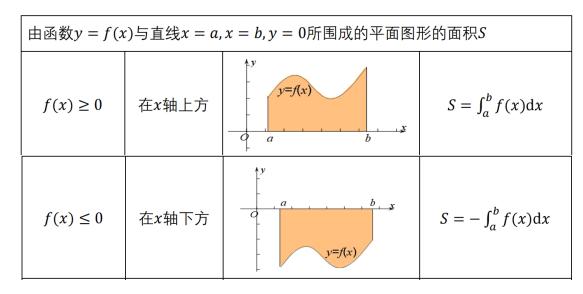


题型一: 定积分的概念和性质

1.定积分的几何意义



2.定积分的性质

- ① 零积分: $\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$
- ② 常数函数的积分: $\int_a^b k \, dx = k(b-a)$
- ③ 积分上下限交换: $\int_a^b f(x) dx = -\int_b^a f(x) dx$
- ④ 区间可加性: $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{c} f(x) dx + \int_{c}^{b} f(x) dx$
- ⑤ 单调性: 若 $f(x) \le g(x)$ 对所有 $x \in [a, b]$ 成立,则

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

⑥ 线性性:

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

- ⑥ 奇偶函数的积分:
 - 若 f(x) 为奇函数,则 $\int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx = 0$
 - o 若 f(x) 为偶函数,则 $\int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx$

题型一: 定积分的概念和性质

例1: 选择填空题

- 1. 设函数f(x)在区间[a,b]上连续,则 $\int_a^b f(x)dx \int_a^b f(t)dt = ()$
- A. 0
- B. $2\int_a^b f(x)dx$
- C. $\int_a^b [f(x) f(t)]dt$
- D. 不存在
- 2. 设f(x), g(x)在[a,b]上可积,且 $f(x) \le g(x)$, $x \in [a,b]$,则()
 - $\oint \int_a^b f(x)dx \le \int_a^b g(x)dx$

性质

研究教徒、与孩老X成长联

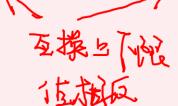
- B. $\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \int_a^b g(x) dx$
- C. $\int_a^b [g(x) f(x)] dx = 0$
- D. $\int_a^b [f(x)-g(x)]dx \geq 0$
- 3. 若a, b为常数,则定积分 $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 是()
 - A. f(x)的一个原函数
 - B. 的所有原函数
 - C. 任意常数
 - 1 确定常数

$\int_{0}^{2} f \alpha x d\alpha = \int_{0}^{2} f \alpha x d\alpha + \int_{0}^{2} f \alpha x d\alpha$ 3 = 2 + ?

- 5. 已知 $\int_a^b f(x)dx = A$, $\int_a^b g(x)dx = B$, 则 $\int_a^b [2f(x) 3g(x)]dx = ()$ ユートン

线性性

- 6. 设f(x)在[a, b]上可积, $\int_a^b f(x)dx = A$,则 $\int_b^a f(x)dx = ()$
 - A. A
- B. -A
 - C. 0
- D. 不存在



题型一: 定积分的概念和性质

练习1:

(1)
$$\left[\int_{1}^{100} \frac{\cos(\ln x)}{x^4+1} dx\right]' = \underline{\hspace{1cm}},$$

(2)
$$\int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx = ____,$$

(3) $\int_{b}^{a} f(x) dx$ 与 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$ 的关系是(

A.相等

B.没有关系

C.相反数

D.0

(4) 已知
$$f(x)$$
 为偶函数, $\int_0^6 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}$,则 $\int_{-6}^6 f(x) dx = _____$,

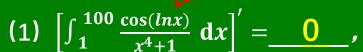
(5)
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos x \cdot \sin^3 x}{1 + \sin^4 x} \ dx = \underline{\qquad},$$





题型一: 定积分的概念和性质

练习1:



(2)
$$\int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx = 0$$
,

(3) $\int_{b}^{a} f(x) dx$ 与 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$ 的关系是(\mathbb{C})

A.相等

B.没有关系

C.相反数

D.0

(4) 已知
$$f(x)$$
 为偶函数, $\int_0^6 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}$,则 $\int_{-6}^6 f(x) dx = ______$,

(5)
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos x \cdot \sin^3 x}{1 + \sin^4 x} \ dx = 0$$

题型二: 积分变上限函数导数的计算

例2: 计算题

(1) 已知
$$F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^3} dt$$
,求 $F'(x)$, $F'(2)$ 。

$$F(x) = \left[\int_{\delta}^{x} \frac{1}{1+t^{2}} dt\right] = \frac{1}{1+x^{2}}$$

$$F(2) = \frac{1}{1+2^3} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$F(x) = \sqrt{1 + (x^2)^4} \cdot (x^2)' = 2x \cdot \sqrt{1 + x^8}$$

知识储备

1.积分变限函数

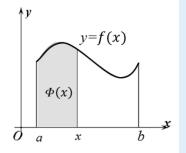
设f(x)在[a,b]上可积,则对任何 $x \in [a,b]$,f(x)在[a,x]上也可积,即

$$\Phi(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt, \quad x \in [a, b]$$

称为变上限积分.

类似地,可定义变下限积分:

$$\Psi(x) = \int_{x}^{b} f(t) dt, \ x \in [a, b]$$



2.积分变限函数计算导数

$$\Im \left[\int_a^{\varphi(x)} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t \right]' = f[\varphi(x)] \cdot \varphi'(x)$$

题型二: 积分变上限函数导数的计算

练习2:

- (1) 变上限积分 $\int_a^x f(t)dt$ 是()
 - A. f'(x)的一个原函数
 - B. f(x)的全体原函数
 - C. f(x)的一个原函数
 - D. f(x)的全体反函数
- $(2) \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_0^x \sin t^2 \mathrm{d}t = \underline{\qquad},$
- (3) $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_{x}^{0} \cos t^{2} \mathrm{d}t = \underline{\qquad},$
- (4) $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{\sin x} e^{-t^3} dt =$ ______,
- (5) $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^x t^2 dt}{x^3} =$ ______.

知识储备

1.积分变限函数

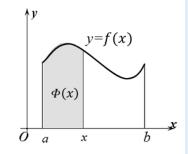
设f(x)在[a,b]上可积,则对任何 $x \in [a,b]$,f(x)在[a,x]上也可积,即

$$\Phi(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt, \quad x \in [a, b]$$

称为变上限积分.

类似地,可定义变下限积分:

$$\Psi(x) = \int_{x}^{b} f(t) dt, \ x \in [a, b]$$



2.积分变限函数计算导数

$$\mathscr{Q}\left[\int_{\varphi(x)}^{b} f(t) dt\right]' = -f[\varphi(x)] \cdot \varphi'(x)$$

$$\widehat{\mathcal{D}} \left[\int_{\psi(x)}^{\varphi(x)} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t \right]' = f[\varphi(x)] \cdot \varphi'(x) - f[\psi(x)] \cdot \psi'(x)$$





5) X > 0 14



题型二: 积分变上限函数导数的计算

练习2:

- (1) 变上限积分 $\int_a^x f(t)dt$ 是(C)
 - A. f'(x)的一个原函数
 - B. f(x)的全体原函数
 - C. f(x)的一个原函数
 - D. f(x)的全体反函数

~ 多数净

- (2) $\int_{dx}^{d} \int_{0}^{x} \sin t^{2} dt = \int_{b}^{\infty} \sin t^{2} dt = \int_{b}^{\infty} \sin t^{2} dt$
- (3) $\frac{d}{dx} \int_{x}^{0} \cos t^{2} dt = \frac{\left[\int_{x}^{\infty} \cos t dt\right]'}{\int_{x}^{\infty} \cos t dt}, = -\cos x^{2}$
- (4) $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_0^{\sin x} e^{-t^3} \mathrm{d}t = \underbrace{e^{-(s)nx^3}}_{\text{Conv}} \cdot (s)nx^3 = \underbrace{e^{-(s)nx^3}}_{\text{Conv}} \cdot (s)$
- (5) $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^x t^2 dt}{x^3} \stackrel{\square}{=} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sum_{s=0}^{\infty} f_s dt}{(x^3)} = \frac{x^3}{2x^3} = \frac{x^3}{2x^3}$

知识储备

1.积分变限函数

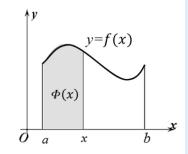
设f(x)在[a,b]上可积,则对任何 $x \in [a,b]$,f(x)在[a,x]上也可积,即

$$\Phi(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt, \quad x \in [a, b]$$

称为变上限积分.

类似地,可定义变下限积分:

$$\Psi(x) = \int_{x}^{b} f(t) dt, \ x \in [a, b]$$



2.积分变限函数计算导数

$$\Rightarrow \mathscr{J}\left[\int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt\right]' = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathscr{Q}\left[\int_{x}^{b} f(t) dt\right]' = -f(x)$$

$$\int_{a}^{\varphi(x)} \left[\int_{a}^{\varphi(x)} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t \right]' = f[\varphi(x)] \cdot \varphi'(x)$$

$$\widehat{\mathcal{D}} \left[\int_{\psi(x)}^{\varphi(x)} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t \right]' = f[\varphi(x)] \cdot \varphi'(x) - f[\psi(x)] \cdot \psi'(x)$$

超星app:

课堂练习12-1

课堂练习12-2

