

# 第 5 章 $b$ : 微积分基本定理

数学系 梁卓滨

2019-2020 学年 I

# Outline

1. 变上限的定积分
2. 微积分基本定理：牛顿—莱布尼茨公式

# We are here now...

## 1. 变上限的定积分

## 2. 微积分基本定理：牛顿—莱布尼茨公式

**定义** 假设  $f(x)$  是区间  $[a, b]$  上的连续函数

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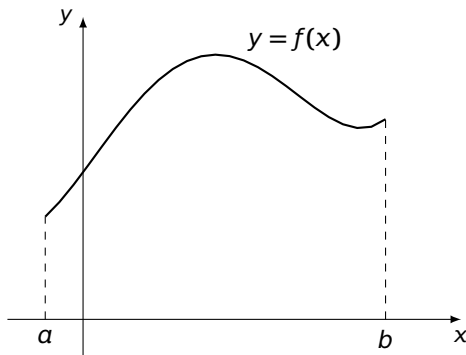
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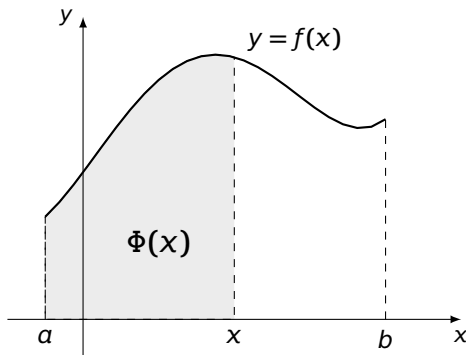


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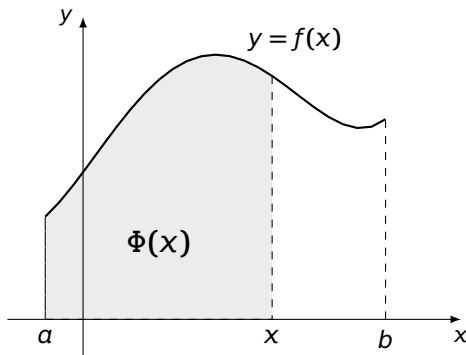


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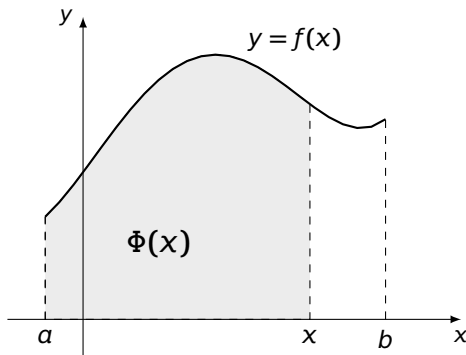


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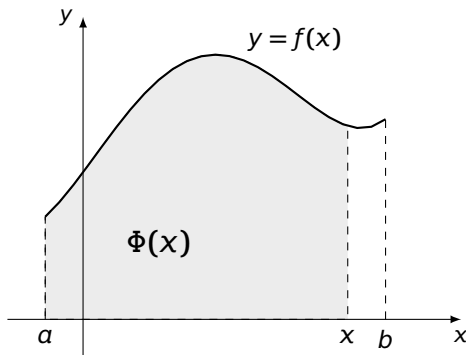


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$$\Phi'(x) = \left[ \int_a^x f(t) dt \right]' = ? \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$$

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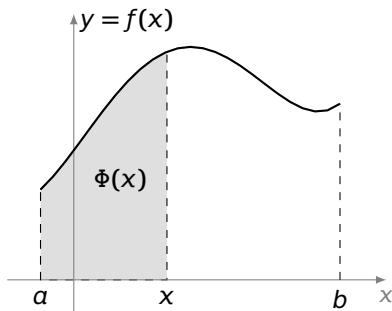
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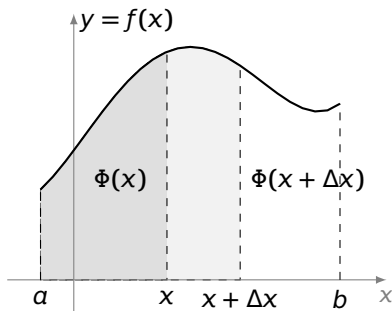
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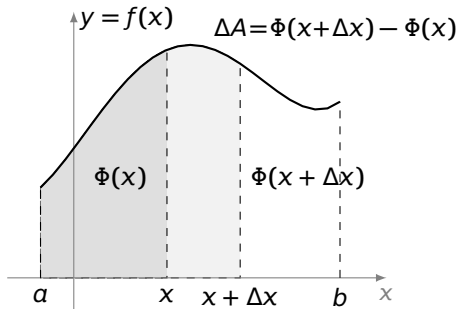
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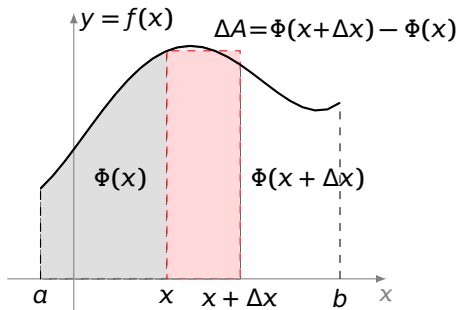
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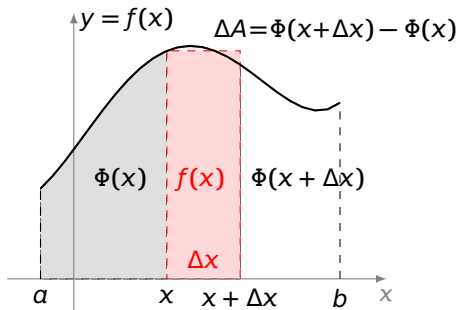
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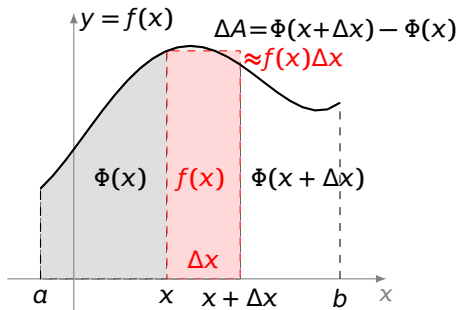
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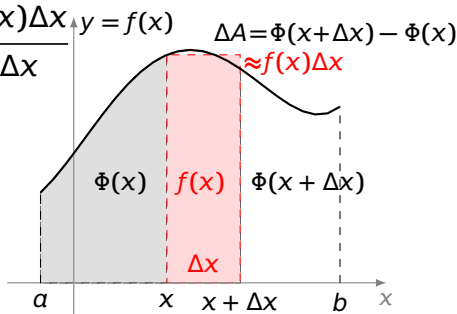
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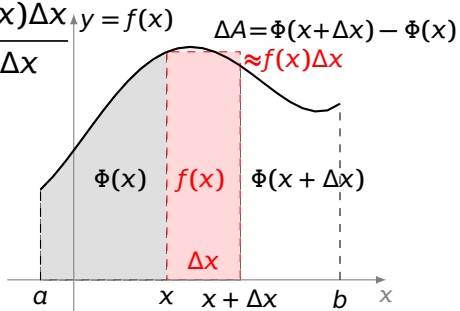
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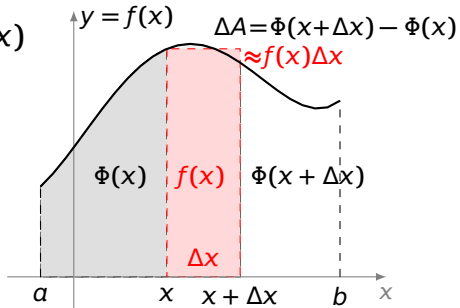
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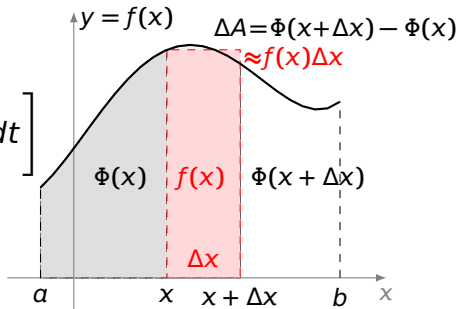
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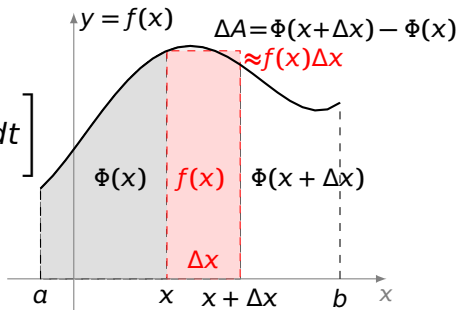
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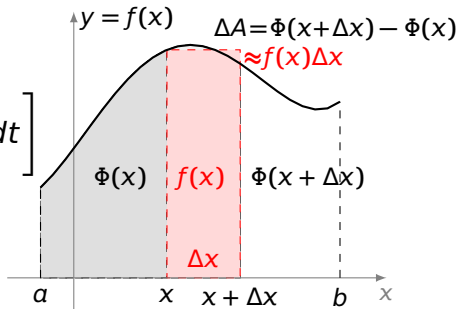
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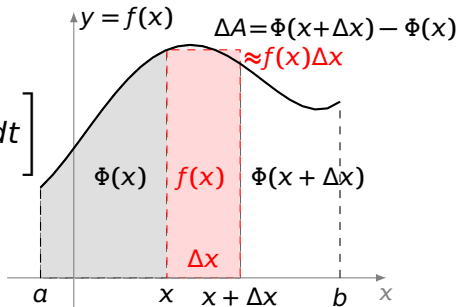
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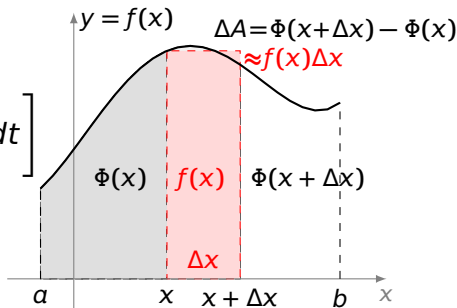
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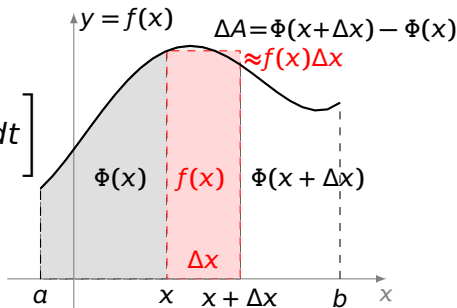
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**例 3**  $\left[ \int_x^{-2} e^{\sin t} dt \right]' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

**微积分基本定理**  $\Phi'(x) = \left[ \int_a^x f(t) dt \right]' = f(x), \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$

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**例 1**  $\left[ \int_2^x e^{-t} \sin(t^2) dt \right]' = \underline{e^{-x} \sin(x^2)}.$

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解：

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解：

$$\left[ \int_1^{x^2} \cos t dt \right]' = \cos(x^2) \cdot (x^2)' = 2x \cos(x^2)$$

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# We are here now...

1. 变上限的定积分

2. 微积分基本定理：牛顿—莱布尼茨公式

# 牛顿—莱布尼茨公式

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx =$$



# 牛顿—莱布尼茨公式

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

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

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设  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上连续,  $F(x)$  是  $f(x)$  任意一个原函数, 则

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**牛顿—莱布尼茨公式**  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a) = F(x)\Big|_a^b.$

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**例 1** 计算定积分

$$\int_0^1 x^2 dx; \quad \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x dx; \quad \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}; \quad \int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{dx}{x}$$

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**解**  $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3\Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} - 0$

**牛顿—莱布尼茨公式**  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a) = F(x)\Big|_a^b.$

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## 例 2 计算定积分

$$\int_0^2 (2x - 5)dx; \quad \int_4^9 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}dx; \quad \int_0^{1/2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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**例 3** 计算定积分  $\int_0^2 |1-x|dx$ .

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原式

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**解**

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^1 |1-x|dx + \int_1^2 |1-x|dx$$

**例 3** 计算定积分  $\int_0^2 |1-x|dx$ .

**解**

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^1 |1-x|dx + \int_1^2 |1-x|dx = \int_0^1 (1-x)dx +$$

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**例 3** 计算定积分  $\int_0^2 |1-x|dx$ .

**解**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int_0^1 |1-x|dx + \int_1^2 |1-x|dx = \int_0^1 (1-x)dx + \int_1^2 (x-1)dx \\ &= \left(x - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right)\end{aligned}$$

**例 3** 计算定积分  $\int_0^2 |1-x|dx$ .

**解**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int_0^1 |1-x|dx + \int_1^2 |1-x|dx = \int_0^1 (1-x)dx + \int_1^2 (x-1)dx \\ &= \left(x - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right) \Big|_0^1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x\right) \Big|_1^2\end{aligned}$$



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**例 4** 计算定积分  $\int_0^3 |2-x|dx$

**例 3** 计算定积分  $\int_0^2 |1-x|dx$ .

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$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int_0^1 |1-x|dx + \int_1^2 |1-x|dx = \int_0^1 (1-x)dx + \int_1^2 (x-1)dx \\ &= \left(x - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right)\Big|_0^1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x\right)\Big|_1^2 = \left[\frac{1}{2} - 0\right] + \left[0 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right] = 1\end{aligned}$$

**例 4** 计算定积分  $\int_0^3 |2-x|dx$

**解**

原式

**例 3** 计算定积分  $\int_0^2 |1-x|dx$ .

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**例 4** 计算定积分  $\int_0^3 |2-x|dx$

**解**

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^2 |2-x|dx + \int_2^3 |2-x|dx$$



**例 3** 计算定积分  $\int_0^2 |1-x|dx$ .

**解**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int_0^1 |1-x|dx + \int_1^2 |1-x|dx = \int_0^1 (1-x)dx + \int_1^2 (x-1)dx \\ &= \left(x - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right)\Big|_0^1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x\right)\Big|_1^2 = \left[\frac{1}{2} - 0\right] + \left[0 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right] = 1\end{aligned}$$

**例 4** 计算定积分  $\int_0^3 |2-x|dx$

**解**

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^2 |2-x|dx + \int_2^3 |2-x|dx = \int_0^2 (2-x)dx +$$

**例 3** 计算定积分  $\int_0^2 |1-x|dx$ .

**解**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int_0^1 |1-x|dx + \int_1^2 |1-x|dx = \int_0^1 (1-x)dx + \int_1^2 (x-1)dx \\ &= \left(x - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right)\Big|_0^1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x\right)\Big|_1^2 = \left[\frac{1}{2} - 0\right] + \left[0 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right] = 1\end{aligned}$$

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$$\text{原式} = \int_0^2 |2-x|dx + \int_2^3 |2-x|dx = \int_0^2 (2-x)dx + \int_2^3 (x-2)dx$$

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