# 第5章 Riemann积分

#### 学习材料(9)

## 1 Riemann积分概念及Riemann积分存在条件

## 2 Riemann积分的性质

$$\int_a^b [\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)] dx = \alpha \int_a^b f(x) dx + \beta \int_a^b g(x) dx.$$

证:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta_1 > 0$ , 当区间[a, b]的分割

$$T: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$$

满足 $|T| < \delta_1$  时,对 $\forall \xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \ (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$ 都有

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i)(x_i - x_{i-1}) - \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2|\alpha| + 1};$$

 $\exists \delta_2 > 0$ ,当区间[a,b]的分割

$$T: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$$

满足 $|T| < \delta_1$ 时,对 $\forall \xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \ (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 都有

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} g(\xi_i)(x_i - x_{i-1}) - \int_a^b g(x) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2|\beta| + 1}.$$

当区间[a,b]的一个分割

$$T: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$$

满足 $|T|<\min\{\delta_1,\delta_2\}$ 时,对 $\forall \xi_i\in[x_{i-1},x_i]\;(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$ 都有

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} [\alpha f(\xi_{i}) + \beta g(\xi_{i})](x_{i} - x_{i-1}) - \left[ \alpha \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx + \beta \int_{a}^{b} g(x)dx \right] \right|$$

$$= \left| \alpha \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i})(x_{i} - x_{i-1}) - \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \right] + \beta \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{n} g(\xi_{i})(x_{i} - x_{i-1}) - \int_{a}^{b} g(x)dx \right] \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \alpha \right| \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i})(x_{i} - x_{i-1}) - \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \right| + \left| \beta \right| \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} g(\xi_{i})(x_{i} - x_{i-1}) - \int_{a}^{b} g(x)dx \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{|\alpha|\varepsilon}{2|\alpha|+1} + \frac{|\beta|\varepsilon}{2|\beta|+1} < \varepsilon,$$

于是由定义知,  $\alpha f + \beta g \in R[a,b]$ , 且

$$\int_{a}^{b} [\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)] dx = \alpha \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx + \beta \int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx.$$

性质2(区域可加性)  $\mathfrak{g}_{c \in (a,b)}$ ,则 $f \in R[a,b]$ 充分必要条件 $f \in R[a,c]$ , $f \in R[c,b]$ ,且

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{c} f(x)dx + \int_{c}^{b} f(x)dx.$$

证: 充分性.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,由 $f \in R[a,c], f \in R[c,b]$ 和定理2的必要性知,存在[a,c]与[c,b]的分割 $T_1$ 与 $T_2$ 使得

$$U(f,T_1) - L(f,T_1) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \ U(f,T_2) - L(f,T_2) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

令 $T^*$ 是将 $T_1$ 与 $T_2$ 分点合并构成区间[a,b]的分割,则

$$U(f, T^*) - L(f, T^*) = U(f, T_1) - L(f, T_1) + U(f, T_2) - L(f, T_2) < \varepsilon,$$

故由定理2的充分性知 $f \in R[a,b]$ .

必要性.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,由 $f \in R[a,b]$ 和定理2 的必要性知, $\exists \delta > 0$ ,当区间[a,b]的分割T 满足 $|T| < \delta$  时,就有  $U(f,T) - L(f,T) < \varepsilon.$ 

 $若T_1$ 和 $T_2$ 分别是区间[a,c]和区间[c,b]的分割满足 $|T_1|<\delta,\ |T_2|<\delta,\ |T_2|<\delta$ ,令 $T^*$ 是将 $T_1$ 与 $T_2$ 分点合并构成区间[a,b]的分割,则 $|T^*|<\delta$ ,于是

$$U(f, T^*) - L(f, T^*) < \varepsilon,$$

即

$$U(f, T_1) - L(f, T_1) + U(f, T_2) - L(f, T_2) < \varepsilon,$$

故由定理2的充分性知 $f \in R[a,c], f \in R[c,b]$ .

利用定积分的定义容易证明

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{c} f(x)dx + \int_{c}^{b} f(x)dx.$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \le \int_{a}^{b} g(x)dx.$$

特别

1. 若 $f \in R[a, b]$ , 且 $f(x) \ge 0 \ (\forall x \in [a, b])$ , 则

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \ge 0.$$

2. 若 $f \in R[a,b]$ ,且 $m \le f(x) \le M \ (\forall x \in [a,b])$ ,则

$$m(b-a) \le \int_a^b f(x)dx \le M(b-a).$$

3. 若 $f \in R[a,b]$ , 则 $|f| \in R[a,b]$ 且

$$\left| \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \right| \le \int_{a}^{b} |f(x)| dx.$$

证:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta_1 > 0$ , 当区间[a,b]的分割

$$T: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$$

满足 $|T| < \delta_1$  时,对 $\forall \xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \ (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 都有

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx - \varepsilon < \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i)(x_i - x_{i-1}) < \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx + \varepsilon;$$

 $\exists \delta_2 > 0$ ,当区间[a,b]的分割

$$T: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$$

满足 $|T| < \delta_2$ 时,对 $\forall \xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \ (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 都有

$$\int_a^b g(x)dx - \varepsilon < \sum_{i=1}^n g(\xi_i)(x_i - x_{i-1}) < \int_a^b g(x)dx + \varepsilon.$$

任取区间[a,b]的一个分割

$$T: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$$

满足 $|T| < \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$ ,任取 $\xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \ (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ ,则

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx - \varepsilon < \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i})(x_{i} - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{i=1}^{n} g(\xi_{i})(x_{i} - x_{i-1}) < \int_{a}^{b} g(x)dx + \varepsilon,$$

于是得

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx - \varepsilon < \int_{a}^{b} g(x)dx + \varepsilon,$$

由 $\varepsilon > 0$ 的任意性知,

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \le \int_{a}^{b} g(x)dx.$$

对区间[a,b]的任一分割

$$T: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b,$$

有

$$U(|f|,T) - L(|f|,T) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sup_{\xi,\eta \in [x_{i-1},x_i]} ||f(\xi)| - |f(\eta)|| (x_i - x_{i-1})$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sup_{\xi,\eta \in [x_{i-1},x_i]} |f(\xi) - f(\eta)| (x_i - x_{i-1})$$

$$= U(f,T) - L(f,T),$$

故由 $f \in R[a,b]$ 及定理2知 $|f| \in R[a,b]$ .

# 性质4(积分中值公式) $\mathfrak{g}_{f,g\in R[a,b], \mathbb{R}}$

$$m \le f(x) \le M, \ g(x) \ge 0 \ (\forall x \in [a, b]),$$

则 $\exists \mu \in [m, M]$ , 使得

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = \mu \int_a^b g(x)dx,$$

特别当 $f \in C[a,b]$ 时,则 $\exists \xi \in [a,b]$ ,使得

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x)dx = f(\xi) \int_{a}^{b} g(x)dx.$$

证:  $\forall x \in [a,b]$ , 则

$$mg(x) \le f(x)g(x) \le Mg(x),$$

故由定积分的保序性得

$$m \int_{a}^{b} g(x)dx \le \int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x)dx \le M \int_{a}^{b} g(x)dx.$$

若 $\int_a^b g(x)dx = 0$ ,则由上式知 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = 0$ ,从而对 $\forall \mu \in [m,M]$ ,都有

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x)dx = \mu \int_{a}^{b} g(x)dx;$$

若
$$\int_a^b g(x)dx > 0$$
,则

$$m \le \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx}{\int_a^b g(x)dx} \le M,$$

取
$$\mu := \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx}{\int_a^b g(x)dx}$$
,即知 $\mu \in [m,M]$ ,且 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = \mu \int_a^b g(x)dx$ .

## 性质5

若 $f,g \in R[a,b]$ ,则 $f \cdot g$ , $\sqrt{f^2 + g^2} \in R[a,b]$ ; 且当 $|g(x)| \ge M > 0 \ (\forall x \in [a,b])$ 时,则 $\frac{1}{g} \in R[a,b]$ .

证: 记

$$M^* =: \sup_{\xi \in [a,b]} |f(\xi)| + \sup_{\eta \in [a,b]} |g(\eta)|.$$

对区间[a,b]的任一分割

$$T: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b,$$

则

$$\begin{split} U(fg,T) - L(fg,T) &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sup_{\xi,\eta \in [x_{i-1},x_i]} \left| f(\xi)g(\xi) - f(\eta)g(\eta) \right| (x_i - x_{i-1}) \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sup_{\xi,\eta \in [x_{i-1},x_i]} \left[ |f(\xi)| \cdot |g(\xi) - g(\eta)| + |f(\xi) - f(\eta)| \cdot |g(\eta)| \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \\ &\leq M^* \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ \sup_{\xi,\eta \in [x_{i-1},x_i]} |g(\xi) - g(\eta)| + \sup_{\xi,\eta \in [x_{i-1},x_i]} |f(\xi) - f(\eta)| \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \\ &= M^* \cdot \left[ U(g,T) - L(g,T) + U(f,T) - L(f,T) \right], \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} U(\sqrt{f^2+g^2},T) - L(\sqrt{f^2+g^2},T) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sup_{\xi,\eta \in [x_{i-1},x_i]} \left| \sqrt{f^2(\xi) + g^2(\xi)} - \sqrt{f^2(\eta) + g^2(\eta)} \right| (x_i - x_{i-1}) \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \sup_{\xi,\eta \in [x_{i-1},x_i]} \sqrt{[f(\xi) - f(\eta)]^2 + [g(\xi) - g(\eta)]^2} (x_i - x_{i-1}) \quad (\mid \mid \overrightarrow{a} \mid - \mid \overrightarrow{b} \mid \mid \leq 1) \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \sup_{\xi,\eta \in [x_{i-1},x_i]} \left[ |f(\xi) - f(\eta)| + |g(\xi) - g(\eta)| \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \sup_{\xi,\eta \in [x_{i-1},x_i]} |f(\xi) - f(\eta)| + \sup_{\xi,\eta \in [x_{i-1},x_i]} |g(\xi) - g(\eta)| \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \\ &= U(g,T) - L(g,T) + U(f,T) - L(f,T), \\ U\left(\frac{1}{g},T\right) - L\left(\frac{1}{g},T\right) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sup_{\xi,\eta \in [x_{i-1},x_i]} \left| \frac{1}{g(\xi)} - \frac{1}{g(\eta)} \right| (x_i - x_{i-1}) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sup_{\xi,\eta \in [x_{i-1},x_i]} \left| \frac{g(\xi) - g(\eta)}{g(\xi) \cdot g(\eta)} \right| (x_i - x_{i-1}) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{M^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sup_{\xi,\eta \in [x_{i-1},x_i]} |g(\xi) - g(\eta)| (x_i - x_{i-1}) \\ &= \frac{1}{M^2} \cdot [U(g,T), L(g,T)], \end{split}$$

故由定理2的充分性知 $f \cdot g$ ,  $\sqrt{f^2 + g^2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{g} \in R[a, b]$ .

定义1设I是个区间,f是定义在I上的函数. 若有函数 $F:I \to R$ 使得

$$F'(x) = f(x), \ \forall x \in I,$$

则称在区间I上F是f的一个原函数。

例 $1 \, \psi_{f(x) = [x]}, \, \psi_{f}$ 有原函数吗?

解: f没有原函数。反证法,若F是f的一个原函数,则

$$F'(x) = f(x) = [x],$$

因此F'有第一类间断点,但这与"导函数既无可去间断点,也无第一类间断点"的结论矛盾。因此f没有原函数。

定理3(Newton-Leibnitz公式、微积分基本公式) 设 $f \in R[a,b]$ ,且存在[a,b]上函数F满足F'(x) = f(x)(称F是f在[a,b]上的一个原函数),则

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

证:对区间[a,b]的任一分割

$$T: a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b,$$

 $\forall \xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \ (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 都有

$$|\sigma(f,T;\xi_{i}) - [F(b) - F(a)]| = = = = = \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i})(x_{i} - x_{i-1}) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} [F(x_{i}) - F(x_{i-1})] \right|$$

$$= = = = = \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i})(x_{i} - x_{i-1}) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}^{*})(x_{i} - x_{i-1}) \right|$$

$$= = = = = \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} [f(\xi_{i}) - f(\xi_{i}^{*})](x_{i} - x_{i-1}) \right|$$

$$\leq U(f,T) - L(f,T),$$

由 $f \in R[a,b]$ 及定理2知由定义知

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

证毕。

例1 求1. 
$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$
; 2.  $\int_a^b e^x dx$ ; 3.  $\int_0^\pi \sin x dx$ .

解: 1.  $\frac{1}{1+r^2}$ 在[0,1]连续,且 $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 在[0,1] 有原函数 $\arctan x$ ,所以由Newton-Leibnitz 公式得

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

2.

$$\int_{a}^{b} e^{x} dx = e^{x} |_{0}^{\pi} = e^{b} - e^{a}.$$

3.

$$\int_0^\pi \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^\pi = 2.$$

例2 设 $f(x) = \max\{1, x^2\}$ , 求 $\int_0^2 f(x)dx$ .

解:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \le x \le 1, \\ x^2, & x \ge 1. \end{cases}$$

故 $f \in C[0,2]$ , 从而由定理3知 $f \in R[0,2]$ , 于長

$$\int_0^2 f(x) dx = = = = \int_0^1 dx + \int_1^2 x^2 dx \quad (积分的区域可加性)$$

$$= = = = x \Big|_0^1 + \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{10}{3} \quad (Newton-Leibnitz公式) .$$

例
$$3$$
 计算 $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ 近似值,使误差小于 $10^{-6}$ .

解:

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ 1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} + \frac{\sin \xi}{7!} x^6 \right] dx$$

$$\approx \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ 1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{144} + \frac{1}{9600}$$

$$= 0.5 - 0.006944444444444 + 0.00010416666666666$$

$$\approx 0.5 - 0.006944 + 0.000104 = 0.49316$$

公式误差

$$\left| \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sin \xi}{7!} x^6 dx \right| \le \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{7!} x^6 dx = \frac{1}{4515840} < \frac{1}{4} \times 10^{-6}$$

计算误差<  $5 \times 10^{-7} + 2 \times 10^{-7}$ 

总误差< 
$$\frac{1}{4} \times 10^{-6} + 5 \times 10^{-7} + 2 \times 10^{-7} < 10^{-6}$$

例 4 求 
$$I = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[ \sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{n}} + \sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{2\pi}{n}} + \dots + \sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{n\pi}{n}} \right]$$
 解:
$$I = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{i\pi}{n}} \frac{1}{n} \quad ([0,1]n )$$
 ( $[0,1]n$  ) ( $[$ 

例5 设 $f \in C[a,b]$ , 且 $f(x) \ge 0 \ (\forall x \in [a,b])$ ,  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = 0$ , 则 $f(x) \equiv 0$ .

解: 反证法。若 $\exists x_0 \in (a,b)$ ,使得 $f(x_0) > 0$ ,则由连续函数的局部保号性, $\exists \delta_0 > 0$ ,使得

$$f(x) > \frac{f(x_0)}{2} \ (\forall x \in [x_0 - \delta_0, x_0 + \delta_0]),$$

于是

$$\begin{split} \int_a^b f(x)dx &===== \int_a^{x_0-\delta_0} f(x)dx + \int_{x_0-\delta_0}^{x_0+\delta_0} f(x)dx + \int_{x_0+\delta_0}^b f(x)dx \quad (积分的区域可加性) \\ &\geq \qquad \int_{x_0-\delta_0}^{x_0+\delta_0} \frac{f(x_0)}{2}dx \quad (积分的保序性) \\ &= f(x_0)\delta_0 > 0, \end{split}$$

但这与 $\int_a^b f(x)dx = 0$ 矛盾。所以 $f(x) \equiv 0$ .

例6球证

$$\lim_{p \to +\infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^p x dx = 0.$$

 $\label{eq:posterior} \mbox{if:} \ \forall \varepsilon \in (0,\pi), \ \mbox{$\stackrel{\underline{\omega}}{=}$} p > \frac{\ln \left[\frac{\varepsilon}{\pi-\varepsilon}\right]}{\ln \cos \frac{\varepsilon}{2}} \mbox{$\mathbb{H}$} \,,$ 

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{p} x dx = \underbrace{\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}} \sin^{p} x dx} + \underbrace{\int_{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{p} x dx} \quad (积分的区域可加性)$$

$$\leq \underbrace{\left[\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)\right]^{p} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)}_{=\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}} + \underbrace{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}_{=\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi - \varepsilon}{2} \cos^{p} \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon,$$

故

$$\lim_{p \to +\infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^p x dx = 0.$$

例7设 $f \in R[0,1]$ ,且f在0处连续,求证

$$\lim_{h \to 0^+} \int_0^1 \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} f(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} f(0).$$

证:因

$$\lim_{h \to 0^+} \int_0^1 \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} f(0) dx = \lim_{h \to 0^+} f(0) \arctan \frac{x}{h} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} = \lim_{h \to 0^+} f(0) \arctan \frac{1}{h} = \frac{\pi}{2} f(0),$$

故只需证

$$\lim_{h \to 0^+} \int_0^1 \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} [f(x) - f(0)] dx = 0.$$

 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 由f在0处连续知,  $\exists \delta > 0$ , 使得

$$|f(x) - f(0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} \quad (\forall x \in [0, \delta]).$$

于是当
$$0 < h < \frac{\varepsilon \delta^2}{2 \int_0^1 |f(x) - f(0)| \, dx + 1}$$
时,则

$$\begin{split} \left| \int_0^1 \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} [f(x) - f(0)] dx \right| &\leq \int_0^1 \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} |f(x) - f(0)| \, dx, \\ &= \int_0^\delta \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} |f(x) - f(0)| \, dx + \int_\delta^1 \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} |f(x) - f(0)| \, dx, \\ &\leq \int_0^\delta \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} \frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} dx + \int_\delta^1 \frac{h}{\delta^2} |f(x) - f(0)| \, dx, \\ &= \frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} \arctan \frac{\delta}{h} + \frac{h}{\delta^2} \int_\delta^1 |f(x) - f(0)| \, dx, \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon, \end{split}$$

故

$$\lim_{h\to 0^+} \int_0^1 \frac{h}{h^2+x^2} [f(x)-f(0)] dx = 0.$$

## 3 变上限积分与原函数的存在性

设 $f \in R[a,b]$ ,则由积分的区域可加性知,

$$f \in R[a, x], f \in R[x, b] \ (\forall x \in (a, b]).$$

为了方便使用,规定

$$\int_{a}^{a} f(x)dx = 0, \quad \int_{b}^{b} f(x)dx = 0$$

称函数

$$F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt \ (\forall x \in [a, b])$$

为f在区间[a,b]上的变上限积分,称函数

$$G(x) = \int_{x}^{b} f(t)dt \ (\forall x \in [a, b])$$

为f在区间[a,b]上的变下限积分

定理1 设
$$f \in R[a,b]$$
,  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt \ (\forall x \in [a,b])$ , 则 1.  $F \in C[a,b]$ ;

2. 若函数f在 $x_0 \in [a, b]$ 处连续,则F在 $x_0$ 处可导,且 $F'(x_0) = f(x_0)$ . 特别若 $f \in C[a, b]$ ,则F是f在区间[a, b]上的一个原函数。

证: 由 $f \in R[a,b]$ 和第一节定理1知, f有界, 记 $M = \sup_{x \in [a,b]} |f(x)|$ .

1.  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in [a, b]$ , 若 $x_1 > x_2$ , 则

$$|F(x_1) - F(x_2)| = \left| \int_a^{x_1} f(t)dt - \int_a^{x_2} f(t)dt \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_{x_2}^{x_1} f(t)dt \right| \quad (积分的区域可加性)$$

$$\leq \int_{x_2}^{x_1} |f(t)|dt \quad (积分的保序性)$$

$$< M(x_1 - x_2) \quad (积分的保序性)$$

$$= M|x_1 - x_2|;$$

 $若x_1 < x_2$ ,则

$$|F(x_1) - F(x_2)| = |F(x_2) - F(x_1)| \le M|x_2 - x_1| = M|x_1 - x_2|.$$

综上,有

$$|F(x_1) - F(x_2)| \le M|x_1 - x_2|,$$

由此知 $F \in C[a,b]$ .

2. 不妨设 $x_0 \in (a,b)$ .  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,由函数 $f \in x_0$ 处连续知, $\exists \delta > 0$ ,当 $x \in N^*(x_0,\delta)$ 时,

$$|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$$
,

于是当 $x \in N_+^*(x_0, \delta)$ 时,

$$\left| \frac{F(x) - F(x_0)}{x - x_0} - f(x_0) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{x - x_0} \int_{x_0}^x f(t) dt - f(x_0) \right|$$
(积分的区域可加性)
$$= \left| \frac{1}{x - x_0} \int_{x_0}^x [f(t) - f(x_0)] dt \right|$$
(积分的线性性质)
$$\leq \frac{1}{x - x_0} \int_{x_0}^x |f(t) - f(x_0)| dt$$
(第二节命题2)
$$\leq \frac{1}{x - x_0} \cdot \varepsilon(x - x_0)$$
(积分的保序性)
$$= \varepsilon,$$

故 $F'_{+}(x_0) = f(x_0)$ . 同理可得 $F'_{-}(x_0) = f(x_0)$ . 所以

$$F'(x_0) = f(x_0).$$

例1 设 $f \in C[a,b]$ ,  $g: [\alpha,\beta] \to [a,b]$ 可导,则

$$\left(\int_a^{g(x)} f(t)dt\right)' = f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x), \quad \left(\int_{g(x)}^b f(t)dt\right)' = -f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x).$$

证: 
$$\diamondsuit F(u) = \int_a^u f(t) dt \ (u \in [a,b])$$
,则

$$\int_{a}^{g(x)} f(t)dt = F(g(x)),$$

于是

$$\left(\int_{a}^{g(x)} f(t)dt\right)' = [F(g(x))]'$$

$$\Leftarrow F'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \quad (复合函数求导公式)$$

$$\Leftarrow f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \quad (定理1),$$

$$\left(\int_{g(x)}^{b} f(t)dt\right)' = \left(\int_{a}^{b} f(t)dt - \int_{a}^{g(x)} f(t)dt\right)'$$

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

$$= -f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x).$$

$$\text{II} 2 \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \sin \sqrt{t} dt}{x^3}.$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\int_{0}^{x^{2}} \sin \sqrt{t} dt}{x^{3}} \iff \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\left(\int_{0}^{x^{2}} \sin \sqrt{t} dt\right)'}{3x^{2}} \text{ (L'Hospital 法则)}$$

$$\iff \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x^{2})' \sin \sqrt{x^{2}}}{3x^{2}} \text{ (例1)}$$

$$== \frac{2}{3}.$$

## 4 不定积分

### 4.1 不定积分概念

定义1设I是个区间,f是定义在I上的函数. 若有函数 $F:I \to R$ 使得

$$F'(x) = f(x), \ \forall x \in I,$$

则称在区间 $I \perp F \in f$ 的一个原函数。

注1 f有原函数,但f未必可积,f可积,但f未必有原函数。

例1 设f(x) = [x],问f有原函数吗?

解: f没有原函数。反证法,若F是f的一个原函数,则

$$F'(x) = f(x) = [x],$$

因此F'有第一类间断点,但这与"导函数既无可去间断点,也无第一类间断点"的结论矛盾。因此f没有原函数。

定理1设I是个区间,若 $f \in C(I)$ ,则函数f在区间I上有原函数。

定义2设I是个区间,f是定义在I上的函数,并假设f有原函数,称函数族

$$\int f(x)dx =: \{H|H 是 f 在区间I上的原函数\}$$

为f在区间I上的不定积分。

设F是f在区间I上的一个原函数,则对任意的常数C,F(x)+C也是f在区间I上的原函数。另一方面,如果G(x)也是f在区间I上的任一个原函数,则

$$[G(x) - F(x)]' = G'(x) - F'(x) \equiv 0,$$

从而存在常数C, 使得 $G(x) \equiv F(x) + C$ .

定理2设I是个区间,f是定义在I上的函数。若函数F是f在区间I上的一个原函数,则

$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C,$$

其中C表示任意常数。

## 注1 不定积分的几何意义?

常用不定积分公式:

$$\int 0dx = C;$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C;$$

$$\int 1dx = x + C;$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C;$$

$$\int x^p dx = \frac{x^{p+1}}{p+1} + C, \ p \neq -1;$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C;$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C, \ x \neq 0;$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C;$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C;$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + C;$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C, \ a > 0, \ a \neq 1;$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\cot x + C;$$

- $\stackrel{\textstyle \star}{\mathop{\perp}} 2$  初等函数并不一定有初等原函数,例如 $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ ,  $e^{x^2}$ 没有初等原函数,通常称这些函数积不出来。

$$\int [\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)] dx = \alpha \int f(x) dx + \beta \int g(x) dx$$
$$= \alpha F(x) + \beta G(x) + C.$$

这种方法称为线性法。

例 $3 \, \text{求} \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx$ .

$$\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1-x| + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln\left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + C.$$

$$\oint \int 4 \, x \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx.$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx = \int \left[ \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \right] dx = \tan x - \cot x + C.$$

#### 4.2 换元积分法

若

$$\int f(u)du = F(u) + C,$$

则 $[F(\varphi(x))]' = F'(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x) = f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)$ , 于是

$$\int f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)dx = F(\varphi(x)) + C.$$

故欲求 $\int f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)dx$ ,可令 $\varphi(x)=u$ ,将 $\int f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)dx$ 变换为 $\int f(u)du$ ,求出结果F(u)+C后再把 $u=\varphi(x)$ 代入:

这种方法称为第一换元法, 或凑微分法。

若

$$\int f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t)dt = H(t) + C,$$
则 $[H(\varphi^{-1}(x))]' = H'(\varphi^{-1}(x))\frac{1}{\varphi'(\varphi^{-1}(x))} = f(x)$ ,于是
$$\int f(x)dx = H(\varphi^{-1}(x)) + C.$$

故欲求  $\int f(x)dx$ ,可令 $x=\varphi(t)$ ,将  $\int f(x)dx$ 变换为  $\int f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t)dt$ ,求出结果H(t)+C后再把 $t=\varphi^{-1}(x)$ 代入:

$$\int f(x)dx = = = = \int f(\varphi(t))d\varphi(t)$$

$$= = = = \int f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t)dt$$

$$= = = = H(t) + C$$

$$= = = = H(\varphi^{-1}(x)) + C.$$

这种方法称为第二换元法。

例1 求不定积分 $\int \tan x dx$ .

解:

$$\int \tan x dx = = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = = = = \int \frac{-1}{\cos x} d\cos x$$

$$= = = = \int \frac{-1}{u} du$$

$$= = = = \int \ln|u| + C$$

$$= = = = \int \ln|\cos x| + C$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \cos x$$

例2 求不定积分 $\int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx$ .

解.

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx = = = \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x} dx \qquad = = = = = \int \frac{1}{1 - \sin^2 x} d\sin x$$

$$= = = = = \int \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 + u}{1 - u} \right| + C$$

$$= = = = = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x} \right| + C = \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos x} \right| + C = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C.$$

例3 求不定积分 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$ .

例4 求不定积分 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$ .

解:

例5 求不定积分 $\int \sqrt{1-x^2}dx$ .

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = = = \int \cos t d \sin t$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \sin t,$$

$$t \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$= = = \int \cos t \cos t dt = \int \frac{1+\cos 2t}{2} dt$$

$$= = = \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin 2t}{4} + C$$

$$= = = \frac{t}{8t} + \frac{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2} + C.$$