

数学分析内容梳理:

- 一、不定积分
- 二、定积分
- 三、定积分几何应用

四、反常积分

定义1.1 如果对 $\forall x \in I$,都有 F'(x) = f(x),那么 F(x)就称为 f(x)在区间 I上的一个原函数 .

原函数存在定理

如果函数f(x)在区间I内连续,那么在区间I内存在

可导函数F(x), 使 $\forall x \in I$, 都有F'(x) = f(x).

连续函数一定有原函数.

- (1) 若F'(x) = f(x),则对于任意常数C, F(x) + C都是f(x)的原函数.
- (2) 若 F(x)和 G(x)都是 f(x)的原函数,则 F(x)-G(x)=C

定义1.2 在区间 I上,函数 f(x)的全体原函数

称为f(x)在区间I内的不定积分,记为 $\int f(x)dx$.

不定积分的性质

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\int f(x)dx\right] = f(x), \quad d\left[\int f(x)dx\right] = f(x)dx,$$

$$\int F'(x)dx = F(x) + C, \qquad \int dF(x) = F(x) + C.$$

$$\int [k_1 f(x) + k_2 g(x)] dx = k_1 \int f(x) dx + k_2 \int g(x) dx$$



第一类换元公式 (4)分(4)分(4)分(5) $\int g[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = \left[\int g(u)du\right]_{u=\varphi(x)}$

第二类换元公式

$$\int f(\underline{x})d\underline{x} = \left[\int f[\underline{\psi}(t)]\underline{\psi'(t)}dt\right]_{t=\psi^{-1}(x)}$$

三角代换: (1)
$$\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$$
 可令 $x=a\sin t$;

可
$$\Leftrightarrow x = a \sin t$$

(2)
$$\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$$

(2)
$$\sqrt{a^2+x^2}$$
 $\exists x=a \tan t;$

$$(3) \quad \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \qquad \overline{\Box} \diamondsuit x = a \sec t.$$

可
$$\Leftrightarrow x = a \sec t$$
.

倒代换:分母的阶较高时, $x=\frac{1}{t}$.

有两种或两种以上的根式:
$$\sqrt{x},...,\sqrt{x}$$

可采用最小公倍数) $\sqrt[n]{x} = t$



分部积分公式

$$\int u(x)v'(x)dx = u(x)v(x) - \int u'(x)v(x)dx$$
$$\int u(x)dv(x) = u(x)v(x) - \int v(x)du(x)$$

选u和v的总原则: 1. v易求;

或

- 2. $\int v du$ 比 $\int u dv$ 易求.

函数u的选取一般优先级:

反(三角函数)、对(数函数)、幂(函数)

三(角函数)、指(数函数)、

即排列次序在前面的函 数优先取为u(x).

有理函数的积分

真分式有理函数化为部分分式之和

$$\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx = \int R\left(\frac{2u}{1+u^2}, \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}\right) \frac{2}{1+u^2} du.$$

简单无理式的不定积分

$$R(\sqrt[n]{x},\sqrt[m]{x}), \qquad R(x,\sqrt[n]{ax+b}), \qquad R(x,\sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}),$$

- 例1 设f(x)是连续函数,F(x)是f(x)的原函数,则()

 - (B) 当f(x)是偶函数时,F(x)必是奇函数;
 - (C) 当f(x)是周期函数时,F(x)必是周期函数;
 - (D) 当f(x)是单调增函数时,F(x)必是单调增函数;
- 解 $F'(x) = f(x), [F(-x)]' = f(-x) \cdot (-x)' = -f(-x).$ (A) 若f(x)为奇函数,则[F(x) - F(-x)]' = 0

$$\therefore F(x) - F(-x) \equiv C$$

$$C = F(0) - F(0) = 0 \Rightarrow F(x) = F(-x), A$$
正确.

$$(B)$$
 若 $f(x)$ 为偶函数,则 $(F(x)+F(-x))'=0$

$$F(x)+F(-x)\equiv C$$
,不能确定奇偶性.

$$(C) \Re f(x) = \sin^2 x, F(x) = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$$

(D)
$$f(x) = x, F(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + C.$$

例2 求 $\int \max\{1,|x|\}dx$.

解 设
$$f(x) = \max\{1, |x|\}$$
, 则 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x, & x < -1 \\ 1, -1 \le x \le 1, \\ x, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

:: f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续,则必存在原函数 F(x).

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1, & x < -1\\ x + C_2, & -1 \le x \le 1.\\ \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_3, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

又:F(x)须处处连续,有

$$\lim_{x\to -1^+} (x+C_2) = \lim_{x\to -1^-} (-\frac{1}{2}x^2+C_1) \qquad \text{III} -1+C_2 = -\frac{1}{2}+C_1,$$

$$\mathbb{R}\mathbb{I} - 1 + C_2 = -\frac{1}{2} + C_1 ,$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \left(\frac{1}{2}x^{2} + C_{3}\right) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} (x + C_{2})$$

$$\mathbb{P} \frac{1}{2} + C_3 = 1 + C_2 ,$$

联立并令
$$C_1 = C$$
,

可得
$$C_2 = \frac{1}{2} + C$$
, $C_3 = 1 + C$.

故
$$\int \max\{1,|x|\}dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C, & x < -1 \\ x + \frac{1}{2} + C, & -1 \le x \le 1. \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 1 + C, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

例3 设
$$f'(\sin^2 x) = \cos^2 x$$
,求 $f(x)$

解
$$\Leftrightarrow u = \sin^2 x \implies \cos^2 x = 1 - u$$
,

$$f'(u)=1-u,$$

$$f(u) = \int (1-u)du = u - \frac{1}{2}u^2 + C,$$

$$f(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C.$$

例4 求
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})+5}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int \left[\sqrt{(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})+5} \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$
解 :
$$\left[\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})+5 \right]'$$

$$=\frac{1}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}}\cdot(1+\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}})=\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}},$$

原式 =
$$\int \sqrt{\ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) + 5} \cdot d[\ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) + 5]$$

= $\frac{2}{3}[\ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) + 5]^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$.



例5 求
$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx.(x > 1)$$
 (倒代换)
$$= -\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}} d\frac{1}{x} - \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}} d\frac{1}{x}$$
解 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$,
$$= -\arcsin \frac{1}{t} + 1$$

$$= -\arcsin \frac{1}{t} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} + C$$

$$= -\int \frac{1}{t^2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{t}} dt - \int \frac{tdt}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} dt - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} dt + \int \frac{d(1 - t^2)}{2\sqrt{1 - t^2}} dt$$

$$= -\arcsin t + \sqrt{1 - t^2} + C$$

$$= -\arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C.$$

当x < -1时,结果如何?

例6 求 $\int x \tan^2 x dx$.

解 原式 =
$$\int x(\sec^2 x - 1)dx$$

= $\int x d \tan x - \int x dx$
= $x \tan x - \int \tan x dx - \int x dx$
= $x \tan x + \ln|\cos x| - \frac{x^2}{2} + C$.



 $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^3 x} \cdot \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^3 x} = \int \frac{dx}{\tan x \cos^4}$

解

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^3 x}$$

$$= \int \frac{(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) dx}{\sin x \cos^3 x}$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx + \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos x} = \int \left[\frac{1}{u} + u \right] du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\cos^2 x} + \ln|\tan x| + c = \ln|u| + \frac{1}{2}u^2 + C$$

$$= \ln|\tan x| + \frac{1}{2}\tan^2 x + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\cos^2 x} + \ln\left|\tan x\right| + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^3 x} = \int \frac{d \tan x}{\tan x \cos^2 x}$$

$$= \int \frac{(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) dx}{\sin x \cos^3 x} = \int \frac{(1 + u^2) du}{u}$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin x}{u} dx$$

$$=\int \frac{(1+u^2)du}{u}$$

$$= \int \left[\frac{1}{u} + u\right] du$$

$$= \ln|u| + \frac{1}{2}u^2 + C$$

$$= \ln |\tan x| + \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + C$$

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例8 求
$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$
.

$$\operatorname{fin} x + \cos x = \sin x$$

$$\left[\sin x + \cos x \right]' = \cos x - \sin x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(\sin x + \cos x) - (\cos x - \sin x)}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}(\int dx - \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{d(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sin x + \cos x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\sin x + \cos x\right| + C \qquad \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = ?$$



例9 求
$$\int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx$$
.

解
$$\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + 1} dx = \int \frac{d(x - \frac{1}{x})}{(x - \frac{1}{x})^2 + 2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{(x - \frac{1}{x})}{\sqrt{2}} + C$$

类似可求
$$\int \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^4 + 1} dx = \int \frac{d(x + \frac{1}{x})}{(x + \frac{1}{x})^2 - 2} = \int \frac{d(x + \frac{1}{x})}{(x + \frac{1}{x})^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2} dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{x^4 + 1} dx = ?$$



例10 设
$$f(x) + \sin x = \int f'(x) \sin x dx$$
, 求 $f(x)$.

解 两边求导可得 $f'(x) + \cos x = f'(x)\sin x$

$$(-) \quad f(x) = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x - 1} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{d(\sin x - 1)}{\sin x - 1} = \ln|\sin x - 1| + C$$



例11 已知 $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ 是 f(x) 的原函数,求 $\int xf'(x)dx$.

解由己知条件知

$$f(x) = (\frac{\sin x}{x})' = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}, \int f(x) dx = \frac{\sin x}{x} + C$$

$$\text{Fig.} \int xf'(x) dx = \int x df(x)$$

$$= xf(x) - \int f(x) dx$$

$$= x \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} - \frac{\sin x}{x} + C$$

$$= \cos x - \frac{2 \sin x}{x} + C$$

定义:
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = I = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}) \Delta x_{i}$$

(1) 积分值仅与被积函数及积分区间有关,

而与积分变量的字母无关.

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(t)dt = \int_a^b f(u)du$$

(2) 定义中区间的分法和 ξ_i 的取法是任意的.

定理2.1(可积的必要条件)

若函数f(x)在[a,b]上可积,则f(x)在[a,b]上有界.

定理

设f(x)在[a,b]上有界,则下列命题等价:

- 1) f(x) 在 [a,b]可积;
- 2)I=I;
- 3)∀ ε > 0,∃ δ > 0,使得对任意分割T,当 $\|T\|$ < δ ,

有
$$S(T)-s(T)<\varepsilon$$
. 即, $\sum_{i=1}^{n}\omega_{i}\Delta x_{i}<\varepsilon$.

4)
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
, \exists 分割 T , 使得 $S(T) - s(T) < \varepsilon$. 即, $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \omega_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$.

5)对于
$$[a,b]$$
上的任何一个分割 T , $\lim_{\|T\|\to 0}\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i \Delta x_i = 0$;

这里 $\omega_i = M_i - m_i$ 为f(x)在区间[x_{i-1}, x_i]上的振幅.

性质2.1
$$\int_a^b (线性性质) \int_a^b (\alpha f(x) \pm \beta g(x)) dx = \alpha \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \beta \int_a^b g(x) dx$$
.

性质2.2 (保号性和保序性)

如果
$$\forall x \in [a,b], f(x) \ge g(x), 则 \int_a^b f(x) dx \ge \int_a^b g(x) dx;$$
特别的,如果 $\forall x \in [a,b], f(x) \ge 0, 则 \int_a^b f(x) dx \ge 0.$

性质2.3(估值不等式) $m(b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(b-a)$.

性质2.4 (乘积可积性)

假设f(x),g(x)在[a,b]上可积,则f(x)g(x)在[a,b]上也可积.

性质2.5 (绝对可积性)

若f在[a,b]上可积,那么|f|也在[a,b]上可积,

并且
$$\iint_a^b f(x)dx \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$
.

性质2.6 (积分区间可加性)

若f在[a,b]上可积,则 $\forall c \in (a,b), f$ 在[c,b]与[a,c]上可积,且 $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^c f(x)dx + \int_c^b f(x)dx.$

定理2.7 设f(x)在[a,b]上连续,则f(x)在[a,b]可积.

定理2.8 若f(x)在[a,b]有界,且有有限个间断点,

则f(x)在[a,b]可积.

定理2.9 设f(x)是[a,b]上单调有界函数,则f(x)在[a,b]可积. 定理2.10 (积分第一中值定理)

假设f(x),g(x)在[a,b]上连续.g(x)在[a,b]上不变号则存在 $\xi \in [a,b]$ 满足: $\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(\xi)\int_a^b g(x)dx$.



定理3. 1设f(x)在[a,b]上可积,则 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$ 在[a,b]连续.

定理3.2 设f(x)在[a,b]上连续, $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$,则

$$\frac{dF(x)}{dx} = f(x), \qquad x \in [a,b] \qquad \left(\int_{a}^{x} f(y)dy\right) = f(x)$$

$$[\int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(t)dt]' = f(\varphi_2(x))\varphi_2'(x) - f(\varphi_1(x))\varphi_1'(x)$$

定理3.4 (Newton-Leibniz公式)

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a) = F(x)\Big|_{a}^{b} = [F(x)]_{a}^{b}$$

定理3.5(换元公式)

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt$$

定理3.6(分部积分公式)

$$\int_a^b u dv = \left[uv \right]_a^b - \int_a^b v du$$

(1)若f(x)为偶函数,且在[-a,a]上可积,则

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx;$$

(2)若f(x)为奇函数,且在[-a,a]上可积,则

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 0.$$

(3)若f(x)是R上的周期为T的连续函数,则对任 意实数a,成立 $\int_0^{a+T} f(x)dx = \int_0^T f(x)dx$

$$\int_{a}^{a+T} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{T} f(x)dx$$

若f(x)在[0,1]上连续,证明

(1)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx;$$

(2)
$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$$
.

并由此计算
$$\int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$
.

例1 已知
$$a = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos^4 x}{1+x^2} dx, b = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^3 x + \cos^4 x) dx,$$

$$c = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2 \sin^3 x - \cos^4 x) dx, \text{ []}$$
 ()

$$(A) b < c < a \qquad (B) a < c < b$$

$$(C) b < a < c \qquad (D) c < a < b$$

$$\mathbf{R} \ a = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos^4 x}{1 + x^2} dx = 0$$
, 因为被积函数是奇函数.

$$b = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^3 x + \cos^4 x) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx > 0,$$

$$c = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2 \sin^3 x - \cos^4 x) dx = -\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx < 0,$$

$$\therefore c < a < b$$
.



例2 求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}$$
 $\sin\frac{\pi}{n}$ $\sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{1}{2+\frac{\pi i}{n}}$.

注意:
$$\sin \frac{\pi}{n} \approx \frac{\pi}{n} (n \to \infty)$$

解
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sin\frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2 + \frac{\pi i}{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2 + \frac{\pi i}{n}}$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2+x} dx = \ln(1+\frac{\pi}{2}),$$

或原式=
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{1}{n}\cdot\frac{\pi}{2+\pi i}=\int_{0}^{1}\frac{\pi}{2+\pi x}dx=\ln(1+\frac{\pi}{2}),$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin\frac{\pi}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{2+\frac{\pi i}{n}} = \ln(1+\frac{\pi}{2}).$$

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例3 求极限
$$I = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (1 + \frac{k}{n}) \sin \frac{k\pi}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (1 + \frac{k}{n}) \cdot \frac{k\pi}{n^2}$$

$$n > 3, 0 < \frac{k\pi}{n^2} - \sin\frac{k\pi}{n^2} < \frac{1}{6} (\frac{k\pi}{n^2})^3 \le \frac{\pi^3}{6n^3}$$

$$n > 3, 0 < \frac{k\pi}{n^{2}} - \sin\frac{k\pi}{n^{2}} < \frac{1}{6} (\frac{k\pi}{n^{2}})^{3} \le \frac{\pi^{3}}{6n^{3}}$$

$$\therefore 0 < \sum_{k=1}^{n} (1 + \frac{k}{n}) \left[\frac{k\pi}{n^{2}} - \sin\frac{k\pi}{n^{2}} \right] < \sum_{k=1}^{n} (1 + \frac{k}{n}) \frac{\pi^{3}}{6n^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi^{3}}{6n^{3}} \left[n + \frac{n+1}{2} \right] \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$=\frac{\pi^3}{6n^3}\left[n+\frac{n+1}{2}\right]\to 0(n\to\infty)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (1+\frac{k}{n}) \frac{k\pi}{n^2} = \pi \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (1+\frac{k}{n}) \frac{k}{n} \right) = \pi \int_{0}^{1} x(1+x) dx = \frac{5}{6}\pi$$

$$I = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (1 + \frac{k}{n}) \sin \frac{k\pi}{n^2} = \frac{5}{6}\pi$$



例4 求
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx.$$

解 设
$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx, J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx.$$

则 $I + J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2},$

$$I - J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\cos x + \sin x)}{\sin x + \cos x} = 0$$

故得
$$2I=\frac{\pi}{2}$$
,即 $I=\frac{\pi}{4}$.

例5 求
$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{\sin x}{x^8 + 1} + \sqrt{\ln^2(1 - x)} \right] dx$$
.

奇偶函数在对称区间上积分的性质!

解 原式 =
$$0 + \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |\ln(1-x)| dx$$

= $\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{0} \ln(1-x) dx - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln(1-x) dx$
= $\frac{3}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2} + \ln \frac{1}{2}$.

例6设
$$f''(x)$$
 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续,且 $f(0)=1$, $f(2)=3$, $f'(2)=5$,求 $\int_0^1 x f''(2x) dx$.

解
$$\int_0^1 x f''(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x df'(2x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[x f'(2x) \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f'(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} f'(2) - \frac{1}{4} \left[f(2x) \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} f'(2) - \frac{1}{4} \left[f(2) - f(0) \right] = 2.$$

例7 设
$$f(x) = x + \sqrt{1-x^2} \int_0^1 tf(t)dt$$
, 求 $f(x)$.

注意: $\int_0^1 tf(t)dt$ 为常数!

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore f(x) = x + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1 - x^2}$$



例8 设f(x)满足 $\int_0^1 f(tx)dt = f(x) + x \sin x$, $f(\pi) = 0$, 且有一阶导数,求f(x) ($x \neq 0$).

解 设 y = tx, 则 将被积函数的x变到积分限上 $\frac{1}{x} \int_{0}^{x} f(y) dy = f(x) + x \sin x$

 $\int_0^x f(y)dy = xf(x) + x^2 \sin x$ 两边对x求导可得 $f(x) = f(x) + xf'(x) + 2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x.$

 $f(x) = \int [-2\sin x - x\cos x]dx = 2\cos x - \int xd\sin x$ $= 2\cos x - x\sin x + \int \sin xdx = \cos x - x\sin x + C$

例9 设
$$f(x) = \int_0^x e^{-y^2+2y} dy$$
, 求 $\int_0^1 (x-1)^2 f(x) dx$.

不要计算f(x),徒劳! 但是 $f'(x) = e^{-x^2+2x}$

原式 =
$$\int_0^1 (x-1)^2 f(x) dx$$
 = $\int_0^1 f(x) d(x-1)^3$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3}(x-1)^{3} \frac{f(x)}{10} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{3}(x-1)^{3} e^{-x^{2}+2x} dx \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \int_{0}^{1} (x-1)^{2} e^{-(x-1)^{2}+1} d[(x-1)^{2}]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \int_{0}^{1} (x-1)^{2} e^{-(x-1)^{2}+1} d[(x-1)^{2}]$$

$$\frac{\stackrel{\diamondsuit}{=} (x-1)^2 = u}{= -\frac{e}{6} \int_1^0 u e^{-u} du = -\frac{1}{6} (e-2).$$

例10 设
$$F(x) = \int_0^x \left[\int_0^u \sin(u-t)^2 dt \right] du$$
, 求 $F''(x)$.

解
$$F'(x) = \int_0^x \sin(x-t)^2 dt = \Im(x)$$

将被积函数的x变到积分限上 令 x-t=y,

$$\Leftrightarrow x-t=y, \qquad t \qquad \forall$$

$$\int_0^x \sin(x-t)^2 dt = -\int_x^0 \sin y^2 dy = \int_0^x \sin y^2 dy.$$

$$F''(x) = \sin x^2.$$



例11 设f(x)在x = 1处可导,且f(1) = 0,f'(1) = 1,求极限

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\int_{1}^{x} \left(t \int_{t}^{1} f(u) du\right) dt}{(1-x)^{3}} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\int_{x}^{1} f(u) du}{-3(1-x)^{2}}$$
极限为非零常数的因子先求极限(考试时)

极限为非零常数的因子先求极限(考试时最好说明一下)

| 大阪 内 手 冬 常 数 的 因 于 先 求 校 阪 (考 試 的 取 好 況 明 一 下)
$$= \left(\lim_{x \to 1} x\right) \left(\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\int_{x}^{1} f(u)du}{-3(1-x)^{2}}\right) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\int_{x}^{1} f(u)du}{-3(1-x)^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{-f(x)}{-6(x-1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \frac{1}{6} f'(1) = \frac{1}{6}$$
为何不能够继续洛必达?



例12 求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx$$
 $(n>0)$. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-2} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}-2}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n} x dx$$

$$(n > 0)$$
.

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} -\xi + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} -\xi$$

解—
$$0 \le \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \sin^n \xi_n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \to 0 \ (n \to \infty)$$

$$\varepsilon(o, \frac{\pi}{l})$$

反例:
$$\xi_n = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{n} \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$
, 但 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sin^n \xi_n = 1$. 解法错误

解二
$$\forall \varepsilon \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), \exists N, \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} n > N \text{ in } \left| \frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon \right| \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon \right) < \varepsilon,$$

$$0 \leq \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n} x dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon} \sin^{n} x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n} x dx$$

$$\sin^{n}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\varepsilon\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\varepsilon\right)+1\cdot\varepsilon<2\varepsilon.$$



例13 f(x)在[0,1]连续、单调减少,证明对 $\forall \alpha \in [0,1]$,有 $\int_0^\alpha f(x)dx \ge \alpha \int_0^1 f(x)dx$

问题等价于对 $\forall \alpha \in [0,1]$,有 解1. $(1-\alpha)\int_0^\alpha f(x)dx \ge \alpha \int_0^1 f(x)dx$

积分中值定理

两端分别使用积分中值定理得

$$(1-\alpha)\alpha f(x_1) \ge (1-\alpha)\alpha f(x_2), x_1 \in (0,\alpha), x_2 \in (\alpha,1)$$

显然有 $f(x_1) \ge f(x_2)$, 所以结论成立.

f(0t) > f(t)

或解2: $\int_0^{\alpha} f(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(\alpha t) d(\alpha t) = \alpha \int_0^1 f(\alpha t) dt \ge \alpha \int_0^1 f(t) dt$ 或解3: $\Rightarrow F(\alpha) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \alpha \int_0^1 f(x) dx, \quad \text{则} F(0) = F(1) = 0.$

或解3: 令
$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^{\alpha} f(x)dx - \alpha \int_0^1 f(x)dx$$
, 则 $F(0) = F(1) = 0$.

$$F'(\alpha) = f(\alpha) - \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \underbrace{f(\alpha) - f(\xi)}_0,$$

$$\therefore \alpha < \xi, F'(\alpha) \ge 0; \alpha > \xi, F'(\alpha) \le 0.$$

$$\therefore F(\alpha) \ge F_{\min} = F(0) = F(1) = 0.$$

例14 设
$$f(x)$$
 在区间 $[a,b]$ 上连续,且 $f(x) \ge 0$.
证明
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)} \ge (b-a)^2.$$

证 作辅助函数 将不等式看做函数在x = b的值

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt \int_a^x \frac{dt}{f(t)} - (x-a)^2, \quad [a] = 0$$

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

$$= \int_{a}^{x} \frac{f(x)}{f(t)} dt + \int_{a}^{x} \frac{f(t)}{f(x)} dt - \int_{a}^{x} 2dt,$$

$$= \int_{a}^{x} \left[\int_{a}^{(x)} \frac{f(t)}{f(t)} dt \right]$$



$$\therefore f(x) > 0, \quad \therefore \frac{f(x)}{f(t)} + \frac{f(t)}{f(x)} \ge 2$$

即
$$F'(x) = \int_a^x (\frac{f(x)}{f(t)} + \frac{f(t)}{f(x)} - 2)dt \ge 0$$
 $F(x)$ 单调增加.

$$F(x)$$
单调增加.

$$X :: F(a) = 0,$$

即
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)} \ge (b-a)^2$$
.

直接用Holder(Cauchy)不等式:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)} \ge \left(\int_a^b \sqrt{f(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}} dx\right)^2 = (b-a)^2$$



例15设 f(x)在[0,1]上连续可导,且 $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = 0$,

记
$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$$
,证明:若 $\int_0^1 F(x)dx = 0$,

则存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$, 使 $f'(\xi) = 0$.

证 记
$$G(x) = \int_0^x F(t)dt$$
,则 $G(1) = G(0) = 0$,且 $F(1) = F(1) =$

$$G'(x) = F(x), G''(x) = F'(x) = f(x)$$

由微分中值定理, $\exists \xi_1 \in (0,1)$ 使 $G'(\xi_1) = 0$,即 $F(\xi_1) = 0$.

由
$$F(0) = F(\xi_1) = F(1) = 0$$
知

$$\exists \xi_2 \in (0, \xi_1), \ \xi_3 \in (\xi_1, 1)$$
使

$$F'(\xi_2) = f(\xi_2) = 0, F'(\xi_3) = f(\xi_3) = 0.$$

∴ 存在
$$\xi \in (0,1)$$
, 使 $f'(\xi) = 0$.



例16 设f(x)在[0,1]上连续可导,且 $f(1) = \int_{0}^{1} e^{1-x} f(x) dx$ 要证: $e^{-\xi} (f'(\xi) - f(\xi)) = 0$, 即[$e^{-\xi} f(\xi)$]' = 0, 证明: $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = f(\xi)$.

证 设 $F(x) = e^{-x} f(x)$,则F(x)在[0,1]上连续可导.

而
$$F(1) = e^{-1} f(1) = e^{-1} \int_0^1 e^{1-x} f(x) dx = \int_0^1 e^{-x} f(x) dx = \int_0^1 F(x) dx.$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 [F(1) - F(x)] dx = 0.$$
得不到: 因表 [0,1],使得到

令H(x) = F(1) - F(x),则H(1) = 0且 $\int_{0}^{1} H(x) dx = f(\xi_{1})$? 可证: $\exists \xi_{1} \in [0,1)$,使得, $H(\xi_{1}) = 0$

事实上, 若 $H(x) > 0, x \in [0,1), 则 \int_0^1 [F(1) - F(x)] dx > 0.$ 矛盾! ∴ $\exists \xi_1 \in [0,1), 使得令F(\xi_1) = F(1)$

在[ξ_1 ,1]上用洛尔定理, $\exists \xi \in (\xi_1,1)$,使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$

即 $\exists \xi \in (\xi_1, 1) \subset (0, 1)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) - f(\xi) = 0$.

例17 f(x)在[0,1]上连续,且

$$\int_{0}^{1} f(t) dt = 3 \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{3}} e^{1-x^{2}} \left(\int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt \right) dx$$

证明:至少存在一个 $\xi \in (0,1)$,

$$s.t. f(\xi) = 2\xi \int_0^{\xi} f(x) dx.$$

$$f(\xi) = 2\xi \int_0^\xi f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \Leftrightarrow \left(\int_0^\xi f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right)' = 2\xi \int_0^\xi f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\int_0^{\xi} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x\right)' - 2\xi \int_0^{\xi} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{-\xi^2} \left\{ \left(\int_0^{\xi} f(x) \, \mathrm{d} x \right) - 2\xi \int_0^{\xi} f(x) \, \mathrm{d} x \right\} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(e^{-\xi^2}\int_0^\xi f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x\right)' = 0$$

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$$\underline{f'(x) + kf(x)} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{kx} [f'(x) + kf(x)] = \left[e^{kx} f(x)\right]' = 0$$

$$f'(\xi) - f(\xi) = 0$$

 $(e^{-\xi} f(\xi))' = 0$

$$f'(x) + xf(x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2}[f'(x) + xf(x)] = \left[\underbrace{e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2}f(x)}\right]' = 0$$

$$f'(x) + \varphi(x)f(x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{\int_0^x \varphi(t)dt} [f'(x) + \varphi(x)f(x)] = \left[e^{\int_0^x \varphi(t)dt} f(x)\right]' = 0$$



例18 设f(x)在[a,b]上二阶可导,且f''(x) > 0,证明

$$\mathbf{iE} \qquad (b-a)f(\frac{a+b}{2}) \le \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx. \qquad \qquad \mathbf{ie} = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

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

$$\ge f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f'(\frac{a+b}{2})(x - \frac{a+b}{2})$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \ge \int_{a}^{b} [f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f'(\frac{a+b}{2})(x - \frac{a+b}{2})]dx$$

$$= (b-a)f(\frac{a+b}{2})$$



例19 设f(x)在[a,b]上有连续二阶导数,证明 $\exists \xi \in [a,b]$,

满足
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a)f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{(b-a)^3}{24}f''(\xi).$$
证 设 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$,
$$\gamma_{\omega} = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\gamma_{\omega} = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

则F'(x) = f(x), F''(x) = f'(x), F'''(x) = f''(x).将F(x)在 $x_0 = a + b$ 展开为二阶Taylor公式,代入a,b点的值,得

$$F(b) = F(x_0) + F'(x_0)(b - x_0) + \frac{F''(x_0)}{2! \cdot (b - x_0)^2} + \frac{F'''(\xi_1)}{3! \cdot (b - x_0)^3}$$

$$F(a) = F(x_0) + F'(x_0)(a - x_0) + \frac{F''(x_0)}{2! \cdot (a - x_0)^2} + \frac{F'''(\xi_2)}{3! \cdot (a - x_0)^3} \cdot \frac{(a - x_0)^3}{3! \cdot (a - x_0)^3}$$

$$\sharp + x_0 < \xi_1 < b, a < \xi_2 < x_0.$$

上面两式相减得,

$$F(b)-F(a)=F'(x_0)(b-a)+\frac{(b-a)^3}{48}[F'''(\xi_1)+F'''(\xi_2)].$$

由介质定理得, $\exists \xi \in [\xi_1,\xi_2]$,使得

$$F'''(\xi_1) + F'''(\xi_2) = f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2) = f''(\xi),$$

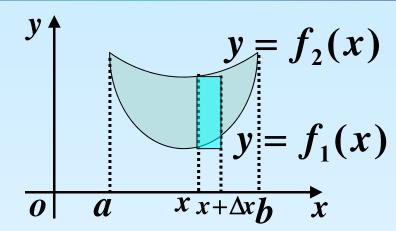
$$\nabla F'(x_0) = f(x_0) = f(\frac{a+b}{2}),$$

所以
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) = (b-a)f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{(b-a)^3}{24}f''(\xi).$$



平面图形的面积

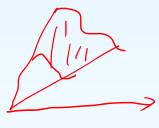
$$A = \int_{a}^{b} [f_{2}(x) - f_{1}(x)] dx$$



参数方程情形

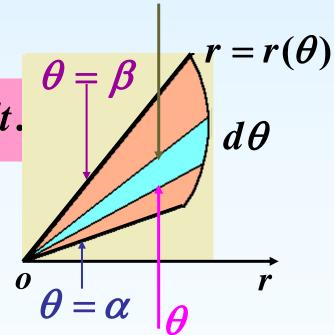
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}, \quad t \in [t_1, t_2]$$

曲边梯形的面积 $A = \int_{t_1}^{x_2} |f(x)| dx$. $A = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} |\psi(t)\varphi'(t)| dt.$



$$A = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} |\psi(t)\varphi'(t)| dt.$$

极坐标情形 $A = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[\frac{1}{2} [r(\theta)]^2 d\theta \right]$.



 $\theta + d\theta$



三、定积分几何应用

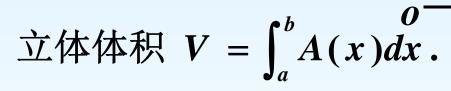
旋转体的体积

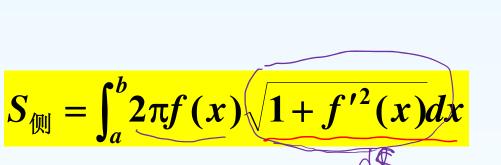
$$V_{k} = \int_{a}^{b} \pi [f(x)]^{2} dx$$

y = f(x) $a \quad x + dx \quad b$

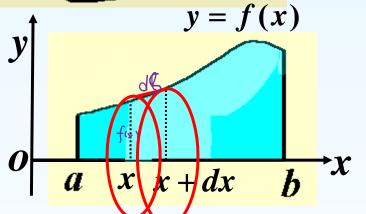
绕y轴旋转一周而成的立体的体积:

$$V_{b} = \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi x f(x) dx$$





 a_{x}



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设L $\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases}$ $\alpha \le t \le \beta$ 为光滑曲线,则L可求长且

$$s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{x'^{2}(t) + y'^{2}(t)} dt, ds = \sqrt{x'^{2}(t) + y'^{2}(t)} dt$$

$$(1)L: y = f(x) \quad (a \le x \le b), \quad \begin{cases} x = y \\ y = y \end{cases}$$

$$s = \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{1 + y'^{2}} dx = \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{1 + f'^{2}(x)} dx.$$

(2) 设曲线弧为 $r = r(\theta)$ $(\alpha \le \theta \le \beta)$

弧长
$$s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{r^2(\theta) + r'^2(\theta)} d\theta$$
.

$$K = \frac{d\alpha}{ds}$$

曲率的计算公式
$$K = \frac{|\phi'(t)\psi''(t) - \phi''(t)\psi'(t)|}{ds}.$$

$$k = \frac{|\phi'^{2}(t) + \psi'^{2}(t)|^{\frac{3}{2}}}{k}.$$

$$k = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

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	直角坐标显式方程 $y = f(x), x \in [a,b]$	直角坐标参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = x(t), \\ y = y(t), \end{cases} t \in [T_1, T_2]$	极坐标方程 r = r(θ),θ∈[α,β]
平面图形面积	f(x)dx	$\int_{\tau_1}^{\tau_2} y(t)x'(t) dt$	$\frac{1}{2}\int_a^\beta r^2(\theta)\mathrm{d}\theta$
弧长的微分	$dl = \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$	$dl = \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} dt$	$dl = \sqrt{r^2(\theta) + r'^2(\theta)} d\theta$
曲线弧长	$\int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} \mathrm{d}x$	$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} dt$	$\int_{a}^{\beta} \sqrt{r^{2}(\theta) + r^{2}(\theta)} d\theta$
旋转体 体积	$\pi \int_a^b \left[f(x) \right]^2 \mathrm{d}x$	$\pi \int_{T_1}^{T_2} y^2(t) x'(t) dt$	$\frac{2}{3}\pi \int_a^{\theta} r^3(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta$
旋转曲面面积	$2\pi \int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$	$2\pi \int_{T_1}^{T_2} y(t) \sqrt{x^2(t) + y^2(t)} dt$	$2\pi \int_{a}^{\beta} r(\theta) \sin \theta \sqrt{r^{2}(\theta) + r'^{2}(\theta)} d\theta$

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{A} f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{B \to -\infty} \int_{B}^{b} f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{c} f(x) dx + \int_{c}^{+\infty} f(x) dx, (\forall c)$$

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = F(+\infty) - F(a) = F(x) \Big|_{a}^{+\infty}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{b} f(x) dx = F(b) - F(-\infty) = F(x) \Big|_{-\infty}^{b}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = F(+\infty) - F(-\infty) = F(x) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty}$$

$$a > 0, \int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{p}} dx = \begin{cases} \psi \otimes, p > 1 \\ \xi \otimes, p \leq 1 \end{cases}$$



非负函数无穷积分的收敛性判别法

定理2.1 设 $f \geq 0$,则

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx 收敛 \Leftrightarrow F(A) \times E[a,+\infty) \bot 有界.$$

定理2.2 (比较判别法)

设 $0 \le f(x) \le g(x)$, (充分大的 x),那么

$$1^{\circ}$$
 若 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} g(x) dx$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛

$$2^{o}$$
 若 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \int_{a}^{+\infty} g(x) dx$ 发散

非负函数无穷积分的收敛性判别法

定理2.3(比较判别法的极限形式)

设
$$f(x),g(x) \ge 0$$
, 且 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = l$,则

$$1^{\circ}$$
 若 $0 < l < +\infty$, $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 与 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} g(x) dx$ 同敛散;

$$2^{\circ}$$
 若 $l=0$, 且 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} g(x) dx$ 收敛,则 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛;

$$3^{\circ}$$
 若 $l=+\infty$, 且 $\int_{a}^{+\infty}g(x)\mathrm{d}x$ 发散,则 $\int_{a}^{+\infty}f(x)\mathrm{d}x$ 发散.

一般函数无穷积分的收敛性判别法

定理3.1 (Cauchy收敛原理) Cauchy收敛原理的反面叙述!

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)dx 收敛 \Leftrightarrow \forall \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists A_0 > a,$$
只要A',A''>A_0, 总有
$$\int_{A''}^{A''} f(x)dx < \varepsilon.$$
定理3. 2 (绝对收敛)

$$\int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx 收敛 \Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx 收敛$$

定理3.3 g(x)在 $[a,+\infty)$ 上有界,若 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$ 绝对收敛, 则 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)dx$ 绝对收敛,且有

$$\int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)g(x)| dx \leq M \int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx.$$



一般函数无穷积分的收敛性判别法

定理3.4(Dirichlet判别法)

设f(x)和g(x)满足下面两个条件:

$$1^{\circ} F(A) = \int_{a}^{A} f(x) dx$$
 在 $(a,+\infty)$ 上有界;

 2° g(x)在 $[a,+\infty)$ 上单调,且 $\lim_{x\to+\infty}g(x)=0$.

则 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)dx$ 收敛.

$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^{p}} dx$ 收敛性

定理3.5(Abel判别法)

设f(x)和g(x)满足下面两个条件:

 $1^{\circ} \int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛,

 2° g(x)在[$a,+\infty$)上单调有界。

 $\frac{J_1}{\sin x}$ arctanydy收敛性

则
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)dx$$
收敛.
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{1+x^{p}} (1+\frac{1}{x})^{x} \arctan x dx$$
收敛性

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^{p}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{p} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{p$$

无界函数的广义积分

a称为瑕点:
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0+} \int_{a+\varepsilon}^b f(x)dx,$$

$$b > 0, \int_0^b \frac{1}{x^q} dx = \begin{cases} \psi \otimes, q < 1 \\ \xi \otimes, q \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

几乎可以将无穷区间上的广义积分的理论移植过来!



例1.计算:
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^{2})(1+\sqrt[3]{x})} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
解:注意: $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^{2})(1+x^{\alpha})} = \frac{\pi}{4}$
例2.设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a,+\infty)$ 连续,且 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)dx$ 收敛,证明存在数列 $\{x_{n}\},\lim_{n\to\infty} x_{n} = +\infty,$ 且 $\lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_{n}) = 0$ 。证明:
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)dx$$
收敛,
$$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists A_{0} \geq a, s.t., \forall A'' \geq A' \geq A_{0}, \hat{\pi} | \int_{A'}^{A''} f(x)dx | < \varepsilon.$$
取 $N = [A_{0}] + 1, \text{则} n > N$ 时 $| \int_{n}^{n+1} f(x)dx | < \varepsilon.$
即 $| f(x_{n})| < \varepsilon, \text{其中} x_{n} \in (n,n+1).$

$$\therefore \lim_{n\to\infty} x_{n} = +\infty, \text{且} \lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_{n}) = 0.$$



例3.判断:
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{q} dx}{1 + x^{p}}$$
 敛散性
$$\frac{x^{q}}{1 + x^{p}} \sim \frac{1}{x^{p-q}} (x \to +\infty), p-q > 1$$
时,收敛
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{q}}{1 + x^{p}} dx$$
 例4.
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$
 收敛,是否有且 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = 0$?

证明:
$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$
收敛,且 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = b$,则 $b = 0$.

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$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)dx$$
收敛,且 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = b$,则 $b = 0$.

解:
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \sin x^{2} dx = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{2\sqrt{t}} dt$$
 收敛,但是 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \sin x^{2}$ 不存在.
证明: 假设 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = b > 0$

证明: 假设
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = b > 0$$

$$\exists X_0 \ge a, s.t., x \ge X_0$$
时, $f(x) > b/2 > 0$.

$$\exists X_0 \ge a, s.t., x \ge X_0 \text{时}, f(x) > b / 2 > 0.$$

$$\forall A' \ge X_0, 有 \int_{A'}^{A'+1} f(x) dx \ge \frac{b}{2}$$

由Cauchy收敛准则,
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)dx$$
发散.



例5.设f(x)单减非负,且 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)dx$ 收敛,

证明:
$$f(x) = o(\frac{1}{x}), (x \to +\infty)$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \chi f(x) = 0$$

$$\int_{x\to +\infty}^{\infty} \chi f(x) = 0$$

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证明: 假 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)dx$ 收敛, $\therefore \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists A_0 \geq 0$, s.t.,

$$\forall A'' \geq A' \geq A_0, \hat{\pi} \left| \int_{A'}^{A''} f(x) dx \right| < \varepsilon.$$

例6.设f(x)在[1,+∞)上连续可微,当 $x \to +\infty$, f(x)单减趋于0, 则 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$ 收敛的充分必要条件 $\int_a^{+\infty} xf'(x)dx$ 收敛.

证明:由上一题结论: $\lim_{x\to +\infty} xf(x) = 0$

$$\therefore \int_{a}^{+\infty} xf'(x)dx = \int_{a}^{+\infty} xdf(x) = xf(x)\Big|_{1}^{+\infty} - \int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)dx$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} xf(x) - f(1) - \int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = -f(1) - \int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)dx$$



例7.若 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$ 绝对收敛, $\lim_{x\to +\infty} g(x) = A$.证明: $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)dx$ 绝对收敛.

若改为 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)dx$ 条件收敛收敛,结论如何?

证明::: $\lim_{x\to +\infty} g(x) = A$,故 $|g(x)| \leq M$.由定理知,

 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)dx$ 绝对收敛.

若改为 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)dx$ 条件收敛收敛,

不能够推出 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)dx$ 收敛.

例如: $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{x}}$ 条件收敛. $\lim_{x \to +\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$

但是 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^{2} x dx}{x}$ 发散. $=\frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{Co_{3}2}{2}\right) dx$

例8.若 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$ 收敛,g(x)有界.问能否推出: $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)dx$ 收敛. (Abel条件中,缺少g(x)单调)

解:不能够推出 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)dx$ 收敛.

例如:
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{x}}$$
条件收敛.
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$$

但是
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x dx}{x}$$
发散.

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四、反常积分

例9.若 $[a,+\infty)$ 上f(x)单调趋于0,

证明:
$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$$
, $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)\sin^2 x dx$, $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)\cos^2 x dx$ 同时敛散.

证明:
$$\left| \int_a^A \cos 2x dx \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right|_1^A \right| \le 1, [a, +\infty) \bot f(x)$$
 单调趋于0,

由Dirichlet判别法:
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) \cos 2x dx$$
收敛

若
$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$$
收敛,则 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)\sin^2 x dx = \lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_a^A f(x)\cos^2 x dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{A} [f(x) + f(x) \cos 2x] dx = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{A \to +\infty} [\int_{a}^{A} f(x) dx + \int_{a}^{A} f(x) \cos 2x dx]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[\int_{a}^{+\infty}f(x)dx+\int_{a}^{+\infty}f(x)\cos 2xdx\right]$$
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若
$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) \sin^2 x dx$$
收敛,则 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_a^A f(x) dx$

$$= \lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_a^A \left[2f(x)\sin^2 x + f(x)\cos 2x \right] dx = \lim_{A \to +\infty} \left[\int_a^A 2f(x)\sin^2 x \, dx + \int_a^A f(x)\cos 2x \, dx \right]$$

$$=2\int_{a}^{+\infty}f(x)\sin^{2}x\,dx+\int_{a}^{+\infty}f(x)\cos 2x\,dx$$
]收敛.

例10.判断反常积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} x^p \sin x^q dx, q \neq 0$ 。

$$\mathbf{\hat{H}}: \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{p} \sin x^{q} dx = \int_{0}^{1} x^{p} \sin x^{q} dx + \int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{p} \sin x^{q} dx$$

(1):
$$x^{p} \sin x^{q} dx \sim \frac{1}{x^{-p-q}} (x \to 0+, \sin x > 0), \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{x^{p}}$$

所以,当
$$-p-q < 1$$
时, $\int_0^1 x^p \sin x^q dx$ (绝对)收敛;

当
$$-p-q \ge 1$$
时, $\int_0^1 x^p \sin x^q dx$ (绝对)发散.



(2)
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{p} \sin x^{q} dx = \int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{p/q} \sin t dt^{1/q} = \frac{1}{q} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{\frac{q-p-1}{q}} dt$$

总上所述: (1)
$$\begin{cases} p+q>-1 \\ p<-1 \end{cases}$$
 或
$$\begin{cases} p+q>-1 \\ q<0 \end{cases}$$
 绝对收敛;
$$p+q>-1 \\ p < -1 \end{cases}$$

(2)
$$\begin{cases} q > p+1 \\ p \ge -1 \end{cases}$$
 条件收敛; (3) 其他,发散。