§6.3 定积分的性质

2016-2017 **学年** II



教学要求









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

=

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

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



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

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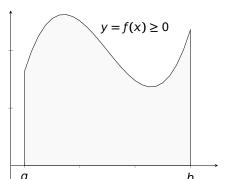
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{c} f(x)dx + \int_{c}^{b} f(x)dx$$

仅以 " $f(x) \ge 0$, $\alpha < c < b$ " 情形验证:

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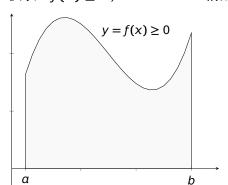
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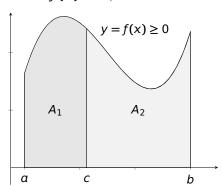
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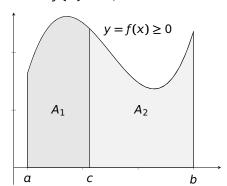


$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx$$
= 大曲边梯形面积
= $A_1 + A_2$

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

例: 已知
$$\int_{-12}^{-5} f(x) dx = -6$$
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积分的保号性质 如果在区间 [a, b] 上成立 $f(x) \le g(x)$,则

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

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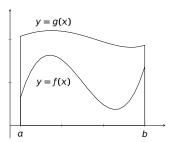
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以 " $0 \le f(x) \le g(x)$ " 情形为例说明:

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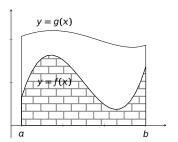
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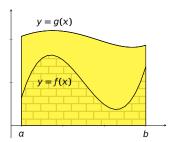
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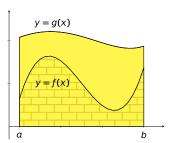
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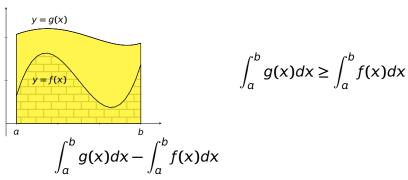
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$$\int_a^b g(x)dx \ge \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

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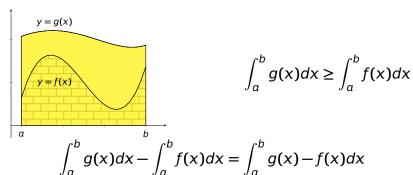


正好是 y = f(x) 与 y = g(x) 围成图形面积



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正好是 y = f(x) 与 y = g(x) 围成图形面积



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

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

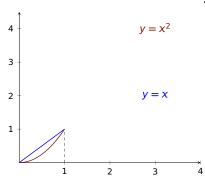
$$\int_0^1 x dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx; \int_1^2 x dx = \int_1^2 x^2 dx$$

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

例 比较以下积分的大小

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

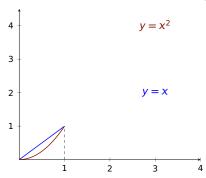
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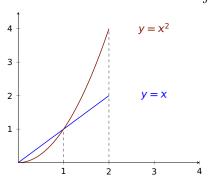
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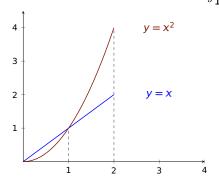
$$\int_{0}^{1} x dx > \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx$$
$$\int_{1}^{2} x dx < \int_{1}^{2} x^{2} dx$$



例 比较以下积分的大小

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

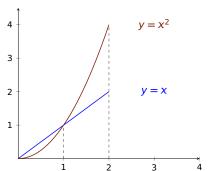
解: 当 $0 \le x \le 1$ 时 $x \ge x^2$, 且不恒相等, 所以 $\int_0^1 x dx > \int_0^1 x^2 dx$ $\int_1^2 x dx < \int_1^2 x^2 dx$



例 比较以下积分的大小

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

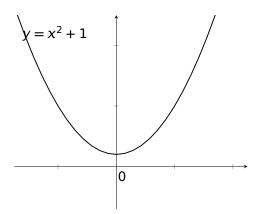
解: 当 $0 \le x \le 1$ 时 $x \ge x^2$, 且不恒相等, 所以 $\int_0^1 x dx > \int_0^1 x^2 dx$ 当 $0 \le x \le 1$ 时 $x \le x^2$, 且不恒相等, 所以 $\int_1^2 x dx < \int_1^2 x^2 dx$



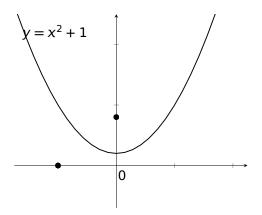
例 画出曲线
$$y = x^2 + 1$$
 与直线 $y = 2x + 4$,并比较大小:

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

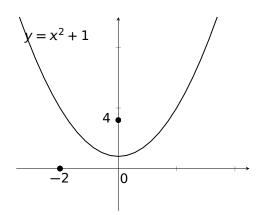
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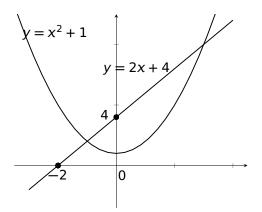
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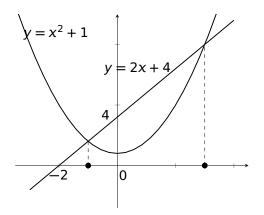
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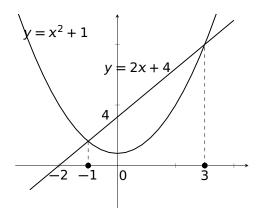
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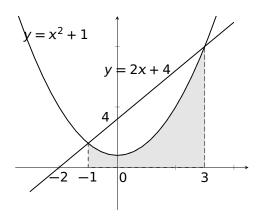
$$\int_{-1}^{3} x^2 + 1 dx \qquad \qquad \int_{-1}^{3} 2x + 4 dx.$$



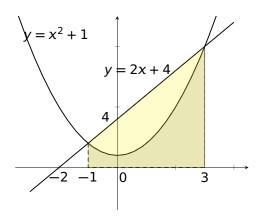
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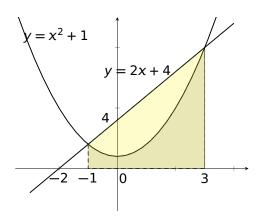
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$$\int_{-1}^{3} x^2 + 1 dx \qquad \qquad \int_{-1}^{3} 2x + 4 dx.$$



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



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

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

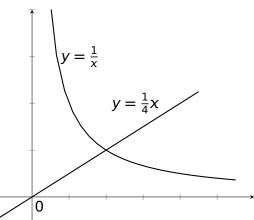
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0

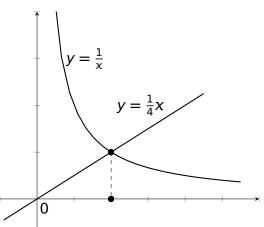
$$\int_{2}^{4} \frac{1}{x} dx \qquad \int_{2}^{4} \frac{1}{4} x dx.$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$

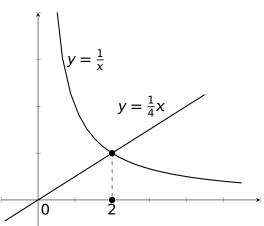
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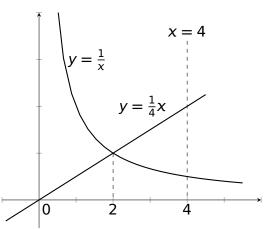
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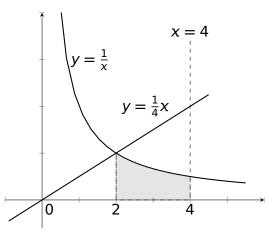
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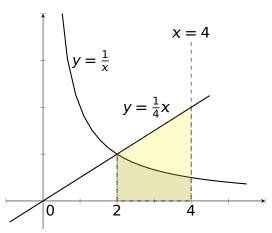
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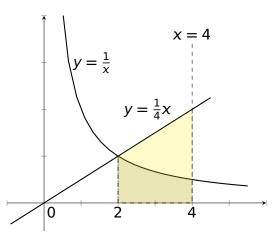
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$$\int_{2}^{4} \frac{1}{x} dx < \int_{2}^{4} \frac{1}{4} x dx.$$



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

积分的保号性质:例子 IV

例 比较以下积分的大小

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

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

积分的保号性质:例子 IV

例 比较以下积分的大小

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

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

积分的保号性质:例子 IV

例 比较以下积分的大小

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

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

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

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证明
一方面
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \le$$

另一方面 $\int_a^b f(x)dx \ge$

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

证明
一方面
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \le \int_a^b Mdx =$$

另一方面 $\int_a^b f(x)dx \ge$

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证明
一方面
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \le \int_a^b Mdx = M \int_a^b 1dx =$$

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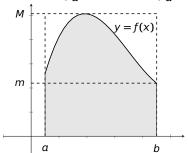
另一方面 $\int_a^b f(x)dx \ge \int_a^b mdx = m \int_a^b 1dx = m(b-a)$

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—方面
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \le \int_a^b Mdx = M \int_a^b 1dx = M(b-a)$$

另一方面 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \ge \int_{a}^{b} mdx = m \int_{a}^{b} 1dx = m(b-a)$

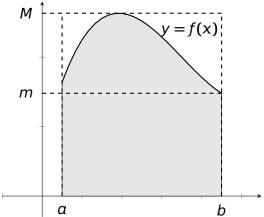




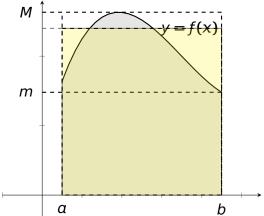
假设
$$f(x)$$
 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续,则存在 $ξ ∈ (a, b)$,使
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = f(ξ)(b-a).$$

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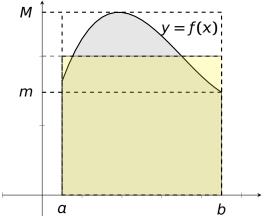
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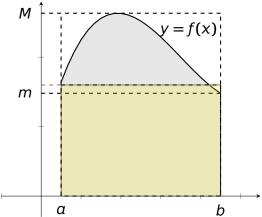
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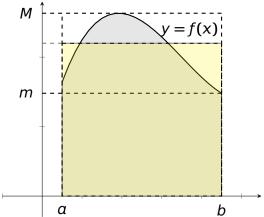
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