第五章 定积分

第一节 定积分的概念及性质

习题 5-1

1. 利用定积分的定义计算由曲线 $y = x^2 + 1$ 和直线 x = 1 、 x = 3 及 x 轴所围成的图形的面积.

解 所求的面积为

$$S = \int_{1}^{3} (x^{2} + 1) dx = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}) \Delta x_{i}$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\xi_{i}^{2} + 1) \qquad (\lambda = \max \left\{ \Delta x_{1}, \Delta x_{2} \cdots \Delta x_{n} \right\})$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[(1 + \frac{2}{n}i)^{2} + 1 \right] \cdot \frac{2}{n} \qquad (\sharp + \xi_{i} = 1 + \frac{3-1}{n}i, \Delta x_{i} = \frac{3-1}{n})$$

$$= 2 \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \left[(1 + \frac{2}{n})^{2} + 1 \right] + \left[(1 + \frac{2}{n} \cdot 2)^{2} + 1 \right] + \dots + \left[(1 + \frac{2}{n} \cdot n)^{2} + 1 \right] \right\}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[n + \frac{4}{n} (1 + 2 + \dots n) + \frac{4}{n^{2}} (1^{2} + 2^{2} + \dots n^{2}) + n \right]$$

$$= 2 \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[2 + \frac{2(n+1)}{n} + \frac{2(n+1)(2n+1)}{3n^{2}} \right]$$

$$= 2(2 + 2 + \frac{4}{3}) = \frac{32}{3}.$$

2. 利用定积分的定义计算下列定积分:

(1)
$$\int_0^2 x^2 dx$$
; (2) $\int_0^1 e^x dx$.

解 (1)
$$\int_{0}^{2} x^{2} dx = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}) \Delta x_{i} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \xi_{i}^{2} \Delta x_{i}$$
$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\frac{i}{n})^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \qquad (其中 \xi_{i} = \frac{i}{n}, \ \Delta x_{i} = \frac{1}{n})$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(2n+1)$$
$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{6} (1 + \frac{1}{n})(2 + \frac{1}{n}) = \frac{1}{3}.$$

(2)
$$\int_{0}^{1} e^{x} dx = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}) \Delta x_{i} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} e^{\xi_{i}} \Delta x_{i}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} e^{\frac{i}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{i=1}^{n}e^{\frac{i}{n}}\cdot\frac{1}{n} \qquad (\sharp \psi \,\xi_{i}=\frac{i}{n},\,\Delta x_{i}=\frac{1}{n})$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} (e^{\frac{1}{n}} + e^{\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + e^{\frac{n}{n}})$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}} [1 - (e^{\frac{1}{n}})^n]}{\frac{1}{1 - e^{\frac{1}{n}}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}} (1 - e)}{\frac{1}{n} (1 - e^{\frac{1}{n}})}.$$

因为分子:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} e^{\frac{1}{n}}(1-e) = e^{0}(1-e) = 1-e,$$

分型:
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n(1 - e^{\frac{1}{n}}) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{n}}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

 罗必塔法则
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (-e^{\frac{1}{x}}) = -1,$$

所以

$$\int_0^1 e^x dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{e^n} (1 - e)}{\frac{1}{n(1 - e^n)}} = \frac{1 - e}{-1} = e - 1.$$

利用定积分的几何意义求下列定积分的值:

(1)
$$\int_0^1 2x dx$$
;

(2)
$$\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$
;

$$(3) \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x \mathrm{d}x;$$

(4)
$$\int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x;$$

(5)
$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{2x - x^2} \, dx$$
; (6) $\int_0^2 \sqrt{2x - x^2} \, dx$.

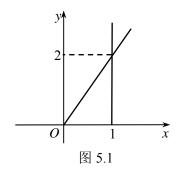
(6)
$$\int_0^2 \sqrt{2x - x^2} \, dx$$

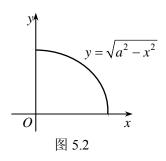
解 (1) $\int_0^1 2x dx$ 表示直线 y = 2x、横轴及直线 x = 1 所围的面积,显然为 1(如图 5.1 所示),因此

$$\int_0^1 2x \mathrm{d}x = 1$$

(2) $\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$ 表示曲线 $y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ 、 x 轴及 y 轴所围的面积,显然是圆 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 的面积的 $\frac{1}{4}$ (图 5.2),因此

$$\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot a^2 = \frac{\pi a^2}{4} \ .$$





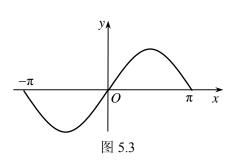
$$(3) \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x \mathrm{d}x = 0 \ .$$

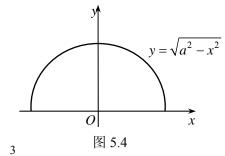
显然由于 $\sin x$ 为奇函数,在关于原点的对称区间 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上的与横轴区间所夹的面积为零(图 5.3).

(4)
$$\int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx = 2 \int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx.$$

由于 $\int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx$ 表示曲线 $y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ 与 x 轴在[-a, a] 内围成的面积,又由于 $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ 为偶函数,因而 $\int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx$ 所围的面积为总面积的一半(图 5.4),所以

$$\int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2 \int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\pi a^2}{2}.$$



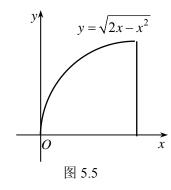


(5) $\int_0^1 \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx$ 表示曲线 $y = \sqrt{2x-x^2}$ 、 x 轴及 x = 1 所围的面积,显然是圆 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ 的面积的 $\frac{1}{4}$ (图 5.5),因此

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{2x - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\pi}{4} \, .$$

(6) $\int_0^2 \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx$ 表示曲线 $y = \sqrt{2x-x^2}$ 与 x 轴所围的面积,显然是圆 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ 的面积的 $\frac{1}{2}$ (图 5.6),因此

$$\int_0^2 \sqrt{2x - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\pi}{2} \, .$$



 $y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$ $|X| = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$

- 4. 估计下列各定积分的值:
- (1) $\int_1^4 (x^2 + 1) dx$;
- (2) $\int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} x \arctan x dx;$
- (3) $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5}{4}\pi} (2 + \sin^2 x) dx;$
- (4) $\int_2^0 e^{x^2-x} dx$.

解 (1) 2≤x²+1≤17两边积分

$$2 \cdot (4-1) \le \int_{1}^{4} (x^{2}+1) dx \le 17 \cdot (4-1),$$

即

$$6 \le \int_1^4 (x^2 + 1) \mathrm{d}x \le 51 \ .$$

(2) 设 $f(x) = x \arctan x$,则 $f'(x) = \arctan x + \frac{x}{1+x^2}$. f'(x) 在 $\left[\frac{1}{3}, \sqrt{3}\right]$ 上值为正,所以 f(x) 在 该 区 间 上 单 调 递 增. 因 此 最 值 在 两 端 点 取 得. 最 小 值 $m = f(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{6\sqrt{3}}$,最大值 $M = f(\sqrt{3}) = \sqrt{3} \arctan \sqrt{3} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$,故

$$\frac{\pi}{6\sqrt{3}}(\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) \le \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} x \arctan x dx \le \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}(\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}),$$
$$\frac{\pi}{9} \le \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} x \arctan x dx \le \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

(3) $2 \le 2 + \sin^2 x \le 3$ 两边积分

$$2 \cdot (\frac{5\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}) \le \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5}{4}\pi} (2 + \sin^2 x) dx \le 3 \cdot (\frac{5\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}),$$
$$2\pi \le \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5}{4}\pi} (2 + \sin^2 x) dx \le 3\pi.$$

(4) $\int_{2}^{0} e^{x^{2}-x} dx = -\int_{0}^{2} e^{x^{2}-x} dx.$

设
$$f(x) = e^{x^2 - x}$$
, 则 $f'(x) = e^{x^2 - x} (2x - 1)$.

当 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 时 f'(x) = 0; 当 $0 \le x < \frac{1}{2}$ 时 f'(x) < 0; 当 $\frac{1}{2} < x \le 2$ 时 f'(x) > 0, 所以最

小值 $m = f(\frac{1}{2}) = e^{-\frac{1}{4}}$. 因为 $f(0) = 1 < f(2) = e^2$,所以最大值 $M = e^2$,故

$$e^{-\frac{1}{4}} \cdot (2 - 0) \le \int_0^2 e^{x^2 - x} dx \le e^2 \cdot (2 - 0),$$

$$-2e^2 \le -\int_0^2 e^{x^2 - x} dx \le -2e^{-\frac{1}{4}},$$

$$-2e^2 \le \int_0^2 e^{x^2 - x} dx \le -2e^{-\frac{1}{4}}.$$

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- 5. 设f(x)和g(x)在[a,b]上连续,证明
- (1) 若在[a,b]上 $f(x) \ge 0$ 且 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$,则在[a,b]上f(x) = 0;
- (2) 若在[a,b]上 $f(x) \ge 0$ 且 $f(x) \ne 0$,则 $\int_a^b f(x) dx > 0$;
- (3) 若在 [a,b] 上 $f(x) \le g(x)$,且 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x) dx$,则在 [a,b] 上 $f(x) \equiv g(x)$.
 - 证 (1) 在[a,b]上已知 $f(x) \ge 0$, 且要证 f(x) = 0 只需证 f(x) > 0 不成立. 用

反证法.

设 $\exists \xi \in [a,b]$ 使 $f(\xi) > 0$,因为 f(x) 在 [a,b] 连续,所以由极限的局部保号性定理,必有含有 ξ 的区间 $[c_1,c_2]$ 存在,使得 $[c_1,c_2]$ 上 f(x) > 0,从而 $\int_{c_1}^{c_2} f(x) dx > 0$. 因为 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^{c_1} f(x) dx + \int_c^{c_2} f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$,已知

$$\int_{a}^{c_{1}} f(x) dx \ge 0, \ \int_{c_{2}}^{b} f(x) dx \ge 0,$$

所以 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^{c_1} f(x) dx + \int_{c_1}^{c_2} f(x) dx + \int_{c_2}^b f(x) dx \ge \int_{c_1}^{c_2} f(x) dx > 0$,这与 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$ 矛盾,于是 $f(\xi) > 0$ 不成立,得证.

(2) 因为在[a,b]上, $f(x) \ge 0$,所以 $\int_a^b f(x) dx \ge 0$,亦即或者 $\int_a^b f(x) dx > 0$,或者 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$.若 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$,则由(1)的证明知f(x) = 0,但这与条件 $f(x) \ne 0$ 相矛盾,故只有

$$\int_a^b f(x) \mathrm{d}x > 0.$$

(3) 构造函数 F(x) = g(x) - f(x),则在 $[a,b] \perp F(x) \ge 0$ 且

$$\int_{a}^{b} F(x) \mathrm{d}x = 0,$$

由(1)的证明知在[a,b]上 $F(x) \equiv 0$,即

$$f(x) \equiv g(x)$$
.

6. 比较下列各对积分的大小:

$$(1) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^4 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^2 x dx;$$

(2)
$$\int_1^e \ln x dx = \int_1^e (\ln x)^2 dx;$$

(3)
$$\int_0^1 x dx = \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx$$
;

(4)
$$\int_{a}^{2e} \ln x dx = \int_{a}^{2e} (\ln x)^{2} dx;$$

(5)
$$\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \int_0^1 x^3 dx$$
;

$$(6) \quad \int_1^3 x^2 \mathrm{d}x = \int_1^3 x^3 \mathrm{d}x.$$

解 (1) 由于 $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$,而当 $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{4})$ 时, $0 < \sin x < 1$,则 $\sin^4 x < \sin^2 x$.

当x = 0时, $\sin^4 x = \sin^2 x$, 故

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^4 x dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^2 x dx.$$

(2) 由于当 $x \in [1,e]$, $0 < \ln x < 1$, 因此

$$\ln x > \ln^2 x$$

故

$$\int_1^e \ln x dx > \int_1^e (\ln x)^2 dx.$$

(3) $\Rightarrow f(x) = \ln(1+x) - x, x \in (0,1), \mathbb{Q}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} - 1 = \frac{-x}{1+x} < 0.$$

故 f(x) 在 (0,1) 上单调递减,从而 $f(x) = \ln(1+x) - x < f(0) = 0$,即 $\ln(1+x) < x,$

故

$$\int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx < \int_0^1 x dx \ .$$

(4) 由于当 $x \in [e, 2e]$, $\ln x \ge \ln e = 1$, 因此

$$\ln x < \ln^2 x$$
,

故

$$\int_{e}^{2e} \ln x dx < \int_{e}^{2e} (\ln x)^2 dx .$$

(5) 由于当 $x \in [0,1]$, $x^3 \le x^2$, 因此

$$\int_0^1 x^2 \mathrm{d}x \ge \int_0^1 x^3 \mathrm{d}x,$$

又在(0,1)区间上 $x^2 > x^3$,故

$$\int_0^1 x^2 dx > \int_0^1 x^3 dx \ .$$

(6) 由于x > 1, 因此 $x^2 < x^3$, 故

$$\int_{1}^{3} x^{2} \mathrm{d}x < \int_{1}^{3} x^{3} \mathrm{d}x \ .$$

7. 证明下列不等式:

(1)
$$\sqrt{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}} < \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{-t^2} dt < \sqrt{2}$$
; (2) $\frac{1}{2} < \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$;

(2)
$$\frac{1}{2} < \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

(3)
$$3e^{-4} < \int_{-1}^{2} e^{-x^2} dx < 3$$
; (4) $\frac{2}{5} < \int_{1}^{2} \frac{x}{1+x} dx < \frac{1}{2}$.

(4)
$$\frac{2}{5} < \int_{1}^{2} \frac{x}{1+x} dx < \frac{1}{2}$$

i.E (1)
$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) = e^{-x^2}, \ f'(x) = -2xe^{-x^2}, \ x \in [-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}].$$

令
$$f'(x) = 0$$
得 $x = 0$ 且 $f(0) = 1$, $f(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = f(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}]$

上的最大值 M = f(0) = 1,最小值 $m = f(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$,从而有

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) < \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{-t^2} dt < 1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right),$$

$$\sqrt{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} < \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{-t^2} dt < \sqrt{2}.$$

即

(2)
$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$
, $\text{III} f'(x) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} = \frac{\cos x(x - \tan x)}{x^2}$.

令 $g(x) = x - \tan x$, $g'(x) = 1 - \sec^2 x = -\tan^2 x < 0$, 所以 g(x) 在 $\left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上单调减, 从而 $g(x) = x - \tan x < g(\frac{\pi}{4}) - 1 < 0$, 故 f'(x) < 0. 从而有 $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ 在 $\left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上单调减, 所以 $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ 在 $\left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上的最大值 $M = f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{4}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi}$, 最小值 $m = f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{2}{\pi}$, 故

$$\frac{1}{2} < \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} \mathrm{d}x < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

(3) $f(-1) = e^{-1}$, $f(2) = e^{-4}$, 由(1)可知 f(x) 在[-1,2]上的最大值 M = f(0) = 1,最小值 $m = f(2) = e^{-4}$,从而有

$$e^{-4}(2+1) < \int_{-1}^{2} e^{-x^2} dx < 1 \cdot (2+1),$$

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

即

(4)
$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$$
, $\bigvee f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}$.

因为当 $x \in [1,2]$ 时 f'(x) < 0 , 故 $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$ 在 [1,2] 上单调减. 所以,

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$$
在[1,2]上的最大值 $M = f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$,最小值 $m = f(2) = \frac{2}{5}$,故

$$\frac{2}{5} < \int_{1}^{2} \frac{x}{1+x} \mathrm{d}x < \frac{1}{2} \ .$$