

二、微积分基本定理

用定义计算简单定积分 $\int_0^1 x^2 dx$ —麻烦。寻求新方法。

(一) 积分上限的函数及其导数

设 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$, 且 $x \in [a, b]$, 考察 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, x]$ 上的定积分

$$\int_a^x f(t) dt \longrightarrow \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

确定了一个 $[a, b]$ 上的函数, 记作 $\Phi(x)$

$$\Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt \quad (a \leq x \leq b).$$

—— 积分上限函数

定理3

$$f(x) \in C[a, b] \Rightarrow \Phi'(x) \exists,$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \Phi(x)}{\Delta x} = f(x)$$

$$\text{且 } \Phi'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x) \quad (a \leq x \leq b). \quad (2)$$

证 $\forall x \in (a, b)$, 使得 $x + \Delta x \in (a, b)$,

$$\text{则 } \Phi(x + \Delta x) = \int_a^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt.$$

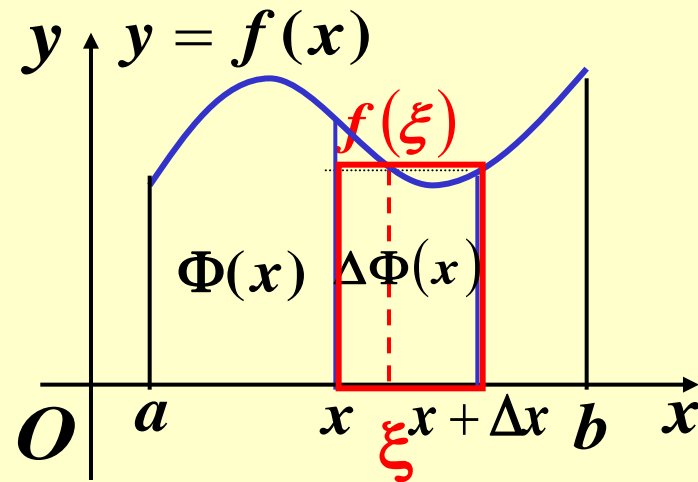
$$\Delta \Phi(x) = \Phi(x + \Delta x) - \Phi(x)$$

$$= \int_a^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt - \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

$$= \int_a^x f(t) dt + \int_x^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt - \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

$$= \int_x^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt = f(\xi) \Delta x, \quad \therefore \Delta \Phi = f(\xi) \Delta x,$$

积分中值定理

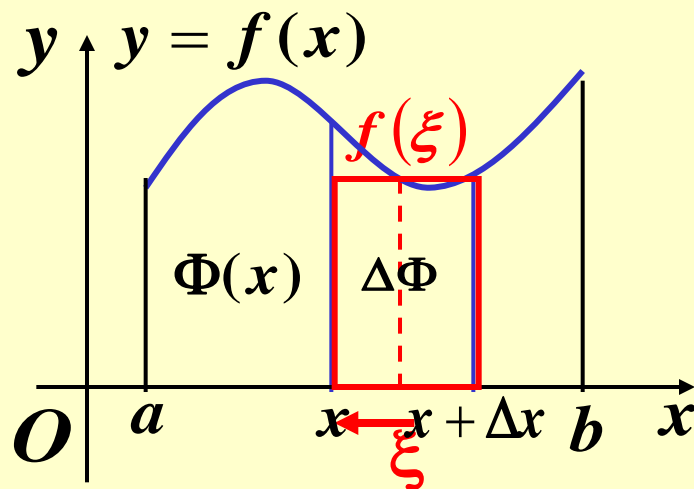


$$\frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta x} = f(\xi).$$

$$\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \xi \rightarrow x,$$

$$\because f(x) \in C[a, b],$$

$$\therefore \Phi'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow x} f(\xi) = f(x).$$



定理4 (原函数存在定理)

$$f(x) \in C[a, b] \Rightarrow \Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow x} f(\xi) = f(x).$$

是 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的一个原函数.

意义:

- (1) 肯定了连续函数的原函数是存在的;
- (2) 揭示了定积分与原函数之间的关系.

(二) 牛顿—莱布尼茨 (Newton-leibniz) 公式

定理5 $f(x) \in C[a, b], F'(x) = f(x) \Rightarrow$ **微积分基本定理**

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a) \quad (4)$$

证 $F(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数,

$\Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$ 也是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数,

$$\therefore F(x) - \Phi(x) = C \quad (a \leq x \leq b)$$

$$F(a) - \Phi(a) = C = F(b) - \Phi(b)$$

$$F(b) - F(a) = \Phi(b) - \Phi(a) = \int_a^b f(t)dt - \int_a^a f(t)dt$$

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

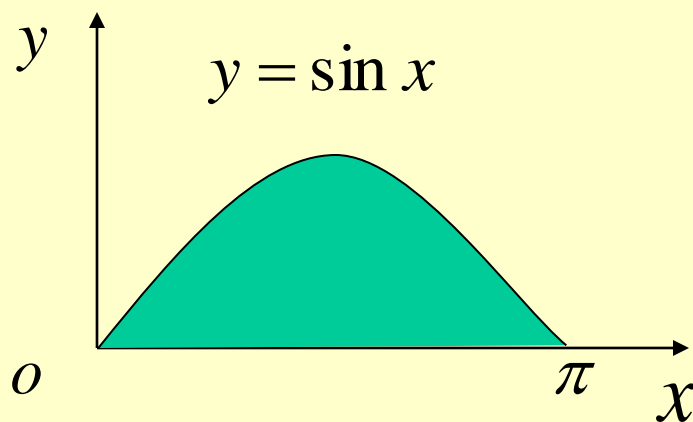
证毕

$$\int_a^b f(t)dt = F(x)\Big|_a^b = [F(x)]_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$

Newton-Leibniz 公式，也称**微积分基本公式**。

1. 计算 $\int_0^1 x^2 dx$

解 $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1^3}{3} - \frac{0^3}{3} = \frac{1}{3}.$



2. 计算 $\int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{dx}{x}$

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

3. 计算 $y = \sin x$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上与 x 轴所围成的平面图形的面积。

解 $A = \int_0^\pi \sin x dx = [-\cos x]_0^\pi = -(-1) + (1) = 2$

注 $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$ 不能使用牛顿-莱布尼兹公式

4. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 5, & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$, 求 $\int_0^2 f(x)dx$.

解 $\int_0^2 f(x)dx = \int_0^1 2x dx + \int_1^2 5 dx = x^2 \Big|_0^1 + 5x \Big|_1^2 = 6$

5. 求 $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} \sqrt{1 - \sin x} dx$.

解 $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} \sqrt{1 - \sin x} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} \frac{|\cos x|}{\sqrt{1 + \sin x}} dx$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1 + \sin x}} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} \frac{-\cos x}{\sqrt{1 + \sin x}} dx$$

$$= 2\sqrt{1 + \sin x} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2\sqrt{1 + \sin x} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} = 4\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

6. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin x & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 0 & x < 0 \text{ 或 } x > \pi \end{cases}$,

求 $\varphi(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内的表达式。

解 当 $x < 0$ 时, $\varphi(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt = \int_0^x 0dt = 0$.

当 $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ 时,

$$\varphi(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt = \int_0^x \frac{1}{2} \sin t dt = \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cos t \right]_0^x = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos x)$$

当 $x > \pi$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x) &= \int_0^x f(t)dt = \int_0^\pi f(t)dt + \int_\pi^x f(t)dt = \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{2} \sin t dt + \int_\pi^x 0dt \\ &= \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cos t \right]_0^\pi = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \varphi(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos x), & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 1, & x > \pi \end{cases}$$

利用 **N—L** 公式求数列极限：

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = F(1) - F(0)$$

7. 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n}{n^2 + i^2} \longrightarrow f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{n}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n}{n^2 + i^2} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx = [\arctan x]_0^1 \\ &= \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

专题：积分上限函数的导数

$$\left(\int_a^x f(t) dt\right)' = f(x)$$

$$1. \left(\int_0^x \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} dt\right)' = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$$

结论： 若 (1) $f(t) \in C[\alpha(x), \beta(x)]$,
(2) $\alpha(x), \beta(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内可导.

$$\text{则 } \frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_c^{\beta(x)} f(t) dt \right] = f[\beta(x)]\beta'(x) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_{\alpha(x)}^c f(t) dt \right] = -f[\alpha(x)]\alpha'(x) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_{\alpha(x)}^{\beta(x)} f(t) dt \right] = f[\beta(x)]\beta'(x) - f[\alpha(x)]\alpha'(x) \quad (3)$$



$$2. \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} dt \right)' = \frac{\ln(1+\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{\ln(1+\sqrt{x})}{2x}$$

$$3. \text{ 求 } \frac{d}{dx} \int_1^{x^2} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_1^{x^2} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \frac{\sin x^2}{x^2} (x^2)' = \frac{2x \sin x^2}{x^2} = \frac{2 \sin x^2}{x}$$

$$4. \left(\int_x^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} dt \right)'$$

$$= \frac{\ln(1+\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = \frac{\ln(1+\sqrt{x})}{2x} - \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$$