关于定积分定义和式类泰勒展开的探讨

南航大数学竞赛

2016.11.20

问题的提出

对于可写成定积分的和式 $\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^{n}f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$, 我们已知有

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n \left(\int_a^b f(x) dx - \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(a + \frac{(b-a)k}{n}\right) \right) = \frac{b-a}{2} (f(a) - f(b))$$

转换一下形式,我们可知,任意一个满足定积分第一定义的和式极限可记为:

$$\frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f\left(a + \frac{(b-a)k}{n}\right) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx + \frac{b-a}{2}(f(b) - f(a)) \cdot \frac{1}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

鉴于这个形式与泰勒公式极大的相似性,若 f(x) 无穷阶可导,我们容易猜想,此类和式也有形式上相似的展开如下,

$$\frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f\left(a + \frac{(b-a)k}{n}\right) = A_0 + \frac{A_1}{n} + \frac{A_2}{2!} \frac{1}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{A_i}{i!} \frac{1}{n^i} + \dots$$

接下来我们就 A_i 的表达式进行求解(其中 $A_0 = \int_a^b f(x) dx$ 已知)。

问题的求解

1.A₁ 的求解

 A_1 的求解方法属于常见的中值定理解法,在以往的题目中我们已经遇见了太多次,且表达式在问题的提出中已经给出,故我们只列出过程,不作分析。

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n \left(\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx - \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f\left(a + \frac{(b-a)k}{n}\right) \right)$$

 $Solve: \diamondsuit x_k = a + \frac{(b-a)k}{n}$,原式化为

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) dx - \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) \right)$$

,

进一步有,

原式 =
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) dx - \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x_k) \right)$$

= $\lim_{n \to \infty} n \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) - f(x_k) dx \right)$
= $\lim_{n \to \infty} n \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} \frac{f(x) - f(x_k)}{x - x_k} (x - x_k) dx \right)$
= $\lim_{n \to \infty} n \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} f'(\xi_k) \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} (x - x_k) dx \right) (x_{k-1} < \xi_k < x_k)$
= $\lim_{n \to \infty} n \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} f'(\xi_k) \left(-\frac{1}{2} (x_k - x_{k-1})^2 \right) \right)$
= $\lim_{n \to \infty} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{(b - a)^2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f'(\xi_k)$
= $\frac{b - a}{2} (f(a) - f(b))$

故
$$A_1 = \frac{b-a}{2} (f(b) - f(a))$$
。

2.A₂ 的求解

 A_2 的求解稍许复杂,但整体思想仍不难,核心技巧可归结为两点:

- 分区间与整合思想
- 分部积分

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n^2 \left(\int_a^b f(x) dx - \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(a + \frac{(b-a)k}{n}\right) + \frac{b-a}{2n} (f(b) - f(a)) \right)$$

 $Solve: \diamondsuit x_k = a + \frac{(b-a)k}{n}$,原式化为

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n \left(n \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) dx - \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k) \right) + \frac{b-a}{2} (f(b) - f(a)) \right)$$

进一步有,

原式 =
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n \left(n \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) - f(x_k) dx + \frac{b-a}{2} (f(b) - f(a)) \right)$$

= $\lim_{n \to \infty} n \left(n \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{0}^{\frac{b-a}{n}} f(t + x_{k-1}) - f(x_k) dt + \frac{b-a}{2} (f(b) - f(a)) \right)$ (本步用到了换元)

这时,我们直接进行分部积分,

原式 =
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n \left(n \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(t(f(t+x_{k-1}) - f(x_k)) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{b-a}{n}} - \int_{0}^{\frac{b-a}{n}} tf'(t+x_{k-1})dt \right) + \frac{b-a}{2} (f(b) - f(a)) \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} n \left(-\sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{0}^{\frac{b-a}{n}} ntf'(t+x_{k-1})dt + \frac{b-a}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{0}^{\frac{b-a}{n}} f'(t+x_{k-1})dt \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} n \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{0}^{\frac{b-a}{n}} \left(\frac{b-a}{2} - nt \right) f'(t+x_{k-1})dt$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{0}^{\frac{b-a}{n}} f'(t+x_{k-1})d((b-a)t - nt^{2})$$

再次分部积分,

原式 =
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{0}^{\frac{b-a}{n}} (nt^2 - (b-a)t) f''(t+x_{k-1}) dt$$

= $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f''(\xi_k) \int_{0}^{\frac{b-a}{n}} (nt^2 - (b-a)t) dt$ $(x_{k-1} < \xi_k < x_k)$

= $\lim_{n \to \infty} -\frac{(b-a)^3}{12n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f''(\xi_k)$

= $-\frac{(b-a)^2}{12} \int_{a}^{b} f''(x) dx$

= $\frac{(b-a)^2}{12} (f'(a) - f'(b))$

于是,我们得到了 $A_2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{6} (f'(b) - f'(a))$ 。

$3.A_n$ 的求解

为了求解 A_n , 我们引入伯努利数 B_n 。

伯努利数由瑞士数学家雅各布•伯努利于 18 世纪引入,定义的方式不计其数,我们不作细究,只列出计算方式。当 $n \ge 1$ 时,有 $B_{2n+1} = 0; n \ge 2$ 时,有公式 $\sum_{k=0}^{n} C_{n+1}^{k} B_{k} = 0$ 。

以下是伯努利数前 6 项的值:

$$B_0 = 1$$
 $B_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$ $B_2 = \frac{1}{6}$ $B_3 = 0$ $B_4 = -\frac{1}{30}$ $B_5 = 0$ $B_6 = \frac{1}{42}$

我们用数学归纳法证明以下结论:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n^{s} \left(\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f\left(a + \frac{k(b-a)}{n}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{s-1} \frac{C_{i}}{i!n^{i}} (f^{(i-1)}(b) - f^{(i-1)}(a)) \right)$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{s} B_{s}(b-a)^{s} (f^{(s-1)}(a) - f^{(s-1)}(b))}{s!}$$

其中, $C_i = (-1)^i B_i (b-a)^i$, B_i 是伯努利数,s 为正整数且 $p \ge 1$ 。

Proof: 我们已经证明了, 当 s=1 时结论成立;

现只需证明,假设 s = p - 1 时结论成立的情况下,s = p 结论也成立。

令
$$x_k = a + \frac{(b-a)k}{n}$$
, 原式化为

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n^{p-1} \left(n \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) dx - \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \frac{C_i}{i! n^i} (f^{(i-1)}(b) - f^{(i-1)}(a)) \right)$$

进一步有,

原式 =
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n^{p-1} \left(n \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) - f(x_k) dx + \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \frac{C_i}{i!n^{i-1}} (f^{(i-1)}(b) - f^{(i-1)}(a)) \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} n^{p-1} \left(n \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{0}^{\frac{b-a}{n}} f(t+x_{k-1}) - f(x_k) dt + \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \frac{C_i}{i!n^{i-1}} (f^{(i-1)}(b) - f^{(i-1)}(a)) \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} n^{p-1} \left(-\sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{0}^{\frac{b-a}{n}} nt f'(t+x_{k-1}) dt + \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \frac{C_i}{i!n^{i-1}} (f^{(i-1)}(b) - f^{(i-1)}(a)) \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} n^{p-1} \left(-\sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{0}^{\frac{b-a}{n}} (nt - C_1) f'(t+x_{k-1}) dt + \sum_{i=2}^{p-1} \frac{C_i}{i!n^{i-1}} (f^{(i-1)}(b) - f^{(i-1)}(a)) \right)$$

以上过程与 A_2 的求解过程类似,此时,我们正式做第一次分布积分

$$\mathbb{R} \, \vec{\mathbf{x}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} n^{p-2} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{0}^{\frac{b-a}{n}} \left((-1)^{2} \left(\frac{n^{2}t^{2}}{2} - C_{1}nt \right) + \frac{C_{2}}{2!} \right) f''(t + x_{k-1}) dt + \sum_{i=3}^{p-1} \frac{C_{i}}{i!n^{i-2}} (f^{(i-1)}(b) - f^{(i-1)}(a)) \right) dt \right) dt + \sum_{i=3}^{p-1} \frac{C_{i}}{i!n^{i-2}} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} \left((-1)^{2} \left(\frac{n^{2}t^{2}}{2} - C_{1}nt \right) + \frac{C_{2}}{2!} \right) f''(t + x_{k-1}) dt \right) dt + \sum_{i=3}^{p-1} \frac{C_{i}}{i!n^{i-2}} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} \left((-1)^{2} \left(\frac{n^{2}t^{2}}{2} - C_{1}nt \right) + \frac{C_{2}}{2!} \right) f''(t + x_{k-1}) dt \right) dt + \sum_{i=3}^{p-1} \frac{C_{i}}{i!n^{i-2}} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} \left((-1)^{2} \left(\frac{n^{2}t^{2}}{2} - C_{1}nt \right) + \frac{C_{2}}{2!} \right) f''(t + x_{k-1}) dt \right) dt + \sum_{i=3}^{p-1} \frac{C_{i}}{i!n^{i-2}} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} \left((-1)^{2} \left(\frac{n^{2}t^{2}}{2} - C_{1}nt \right) + \frac{C_{2}}{2!} \right) f''(t + x_{k-1}) dt \right) dt + \sum_{i=3}^{p-1} \frac{C_{i}}{i!n^{i-2}} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} \left((-1)^{2} \left(\frac{n^{2}t^{2}}{2} - C_{1}nt \right) + \frac{C_{2}}{2!} \right) f''(t + x_{k-1}) dt \right) dt + \sum_{i=3}^{p-1} \frac{C_{i}}{i!n^{i-2}} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} \left((-1)^{2} \left(\frac{n^{2}t^{2}}{2} - C_{1}nt \right) + \frac{C_{2}}{2!} \right) f''(t + x_{k-1}) dt \right) dt + \sum_{i=3}^{p-1} \frac{C_{i}}{i!n^{i-2}} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} \left((-1)^{2} \left(\frac{n^{2}t^{2}}{2} - C_{1}nt \right) + \frac{C_{2}}{2!} \right) f''(t + x_{k-1}) dt \right) dt + \sum_{i=3}^{p-1} \frac{C_{i}}{i!n^{i-2}} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} \left((-1)^{2} \left(\frac{n^{2}t^{2}}{2} - C_{1}nt \right) + \frac{C_{2}}{2!} \right) f''(t + x_{k-1}) dt \right) dt + \sum_{i=3}^{p-1} \frac{C_{i}}{i!n^{i-2}} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} \left((-1)^{2} \left(\frac{n^{2}t^{2}}{2} - C_{1}nt \right) + \frac{C_{2}}{2!} \right) f''(t + x_{k-1}) dt \right) dt + \sum_{i=3}^{p-1} \frac{C_{i}}{i!n^{i-2}} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} \left((-1)^{2} \left(\frac{n^{2}t^{2}}{2} - C_{1}nt \right) + \frac{C_{2}}{2!} \right) f''(t + x_{k-1}) dt \right) dt + \sum_{i=3}^{p-1} \frac{C_{i}}{i!n^{i-2}} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n^{2}t^{2}}{2} - C_{1}nt \right) dt \right) dt \right) dt + \sum_{i=3}^{p-1} \frac{C_{i}}{i!n^{i-2}} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n^{2}t^{2}}{2} - C_{1}nt \right) dt \right) dt + \sum_{i=3}^{p-1} \frac{C_{i}}{i!n^{i-2}} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n^{2}t^{2}}{2} - C_{1}nt \right) dt \right) dt + \sum_{i=3}^{p-1} \frac{C_{i}}{i!n^{i-2}} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n^{2}t^{2}}{2} - C_{1}nt \right) dt \right) dt \right) dt \right) dt + \sum_{i=3}^{p-1} \frac{C_{i}}{i!n^{i-2}} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} \left($$

作第二次分部积分

原式 =
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n^{p-3} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{0}^{\frac{b-a}{n}} \left((-1)^3 \left(\frac{n^3 t^3}{0!3!} - C_1 \frac{n^2 t^2}{1!2!} + \frac{C_2 n t}{2!1!} \right) + \frac{C_3}{3!0!} \right) f'''(t + x_{k-1}) dt$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \frac{C_i}{i!n^{i-3}} \left(f^{(i-1)}(b) - f^{(i-1)}(a) \right) \right)$$

如此,作 q次分部积分

原式 =
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n^{p-(q+1)} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \int_0^{\frac{b-a}{n}} (-1)^{q+1} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{q+1} \frac{n^{q+1-k}t^{q+1-k}}{k!(q+1-k)!} (-1)^k C_k + \frac{n^{q+1}t^{q+1}}{(q+1)!} \right) f^{(q+1)}(t+x_{k-1}) dt \right)$$

$$+ \sum_{i=q+2}^{p-1} \frac{C_i}{i!n^{i-(q+1)}} (f^{(i-1)}(b) - f^{(i-1)}(a)) \right)$$

当 q 取 p-3 时

原式 =
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n^2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \int_0^{\frac{b-a}{n}} (-1)^{p-2} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{p-2} \frac{n^{p-2-k}t^{p-2-k}}{k!(p-2-k)!} (-1)^k C_k + \frac{n^{p-2}t^{p-2}}{(p-2)!} \right) f^{(p-2)}(t+x_{k-1}) dt + \frac{C_{p-1}}{(p-1)!n} (f^{(p-2)}(b) - f^{(p-2)}(a)) \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} n \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \int_0^{\frac{b-a}{n}} (-1)^{p+1} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{p-1} \frac{n^{p-1-k}t^{p-1-k}}{k!(p-1-k)!} (-1)^k C_k + \frac{n^{p-1}t^{p-1}}{(p-1)!} \right) f^{(p-1)}(t+x_{k-1}) dt \right)$$

再作分部积分

原式 =
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{0}^{\frac{b-a}{n}} (-1)^{p+2} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{p-1} \frac{n^{p-1-k}t^{p-k}}{k!(p-k)!} (-1)^{k} C_{k} + \frac{n^{p-1}t^{p}}{p!} \right) f^{(p)}(t+x_{k-1}) dt \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} (-1)^{p+2} n \sum_{k=1}^{n} f^{(p)}(\xi_{k}) \int_{0}^{\frac{b-a}{n}} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{p-1} \frac{n^{p-1-k}t^{p-k}}{k!(p-k)!} (-1)^{k} C_{k} + \frac{n^{p-1}t^{p}}{p!} \right) dt$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(-1)^{p}(b-a)^{p}}{p!n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} f^{(p)}(\xi_{k}) \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} \frac{p!}{k!(p+1-k)!} B_{k}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{p}(b-a)^{p}}{p!} (f^{(p-1)}(b) - f^{(p-1)}(a)) \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} \frac{p!}{k!(p+1-k)!} B_{k}$$
而我们知道 $B_{n} = -\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{n!}{k!(n+1-k)!} B_{k}$,于是
原式 = $\frac{(-1)^{p}(b-a)^{p}B_{p}}{p!} (f^{(p-1)}(a) - f^{(p-1)}(b))$
证毕。

问题的结论

最后,我们将最终结论列出:

$$\frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f\left(a + \frac{(b-a)k}{n}\right) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k}(b-a)^{k}B_{k}}{k!} \left(f^{(k-1)}(b) - f^{(k-1)}(a)\right)$$