

第32讲:定积分应用举例

(一) 计算数列极限:

(1) 若 $f \in C[a, b]$, 则 $f \in R[a, b]$, 且 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$ 西瓦茨

可R分[a, b]
 取 $\xi_i = a + \frac{b-a}{n}i$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(a + \frac{b-a}{n}i) \frac{b-a}{n} \xrightarrow{b-a=1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\frac{i}{n}) \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$

(2) 数列极限: ($p > 0$, 整数)

(1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^p + 2^p + \dots + n^p}{n^{p+1}}$; (2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left[\frac{1}{n} \sqrt{(n+1)(n+2) \dots (n+n)} \right]$, (3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right)$

解(1), 方法: Stolz公式; 方法: 定积分法:

原式 = $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right)^p + \left(\frac{2}{n} \right)^p + \dots + \left(\frac{i}{n} \right)^p + \dots + \left(\frac{n}{n} \right)^p \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n} \right)^p \frac{1}{n}$

= $\int_0^1 x^p dx = \frac{x^{p+1}}{p+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{p+1}, \forall p > 0.$

注(1): 含变量中的定积分为 $\int_0^1 x^p dx$ ($0 < p < +\infty$ 中) 确定了 $\frac{1}{p+1}$.

解(2): 原式 = $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{(n+1)(n+2) \dots (n+n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{(n+1)(n+\frac{2}{n}) \dots (n+\frac{n}{n})}$

= $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \ln(n+\frac{i}{n}) \right) \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \ln(n+x) dx = x \ln(n+x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x \frac{1}{n+x} dx$

= $\ln 2 - \int_0^1 \frac{(n+1)-1}{n+x} dx = \ln 2 - \int_0^1 1 dx + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{n+x} dx = \ln 2 - 1 + \ln 2 = 2 \ln 2 - 1.$

(1).

证(3): 证法(1), 利用: $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} = \ln n + \eta + \alpha(n)$ $\begin{cases} \eta \approx 0.5772, \\ \alpha(n) \rightarrow 0, (n \rightarrow \infty) \end{cases}$

$$原式 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right) - \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[(\ln 2n + \eta + \alpha_1(n)) - (\ln n + \eta + \alpha_2(n)) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\ln \frac{2n}{n} + \alpha_1(n) - \alpha_2(n) \right] = \ln 2 + 0 - 0 = \ln 2.$$

证法(2): 积分法:

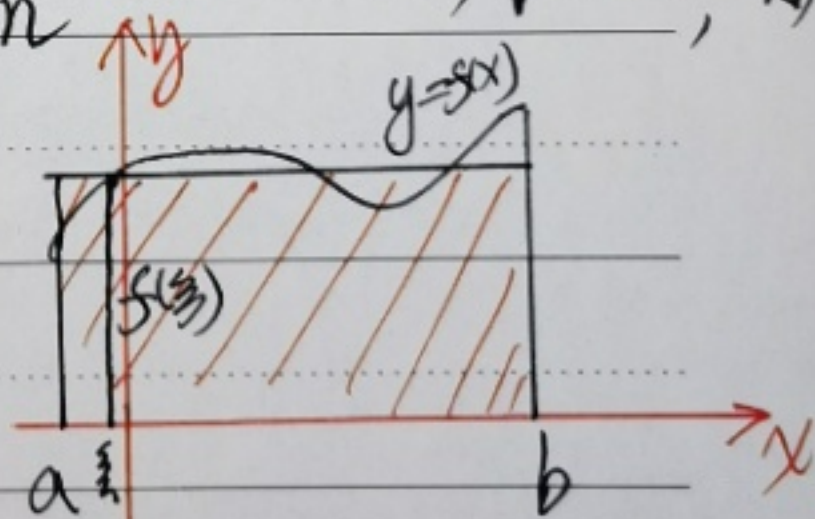
$$原式 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n(1+\frac{1}{n})} + \frac{1}{n(1+\frac{2}{n})} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(1+\frac{n-1}{n})} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(1+\frac{n}{n})} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1+\frac{k}{n}} \right) \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{d(1+x)}{1+x} = \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2.$$

(1) 定积分 $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ 的计算机计算引子: $(x_i = a + \frac{b-a}{n}i, i=1, 2, \dots, n)$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \frac{b-a}{n} \approx \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n} (b-a), \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

n 愈大时, 计算的精度愈高



(2) 积分中值定理与积分平均值

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

设 $f(x) > 0$, 则 (*) 左边是曲边梯形面积, 右边是矩形面积. 它们具有公共的边: $[a, b]$. (2)

- 其中, $f(\xi) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$ 称为 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上的平均值. 凡在 $[a, b]$ 上连续的函数 $f(x)$, 在 $[a, b]$ 上取值的平均值都这样求. $\bar{f} = f(\xi) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx.$

(1) 设某地 11.29 的气温变化规律为 $f(t) = \frac{10}{3t+1}$, $t \in [0, 24]$

- 则此地这天的平均气温为 $\bar{f} = \frac{1}{24-0} \int_0^{24} \frac{10}{3t+1} dt$
 $= \frac{10}{24 \times 3} \int_0^{24} \frac{d(3t+1)}{3t+1} = \frac{5}{36} \ln(3t+1) \Big|_0^{24} = \frac{5}{36} \ln 73 \approx 0.5959$ (度)

(2) 用计算机求 \bar{f} 的公式为:

$$\bar{f} = f(\xi) = \frac{1}{b-a} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n} (b-a) \approx \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n}, \text{ 用计算器}$$

- 其中 x_i 为区间 $[a, b]$ 的右端点 $x_i = a + \frac{b-a}{n} i$, $i=1, 2, \dots, n$.

(3) 泰勒公式与 n 阶 Taylor 公式: (设 $f \in C^{n+1}(D(a, \delta))$)

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) - f(a) &= \int_a^x df(t) = \int_a^x f'(t) dt = \int_a^x f'(t) d(t-a) = \\ & (t-a) f'(t) \Big|_a^x - \int_a^x f''(t) (t-a) dt \end{aligned}$$

- 从 $f(x) - f(a) = \int_a^x df(t) = \int_a^x f'(t) dt = \int_a^x f'(t) d(t-a)$
 $= (t-a) f'(t) \Big|_a^x - \int_a^x f''(t) (t-a) dt = (x-a) f'(a) - \frac{1}{2!} \int_a^x f''(t) (t-a)^2 dt$
- (3)

$$= (x-a)f'(a) - \frac{f''(t)(t-x)^2}{2!} \Big|_a^x + \frac{1}{2!} \int_a^x f^{(3)}(t)(t-x)^2 dt$$

$$= (x-a)f'(a) + \frac{1}{2!} f''(a)(x-a)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \int_a^x f^{(3)}(t) d(t-x)^3$$

$$= (x-a)f'(a) + \frac{1}{2!} f''(a)(x-a)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} (t-x)^3 f^{(3)}(t) \Big|_a^x - \frac{1}{3!} \int_a^x f^{(4)}(t)(t-x)^3 dt$$

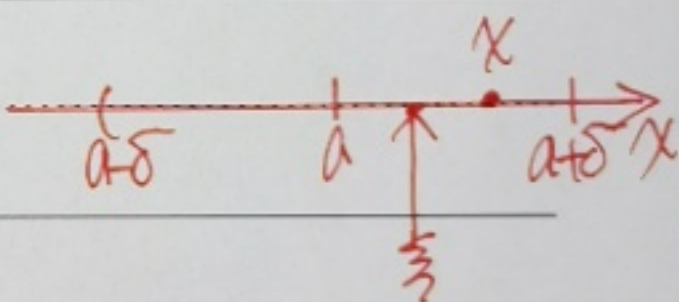
$$= f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{1}{2!} f''(a)(x-a)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} (x-a)^3 f^{(3)}(a) + \int_a^x \frac{1}{3!} f^{(4)}(t)(x-t)^3 dt = \dots$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^n \frac{f^{(m)}(a)(x-a)^m}{m!} + \int_a^x \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n+1)}(t)(x-t)^n dt \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{f^{(m)}(a)(x-a)^m}{m!} + R_n(a), \quad (\text{B})$$

$$\text{其中, } R_n(a) = \int_a^x \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n+1)}(t)(x-t)^n dt \triangleq R_n(a) \quad (\text{A})$$

称为 n 阶 Taylor 公式的积分余项。



$\because f^{(n+1)}(t)$ 在 $[a, x]$ 或 $[x, a]$ 上 C 且 $(x-t)^n$ 在 $[a, x]$ 上连续、不变号,

且 C , 由推广的中值定理知, $\exists \xi \in [a, x]$, 使

$$R_n(a) = \int_a^x \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n+1)}(t)(x-t)^n dt = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{n!} \int_a^x (x-t)^n dt = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-a)^{n+1}$$

这正是 n 阶 Taylor 公式的 Lagrange 型余项, 又 $\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-a)^{n+1} =$

$o((x-a)^n)$ 即 $R_n(a) = o((x-a)^n)$, 此即 Peano 型余项。

利用 $R_n(x) = 0$ 及洛必达法则求极限

$$\frac{R(a)}{x-a} = \frac{R(a) - R(x)}{-(a-x)} = -\frac{R(a) - R(x)}{a-x} = -R'(\xi) = +\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{n!} (x-\xi)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow R(a) = (a+x) \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)(x-\xi)^n}{n!} = \frac{(x-a)(x+\xi)^n}{n!} f^{(n+1)}(\xi), \quad \xi \in [a, x]. \quad (A)$$

(A) 称为 n 阶 Taylor 公式的 Cauchy 型余项。

(B) 定积分的几何度量

(1) 椭圆域 $D: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1$ 绕 oy 轴旋转一周的旋转体 Ω 体积 $V(\Omega)$.

(2) 椭圆弧 $L: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 的弧长 $S(L)$ 的近似值 ($a > b > 0$)

(3) 心形线 $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ 绕极轴旋转一周的旋转体 Ω 的体积 $V(\Omega)$.

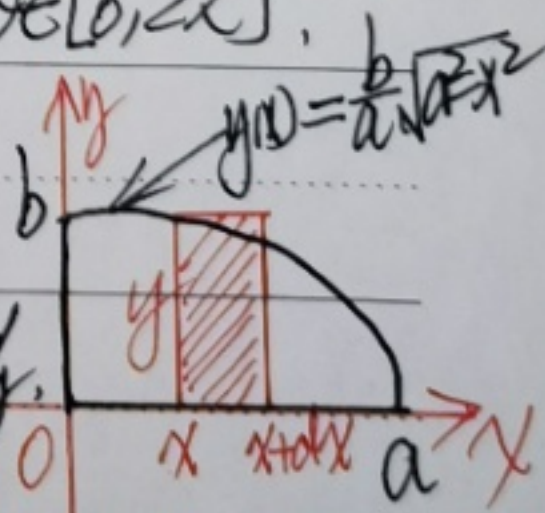
(4) 心形线 $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ 绕极轴旋转一周的旋转体 Ω 的体积 $V(\Omega)$.

$$\text{Step (1)}: \pi \cdot 2x^2 y(x) + \pi (x+dx)^2 y(x)$$

$$= 2\pi x y(x) dx + \pi y(x) dx^2 \approx 2\pi x y(x) dx = dV_y$$

$$\Rightarrow V_y = \int_0^a dV_y = 2 \int_0^a (2\pi x y(x) dx) = 4\pi \int_0^a x \left(\frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{4\pi b}{a} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \int_0^a (a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(a^2 - x^2) = \frac{4}{3} \pi a^2 b.$$



(5).

- 椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 绕 Ox 轴旋转一周的体积为 $\frac{4}{3}\pi b^2 a$.

解(2): 设 $L = \begin{cases} x = a \cos \theta \\ y = b \sin \theta \end{cases}$, $a^2 - b^2 = c^2$, $\frac{c}{a} = e$ (离心率).

则 $dL = \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2} d\theta = \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 \theta + b^2 \cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \sqrt{a^2 - (a^2 - b^2) \cos^2 \theta} d\theta$

$= a \sqrt{1 - e^2 \cos^2 \theta} d\theta$ ($e = \frac{c}{a} < 1$) $\Rightarrow S(L) = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \sqrt{1 - e^2 \cos^2 \theta} d\theta$

- 由 $(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)}{3!} x^3 + \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n + o(x^n)$ (*)

若取 $\sqrt{1 - e^2 \cos^2 \theta} = (1 - e^2 \cos^2 \theta)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} (e^2 \cos^2 \theta)$ 则

$S(L) = 4a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \frac{e^2}{2} \cos^2 \theta) d\theta = 4a \times \frac{\pi}{2} - 2ae^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = 2\pi a - \frac{2}{2} \pi ae^2$

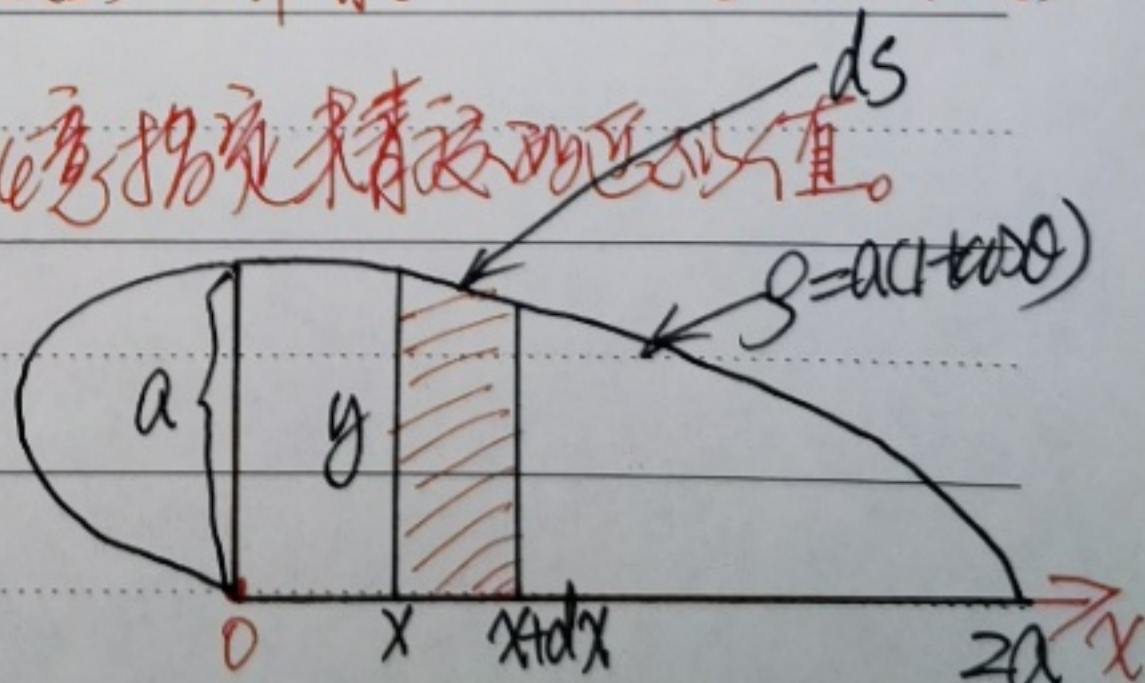
若取 $\sqrt{1 - e^2 \cos^2 \theta} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} (e^2 \cos^2 \theta) - \frac{1}{8} (e^2 \cos^2 \theta)^2$ 则

- $S(L) = 4a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \frac{1}{2} (e^2 \cos^2 \theta) - \frac{e^4}{8} \cos^4 \theta) d\theta = 2\pi a - \frac{2}{2} \pi ae^2 - \frac{e^4}{8} \times \frac{3}{16} \pi$.

展开(*)取得项数愈多, 计算 $S(L)$ 的精度就愈高。利用(*)

可获得椭圆周长 $S(L)$ 的任意精度近似值。

解(3): $ds_{\text{圆}} = 2\pi y ds$



$\therefore S_{\text{圆}} = 2\pi \int_0^a y ds$

(b)

$$\begin{cases} y = f(\theta) \sin \theta = a(\cos \theta) \sin \theta \\ ds = \sqrt{f'(\theta)^2 + f(\theta)^2} d\theta = \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 \theta + a^2 \cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \sqrt{a^2} d\theta = a d\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{侧}} &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a(\cos \theta) \sin \theta \cdot a d\theta = 8\pi a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta \\ &= 4\pi a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\theta d\theta = -2\pi a^2 \cos 2\theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 4\pi a^2. \end{aligned}$$

(二) 用积分定义函数:

(1) 若 $f(x) \in C(I)$, 则 $F(x) \triangleq \int_a^x f(t) dt$, $[a, x] \subset I$ 是可微函数.

且 $dF(x) = f(x) dx$, 即 $F'(x) = f(x)$, $\forall x \in I$, 即 $F(x)$ 是 I 上连续的函数.

$f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$ 必有原函数 $= \int_a^x f(t) dt$, $\forall a \in I$. 因 a 可在 I 中任取.

故原函数 $\int_a^x f(t) dt$ 有无穷多个!

(2) $f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln x$, $\forall x > 0$.

(3) $P(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$, $\forall x \in (0, +\infty)$. 伽马函数.

(4) $B(x, y) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} dt$, $\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ y > 0 \end{cases}$. 贝塔函数.

例 5.1: $\Gamma(5) = 24$; $\Gamma(1) = 1$; $\Gamma(2) = 1$; $\Gamma(3) = 2$; $\Gamma(4) = 6$.

例 5.3: $B(2, 2) = \frac{1}{6}$; $B(2, 3) = \frac{1}{24}$.

①. 计算反常积分: $I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4+1}$ (积式中运用到比较法)

解: $\because I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^4} + \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} \right) dx$, 且 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^4} dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^4} dx$

$+ \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^4} dx$, 即 $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^4} dx \stackrel{x=-t}{=} \int_{+\infty}^0 \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^4} (-dt) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^4} dx$,

故 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^4} dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^4} dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2-1}{1+x^4} dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1-x^2}{x^2+x^2} dx$

$= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(x+\frac{1}{x})}{(x+\frac{1}{x})^2-2} = 2 \ln \left| \frac{x+\frac{1}{x}-\sqrt{2}}{x+\frac{1}{x}+\sqrt{2}} \right| \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 2 [\ln 1 - \ln 1] = 0$,

同理, $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx$

$= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x^2+x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{x})}{(x-\frac{1}{x})^2+2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x-\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty}$

$= \sqrt{2} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right] = \pi\sqrt{2}$.

所以, $I = \frac{1}{2} [0 + \pi\sqrt{2}] = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi$.

②. 计算: P.V. $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x^4}$,

解: $x=0$ 为奇点, 作为瑕点, $\text{P.V.} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x^4} \triangleq \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\int_{-1}^{-\varepsilon} \frac{dx}{x^4} + \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{dx}{x^4} \right]$

$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{x^{-3}}{-3} \Big|_{-1}^{-\varepsilon} + \frac{x^{-3}}{-3} \Big|_{\varepsilon}^1 \right] = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{2}{3} \varepsilon^{-3} - \frac{2}{3} \right] = +\infty$.

即 P.V. $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x^4}$ divergence.

● (四). 若 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \alpha$, α 是实数, 则必有: P.V. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \alpha$.

但反之未必. 即从 P.V. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \not\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \alpha$.

证(1). 已知 $\alpha = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx =$

$\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^0 f(x) dx + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b f(x) dx$ 且 $\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^0 f(x) dx$ 与 $\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b f(x) dx$

都收敛. 设 $\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^0 f(x) dx = A \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b f(x) dx = B \in \mathbb{R}$.

则 $\alpha = A + B$. 取 $a = -b$, 则 $a \rightarrow -\infty \Leftrightarrow b \rightarrow +\infty$, 且

$\alpha = A + B = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^0 f(x) dx + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-b}^0 f(x) dx + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b f(x) dx$

$= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\int_{-b}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^b f(x) dx \right] = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-b}^b f(x) dx = \text{P.V.} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx.$

● 即 P.V. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \alpha$.

证(2). 只要提个反例即可. 已知 P.V. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx =$

$\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-b}^b \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} 0 = 0 = \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, 且

$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$ 中右边两项都发散.

故左也 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$ 发散, 即 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx \neq 0 = \text{P.V.} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$