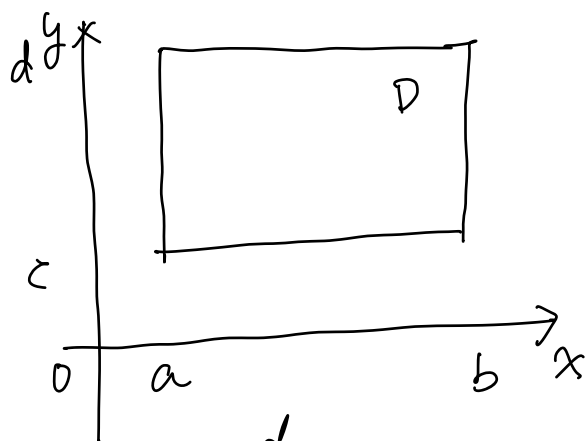


# 第十五章 含参变量积分.

二重积分.

$f(x, y)$  定义在  $[a, b] \times [c, d]$ .  $f(x, y)$  可积 (= 重积分).



$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_a^b dx \int_c^d f(x, y) dy$$

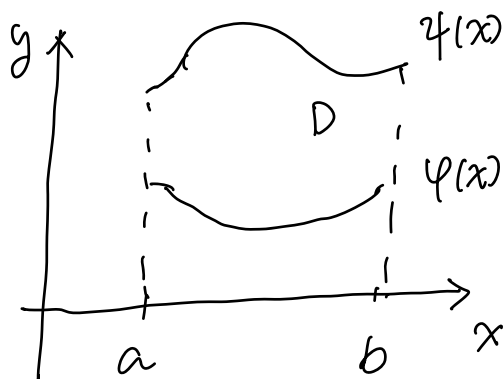
$$I(x) = \int_c^d f(x, y) dy. \quad \text{变量是 "x" } x \in [a, b].$$

含参变量积分.

$$J(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) dx$$

$y \in [c, d]$

$I(x)$ . 连续性. 可导性. 可积性?



$$f(x, y) \quad \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$\tilde{I}(x) = \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(x, y) dy$$

$\tilde{I}(x)$ . 连续性. 可导性. 可积性?

定理: 设  $f(x, y)$  在  $[a, b] \times [c, d]$  上连续. 则

"连续性"

$$I(x) = \int_c^d f(x, y) dy, \quad x \in [a, b].$$

$$J(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) dx, \quad y \in [c, d]$$

则  $I(x), J(y)$  分别连续.

证明:  $[a, b] \times [c, d]$  有界闭集. Cantor 定理.  $f(x, y)$  在区域  $[a, b] \times [c, d]$  上一致连续.

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in [a, b] \times [c, d].$$

$$\text{若 } \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2} \leq \delta, \text{ 则}$$

$$|f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| \leq \varepsilon.$$

$\forall x_0 \in [a, b]$ . 对  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 当  $|x - x_0| \leq \delta$  时.  $\forall y \in [c, d]$

$(x_0, y)$  与  $(x, y)$  之间的距离

$$\sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y)^2} = \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2} = |x - x_0| \leq \delta.$$

由一致连续性.  $|f(x, y) - f(x_0, y)| \leq \varepsilon, \forall y \in [c, d].$

因此.

$$|I(x) - I(x_0)|$$

$$|x - x_0| \leq \delta$$

$$= \left| \int_c^d (f(x_0, y) - f(x_0, y)) dy \right|$$

$$\leq \varepsilon \cdot \int_c^d dy = (d-c)\varepsilon.$$

故  $I(x)$  在  $x_0$  处连续. 由  $x_0$  的任意性  $I(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续.  
 类似的, 可以证明  $J(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) dx$  在  $[c, d]$  上连续.

注:  $\forall x_0 \in [a, b]$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} I(x) = I(x_0) = \int_c^d f(x_0, y) dy = \int_c^d \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y) dy$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \int_c^d f(x, y) dy$$

若  $f(x, y)$  在  $[a, b] \times [c, d]$  上连续, 则  $\forall x_0 \in [a, b]$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \int_c^d f(x, y) dy = \int_c^d \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y) dy.$$

(积分与极限“交换顺序”)

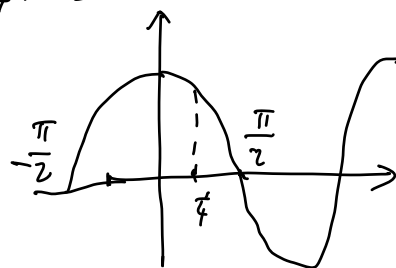
例:  $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2 \cos \alpha x}$  . 如果  $f(x, \alpha) = \frac{1}{1+x^2 \cos \alpha x}$

$x \in [0, 1] \quad \alpha \in [-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}]$

$$\alpha x \in [-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}] \quad \cos \alpha x \in [\cos \frac{1}{4}, 1]$$

$$\text{则 } f(x, \alpha) \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \times [-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}]$$

连续. 故



$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2 \cos \alpha x} &= \int_0^1 \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{dx}{1+x^2 \cos \alpha x} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{I(\alpha)} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2 \cos \alpha x} \quad \text{"很难算"}$$

定义: (二重积分). 假设  $f(x, y)$  在  $[a, b] \times [c, d]$  上连续. 则

$$I(x) = \int_c^d f(x, y) dy, \quad x \in [a, b].$$

$$J(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) dx, \quad y \in [c, d]$$

$$\text{可积. 并且} \quad \int_a^b I(x) dx = \int_c^d J(y) dy.$$

$$\text{证明:} \quad \int_a^b I(x) dx = \int_a^b dx \int_c^d f(x, y) dy = \iint_{[a, b] \times [c, d]} f(x, y) dx dy.$$

$$\int_c^d J(y) dy = \int_c^d dy \int_a^b f(x, y) dx = \iint_{[a, b] \times [c, d]} f(x, y) dx dy$$

(1)

例:  $I = \int_0^1 \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx$ . 其中  $b > a > 0$ .

证:  $\frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} = \int_a^b x^y dy$

$$\int_b^1 x^y dx = \frac{1}{1+y}$$

$$I = \int_0^1 dx \int_a^b x^y dy \stackrel{?}{=} \int_a^b dy \int_0^1 x^y dx = \int_a^b \frac{1}{1+y} dy = \frac{\ln(1+b)}{\ln(1+a)}$$

$f(x, y) = x^y$ . 在  $[0, 1] \times [a, b]$  在  $x=0$  处没意义.

补充定义  $(0^y = 0, y \in [a, b])$ .

$$I = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx =$$

$$\int_{\varepsilon}^1 x^y dx = \frac{x^{y+1}}{y+1} \Big|_{\varepsilon}^1 = \frac{1}{y+1} - \frac{\varepsilon^{y+1}}{y+1}$$

$$\int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx = \int_a^b dy \int_{\varepsilon}^1 x^y dx =$$

$b > a > 0$

$$= \int_a^b \left( \frac{1}{y+1} - \frac{\varepsilon^{y+1}}{y+1} \right) dy$$

$$= \int_a^b \frac{1}{y+1} dy - \int_a^b \frac{\varepsilon^{y+1}}{y+1} dy$$

令  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$

$$I = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx = \int_a^b \frac{1}{y+1} dy$$

$\downarrow 0$

$\varepsilon^{b+1} \in \varepsilon^{y+1} \in \varepsilon^{a+1}$   
 $\downarrow 0$

$$I(x) = \int_c^a f(x, y) dy. \text{ 连续, 可积性. } J(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) dx.$$

定理. 设  $f(x, y), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y)$  在  $[a, b] \times [c, d]$  上连续, 则函数

(积分号  
下求导)  $J(y)$  在  $[c, d]$  上可导, 并且

$$\frac{dJ(y)}{dy} = \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dx$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} \int_a^b f(x, y) dx = \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dx$$

证明:  $\forall y \in [c, d], \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{J(y+\Delta y) - J(y)}{\Delta y}$

$$\frac{J(y+\Delta y) - J(y)}{\Delta y} = \frac{1}{\Delta y} \left( \int_a^b f(x, y+\Delta y) dx - \int_a^b f(x, y) dx \right)$$

由 Lagrange 中值定理,  $\exists \xi_{\Delta y}$  介于  $y+\Delta y$  与  $y$  之间, 使得

$$f(x, y+\Delta y) - f(x, y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, \xi_{\Delta y}) \cdot \Delta y.$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, \xi_{\Delta y}) \cdot \Delta y.$$

( $\xi_{\Delta y}$  介于  $y+\Delta y$  与  $y$ )  
当  $\Delta y \rightarrow 0, \xi_{\Delta y} \rightarrow y$

$$= \frac{1}{\Delta y} \cdot \int_a^b (f(x, y+\Delta y) - f(x, y)) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Delta y} \cdot \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, \xi_{\Delta y}) \cdot \Delta y dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, \xi_{\Delta y}) dx$$

由证

$$\frac{d}{dy} J(y) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{J(y+\Delta y) - J(y)}{\Delta y}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y_{\Delta y}) dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y_{\Delta y}) dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dx$$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y)$  在  $[a, b] \times [c, d]$  连续

$$\lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} y_{\Delta y} = y$$

类似地  $I(x)$ . 结果类似

$$\frac{d}{dx} I(x) = \int_c^d \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) dy.$$

例 12: 设  $h(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续.  $\psi(x), \varphi(x)$  在  $[c, d]$  上可导. 并且

$$a \leq \psi(x) \leq b \quad x \in [c, d]$$

$$a \leq \varphi(x) \leq b \quad x \in [c, d].$$

$$F(x) = \int_a^x h(t) dt, \quad G(x) = \int_a^{\psi(x)} h(t) dt, \quad W(x) = \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} h(t) dt.$$

$$\boxed{F'(x) = h(x)} \quad G'(x) = h(\psi(x)) \cdot \psi'(x) \quad W'(x) = h(\psi(x)) \cdot \psi'(x) - h(\varphi(x)) \cdot \varphi'(x)$$

定理: 设  $f(x, y), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y)$  在  $[a, b] \times [c, d]$  上连续. 设  $a(y), b(y)$

是  $[c, d]$  上的可导函数.  $a \leq a(y) \leq b, a \leq b(y) \leq b$ , 则

函数

$$F(y) = \int_{a(y)}^{b(y)} f(x, y) dx.$$

(y 出现积分上下限  $b(y)$ )

下限  $a(y)$

被积函数  $f(x, y)$  中

在  $[c, d]$  上可导, 并且.

$$F'(y) = \int_{a(y)}^{b(y)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dx + \underbrace{f(b(y), y) b'(y) - f(a(y), y) a'(y)}$$

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证明: 设  $u = a(y)$ ,  $v = b(y)$ .

$$F(y) = \int_{a(y)}^{b(y)} f(x, y) dx = \int_u^v f(x, y) dx = \underbrace{I(u, v, y)}_{= I(a(y), b(y), y)}$$

因此,  $\frac{dF}{dy} = \frac{\partial I}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{du}{dy} + \frac{\partial I}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{dv}{dy} + \frac{\partial I}{\partial y}$  (链式法则)

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int_u^v f(x, y) dx = \int_u^v \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dx = \int_{a(y)}^{b(y)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dx$$

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( - \int_u^u f(x, y) dx \right) = - f(u, y) = - f(a(y), y).$$

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left( \int_u^v f(x, y) dx \right) = f(v, y) = f(b(y), y).$$



$$\frac{dF}{dy} = \int_{a(y)}^{b(y)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dx + f(b(y), y) \cdot b'(y) - f(a(y), y) \cdot a'(y).$$


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例: 设  $F(y) = \int_0^y \frac{\ln(1+xy)}{x} dx, \quad y > 0.$

求  $F'(y)$ .

$$F'(y) = \int_0^y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\ln(1+xy)}{x} \right) dx + \frac{\ln(1+y \cdot y)}{y} \cdot 1$$

$$= \int_0^y \frac{1}{x(1+xy)} \cdot x dx + \frac{\ln(1+y^2)}{y}$$

$$= \int_0^y \frac{1}{1+xy} dx + \frac{\ln(1+y^2)}{y}$$

$$= \frac{1}{y} \int_0^y \frac{1}{1+xy} d(xy) + \frac{\ln(1+y^2)}{y}$$

$$= \frac{1}{y} \cdot \ln(1+xy) \Big|_0^y + \frac{\ln(1+y^2)}{y}$$

$$= \frac{2}{y} \ln(1+y^2).$$

例:  $F(t) = \int_0^{t^2} dx \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \sin(x^2 + y^2 - t^2) dy.$

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证:  $W(x, t) = \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \sin(x^2 + y^2 - t^2) dy.$

$$F(t) = \int_0^{t^2} W(x, t) dx.$$

$$F'(t) = \int_0^{t^2} \frac{\partial W}{\partial t}(x, t) dx + W(t^2, t) \cdot (2t)$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \cos(x^2 + y^2 - t^2) \cdot (-2t) dy + \sin(x^2 + (x+t)^2 - t^2) \cdot (2) \\ - \sin(x^2 + (x-t)^2 - t^2) \cdot (-1)$$

$$W(t^2, t) = \int_{t^2-t}^{t^2+t} \sin(t^4 + y^2 - t^2) dy.$$

设  $f(x, y)$  在  $[a, b] \times [c, d]$  连续

$$\textcircled{1} I(x) = \int_c^d f(x, y) dy, \quad J(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) dx. \text{ 都连续, 可积}$$

$$\int_a^b I(x) dx = \int_c^d J(y) dy \quad (\text{交换积分次序})$$

② 如果  $f(x, y)$  在  $[a, b] \times [c, d]$  连续,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y)$  也连续,

$a(y), b(y)$  在  $[c, d]$  可导函数

$$a \leq a(y) \leq b$$

$$a \leq b(y) \leq b.$$

$$F(y) = \int_{a(y)}^{b(y)} f(x, y) dx.$$

$$F'(y) = \int_{a(y)}^{b(y)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dx + f(b(y), y) \cdot b'(y) - f(a(y), y) a'(y).$$

$$G(y) = \int_a^{b(y)} f(x, y) dx$$

$$(\text{if}) \quad a' = 0$$

$$G'(y) = \int_a^{b(y)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dx + \underbrace{f(b(y), y) b'(y)}_{a'(y) = 0} \quad a(y) \equiv a.$$

$$W(y) = \int_{a(y)}^b f(x, y) dx$$

$$W'(y) = \int_{a(y)}^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dx - \underbrace{f(a(y), y) a'(y)}_{b(y) \equiv b \quad b'(y) \equiv 0} \neq$$

IF 业: p 317. 1. (2) 2. 3. 4. (1). (2) . 5. 6.