)^2} < \delta$$
时,成立
$$|f(x_1,y_1)-f(x_2,y_2)| < \varepsilon.$$

 $\forall y_0 \in [c,d]$ ,只要  $|y-y_0| < \delta$ 时,就有

$$|I(y) - I(y_0)| = \left| \int_a^b [f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)] dx \right|$$

$$\leq \int_a^b |f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)| dx \leq (b - a)\varepsilon$$

所以I(y)在[c,d]上连续.

$$\forall y \in [c,d], \ I(y) = \int_a^b f(x,y) dx$$
连续,所以

$$\lim_{y \to y_0} \int_a^b f(x, y) dx = \int_a^b \lim_{y \to y_0} f(x, y) dx, \quad y_0 \in [c, d].$$

即极限运算和求积分运 算可交换次序.

[例1] 求 
$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2 \cos \alpha x}$$
.

【解】函数
$$f(x,\alpha) = \frac{1}{1+x^2\cos\alpha x}$$
在矩形区域 $[0,1] \times [-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}]$ 上连续.

所以 
$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1 + x^2 \cos \alpha x} = \int_0^1 \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{dx}{1 + x^2 \cos \alpha x}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

【定理2】设f(x,y)是定义在 $I = [a,b] \times [c,d]$ 上的连续函数,则 $\int_{c}^{d} dy \int_{a}^{b} f(x,y) dx = \int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{c}^{d} f(x,y) dy.$ ------积分交换次序定理

$$\mathbf{J}_c$$
  $\mathbf{J}_a$   $\mathbf{J}_a$   $\mathbf{J}_c$   $\mathbf{J}_a$   $\mathbf{J}_a$ 

【例2】 录
$$I = \int_0^1 \sin(\ln\frac{1}{x}) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx$$
,  $b > a > 0$ .

由于函数 $g(x) = \sin(\ln \frac{1}{x})x^{y}$ 在[0,1]上连续(可定义g(0) = 0),

所以交换积分次序可得  $I = \int_a^b dy \int_0^1 \sin(\ln \frac{1}{x}) x^y dx$ 

$$\int_0^1 \sin(\ln \frac{1}{x}) x^y dx = -\int_0^1 \sin(\ln x) x^y dx = \frac{1}{y+1} \int_0^1 \sin(\ln x) dx^{y+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{y+1} \left[ \sin(\ln x) x^{y+1} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \cos(\ln x) x^y dx \right] = -\frac{1}{y+1} \int_0^1 \cos(\ln x) x^y dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{(v+1)^2} \left[\cos(\ln x) x^{v+1} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \sin(\ln x) x^v dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 \sin(\ln \frac{1}{x}) x^y dx = -\frac{1}{1 + (1 + y)^2},$$

$$\therefore I = \int_a^b -\frac{1}{1+(1+v)^2} dy = \arctan(1+a) - \arctan(1+b).$$

【例3】 计算
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dy$$
和  $\int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dx$ 

$$(\text{M}) : \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dy = \int_0^{\arctan \frac{1}{x}} \frac{x^2 (1 - \tan^2 t)}{x^4 (1 + \tan^2 t)^2} x \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\arctan \frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{x} \cos 2t dt = \frac{1}{2x} \sin 2(\arctan \frac{1}{x}) = \frac{1}{2x} \frac{2\frac{1}{x}}{1 + (\frac{1}{x})^2} = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$$

函数不连续,积分不一定可交换次序

$$\therefore \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dy = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx = \arctan x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

同理 
$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dx = \int_0^{\arctan \frac{1}{y}} \frac{y^2 (\tan^2 t - 1)}{y^4 (1 + \tan^2 t)^2} y \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} dt$$

$$= -\int_0^{\arctan \frac{1}{y}} \frac{1}{y} \cos 2t dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2x}\sin 2(\arctan \frac{1}{x})$$

$$\mathbb{P} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2y} \frac{2\frac{1}{y}}{1 + (\frac{1}{y})^{2}} = -\frac{1}{1 + y^{2}},$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} dx = -\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1 + y^{2}} dy = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

显然 
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dy \neq \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dx$$

这是因为函数在[0,1]×[0,1]上不连续, 所以积分交换次序不成立.

【定理3】设f(x,y),  $f_v(x,y)$ 在 $I = [a,b] \times [c,d]$ 上连续函数,则

$$I(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) dx \, \, \text{在[c,d]} \bot \, \text{可导.} \text{并且} \, \frac{dI(y)}{dy} = \int_a^b f_y(x, y) dx$$

【证】 $\forall y, y + \Delta y \in [c,d]$ ,利用微分中值定理得-积分号下求导定理

$$\frac{I(y+\Delta y)-I(y)}{\Delta y} = \int_a^b \frac{f(x,y+\Delta y)-f(x,y)}{\Delta y} dx$$
$$= \int_a^b f_y(x,y+\theta \Delta y) dx, \quad \sharp \theta 0 < \theta < 1.$$

$$\frac{dI(y)}{dy} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{I(y + \Delta y) - I(y)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \int_a^b f_y(x, y + \theta \Delta y) dx$$

因为 $f_{v}(x,y)$ 连续,所以

$$\frac{dI(y)}{dy} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \int_{a}^{b} f_{y}(x, y + \theta \Delta y) dx$$
$$= \int_{a}^{b} \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} f_{y}(x, y + \theta \Delta y) dx$$
$$= \int_{a}^{b} f_{y}(x, y) dx$$

$$\frac{d}{dy}\int_a^b f(x,y)dx = \int_a^b \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}f(x,y)\right)dx.$$

【定理4】设 $f(x,y), f_v(x,y)$ 在 $I = [a,b] \times [c,d]$ 上连续函数,则

又设a(y),b(y)在[c,d]上可导,满足 $a \le a(y)$ , $b(y) \le b$ ,则函数

$$F(y) = \int_{a(y)}^{b(y)} f(x, y) dx$$

在[c,d]上 可导.并且

$$F'(y) = \int_{a(y)}^{b(y)} f_y(x, y) dx + f(b(y), y) b'(y) - f(a(y), y) a'(y).$$

【证】将
$$F(y)$$
写出复合函数  $F(y) = \int_{u}^{v} f(x, y) dx = I(y, u, v),$   $u = a(y), v = b(y),$ 

則 
$$F'(y) = \frac{\partial I}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dy} + \frac{\partial I}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{du}{dy} + \frac{\partial I}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{dv}{dy},$$

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int_a^b f(x, y) dx = \int_a^b f_y(x, y) dx$$

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial u} = -f(u, y), \qquad \frac{\partial I}{\partial v} = f(v, y),$$

$$\Rightarrow F'(y) = \int_a^b f_y(x, y) dx + f(b(y), y) b'(y) - f(a(y), y) a'(y).$$
显然 $F(y)$ 在 $[c, d]$ 上连续.

【例4】 设
$$F(x) = \int_{x}^{x^2} e^{-xy^2} dy$$
,求 $F'(x)$ .

$$F'(x) = \int_{x}^{x^{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^{-xy^{2}}) dy + e^{-x \cdot x^{4}} \cdot (x^{2})' - e^{-x \cdot x^{2}} (x)'$$

$$= \int_{x}^{x^{2}} (-y^{2} e^{-xy^{2}}) dy + 2x e^{-x^{5}} - e^{-x^{3}}$$

【例5】设f(x)在[a,A]上连续,则

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_{a}^{x} (f(t+h) - f(t))dt = f(x) - f(a), \ a < x < A.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
iii & \frac{1}{h} \int_{a}^{x} (f(t+h) - f(t)) dt = \frac{1}{h} \int_{a}^{x} f(t+h) dt - \frac{1}{h} \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt \\
&= \frac{1}{h} \int_{a+h}^{x+h} f(t) dt - \frac{1}{h} \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt \\
&= \frac{1}{h} \int_{x}^{x+h} f(t) dt - \frac{1}{h} \int_{a}^{a+h} f(t) dt \\
\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_{a}^{x} (f(t+h) - f(t)) dt = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_{x}^{x+h} f(t) dt - \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_{a}^{a+h} f(t) dt \\
&= \lim_{h \to 0} f(x+\theta_{1}h) - \lim_{h \to 0} f(a+\theta_{2}h) \qquad 0 < \theta_{1}, \theta_{2} < 1.$$

$$= f(x) - f(a) \qquad a < x < A.$$

【例6】设f(x)在[0,a]上连续,且对 $t \in [0,a]$ 时, $(x-t)^2 + y^2 + z^2 \neq 0$ 

证明: 函数
$$u(x,y,z) = \int_0^a \frac{f(t)dt}{\sqrt{(x-t)^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$
满足 $\Delta u = 0$ .

【证】由于求导是局部性质, 所以这里可以进行积分下求导

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}u(x,y,z) = \int_0^a f(t)[-\frac{1}{2}((x-t)^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2(x-t)]dt$$

$$= \int_0^a f(t)[-((x-t)^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (x-t)]dt$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \int_0^a f(t) \left[ -((x-t)^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3((x-t)^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} (x-t)^2 \right] dt$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial v^2} = \int_0^a f(t) \left[ -((x-t)^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3((x-t)^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} y^2 \right] dt$$

$$+\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \int_0^a f(t) [-((x-t)^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3((x-t)^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} z^2] dt$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial v^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

【例7】 计算 
$$I(\theta) = \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 + \theta \cos x) dx$$
,  $(|\theta| < 1)$ .

【解】 
$$\forall |\theta| < 1, \exists 0 < a < 1,$$
 使得  $|\theta| \le a.$ 记 $f(x,\theta) = \ln(1 + \theta \cos x)$ ,

则
$$f(x,\theta), f_{\theta}(x,\theta) = \frac{\cos x}{1 + \theta \cos x}$$
在 $[0,\pi] \times [-a,a]$ 上连续函数,则

$$I'(\theta) = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos x}{1 + \theta \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{\theta} \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \frac{1}{1 + \theta \cos x}) dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\theta} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \theta \cos x} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \theta \cos x} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{2dt}{1 + t^{2} + \theta(1 - t^{2})} = \frac{2}{1 + \theta} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1 + \frac{1 - \theta}{1 + \theta} t^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{1 + \theta} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1 + \frac{1 - \theta}{1 + \theta} t^{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - \theta^{2}}} \left( \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1 - \theta}{1 + \theta}} t \right) \Big|_{0}^{+\infty}$$

$$\Rightarrow I'(\theta) = \frac{\pi}{\theta} - \frac{\pi}{\theta \sqrt{1 - \theta^2}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1 - \theta^2}}.$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int I'(\theta)d\theta = \int \left(\frac{\pi}{\theta} - \frac{\pi}{\theta\sqrt{1-\theta^2}}\right)d\theta \qquad \theta = \cos u, d\theta = -\sin u du$$

$$= \pi \ln |\theta| - \pi \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos u \sin u}\right) d\cos u$$

$$= \pi \ln |\theta| + \pi \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos u}\right) du \qquad 1$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{\cos u}\right) du = \int \sec u du = \ln |\sec u + \tan u| + C$$

$$= \ln \left|\frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{\sqrt{1-\theta^2}}{\theta}\right| + C = \ln |1 + \sqrt{1-\theta^2}| - \ln |\theta| + C$$

$$I = \pi \ln |\theta| + \pi \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos u}\right) du$$

$$= \pi \ln |\theta| + \pi \ln |1 + \sqrt{1 - \theta^2}| - \pi \ln |\theta| + C$$

$$= \pi \ln(1 + \sqrt{1 - \theta^2}) + C.$$

由
$$I(0) = 0$$
,代入可得  $C = -\pi \ln(2)$ .

$$I(\theta) = \pi \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - \theta^2}}{2}.$$

# 作业

习题19.1: 1, 2(2,3), 3, 4(3,4)



# 本讲课程结束

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