

第五章 定积分

5.1 定积分的概念与性质

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主要内容

- **全积分问题举例**
- 2 定积分的定义
- ② 定积分的性质

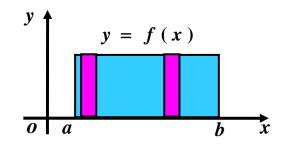


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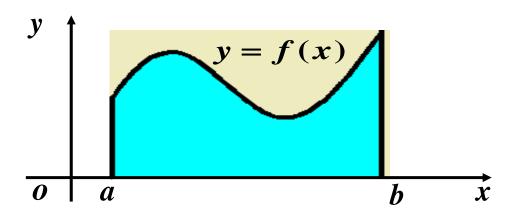
- **一** 定积分问题举例
- 2 定积分的定义
- ② 定积分的性质

例1 曲边梯形的面积问题

$$f(x) \equiv k$$
, 面积 $A = k(b-a)$

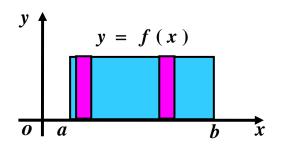




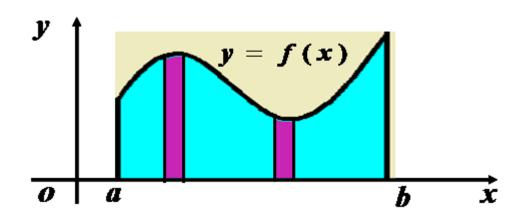


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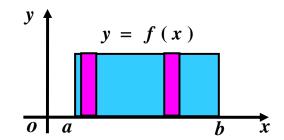






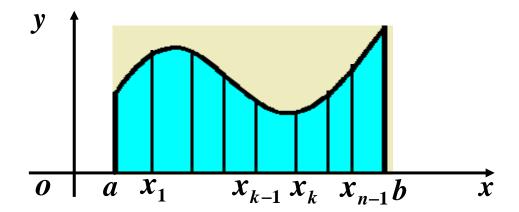
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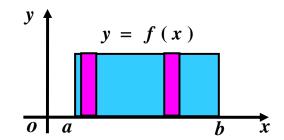


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$$\Rightarrow$$
 $a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_{k-1} < x_k < \cdots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$



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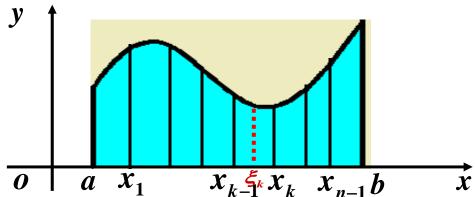
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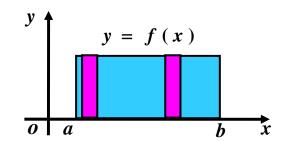
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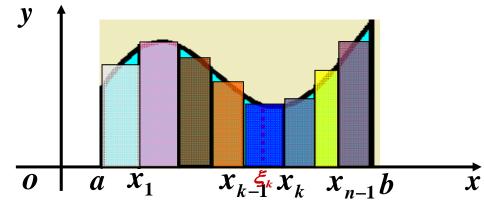




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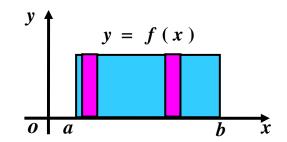
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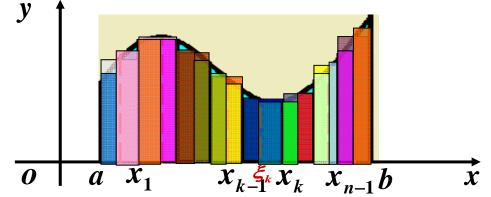
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4) 精 $A = \lim_{d \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k$

$$d = \max\{\Delta x_1, \Delta x_2, \dots \Delta x_n\} \qquad o \qquad a \qquad x_1$$



例2 变速直线运动的位移问题



匀速: 位移 s = v(b-a)

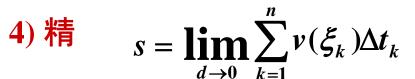
乘法

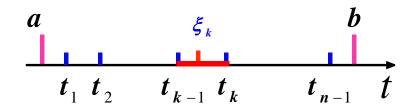
非匀速: $(\partial v(t) \neq [a,b]$ 上的连续函数)

1)
$$\Rightarrow$$
 $a = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_{k-1} < t_k < \dots < t_{n-1} < t_n = b$

2)
$$\Delta s_k \approx v(\xi_k) \Delta t_k \ (\Delta t_k = t_k - t_{k-1}) \quad \xi_k \in [t_{k-1}, t_k]$$

3)
$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{n} v(\xi_k) \Delta t_k$$





两个问题的共性:



1) 求解具有同样特征的量

体现在两个方面:

- (1) 都是分布在区间上的量,且对区间具有可加性;
- (2) 量是非均匀分布在区间上的.
- 2)解决问题的思想方法和步骤相同 思想方法都是四步:分、匀、和、精, 核心都是匀、精,在均匀分布时都采用积运算.
- 3) 都归结为同样数学结构的和式极限的计算 都是乘积的和式的极限,只是函数的表示不同罢了.



主要内容

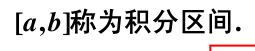
- **全积分问题举例**
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- **宣** 定积分的性质

2 定积分的定义



- 1) 定义(定积分)设f(x)是定义在[a,b]上的有界函数,
- 1) 分 任意划分[a,b], $a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$
- 2) 匀 任取 $\xi_k \in [x_{k-1}, x_k]$,做乘积 $f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k$.
- 3) 合 $\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k$
- 4)精 如果无论[a,b]怎样划分, ξ_k 怎样选取, $d \to 0$ 时 $\sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k$ 趋于同一常数, 则称 f(x) 在[a,b]上可积.

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





积分下限

积分上限

被 积 积 分 变 量

被 积 分 式

 $\frac{f(x)dx}{d} = \lim_{d \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k$

注:

1) $d \to 0$ 与 $n \to +\infty$ 不等价,所以不能用 $n \to \infty$ 代替 $d \to 0$;

2) 两个任意性; 3) $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 仅与f(x)和[a,b]有关. $A = \int_a^b f(x)dx \quad s = \int_a^b v(t)dt$

积分是处理均匀量的积运算在处理相应非均匀量中的发展



补充规定:

①
$$a > b$$
时, $\int_a^b f(x)dx = -\int_b^a f(x)dx$

②
$$a=b$$
时, $\int_a^b f(x)dx=0$

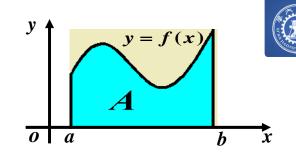
2) 定积分的几何意义

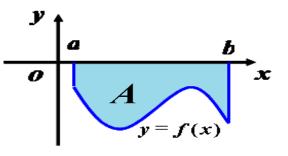
f(x) > 0, $\int_a^b f(x)dx = A$ 曲边梯形面积

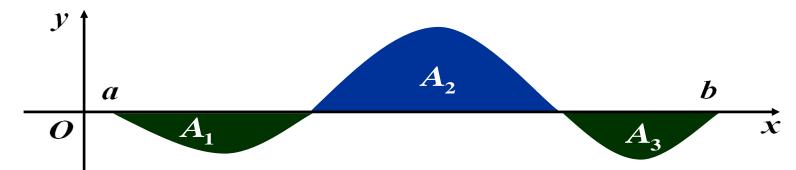
$$f(x) < 0, \int_a^b f(x) dx = -A$$

曲边梯形面积的负值

$$f(x)$$
变号, $\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = A_{2} - A_{1} - A_{3}$







例3 利用定积分的几何意义求下列积分的值.

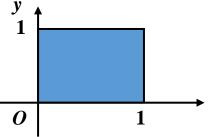


$$(1)\int_0^1 dx;$$

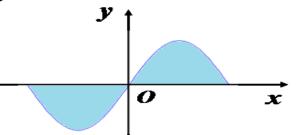
(1)
$$\int_0^1 dx$$
; (2) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x dx$; (3) $\int_{-1}^1 |x| dx$.

$$(3) \int_{-1}^{1} |x| dx$$

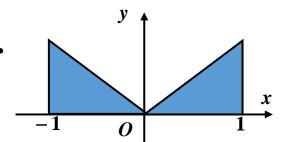
$$\mathbf{f}(1) \qquad \int_0^1 dx = 1 \cdot 1 = 1.$$



 $(2) \qquad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x dx = 0.$



(3)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} |x| dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} x dx = 1.$$





3) 定积分存在的条件

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \lim_{d \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\xi_{k}) \Delta x_{k}$$
可积 有界 计算

可积的充分条件

- 1) f(x)在[a,b]上连续;
- 2) f(x)在[a,b]上只有有限个第一类间断点.

例4 计算定积分 $\int_0^1 x^2 dx$.



解 由于 $f(x) = x^2$ 在[0,1]上连续,所以可积.将[0,1]

分为 n 等份,并取 ξ_k 为第 k 个子区间的右端点,则有

$$\Delta x_{k} = \frac{1}{n}, \xi_{k} = \frac{k}{n} (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{3}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{2}$$

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



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3. 定积分的性质

Riemann积分

R[a,b]



1) 线性性质: 设 $f,g \in R[a,b], \alpha,\beta \in R$, 则 $\alpha f + \beta g \in R[a,b]$

$$\underline{\mathbf{H}} \int_a^b [\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)] dx = \alpha \int_a^b f(x) dx + \beta \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

2) 对区间的可加性:设 I 是有限闭区间, $a,b,c \in I$

且
$$f \in R(I)$$
 ,则
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^c f(x)dx + \int_c^b f(x)dx$$

证 设 a < c < b,

$$\sum_{[a,b]} f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k = \sum_{[a,c]} f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k + \sum_{[c,b]} f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k$$



3) 积分不等式: 设 $f,g \in R[a,b]$

(1) 若
$$f(x) \le g(x), \forall x \in [a,b]$$

$$\text{III} \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx \le \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

(2)
$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \le \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$

(3) 若
$$m \le f \le M$$
, 则

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

4) 积分中值定理

设
$$f \in C[a,b]$$
, 则 $\exists \xi \in [a,b]$, 使
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = f(\xi)(b-a)$$

证 由于
$$f(x) \in C[a,b]$$
, 则 $m \le f(x) \le M$,

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

$$m \le \frac{\int_a^b f(x)dx}{b-a} \le M$$
 $f(\xi) = \frac{\int_a^b f(x)dx}{b-a}$

函数的平均值 n 个数 $y_1, y_2, \dots y_n$ 的平均值



$$\overline{y} = \frac{y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_n}{n}$$

设 $f(x) \in C[a,b]$, 将 [a,b] 区间 n 等分, $\xi_k = x_k$

$$\overline{y}_{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} y_{k} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_{k})$$

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_{k}) \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{1}{b-a} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_{k}) \Delta x_{k}$$

$$\frac{\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx}{b-a} = \overline{f}$$

