第 5 章 α : 定积分的概念与性质

数学系 梁卓滨

2019-2020 学年 I

Outline

1. 定积分的概念

2. 定积分的性质



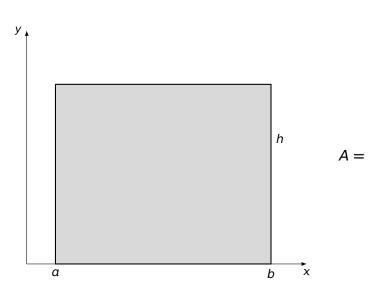
We are here now...

1. 定积分的概念

2. 定积分的性质

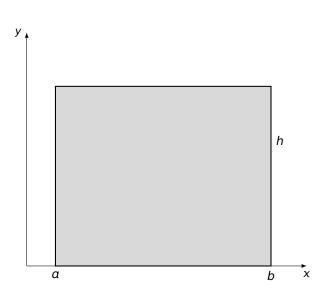


矩形形面积



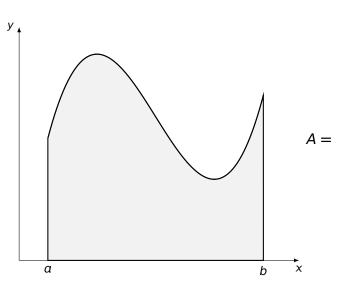


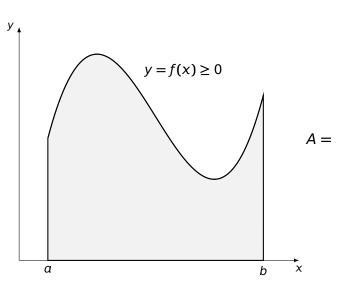
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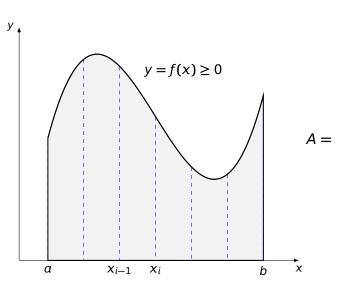


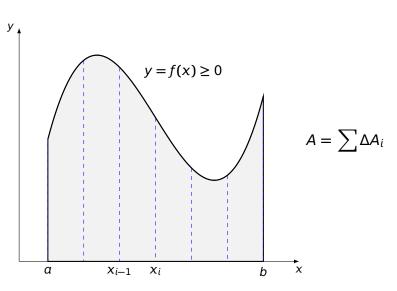




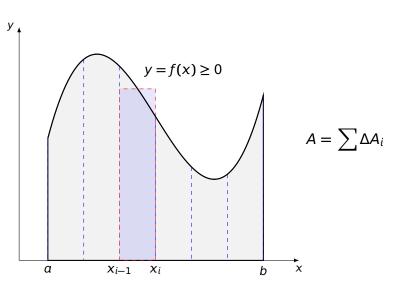


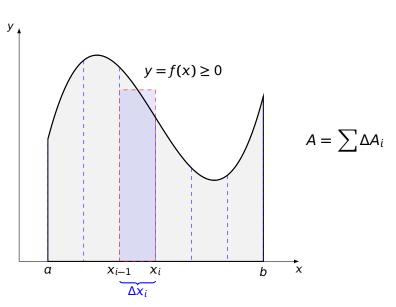




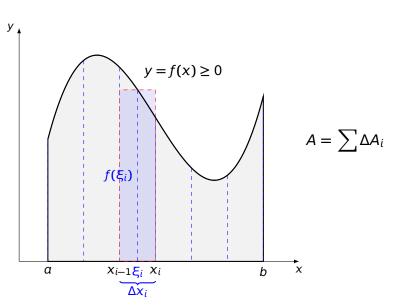


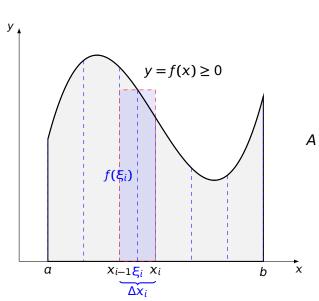


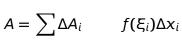






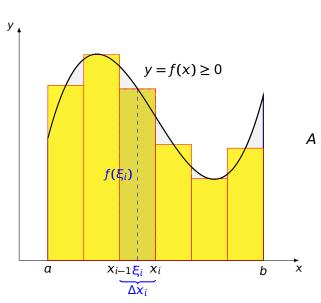






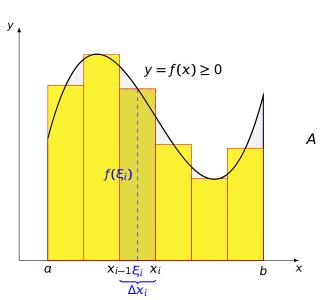


5a 定积分

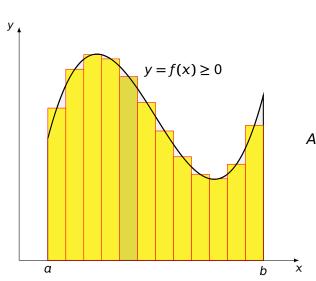


$$A = \sum \Delta A_i \qquad f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$$

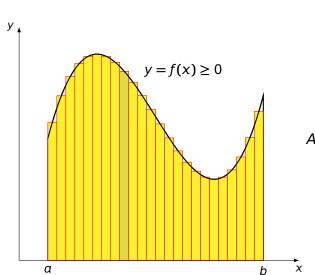




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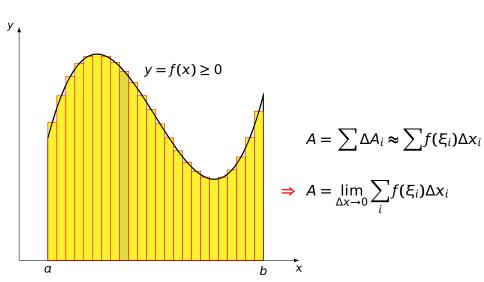


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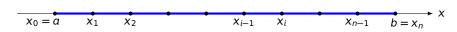


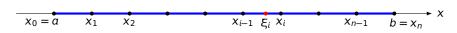
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$$x_0 = a$$
 x_1 x_2 x_{i-1} ξ_i x_i x_{n-1} $b = x_n$

$$f(\xi_i)\Delta x_i$$



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

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其中

● "∫": 积分号; "f(x)": 被积函数; "f(x)dx": 被积表达式

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其中

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- "[a,b]": 积分区间;"a": 积分下限;"b": 积分上限;

"x": 积分变量



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5a 定积分

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• 规定: $\int_{\alpha}^{\alpha} f(x) dx = 0$,例如 $\int_{2}^{2} f(x) dx = 0$



• 若极限 $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \sum_i f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$ 不存在,则定积分 $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ 也就不存在.



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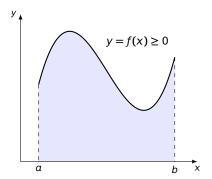
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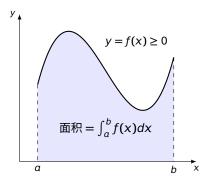
定理 如果函数 f(x) 在 [a, b] 上有界,且除去有限个点外连续,则 $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ 存在.



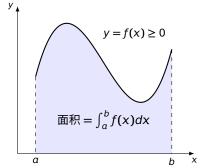
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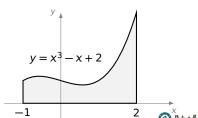


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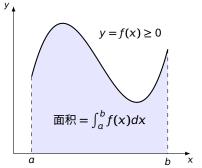


例1 右图曲边梯形面积,用定积分表示是



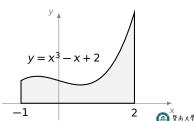


当f(x)≥0时,



例1 右图曲边梯形面积,用定积分表示是

$$A = \int_{-1}^{2} (x^3 - x + 2) dx$$





例 2 计算
$$\int_a^b 1 dx$$

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方法一 (定义)

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

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方法二 (几何)

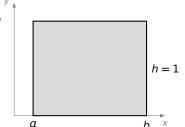
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$$\int_a^b 1 dx$$
 是右图矩形的面积,

所以



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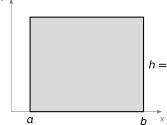
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方法二 (几何) $\int_a^b 1 dx$ 是右图矩形的面积,

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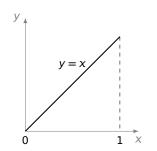
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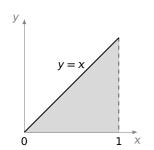
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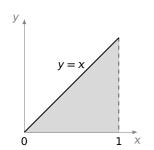


 \mathbf{F} (利用几何意义) $\int_0^1 x dx$ 是如图三角形的面积,所以





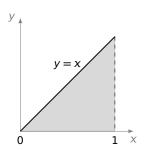
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$$\int_{0}^{1} x dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$



We are here now...

1. 定积分的概念

2. 定积分的性质



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

(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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$$= k \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}) \cdot \Delta x_{i}$$

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

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



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

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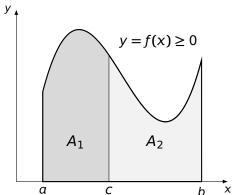
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{c} f(x)dx + \int_{c}^{b} f(x)dx$$

仅以 " $f(x) \ge 0$,a < c < b" 情形验证:

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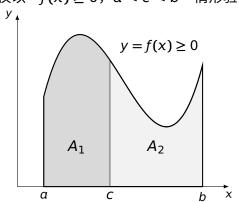
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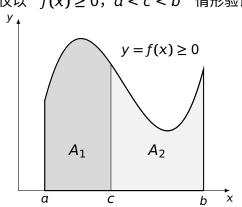
 $\int_{0}^{b} f(x) dx$

= 大曲边梯形面积

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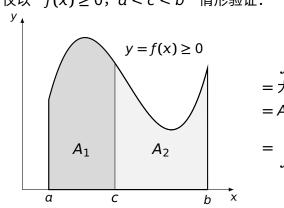


 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$ = 大曲边梯形面积 $= A_1 + A_2$

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, $\int_{2}^{-5} f(x) dx = -13$,求 $\int_{-12}^{2} f(x) dx$



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$$= \int_{-12}^{-5} f(x)dx - \int_{-5}^{-5} f(x)dx = -6 - (-13) = 7$$

5a 定积分

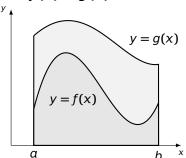
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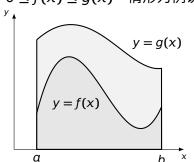
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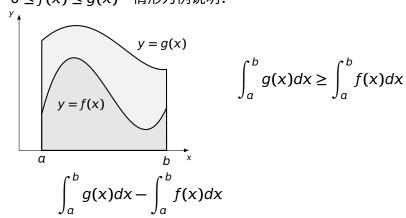
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$$\int_{a}^{b} g(x)dx \ge \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx$$

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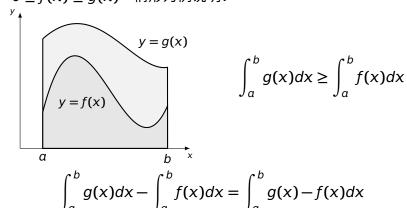


正好是 y = f(x) 与 y = g(x) 围成图形面积



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$$\int_{0}^{1} x dx = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx; \int_{1}^{2} x dx = \int_{1}^{2} x^{2} dx$$



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

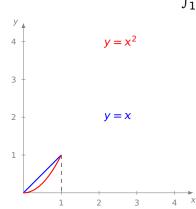
M:
$$\int_0^1 x dx \quad \int_0^1 x^2 dx$$
$$\int_1^2 x dx \quad \int_1^2 x^2 dx$$

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

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

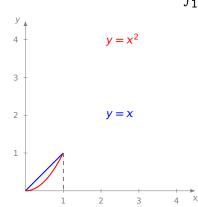
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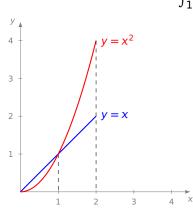
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$$\int_0^1 x dx > \int_0^1 x^2 dx$$
$$\int_1^2 x dx < \int_1^2 x^2 dx$$



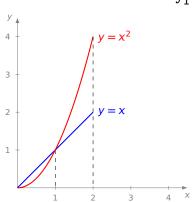
$$\int_0^1 x dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx; \int_1^2 x dx = \int_1^2 x^2 dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} x dx > \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx$$
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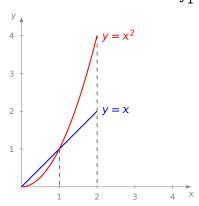
$$\int_{0}^{1} x dx = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx; \int_{1}^{2} x dx = \int_{1}^{2} x^{2} dx$$

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



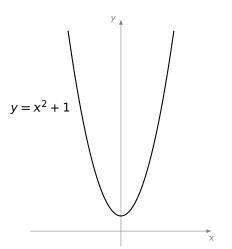
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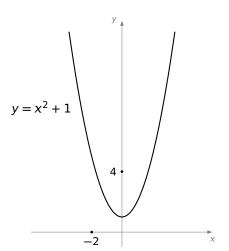


$$\int_{-1}^{3} x^2 + 1 dx \qquad \int_{-1}^{3} 2x + 4 dx.$$

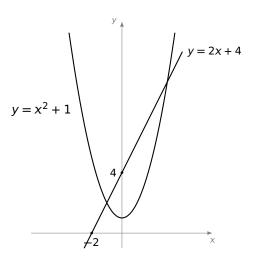
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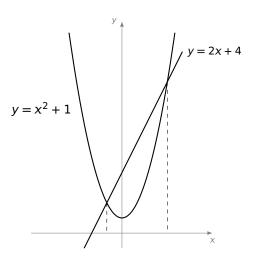
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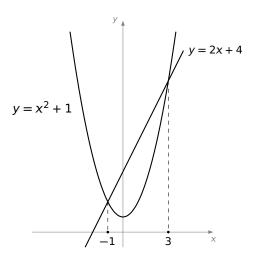
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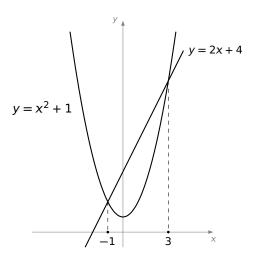
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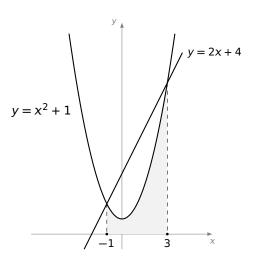
$$\int_{-1}^{3} x^2 + 1 dx \qquad \int_{-1}^{3} 2x + 4 dx.$$



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

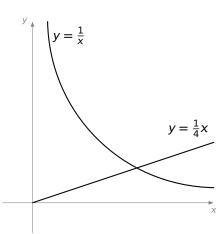


$$\int_{-1}^{3} x^2 + 1 dx < \int_{-1}^{3} 2x + 4 dx.$$

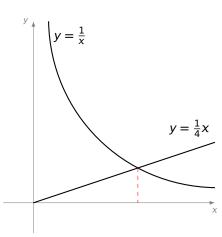


$$\int_2^4 \frac{1}{x} dx \qquad \int_2^4 \frac{1}{4} x dx.$$

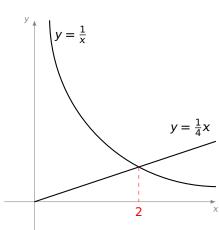
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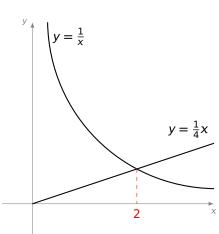
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$$\int_2^4 \frac{1}{x} dx \qquad \qquad \int_2^4 \frac{1}{4} x dx.$$



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



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



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

解:

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



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

解:

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

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 0 dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin x dx$$

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

解:

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



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

设f(x)在[a, b]上最大值为M,最小值为m,则

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

证明

$$f(x) \leq M$$

$$f(x) \geq m$$

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

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \le \int_{a}^{b} M dx$$

$$f(x) \geq m$$

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

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \le \int_{a}^{b} Mdx = M \int_{a}^{b} 1dx$$
$$f(x) \ge m$$

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设f(x)在[a, b]上最大值为M,最小值为m,则

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

证明

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定积分的中值定理 假设 f(x) 在 [a, b] 上连续,则存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$,使

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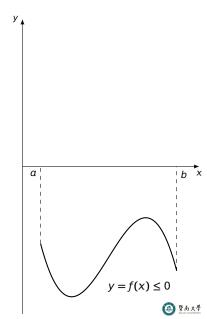
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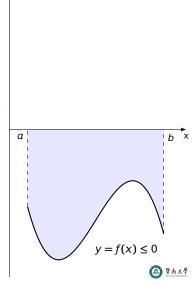
定积分几何意义II

当
$$f \le 0$$
时, $\int_a^b f(x)dx$



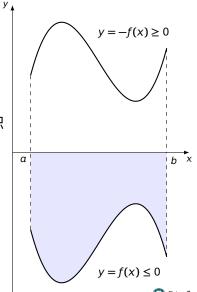
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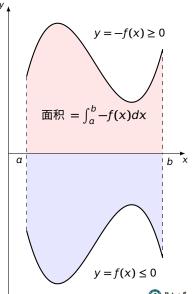
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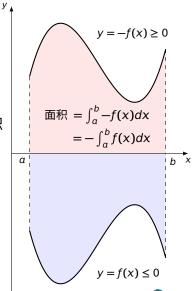
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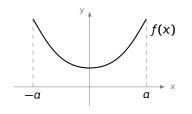


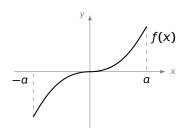
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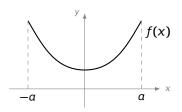
设函数 f(x) 定义在区间 [-a, a] 上,

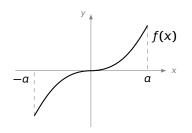




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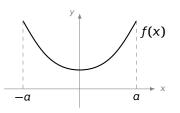
f(x) 为偶函数



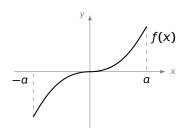


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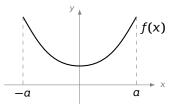


f(x) 为奇函数

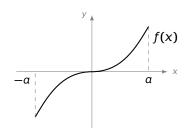


设函数 f(x) 定义在区间 [-a, a] 上,

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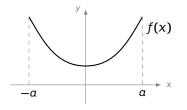


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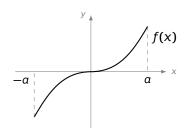


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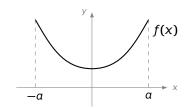


性质 设 f(x) 是 [-a, a] 上的连续 偶函数,则

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 2 \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx \stackrel{\text{or}}{=} 2 \int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx.$$

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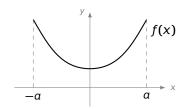
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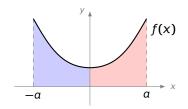
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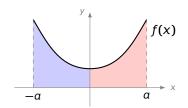


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$$\therefore \int_{a}^{a} f(x)dx = 大曲边梯形面积$$

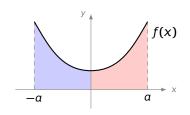


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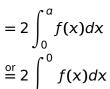


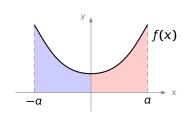
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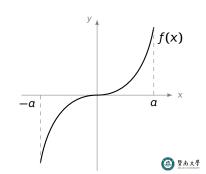


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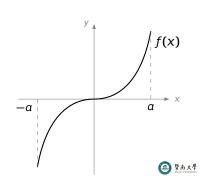
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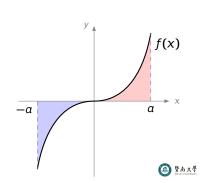
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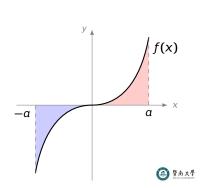
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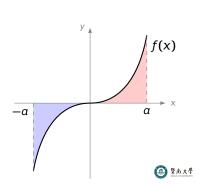
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$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x^3}{\cos^2 x} dx$$
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