§6.3 定积分的性质

2017-2018 学年 II



教学要求









Outline of $\S 6.3$



$$(1) \int_{a}^{b} [k \cdot f(x)] dx = k \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx, \qquad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(2) \int_{a}^{b} [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \pm \int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx$$

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(对多个函数也成立)

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证明:

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 $\int_{a}^{b} [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{b} [f(\xi_i) \pm g(\xi_i)] \cdot \Delta x_i = \cdots$



$$\int_0^1 \left(3x - 10\sin x + \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx$$

_



$$\int_0^1 \left(3x - 10\sin x + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 3x dx - \int_0^1 10\sin x dx + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$=$$



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假设 a, b, c 为任意常数 (不管大小关系如何), 总成立

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{c} f(x)dx + \int_{c}^{b} f(x)dx$$

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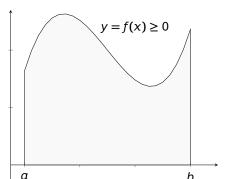
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{c} f(x)dx + \int_{c}^{b} f(x)dx$$

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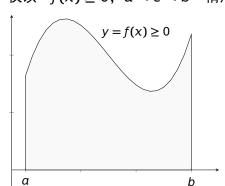
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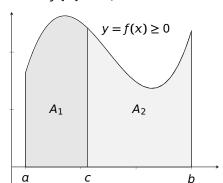
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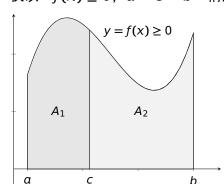


$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx$$
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= $A_1 + A_2$

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$$= \int_{a}^{c} f(x)dx + \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx$$

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积分的保号性质 如果在区间 [a, b] 上成立 $f(x) \leq g(x)$,则

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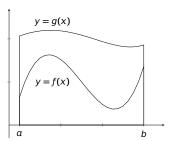
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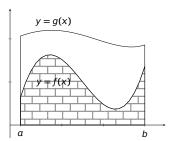
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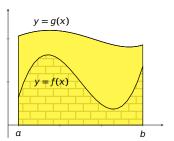
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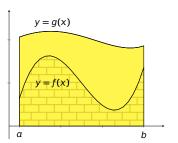
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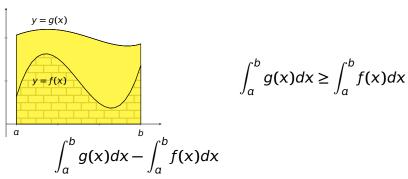


$$\int_a^b g(x)dx \ge \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

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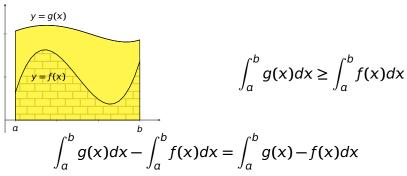
正好是 y = f(x) 与 y = g(x) 围成图形面积



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$$\int_0^1 x dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx; \int_1^2 x dx = \int_1^2 x^2 dx$$

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$$\int_0^1 x dx \qquad \int_0^1 x^2 dx$$
$$\int_1^2 x dx \qquad \int_1^2 x^2 dx$$

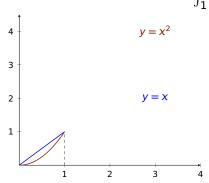
$$\int_0^1 x dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx; \int_1^2 x dx = \int_1^2 x^2 dx$$

$$\int_0^1 x dx > \int_0^1 x^2 dx$$
$$\int_1^2 x dx \qquad \int_1^2 x^2 dx$$

例 比较以下积分的大小

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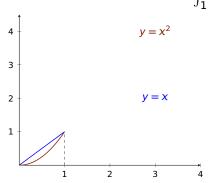
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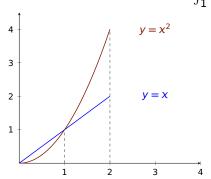
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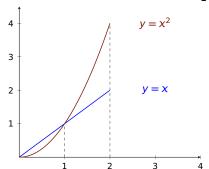
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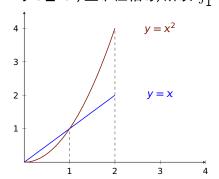
解: 当 $0 \le x \le 1$ 时 $x \ge x^2$, 且不恒相等, 所以 $\int_0^1 x dx > \int_0^1 x^2 dx$ $\int_1^2 x dx < \int_1^2 x^2 dx$



例 比较以下积分的大小

$$\int_0^1 x dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx; \int_1^2 x dx = \int_1^2 x^2 dx$$

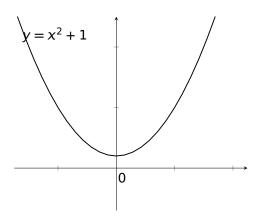
解: 当 $0 \le x \le 1$ 时 $x \ge x^2$, 且不恒相等, 所以 $\int_0^1 x dx > \int_0^1 x^2 dx$ 当 $0 \le x \le 1$ 时 $x \le x^2$, 且不恒相等, 所以 $\int_1^2 x dx < \int_1^2 x^2 dx$



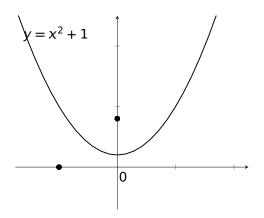
例 画出曲线
$$y = x^2 + 1$$
 与直线 $y = 2x + 4$,并比较大小:

$$\int_{-1}^{3} x^2 + 1 dx \qquad \qquad \int_{-1}^{3} 2x + 4 dx.$$

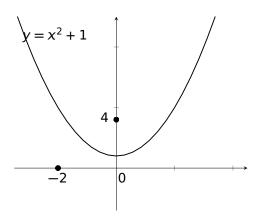
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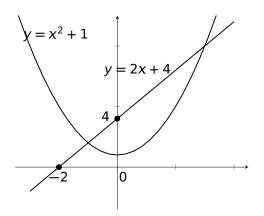
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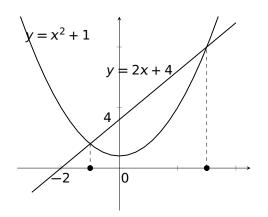
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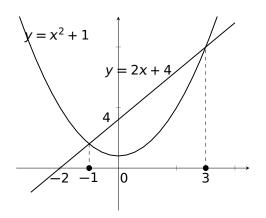
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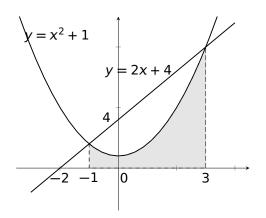
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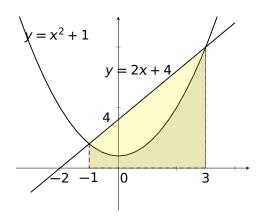
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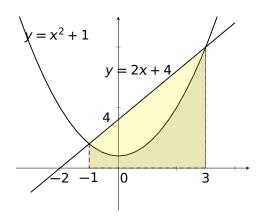
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$$\int_{-1}^{3} x^2 + 1 dx < \int_{-1}^{3} 2x + 4 dx.$$



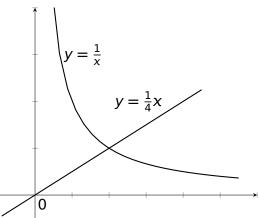
例 画出曲线
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 与直线 $y = \frac{1}{4}x$,并比较大小:

$$\int_2^4 \frac{1}{x} dx \qquad \qquad \int_2^4 \frac{1}{4} x dx.$$

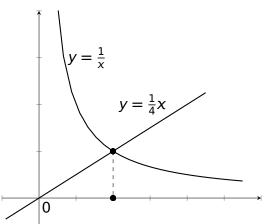
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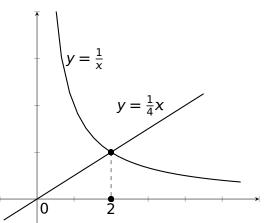
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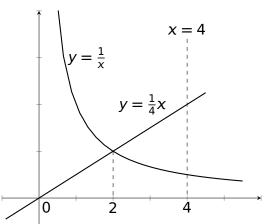
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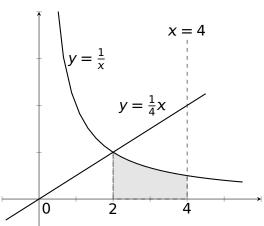
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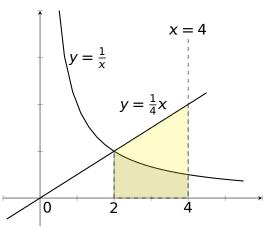
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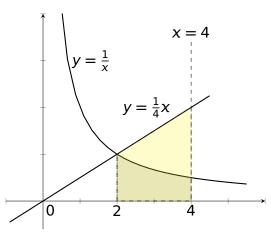
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$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} e^{x} \sin x dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{x} \sin x dx$$

例 比较以下积分的大小

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 另一方面 $\int_a^b f(x)dx \ge$

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设f(x)在[a,b]上最大值为M,最小值为m,则

а

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

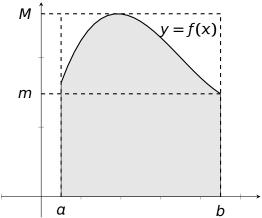
证明___方面
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b

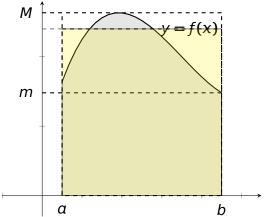
假设
$$f(x)$$
 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续,则存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$,使
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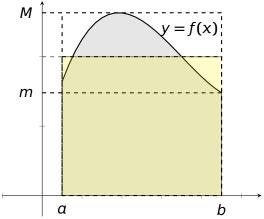
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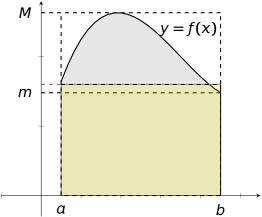
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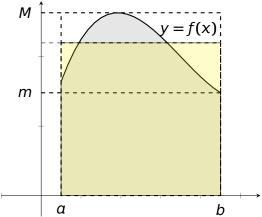


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