

作业: 5-2: 8(6)(7)(11)(12), 11(12), 14

5-3: 1(6)(8)(10)(12)

$$\text{记 } \phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

$$\frac{d\phi(x)}{dx} = f(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_x^b f(t) dt = \frac{d}{dx} \left(- \int_b^x f(t) dt \right) = -f(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^{\phi(x)} f(t) dt = \frac{d}{dx} \phi(\phi(x)) = \phi'(\phi(x)) \cdot \phi'(x) = f(\phi(x)) \cdot \phi'(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \int_{\psi(x)}^{\phi(x)} f(t) dt &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_a^{\phi(x)} f(t) dt + \int_{\psi(x)}^a f(t) dt \right) \\ &= f(\phi(x)) \cdot \phi'(x) - f(\psi(x)) \cdot \psi'(x) \end{aligned}$$

★ 例1: 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{\cos x}^1 e^{-t^2} dt}{x^2}$

解: $\int_{\cos x}^1 e^{-t^2} dt = e^{-\xi^2} (1 - \cos x) = e^{-\cos^2 \theta} (1 - \cos x) \quad (0 < \theta < x)$

当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\int_{\cos x}^1 e^{-t^2} dt \rightarrow 0$

这是 $\frac{0}{0}$ 型. 应用 L'Hospital 法则

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-e^{-\cos^2 x} \cdot (-\sin x)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2e}$$

例2: 确定 a, b, c 的值, 使

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_b^x \ln(1+t^2) dt} = c \quad (c \neq 0)$$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_b^x \ln(1+t^2) dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\int_b^x \ln(1+t^2) dt}{(ax - \sin x)} \right]$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_b^x \ln(1+t^2) dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\int_b^x \ln(1+t^2) dt}{ax - \sin x} \cdot (ax - \sin x) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{c} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b=0 \quad (\text{任何意义面点})$$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_0^x \ln(1+t^2) dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \cos x}{\ln(1+x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \cos x}{x^2} = c \quad (*)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (a - \cos x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{a - \cos x}{x^2} \cdot x^2 \right) = c \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x = 1$$

$$\text{所以 } c \stackrel{(*)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

例3: 设 $f \in C[0, +\infty)$, $\forall f(x) > 0$.

证明 $F(x) = \frac{\int_0^x t f(t) dt}{\int_0^x f(t) dt}$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内单调.

证: 即要证 $F'(x) > 0, \quad \forall x \in (0, +\infty)$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x t f(t) dt = x f(x), \quad \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(t) dt = f(x)$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{x f(x) \int_0^x f(t) dt - f(x) \int_0^x t f(t) dt}{\left(\int_0^x f(t) dt \right)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中分子} &= x f(x) \int_0^x f(t) dt - f(x) \int_0^x t f(t) dt \\ &= f(x) \left(\underbrace{x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x t f(t) dt} \right) \\ &= f(x) \left(\underbrace{\int_0^x x f(t) dt - \int_0^x t f(t) dt} \right) \\ &= f(x) \int_0^x (x f(t) - t f(x)) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= f(x) \int_0^x (x f(t) - t f(x)) dt \\
 &= f(x) \int_0^x \underbrace{f(t)}_{>0} \underbrace{(x-t)}_{>0} dt > 0 \quad (x > 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

从而 $F'(x) > 0$

□

定理2: 设 $F(x)$ 是连续函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的一个原函数.

$$\text{则 } \int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) \stackrel{\text{记作}}{=} [F(x)]_a^b = F(x) \Big|_a^b$$

称这个公式为 Newton-Leibniz 公式, 也称为微积分基本公式

证明: 由定理1. 知 $\int_a^x f(t) dt$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数.

$$\text{则 } F(x) - \int_a^x f(t) dt = C_0$$

$$\text{令 } x = a, \text{ 确定 } C_0 = F(a)$$

$$\text{因此 } \int_a^x f(t) dt = F(x) - F(a)$$

$$\text{令上式中的 } x = b, \text{ 得 } \int_a^b f(t) dt = F(b) - F(a) \quad \square$$

说明: 设 $f \in C[a, b]$, 且 $F'(x) = f(x)$, 有

$$\underbrace{\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b-a)}_{\text{积分中值定理}} = \underbrace{F'(\xi)(b-a)}_{\text{微分中值定理}} = F(b) - F(a)$$

N-L 公式

$\xi \in (a, b)$

例4: 求 $\int_0^1 x^2 dx$

例4: 求 $\int_0^1 x^2 dx$

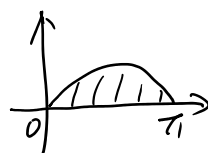
解: $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{0}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$

例5: 求 $\int_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$

解: $\int_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}} = \arctan \sqrt{3} - \arctan(-1) = \frac{\pi}{3} - (-\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{7\pi}{12}$

例6: 求 $y = \sin x$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上与 x 轴所围成的面积.

解: $A = \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} = \cos 0 - \cos \pi = 2$



* 例7: 设 $f(x) = x^2 - x \int_0^2 f(x) dx + 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx$. 求 $f(x)$.

解: 设 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = a$, $\int_0^2 f(x) dx = b$

则 $f(x) = x^2 - bx + 2a$

$$a = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 - bx + 2a) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{b}{2}x^2 + 2ax \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{b}{2} + 2a$$

$$b = \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^2 (x^2 - bx + 2a) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{b}{2}x^2 + 2ax \right]_0^2 = \frac{8}{3} - 2b + 4a$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{b}{2} + 2a \\ b = \frac{8}{3} - 2b + 4a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{3} \\ b = \frac{4}{3} \end{cases}$$

故 $f(x) = x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}$

例8: 求 $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2n x}{\sin x} dx$ 的递推公式. ($n \in \mathbb{N}^+$)

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2n x}{\sin x} dx$$

解: $I_{n-1} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2(n-1)x}{\sin x} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} I_n - I_{n-1} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2n x - \sin 2(n-1)x}{\sin x} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos (2n-1)x \cdot \sin x}{\sin x} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos (2n-1)x dx = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{2}{2n-1} \end{aligned}$$

所以 $I_n = I_{n-1} + (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{2}{2n-1} \quad n=2, 3, \dots$

$$I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = 2$$

例9: 设 f 的一阶导数连续, $f(1)=0$, $\int_1^x f'(t) dt = \ln x$, 求 $f(e)$

解: 法一: $\ln x = \int_1^x f'(t) dt = f(x^3) - f(1) = f(x^3)$

故 $f(x) = \ln(\sqrt[3]{x}) = \frac{1}{3} \ln x \Rightarrow f(e) = \frac{1}{3}$

法二:

$$\int_1^{x^3} f'(t) dt = \ln x \quad \text{左右两边同时对 } x \text{ 求导, 得}$$

$$f'(x^3) \cdot 3x^2 = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow f'(x^3) = \frac{1}{3x^3} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{3x}$$

$$f(e) = \underbrace{f(e) - f(1)} + \underbrace{f(1)} = \int_1^e f'(x) dx + f(1)$$

$$= \int_1^e \frac{1}{3x} dx + f(1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

§3 定积分的换元及分部

一. 定积分的换元.

定理1: $f \in C[a, b]$. 函数 $x = \varphi(t)$ 满足:

定理1: $f \in C[a, b]$. 函数 $x = \varphi(t)$ 满足:

1) $\varphi \in C'[\alpha, \beta]$, $\varphi(\alpha) = a$, $\varphi(\beta) = b$

2) φ 的值域为 $[a, b]$

则) $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_\alpha^\beta f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt$ (令 $x = \varphi(t)$)

证明: 设 $F(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数

则) $\frac{d}{dx} F(\varphi(t)) = F'(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) = f(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t)$

说明 $F(\varphi(t))$ 是 $f(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t)$ 的一个原函数.

因此由 $N-L$ 公式, 有

$$\int_a^b f(x) = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$= F(\varphi(\beta)) - F(\varphi(\alpha)) = \int_\alpha^\beta f(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) dt \quad \square$$

例1: 求 $\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$ ($a > 0$)

解: 设 $x = a \sin t$, 则 $dx = a \cos t dt$

当 $x = 0$ 时, $t = 0$; 当 $x = a$ 时, $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \cos t \cdot a \cos t dt = \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2t) dt \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \left(t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4} a^2 \end{aligned}$$

例2: 求 $\int_0^4 \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx$

解: 令 $t = \sqrt{2x+1}$, 即 $x = \frac{t^2-1}{2}$, 则 $dx = t dt$

当 $x = 0$ 时, $t = 1$; 当 $x = 4$ 时, $t = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_1^3 \frac{\frac{t^2-1}{2} + 2}{t} t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 (t^2 + 3) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{t^3}{3} + 3t \right) \Big|_1^3 = \frac{22}{3} \end{aligned}$$

★ 例3: $f \in C[-a, a]$ (偶倍奇零)

1) 若 f 为偶函数, 则 $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$

2) 若 f 为奇函数, 则 $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx &= \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx \\ &\stackrel{x=-t}{=} \int_a^0 -f(-t) dt + \int_0^a f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^a f(-t) dt + \int_0^a f(x) dx$$

$$\stackrel{\text{换元}}{=} \int_0^a f(-x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^a (f(-x) + f(x)) dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx, & f(-x) = f(x) \\ 0 & f(-x) = -f(x) \end{cases}$$

□

例4: $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2 \sin x}{1+x^6} dx = 0$ (奇函数)