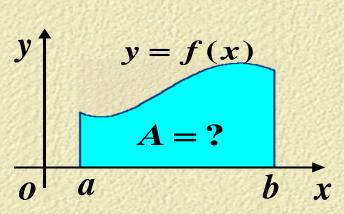
积分 第三讲 定积分 3.2

一、问题的提出

实例1 (求曲边梯形的面积)

曲边梯形由连续曲线 $y = f(x)(f(x) \ge 0)$ 、 x 轴与两条直线x = a、 x = b所围成.

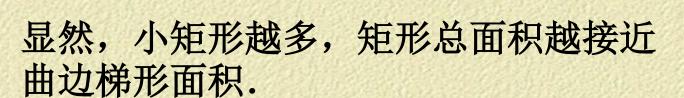








用矩形面积近似取代曲边梯形面积



x o

b

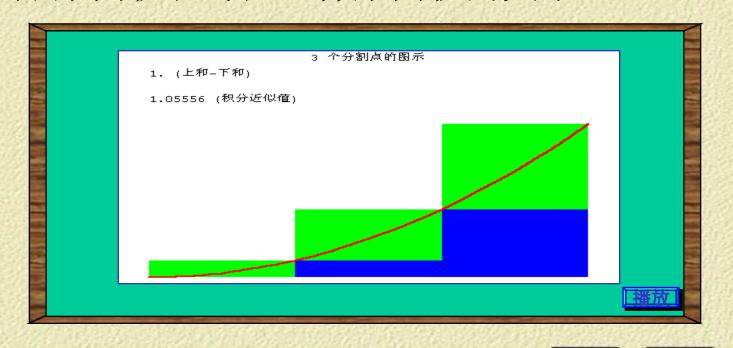
a





x

观察下列演示过程,注意当分割加细时,矩形面积和与曲边梯形面积的关系.









曲边梯形如图所示, 在区间[a,b]内插入若干 个分点, $a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$, 把区间[a,b]分成n个小区间 $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$, 长度为 $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$; 在每个小区间 $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 上任取一点 ξ_i , $o \mid a \mid x_1$ $x_{i-1} x_i$ $x_{n-1}h$ 以 $[x_{i-1},x_i]$ 为底, $f(\xi_i)$ 为高的小矩形面积为 $A_i = f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$

曲边梯形面积的近似值为

$$A \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$$

当分割无限加细,即小区间的最大长度 $\lambda = \max\{\Delta x_1, \Delta x_2, \cdots \Delta x_n\}$ 趋近于零 $(\lambda \to 0)$ 时,

曲边梯形面积为
$$A = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$$





二、定积分的定义

定义 设函数 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上有界, 在 [a,b] 中任意插入 若干个分点 $a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_m < x_m = b$ 把区间[a,b]分成n个小区间,各小区间的长度依次为 $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$, $(i = 1, 2, \cdots)$, 在各小区间上任取 一点 ξ_i ($\xi_i \in \Delta x_i$),作乘积 $f(\xi_i)\Delta x_i$ ($i = 1, 2, \cdots$) 并作和 $S = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$, $ii\lambda = \max\{\Delta x_1, \Delta x_2, \dots, \Delta x_n\},$ 如果不论对[a,b]



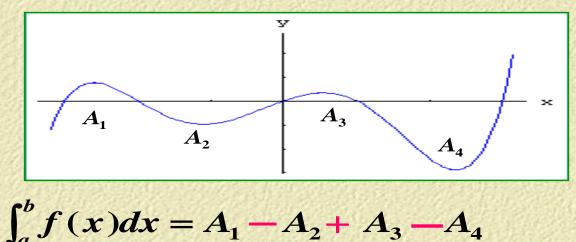


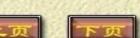
怎样的分法, 也不论在小区间 $[x_{i-1},x_i]$ 上 点 ξ_i 怎样的取法,只要当 $\lambda \to 0$ 时,和S总趋于 确定的极限I,我们称这个极限I为函数f(x)在区间[a,b]上的定积分,记为 $f(x)dx = I = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$ 函被数积 式 被 积 表 达 [a,b]积分区间

三、定积分的几何意义

f(x) > 0, $\int_a^b f(x)dx = A$ 曲边梯形的面积

f(x) < 0, $\int_a^b f(x)dx = -A$ 曲边梯形的面积的负值

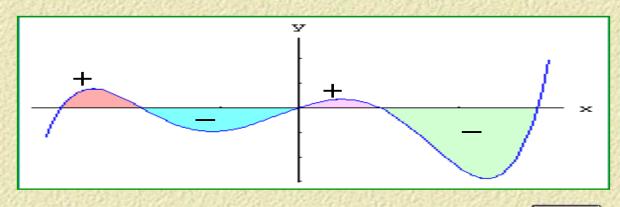






几何意义:

它是介于x轴、函数f(x)的图形及两条直线x=a, x=b之间的各部分面积的代数和. 在x轴上方的面积取正号;在x轴下方的面积取负号.



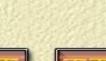




四、变上限积分函数 $\int_a^x f(t)dt$

$$b_1$$
 $\begin{bmatrix} a, b_1 \end{bmatrix}$ $f(t)$ $\int_a^b f(t) dt$ b_2 $\begin{bmatrix} a, b_2 \end{bmatrix}$ $f(t)$

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



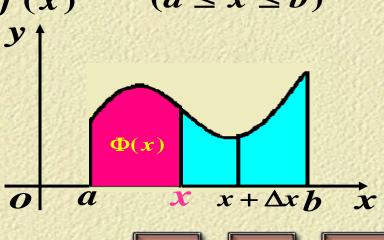




积分上限函数的性质

 $\Phi(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt.$

如果f(x)在[a,b]上连续,则积分上限的函 数 $\Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt \, \Delta[a,b]$ 上具有导数,且它的导 数是 $\Phi'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t)dt = f(x)$ $(a \le x \le b)$









$$\Phi(x) = \int_0^x \sin t^2 dt$$

$$\mathbf{(1)} \quad \Phi'(x) = \left[\int_{-x}^{x} \mathbf{s} \right]$$

$$\mathbf{f}^{0} = \mathbf{f}^{0} = \mathbf{f}^{0} \mathbf{f}^{0}$$

2)
$$\Phi(x) = \int_{x} \cos(3t+1)dt$$

例1 求下列函数的导数

(1)
$$\Phi(x) = \int_0^x \sin t^2 dt$$

解 (1) $\Phi'(x) = [\int_0^x \sin t^2 dt]' = \sin x^2$

(2) $\Phi(x) = \int_x^0 \cos(3t+1) dt$

解 (2) $\Phi'(x) = [\int_x^0 \cos(3t+1) dt]'$
 $= [-\int_0^x \cos(3t+1) dt]'$
 $= -\cos(3x+1)$

$$c(x) = \int_{x}^{0} \cos(3t + 1)$$

神充 如果
$$f(t)$$
连续, $a(x)$ 、 $b(x)$ 可导,

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

补充 如果 $f(t)$ 连续, $a(x)$ 、 $b(x)$ 可导,

 $F'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{a(x)}^{b(x)} f(t) dt$
 $f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{a(x)}^{b(x)} f(t) dt$

= f[b(x)]b'(x) - f[a(x)]a'(x)

如果f(t)连续, a(x)、b(x) 可导,

 $\Phi'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt = f(x)$

则 $F(x) = \int_{a(x)}^{b(x)} f(t)dt$ 的导数F'(x)为

补充

(3)
$$\Phi(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt$$

(3) $\Phi'(x) = [\int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt]' = \sqrt{1+(x^2)^2} \cdot (x^2)'$
 $= 2x\sqrt{1+x^4}$
(4) $\Phi(x) = \int_{x^2}^{x^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt = -2x\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} + 3x^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^6}}$
(4) $\Phi'(x) = (\int_{x^2}^{x^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt)'$

$$= \left(\int_{x^2}^a \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt + \int_a^{x^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt\right)'$$

$$c x^2 = 1$$

$$c x^3 = 1$$

 $= -\left(\int_{a}^{x^{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^{2}}} dt\right)' + \left(\int_{a}^{x^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^{2}}} dt\right)'$

例2 设
$$y = \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt[3]{x}} \ln(1+t^6) dt$$
, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

解

- $\frac{dy}{dx} = \ln\left(1 + (\sqrt[3]{x})^6\right) \cdot \left(\sqrt[3]{x}\right)' \ln\left(1 + \left(\sqrt{x}\right)^6\right) \cdot \left(\sqrt{x}\right)'$

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

例3 求
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_{\cos x}^{1} e^{-t^{2}} dt}{x^{2}}$$
.

分析: 这是 $\frac{0}{0}$ 型不定式,应用洛必达法则。

解 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_{\cos x}^{1} e^{-t^{2}} dt = -\frac{d}{dx} \int_{1}^{\cos x} e^{-t^{2}} dt$,

$$= -e^{-\cos^{2} x} \cdot (\cos x)' = \sin x \cdot e^{-\cos^{2} x}$$
,
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_{\cos x}^{1} e^{-t^{2}} dt}{x^{2}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x \cdot e^{-\cos^{2} x}}{2x} = \frac{1}{2e}$$
.

例4 求
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\cos x}^{1} \ln(1+t)dt}{x^{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\cos x}^{1} \ln(1+t)dt}{x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\int_{1}^{\cos x} \ln(1+t)dt}{x^{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\cos x}^{\cos x} \frac{\ln(1+t)dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(1+t)dt}{x^2}$$

$$\left(\int_{1}^{\cos x} \ln(1+t)dt\right)' = \sin x \ln(1+\cos x)$$

$$= -\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\int_{1}^{\cos x} \ln(1+t)dt\right)'}{\left(x^{2}\right)'} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x \ln(1+\cos x)}{2x}$$

例4 求
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\cos x}^{1} \ln(1+t)dt}{x^{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\cos x}^{1} \ln(1+t)dt}{x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\int_{1}^{\cos x} \ln(1+t)dt}{x^{2}}$$

$$= -\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\int_{1}^{\cos x} \ln(1+t)dt\right)'}{\left(x^{2}\right)'} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x \ln(1+\cos x)}{2x}$$

$$= \frac{\ln 2}{2}$$



五、牛顿—莱布尼茨公式

定理 3 (微积分基本公式)

HHHHHHHHHHH

如果F(x)是连续函数f(x) 在区间[a,b]上 的一个原函数,则 $\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a)$.





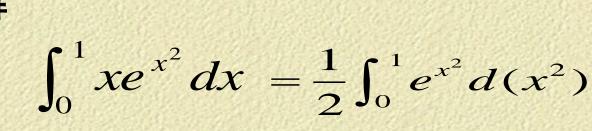
例5 求
$$\int_0^1 xe^{x^2} dx$$
 解

解
$$\int_0^1 xe^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 xe^{x^2} dx$$

例5 求
$$\int_{0}^{1} xe^{x^{2}} dx$$
 解
$$\int_{0}^{1} xe^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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



$$\int_{0}^{1} xe^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} e^{x^{2}} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} xe^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} e^{x^{2}} dx$$

 $=\frac{1}{2}e^{x^2}\mid_0^1$

 $=\frac{1}{2}(e-e^{0})=\frac{1}{2}(e-1)$





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

$$= \int_{-2}^{2} \frac{x}{\cos x} dx + \int_{-2}^{2} \sqrt{4 - x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \pi \cdot 4 = 2\pi$$

例6 计算 $\int_{-2}^{2} \left(\frac{x}{\cos x} + \sqrt{4 - x^2} \right) dx$

例7 计算
$$\int_{\ln 3}^{\ln 8} \sqrt{1 + e^x} dx$$

解 令 $\sqrt{1 + e^x} = t$, 则 $x = \ln(t^2 - 1)$, $dx = \frac{2t}{t^2 - 1} dt$.

当 $x = \ln 3$ 时, $t = 2$; 当 $x = \ln 8$ 时, $t = 3$.

$$\int_{\ln 3}^{\ln 8} \sqrt{1 + e^x} dx = \int_{2}^{3} \frac{2t^2}{t^2 - 1} dt = 2\int_{2}^{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t^2 - 1}\right) dt$$

$$= \left[2t + \ln\left|\frac{t - 1}{t + 1}\right|\right]_{2}^{3} = 2 + \ln\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{1+e^{x}}dx = \int_{2}^{3} \frac{2t^{2}}{t^{2}-1}dt = 2\int_{2}^{3} \left(1+\frac{1}{t^{2}-1}\right)dt$$
$$= \left[2t+\ln\left|\frac{t-1}{t-1}\right|\right]_{2}^{3} = 2+\ln\frac{3}{2}$$



分部积分公式

设函数u(x)、v(x)在区间a,b]上具有连续

导数,则有 $\int_a^b u dv = \left[uv\right]_a^b - \int_a^b v du$. 定积分的分部积分公式





例8 计算下列积分
$$\int_{0}^{1} xe^{x} dx = \int_{0}^{1} xde^{x} = xe^{x} \Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} e^{x} dx = e - e^{x} \Big|_{0}^{1} = 1$$

$$\int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} \arctan x dx = x \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} - \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x}{1+x^{2}} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} \arctan \sec x = x \arctan x |_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} 1 + x^{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi - \frac{1}{2} \ln (1 + x^{2}) \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi - \ln 2$$

$$\int_{1}^{2} x \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} \ln x dx^{2} = \frac{1}{2} x^{2} \ln x \Big|_{1}^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} x dx$$

$$= 2 \ln 2 - \frac{1}{4} x^{2} \Big|_{1}^{2} = 2 \ln 2 - \frac{3}{4}$$



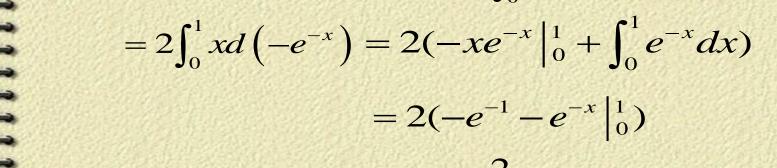


计算 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(2+x)^2} dx$.

例10 计算 $\int_{-1}^{1} (x+|x|)e^{-|x|}dx$

$$\mathbf{F} \int_{-1}^{1} (x+|x|)e^{-|x|}dx = \int_{-1}^{1} xe^{-|x|}dx + \int_{-1}^{1} |x|e^{-|x|}dx$$

$$= 0 + 2 \int_0^1 x e^{-x} dx$$



$$=2(1-\frac{2}{e})$$

返回