

§ 9.2 Newton-Leibniz 公式 (N-L 公式)

定理 1. 若 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, F 是 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上的原函数, 即

$$F'(x) = f(x), \quad \forall x \in [a, b],$$

则 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上 Riemann 可积, 并且

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b F'(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) = F(x) \Big|_a^b$$

分析: $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b F'(x) dx \approx \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{F'(\xi_i)}_{\text{在 } \Delta_i \text{ 上连续, 在 } (x_{i-1}, x_i) \text{ 上可导}} (x_i - x_{i-1}). \quad ①$

F 在 $\Delta_i = [x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 上连续, 在 (x_{i-1}, x_i) 上可导,

Lagrange 中值定理 $\Rightarrow \exists \eta_i \in (x_{i-1}, x_i)$, s.t.

$$F(x_i) - F(x_{i-1}) = F'(\eta_i) (x_i - x_{i-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{F'(\eta_i) (x_i - x_{i-1})}_{=f} &= \sum_{i=1}^n [F(x_i) - F(x_{i-1})] \\ &= [F(x_1) - F(x_0)] + [F(x_2) - F(x_1)] + \dots \\ &\quad + [F(x_n) - F(x_{n-1})] \\ &= F(x_n) - F(x_0) = F(b) - F(a) \quad ② \end{aligned}$$

$\underbrace{F'}_f$ 在 (x_{i-1}, x_i) 上连续, 当 ξ_i 与 η_i 足够近时 ($\|T\|$ 足够小),

$$\boxed{F'(\xi_i) \approx F'(\eta_i)}$$

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

证明: Step 1. 由于 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 则 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致连续,

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, s.t.

$$\forall \xi, \eta \in [a, b] : |\xi - \eta| < \delta,$$

有 $|f(\xi) - f(\eta)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a}$

对 $[a, b]$ 的任意一个满足 $\|T\| < \delta$ 的分割

$$T = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n\},$$

对 $\forall \xi_i, \tilde{\xi}_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$, 有 $|\xi_i - \tilde{\xi}_i| \leq \Delta x_i \leq \|T\| < \delta$,

$$\text{从而 } |f(\xi_i) - f(\tilde{\xi}_i)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a}.$$

Step 2. 对 $[a, b]$ 的任意一个满足 $\|T\| < \delta$ 的分割

$$T = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n\},$$

$$\text{有 } F(b) - F(a) = \sum_{i=1}^n [F(x_i) - F(x_{i-1})]$$

由于 F 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续且可导, 则由 Lagrange 中值定理,

$$\exists \eta_i \in (x_{i-1}, x_i), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\text{S.T. } F(x_i) - F(x_{i-1}) = F'(\eta_i)(x_i - x_{i-1}) = f(\eta_i) \Delta x_i$$

$$\text{从而 } F(b) - F(a) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(\eta_i) \Delta x_i.$$

Step 3. 任取 $\xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$, 则 $|\xi_i - \eta_i| \leq \Delta x_i \leq \|T\| < \delta$,

结合 Step 1 和 Step 2 的结论, 就有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - [F(b) - F(a)] \right| \\ &= \left| \sum_{i=1}^n [f(\xi_i) - f(\eta_i)] \Delta x_i \right| \quad \checkmark \text{ Step 2.} \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n |f(\xi_i) - f(\eta_i)| \cdot \Delta x_i \\ &< \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a} \cdot \Delta x_i \quad \checkmark \text{ Step 1.} \\ &= \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta x_i = \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a} \cdot (b-a) = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

根据 Riemann 可积的定义, f 在 $[a, b]$ 上 Riemann 可积, 并且

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

推论1. 若 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上 Riemann 可积, F 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续,

并且除了有限多个点之外, 都有 $F'(x) = f(x)$. (F 不一定是 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上的原函数)

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

证: 假设除了 $\{\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_m\}$ 之外, $F'(x) = f(x)$.

Step 1. 由于 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上 Riemann 可积, 则对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$.

s.t. 对任何满足

$$\|T\| < \delta \quad \text{且} \quad T \supset \{\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_m\}$$

的分割 $T = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n\}$, 以及对 $\forall \xi_i \in \Delta_i = [x_{i-1}, x_i]$, 都有

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx - \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i \right| < \varepsilon. \quad (1)$$

Step 2. 由于 F 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且

$$F'(x) = f(x), \quad x \in [a, b] - \{\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_m\}$$

则对 Step 1 中的分割 T , F 在 $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 上连续, 在 (x_{i-1}, x_i) 上可导,

$i=1, 2, \dots, n$. 由 Lagrange 中值定理, $\exists \eta_i \in (x_{i-1}, x_i)$, s.t.

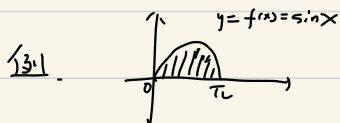
$$F(x_i) - F(x_{i-1}) = F'(\eta_i)(x_i - x_{i-1}) = f(\eta_i) \Delta x_i,$$

$$\text{从而 } F(b) - F(a) = \sum_{i=1}^n [F(x_i) - F(x_{i-1})] = \sum_{i=1}^n f(\eta_i) \Delta x_i$$

另一方面, 由于 $\eta_i \in (x_{i-1}, x_i)$, 则由 (1) 式可知,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx - [F(b) - F(a)] \right| \\ &= \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx - \sum_{i=1}^n f(\eta_i) \Delta x_i \right| < \varepsilon. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

由 $\varepsilon > 0$ 的任意性, $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$.



$$S = \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = (-\cos x) \Big|_0^{\pi} = (-\cos \pi) - (-\cos 0) = 2.$$

例2. (利用 Riemann 积分与 Riemann 和的关系来求数列)

极限问题转化为求定积分的问题)

求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \right) = \ln 2$ (例1. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right) = \ln n = \gamma$)

解: $S_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n}$

$$= \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+\frac{n}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+\frac{i}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

[0,1] n等分, $\xi_i = \frac{i}{n}$, $\frac{1}{1+\xi_i} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1+x}$

所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+\frac{i}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} \, dx$

$$= \ln |x+1| \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \ln 2 - \ln 1 = \ln 2.$$

Ex2. (1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^4} (1 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3)$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{n^4} (1 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n^3} + \frac{2^3}{n^3} + \dots + \frac{n^3}{n^3} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n} \right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

于是 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n} \right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 x^3 \, dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}$

(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left[\frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+n)^2} \right]$

$$S_n = n \left[\frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+n)^2} \right] = n \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^2} + \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{n}{n}\right)^2} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{i}{n}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

ξ_i

$$\text{于是, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{(1+\frac{i}{n})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} dx \\ = \left(-\frac{1}{1+x} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{1}{n^2+1} + \frac{1}{n^2+2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2+n^2} \right)$$

$$S_n = n \left(\frac{1}{n^2+1} + \frac{1}{n^2+2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2+n^2} \right) \\ = n \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} \left[\frac{1}{1+(\frac{1}{n})^2} + \frac{1}{1+(\frac{2}{n})^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+(\frac{n}{n})^2} \right] \\ = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+(\frac{i}{n})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{所以, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+(\frac{i}{n})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\ = \arctan x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{n-1}{n} \pi \right)$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{n} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{n-1}{n} \pi + \sin \frac{n\pi}{n} \right) - \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi}{n} \\ = \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \frac{i\pi}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \frac{i\pi}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \sin \frac{\pi x}{n} dx \\ = \left(-\frac{1}{\pi} \cos \frac{\pi x}{n} \right) \Big|_0^1 \\ = \frac{2}{\pi}$$