

第28讲: 微积分基本定理及其应用

Calculus - 微积分

(1) fundamental theorem of calculus (FTC)

(1). 设 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$, $x \in [a, b]$, $\Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$, 则 $\Phi(x)$ 是

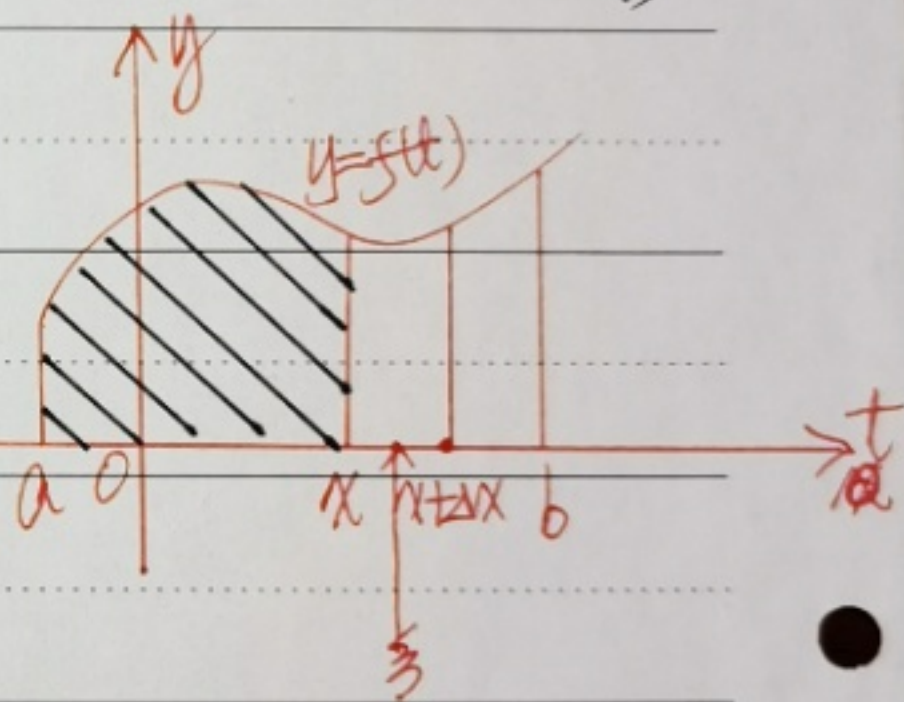
积分 $\int_a^x f(t) dt$ 构成的函数可微, 且 $\frac{d\Phi(x)}{dx} = \left(\int_a^x f(t) dt \right)'_x = f(x)$, $x \in [a, b]$

(2). 设 $F'(x) = f(x) \in C[a, b]$, 则有 Newton-Leibniz 公式:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) \triangleq F(x) \Big|_a^b. \quad (*)$$

(3). 设 $x + \Delta x \in [a, b]$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(x + \Delta x) &= \int_a^{x + \Delta x} f(t) dt = \int_a^x f(t) dt + \int_x^{x + \Delta x} f(t) dt \\ &= \Phi(x) + \int_x^{x + \Delta x} f(t) dt. \end{aligned}$$



$\because f(x) \in [a, b]$ 中 $C \Rightarrow f(t)$ 在 $[x, x + \Delta x]$ 中 C , 由积分中值定理知,

$\exists \xi \in [x, x + \Delta x]$, 使 $\int_x^{x + \Delta x} f(t) dt = f(\xi) \Delta x$, 故有 $x \leq \xi \leq x + \Delta x$, 使

$$\Phi(x + \Delta x) - \Phi(x) = f(\xi) \Delta x \Rightarrow \frac{\Phi(x + \Delta x) - \Phi(x)}{\Delta x} = f(\xi) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{d\Phi(x)}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Phi(x + \Delta x) - \Phi(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(\xi) = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow x} f(\xi) = f(x), \quad x \in [a, b].$$

(1).

即 $\int_a^x f(t) dt$ 是 $f(x) \in [a, b]$ 的一个原函数。

例1. $\because f(x) = e^{x^2} \in C[0, x]$. $\therefore (\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt)'_x = e^{x^2}$, $\sin x^2 \in C[a, x]$,

$\therefore (\int_a^x \sin t^2 dt)'_x = \sin x^2$, 即 $\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt$ 是 e^{x^2} 的一个原函数; $\int_a^x \sin t^2 dt$

是 $\sin x^2$ 的一个原函数。但是, $\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt$, $\int_a^x \sin t^2 dt$ 都不是初等函数!

证(2): $\because F(x) = f(x) \in C[a, b]$. $\therefore F(x)$ 与 $\int_a^x f(t) dt$ 都是 $f(x) \in [a, b]$

上的原函数。从而存在常数 C 使 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt + C, x \in [a, b]$,

令 $x=a$, 则 $F(a) = \int_a^a f(t) dt + C = 0 + C \Rightarrow C = F(a)$, 令 $x=b$, 则

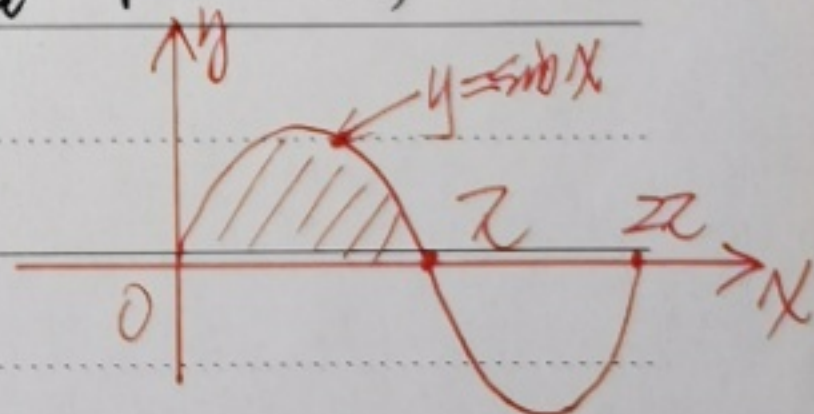
$$F(b) = \int_a^b f(t) dt + C = \int_a^b f(x) dx + F(a) \Leftrightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) \triangleq F(x) \Big|_a^b.$$

例2. 由 Newton-Leibniz 公式:

$$(1). \int_a^b x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_a^b = \frac{1}{3}(b^3 - a^3); \quad \int_a^b x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_a^b = \frac{1}{4}(b^4 - a^4);$$

$$(2). \int_0^{2\pi} \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^{2\pi} = -(\cos 2\pi - \cos 0) = 2;$$

$$(3). \int_0^{2\pi} \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^{2\pi} = -(\cos 2\pi - \cos 0) = 0.$$



(4). 计算 $\int_0^1 \arctan x dx$; $\int_1^3 x^2 \ln x dx$.

解(4)(a): $\because \int \arctan x dx = x \arctan x - \int x d \arctan x$

$$= x \arctan x - \int \frac{x dx}{1+x^2} = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+1)}{x^2+1}$$

$$= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + C.$$

因此, $F(x) = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1)$ 是 $f(x) = \arctan x$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上的原函数.

为函数, 用 Newton-Leibniz 公式.

$$\int_0^1 \arctan x dx = (x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1)) \Big|_0^1 = \arctan 1 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - 0 = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\ln 2}{2}.$$

例 4/29. $\therefore \int x^2 \ln x dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \ln x d x^3 = \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \int \frac{x^3}{3} d \ln x$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{1}{3} \int x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{1}{9} x^3 + C$$

$\therefore F(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{1}{9} x^3$ 是 $x^2 \ln x$ 在 $[0, 3]$ 上的原函数, 由 Newton-Leibniz 公式:

$$\int_1^3 x^2 \ln x dx = \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{1}{9} x^3 \right) \Big|_1^3 = (9 \ln 3 - 3) - \left(-\frac{1}{9} \right) = 9 \ln 3 - 3 + \frac{1}{9}.$$

(二) 证明题:

(1) 设 $f \in [a, b]$, $a \leq g(x) \leq b$, 且 $g(x)$ 可微, 则 $\left(\int_a^{g(x)} f(t) dt \right)' = f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$

(2) 设 $f \in [a, b]$, $a \leq \alpha(x) < \beta(x) \leq b$, 且 $\alpha(x), \beta(x)$ 可微, 则

$$\left(\int_{\alpha(x)}^{\beta(x)} f(t) dt \right)' = f(\beta(x)) \cdot \beta'(x) - f(\alpha(x)) \cdot \alpha'(x). \quad \forall x \in [a, b].$$

(3) 设 $f, g \in C[a, b]$, 则有 Cauchy 公式:

(3).

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x) \cdot g(x) dx\right)^2 \leq \left(\int_a^b f^2(x) dx\right) \left(\int_a^b g^2(x) dx\right). \quad (*)_2$$

且(*)中符号成立, 当且仅当: $f(x) = \lambda g(x), \forall x \in [a, b], \lambda$ 为常数.

(4). 设 $f, g \in C[a, b]$, 则有闵可夫斯基(Minkowski)不等式:

$$\left(\int_a^b (f(x)+g(x))^2 dx\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \left(\int_a^b f^2(x) dx\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\int_a^b g^2(x) dx\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (*)_3$$

(5). 设 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n$ 是任意 $2n$ 个数, 则有Cauchy不等式:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot b_i\right)^2 \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right) \quad (*)_4$$

(*)中符号成立, 当且仅当: $a_i = \lambda b_i, i=1, 2, \dots, n, \lambda$ 为常数.

(6). 设 $f(x) \in C[a, b], f(x) > 0, \forall x \in [a, b]$ 且 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$, 则 $f(x) \equiv 0, \forall x \in [a, b]$.

证(1). 令 $F(u) = \int_a^u f(t) dt$, 则 $\int_a^{g(x)} f(t) dt = F(g(x)), \left(\int_a^{g(x)} f(t) dt\right)' =$

$$\frac{dF(g(x))}{dx} = \frac{dF(u)}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = F'(u) \cdot g'(x) = \left(\int_a^u f(t) dt\right)'_u \cdot g'(x) = f(u) \cdot g'(x) =$$

$$f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x), \forall x \in [a, b].$$

证(2): $\int_a^{b(x)} f(t) dt = \int_a^c f(t) dt + \int_c^{b(x)} f(t) dt = \int_c^{b(x)} f(t) dt - \int_c^{a(x)} f(t) dt, c \in [a, b]$

中符号成立, 则 $\left(\int_a^{b(x)} f(t) dt\right)' = \left(\int_c^{b(x)} f(t) dt\right)' - \left(\int_c^{a(x)} f(t) dt\right)'$

乘积的

(A)

$$= f(\beta(x)) \cdot \beta'(x) - f(\alpha(x)) \cdot \alpha'(x), \quad \forall x \in [a, b].$$

证(3): $\because (f(x) - tg(x))^2 \geq 0$, 对 $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ 都成立.

$\therefore \int_a^b (f(x) - tg(x))^2 dx \geq 0$, 对 $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ 成立, 即二次三项式:

$$\int_a^b f^2 dx - 2t \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx + t^2 \int_a^b g^2 dx \geq 0 \text{ 对 } \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 成立} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Delta = \left(2 \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right)^2 - 4 \left(\int_a^b f^2 dx \right) \left(\int_a^b g^2 dx \right) \leq 0, \text{ 即 Cauchy 不等式}$$

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right)^2 \leq \left(\int_a^b f^2 dx \right) \left(\int_a^b g^2 dx \right). \text{ 成立.}$$

故成立, 若且仅若 $(f(x) - tg(x))^2 \equiv 0, \forall x \in [a, b]$, 即 $\exists \lambda = t$, 使

$$f(x) - \lambda g(x) \equiv 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) \equiv \lambda g(x), \quad x \in [a, b] \text{ 成立. 此时, 称函数 } f(x)$$

与 $g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上是成比例相关的.

证(4): $\because 0 \leq \int_a^b (f(x) + g(x))^2 dx = \int_a^b f^2 dx + \int_a^b g^2 dx + 2 \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx.$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \leq 2 \left| \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right| \leq 2 \left(\int_a^b f^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_a^b g^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq \int_a^b (f(x) + g(x))^2 dx \leq \int_a^b f^2 dx + \int_a^b g^2 dx + 2 \left(\int_a^b f^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_a^b g^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \left(\left(\int_a^b f^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\int_a^b g^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left(\int_a^b (f(x) + g(x))^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \left(\int_a^b f^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\int_a^b g^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (5)$$

与(4)对应的柯西不等式 Minkowski 不等式为:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (a_i + b_i)^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

证(5): $\because (a_i + b_i)^2 \geq 0$, 对 $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ 成立, $\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i + t b_i)^2 \geq 0$

对 $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ 成立, 即关于 t 的二次三项式:

$$t^2 \sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2 + 2t \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \geq 0 \text{ 对 } \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 成立. 故}$$

$$\Delta = \left(2 \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i\right)^2 - 4 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right) \leq 0. \text{ 即有 Cauchy 不等式:}$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i\right)^2 \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right) \Leftrightarrow \left|\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i\right| \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

若等号成立, 则必有 $a_i + t b_i = 0$, $i=1, 2, 3, \dots, n$. 取 $\lambda = -t$,

$$\text{则 } a_i = \lambda b_i, i=1, 2, \dots, n.$$

证(6): (用反证法) 设 $f(x) \neq 0$, $x \in [a, b]$. 即 $\exists x_0 \in (a, b)$ 使 $f(x_0) > 0$.

由 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续知, 对于 $\varepsilon = \frac{f(x_0)}{2} > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, 若 $|x - x_0| < \delta$ 即

$$(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \subset [a, b] \text{ 时, } |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon = \frac{f(x_0)}{2} \Rightarrow f(x) > f(x_0) - \frac{f(x_0)}{2} = \frac{f(x_0)}{2} > 0,$$

$$\forall x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta), \text{ 从而 } \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \int_{x_0 - \delta}^{x_0 + \delta} \frac{f(x_0)}{2} dx = \frac{f(x_0)}{2} \cdot 2\delta = \delta f(x_0) > 0$$

与已知条件 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$ 矛盾! 故 $f(x) \equiv 0, \forall x \in [a, b]$.

(6).

用同样的方法可知: 若 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$, $f(x) \leq 0$, $x \in [a, b]$ 且

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0, \text{ 则 } f(x) \equiv 0, \forall x \in [a, b].$$

(E) 证明下列不等式:

(1) 证明: $\frac{2}{\sqrt{e}} \leq \int_0^2 e^{x^2-x} dx \leq 2e^2$

(2) 计算: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} \sqrt{\tan t} dt}{\int_0^{\tan x} \sqrt{\sin t} dt}$

解(1): 设 $f(x) = e^{x^2-x}$, $x \in [0, 2]$. 则 $f'(x) = e^{x^2-x}(2x-1)$, $f'(x) = 0$

得 $x_0 = \frac{1}{2}$, 且比较 $f(0) = e^0 = 1$, $f(\frac{1}{2}) = e^{-\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{e}}$, $f(2) = e^2$ 可知

$f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上的最小值为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{e}}$, 最大值为 e^2 . 即 $\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{e}} \leq f(x) \leq e^2 \Rightarrow$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{e}} dx \leq \int_0^2 f(x) dx \leq \int_0^2 e^2 dx \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt[4]{e}} \leq \int_0^2 e^{x^2-x} dx \leq 2e^2.$$

解(2): " $\frac{0}{0}$ " 型的极限, 由洛比达法则有: 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{\tan(\sin x)} \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin(\tan x)} \sec x}$

$$\frac{\tan(\sin x) \sim \sin x \sim x}{\sin(\tan x) \sim \tan x \sim x} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{\frac{x}{x}} = 1.$$

(E) 习题: ex 5.1

13; 14; 15; 16; 18(1), (2); ch 5 习题 18.

(五) 证明积分中值定理: 若 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$, 则 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$,

$$\text{使 } \int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b-a), \quad a < \xi < b. \quad (*)$$

(1°) 若 $f(x) \equiv C, \forall x \in [a, b]$, 则取 $\xi = \frac{a+b}{2} \in (a, b), f(\xi) = f(\frac{a+b}{2}) = C,$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b C dx = C(b-a) = f(\xi)(b-a), \quad a < \xi = \frac{a+b}{2} < b;$$

(2°) $\because f \in C[a, b], \therefore f(x) \in [a, b]$ 上能取到最小值 m , 最大值 M , 即

$$m \leq f(x) \leq M \Rightarrow \int_a^b m dx = m(b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b M dx = M(b-a). \quad (**)$$

I. 若 $m(b-a) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$ 成立, 则 $\int_a^b (f(x)-m) dx = 0$ 且 $f(x)-m \in [a, b] \cap \mathbb{R}$,

$f(x)-m \geq 0, \forall x \in [a, b]$. 由 (*) 知, $\int_a^b (f(x)-m) dx = 0, \forall x \in [a, b],$ 即 $f(x) \equiv m,$

$x \in [a, b]$, 由 (0) 知, $\exists \xi = \frac{a+b}{2} \in (a, b)$, 使 (*) 成立;

II. 若 $M(b-a) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$ 成立, $\Rightarrow \int_a^b (M-f(x)) dx = 0$ 且 $M-f(x) \in [a, b] \cap \mathbb{R},$

$M-f(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in [a, b]$ 知, $M-f(x) \equiv 0, \forall x \in [a, b],$ 即 $f(x) \equiv M, x \in [a, b] \Rightarrow$

(*) 成立.

III. 若 $m(b-a) < \int_a^b f(x) dx < M(b-a)$ 则 $m < \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx < M$. 则

$\exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2) \subset (a, b),$ 使 $f(\xi) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \Leftrightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b-a), \xi \in (a, b).$

其中, $f(x_1) = m, f(x_2) = M$ 且不妨设 $x_1 < x_2$. 证(2°)是双向. (8).

令 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$, $x \in [a, b]$, 则 $F(x) \in [a, b]$ 且 $F'(x) = f(x)$

应用 Lagrange 微分中值定理: $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ 使

$$F(b) - F(a) = F'(\xi)(b-a) \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(t) dt - 0 = f(\xi)(b-a) \text{ 即}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b-a), \quad \xi \in (a, b).$$

注: 课本上 Th 5.11 (p174) 的积分中值定理中, $\xi \in [a, b]$,

效果没有上述两种证明的效果好。其所求的范围愈小:

精确度愈高。