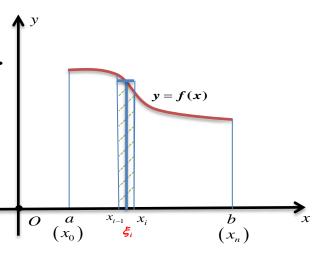
定积分的概念

问题1.曲边梯形的面积

求曲边梯形
$$D: \begin{cases} a \le x \le b \\ 0 \le y \le f(x) \end{cases}$$
的面积 S .

- 1)分划:在[a,b]内任意插入n-1个点 x_1,x_2,\dots,x_{n-1} ,将区间分成n份;
- 2)乘积:在 $[x_{i-1},x_i]$ 内任意取一点 ξ_i , $i=0,1,\cdots,n$,做乘积 $f(\xi_i)\Delta x_i$;
- 3)求和: $\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$; $(\Delta x_i = x_i x_{i-1})$
- 4) 取极限: $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$, $\lambda = \max_{1 \le i \le n} \{ |\Delta x_i| \}$

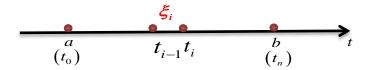




定积分的概念

问题2. 变速直线运动的路程

设某物体做直线运动,速度为v = v(t),求该物体从时间a到b走过的路程s.



- 1) 分划: 在[a,b]内任意插入n-1个点 t_1,t_2,\cdots,t_{n-1} ,将区间分成n份;
- 2)乘积:在 $[t_{i-1},t_i]$ 内任意取一点 ξ_i , $i=0,1,\cdots,n$,做乘积 $v(\xi_i)\Delta t_i$; $(\Delta t_i=t_i-t_{i-1})$
- 3)求和: $\sum_{i=1}^{n} v(\xi_i) \Delta t_i$;
- 4) 取极限: $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} v(\xi_i) \Delta t_i$, $\lambda = \max_{1 \le i \le n} \{ |\Delta t_i| \}$

设y = f(x)在区间[a,b]上有定义,给区间[a,b]任意一个分划 Δ ,即在[a,b]任意插入n-1个分点 x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_{n-1} 使 $x_0 = a < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots, x_{n-1} < b = x_n$.然后在每个子区间 $[x_{i-1},x_i]$ 上做乘积 $f(\xi_i)\Delta x_i$, $\xi_i \in [x_{i-1},x_i]$, $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$ $(i=0,1,\cdots,n)$.

再将这些乘积加起来,得到 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$,称为黎曼和. 如果

不论 Δ 如何选 $\xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 如何取,下述极限 $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$,

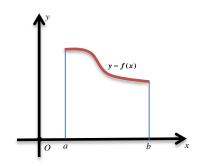
 $\lambda = \max_{1 \le i \le n} \{ |\Delta x_i| \}$ 都存在且相等,则称f(x)在区间[a,b]上可积,而其极限值称f(x)在[a,b]上的定积分,记为

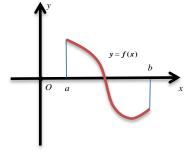
$$\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

定积分的意义

1. 几何意义:

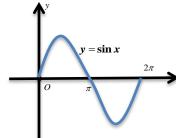
 $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ ——曲边梯形面积的代数和.





例1.
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin x dx = 0$$

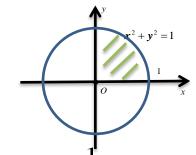
$$\int_0^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} \sin x dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \sin x dx$$



定积分的意义

例2.
$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

考察函数 $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$



由定积分的几何意义,面积为 $\frac{1}{4}\pi\cdot 1^2$

$$\mathbb{RI}\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{4}\pi$$

2. 物 理 意 义:

 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$ ——以f(x)为速度,[a,b]时间段的位移.

定积分的可积准则

定理1.(可积的必要条件)

例3.
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x$$
为有理数 $0, & x$ 为无理数

$$\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

$$0 \qquad \xi_i$$
り取无理数时
$$1 \qquad \xi_i$$
り取有理数时

定理2.(可积的充分条件)

若 $<math>f(x) \in C[a,b]$, 则f(x)在[a,b]上可积.

定理3.若f(x)在[a,b]上除有限个第一类间断点外连续,则f(x)在[a,b]上可积.



定积分的性质

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

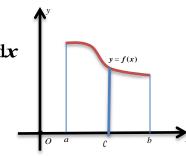
$$1.\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(t) dt = \int_{a}^{b} f(u) du (定积分与积分变量无关)$$

$$2.\int_{a}^{b} \left[\alpha f(x) \pm \beta g(x) \right] dx = \alpha \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \pm \beta \int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx$$

$$3.\int_{a}^{b}f\left(x
ight)\mathrm{d}x=-\int_{b}^{a}f\left(x
ight)\mathrm{d}x$$
 (換限性质)

$$3.\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = -\int_{b}^{a} f(x) dx \quad (换限性质)$$

$$4.\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{c} f(x) dx + \int_{c}^{b} f(x) dx$$
(拆限性质)



定积分的性质

$$5.\int_{a}^{b} \mathrm{d}x = b - a \qquad (几何性质)$$

$$6.\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$$
 (一条线的面积为0)

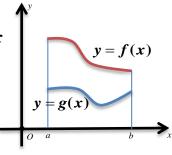
以上为计算性质,下列为关系性质:

7.若
$$f(x) \ge g(x), x \in [a,b],$$
则 $\int_a^b f(x) dx \ge \int_a^b g(x) dx$

8.若
$$x \in [a,b]$$
,则 $\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \le \int_a^b \left| f(x) \right| dx$

分析.
$$-|f(x)| \le f(x) \le |f(x)|$$

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



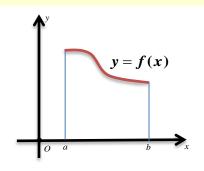
定积分的性质

9.若
$$m \le f(x) \le M, x \in [a,b],$$
则

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

分析.由 $m \leq f(x) \leq M$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{a}^{b} m \, \mathrm{d}x \leq \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \leq \int_{a}^{b} M \, \mathrm{d}x$$



10.(积分中值定理)

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

分析.由
$$m \leq \frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{b-a} \leq M$$

由介值定理可证.

