

# 微积分基本定理

问题：

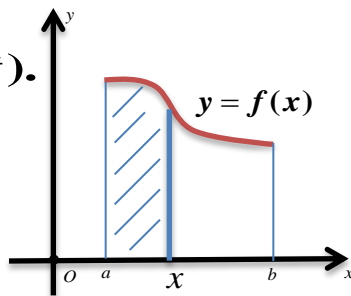
1) 已知路程函数  $S = S(t)$ , 求速度  $v(t)$ .

$$v(t) = S'(t)$$

2) 已知速度函数  $v(t)$ , 求  $[0, t]$  时刻的路程  $S(t)$ .

$$S(t) = \int_0^t v(t) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow S'(t) = \left( \int_0^t v(t) dt \right)' = v(t)$$



**定义.** 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积, 定积分  $\int_a^x f(t) dt$  是  $x$  的函数,

称此函数  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上的 **变限积分函数**, 记为

$$\phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt, x \in [a, b]$$

~ 定积分 ~



## 定理1. (微积分定理第一部分——微分部分)

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 则 $\phi'(x) = \left( \int_a^x f(t) dt \right)' = f(x)$ .

**证明:**

$$\begin{aligned}\phi'(x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\phi(x + \Delta x) - \phi(x)}{\Delta x} \\&= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left[ \int_a^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt - \int_a^x f(t) dt \right] \\&= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left[ \int_a^x f(t) dt + \int_x^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt - \int_a^x f(t) dt \right] \\&= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_x^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} f(\xi) \cdot \Delta x \\&= \lim_{\xi \rightarrow x} f(\xi) = f(x) \quad (\xi \text{ 介于 } x, x + \Delta x \text{ 之间})\end{aligned}$$



# 变限积分函数

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

**例1.** 设 $f(x)$ 连续,  $\phi(x) = \int_x^1 f(t)dt$ , 求 $\phi'(x)$ .

**解:**  $\phi'(x) = \left( \int_x^1 f(t)dt \right)' = \left( -\int_1^x f(t)dt \right)' = -f(x)$

**例2.** 设 $f(x)$ 连续,  $\phi(x) = \int_1^{x^2} f(t)dt$ , 求 $\phi'(x)$ .

**解:** 设 $y = \int_1^u f(t)dt, u = x^2$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi'(x) &= \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \left( \int_1^u f(t)dt \right)' \cdot (x^2)' \\ &= 2xf(u) = 2xf(x^2)\end{aligned}$$



一般的变限积分函数:  $\int_{\phi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(t) dt$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\phi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(t) dt &= \int_{\phi(x)}^a f(t) dt + \int_a^{\psi(x)} f(t) dt \\ &= \int_a^{\psi(x)} f(t) dt - \int_a^{\phi(x)} f(t) dt\end{aligned}$$

公式:  $\left( \int_{\phi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(t) dt \right)' = \psi'(x) f(\psi(x)) - \phi'(x) f(\phi(x))$

例3. 求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \int_0^x \sin(t^2) dt$ .

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left( \int_0^x \sin(t^2) dt \right)'}{(x^3)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$



## 微积分基本定理2

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

可以推出 $\int_a^x f(t) dt$ 为 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数.

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

$$\text{若 } F'(x) = f(x), \text{ 则 } \phi(x) = F(x) + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(a) = F(a) + C = 0 \Rightarrow C = -F(a)$$

$$\text{故 } \phi(x) = F(x) - F(a)$$

$$\text{所以 } \phi(b) = \int_a^b f(t) dt = F(b) - F(a)$$



定理. ( 微积分定理第二部分——积分部分 )

$$\begin{aligned}\text{设 } f(x) \in C[a, b], \quad F'(x) = f(x), \text{ 则 } \int_a^b f(t) dt &= F(b) - F(a) \\ &= F(x) \Big|_a^b\end{aligned}$$

例. 计算  $\int_0^\pi \sin t dt$ .

$$= -\cos t \Big|_0^\pi$$

$$= -(\cos \pi - \cos 0)$$

$$= 2$$

