

第46讲: 积分学复习

(一) $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上 Riemann 可积的条件:

(1) $f \in R[a, b] \implies f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上必有界, 反之未必。

反例: 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & x \neq 0, x \in [a, b] \\ +1, & x = 0, x \in [a, b] \end{cases}$, 则 $f \notin R[a, b]$, $f| \in R[a, b]$.

(2) $f \in R[a, b] \iff \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k = I_0$ (I_0 为任意) $\iff \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$,

当 $n(T) < \delta$ 时, $|\sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k - I_0| < \varepsilon$. 记 $\sigma(T, \xi) = \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k$.

Riemann 和

(3) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有界, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有上确界 M , 下确界 m .

令 $f(x)$ 在子区间 $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 中的上、下确界为 M_i, m_i , 则对 $\forall \xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n m_k \Delta x_k \leq \underline{S}(T) \leq \sum_{k=1}^n m_k \Delta x_k \leq \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k \leq \sum_{k=1}^n M_k \Delta x_k \leq \bar{S}(T) \leq \sum_{k=1}^n M_k \Delta x_k = M(b-a)$$

$\underline{S}(T), \bar{S}(T)$ 分别称之为对分划 T 的下和与上和。

$$\implies m(b-a) \leq \underline{S}(T) \leq \sigma(T, \xi) \leq \bar{S}(T) \leq M(b-a) \quad (*)$$

(4) 若在分划 T 的基础上, 增加分点成为 \tilde{T} 时, 必有:

$\underline{S}(\tilde{T}) \geq \underline{S}(T), \bar{S}(\tilde{T}) \leq \bar{S}(T)$, 即下和递增, 上和递减。

证: 设在子区间 $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 中增加一分点 α : $[x_{i-1}, x_i] = [x_{i-1}, \alpha] \cup [\alpha, x_i]$ (1).



设 f 在 $[\alpha_{i-1}, \alpha_i]$, $[\alpha_i, \alpha_i]$ 中满足, 个右确界分别为 $\beta_{i-1}, \alpha_i, \beta_i, \alpha_i$,

则有 $\beta_{i-1} \leq M_i, \beta_i \leq M_i, \alpha_{i-1} \geq m_i, \alpha_i \geq m_i$. 此时.

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{S}(\tilde{T}) &= \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} m_j \Delta x_j + \alpha_{i-1}(\alpha - \alpha_{i-1}) + \alpha_i(\alpha_i - \alpha) + \sum_{j=i+1}^n m_j \Delta x_j \\ &\geq \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} m_j \Delta x_j + m_i(\alpha - \alpha_{i-1} + \alpha_i - \alpha) + \sum_{j=i+1}^n m_j \Delta x_j = \underline{S}(T) \end{aligned}$$

同理, $\bar{S}(\tilde{T}) \leq \bar{S}(T)$.

(5) 设 T, \tilde{T} 是对 $[a, b]$ 的任意两个分划, 则有:

$\underline{S}(T) \leq \bar{S}(\tilde{T})$. 即个和永远不会超过上和。

证. 令 $T \cup \tilde{T}$ 是合并 T, \tilde{T} 形成的新分划, 则 $T \cup \tilde{T}$ 的分点比 T, \tilde{T} 都多.

$$\Rightarrow \underline{S}(T) \leq \underline{S}(T \cup \tilde{T}) \leq \bar{S}(T \cup \tilde{T}) \leq \bar{S}(\tilde{T})$$

(6) 随着 T 的分点增多, $\underline{S}(T) \uparrow$ 且 $\underline{S}(T) \leq M(b-a)$, 故 $\underline{S}(T)$

有上确界, 记 $\sup \underline{S}(T) = \underline{I}$; 而 $\bar{S}(T) \downarrow$ 且 $\bar{S}(T) \geq m(b-a)$

故 $\bar{S}(T)$ 有下确界, 记 $\inf \bar{S}(T) = \bar{I}$. 分别称 \underline{I}, \bar{I} 为 f 在

$[a, b]$ 上的下, 上和. 由 (4) 可得:

$$m(b-a) \leq \underline{S}(T) \leq \underline{I} \leq \bar{I} \leq \bar{S}(T) \leq M(b-a) \quad (*)$$

(注: f 在 $[a, b]$ 上可积, 个积为 I , I 必存在且为常数) (2)



(7). $f \in R[a, b]$ 的充要条件: $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} (\bar{S}(T) - \underline{S}(T)) = 0$ (*)

即 $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i \Delta x_i = 0$, 其中 $\omega_i = M_i - m_i$ 是 f 在 $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 中的振幅。

证: \Rightarrow (必要性). 已知 $f \in R[a, b]$ 且 $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sigma(T, \xi) = I_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. \Leftrightarrow

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 当 $\lambda(T) < \delta$ 时, $|\sigma(T, \xi) - I_0| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \Rightarrow$

$$I_0 - \frac{\varepsilon}{3} < \sigma(T, \xi) < I_0 + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \Rightarrow I_0 - \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \leq \underline{S}(T) \leq \sigma(T, \xi) \leq \bar{S}(T) \leq I_0 + \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, 0 \leq \bar{S}(T) - \underline{S}(T) \leq (I_0 + \frac{\varepsilon}{3}) - (I_0 - \frac{\varepsilon}{3}) < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} (\bar{S}(T) - \underline{S}(T)) = 0.$$

证: \Leftarrow (充分性): 已知 $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} (\bar{S}(T) - \underline{S}(T)) = 0 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 当 $\lambda(T) < \delta$ 时, $0 \leq \bar{S}(T) - \underline{S}(T) < \varepsilon$, 从而从 (*) 知: $\underline{S}(T) \leq \underline{I} \leq \bar{I} \leq \bar{S}(T) \Rightarrow$

$$0 \leq \bar{I} - \underline{I} \leq \bar{S}(T) - \underline{S}(T) < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \bar{I} - \underline{I} = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{I} = \underline{I} \triangleq I_0. \text{ 从而}$$

$$\begin{cases} \underline{S}(T) \leq I_0 \leq \bar{S}(T) \\ \underline{S}(T) \leq \sigma(T, \xi) \leq \bar{S}(T) \end{cases} \Rightarrow |\sigma(T, \xi) - I_0| \leq \bar{S}(T) - \underline{S}(T) < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} |\sigma(T, \xi) - I_0| = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sigma(T, \xi) = I_0 \Rightarrow f \in R[a, b].$$

(E). 可积函数类:

I. 若 $f \in C[a, b]$, 则 $f \in R[a, b]$;

II. 若 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上单调有界, 则 $f \in R[a, b]$;

(3)



四、若 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上有界且仅有有限个间断点, 则 $f \in R[a, b]$.

证(1): $\because f$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上 C , $\therefore f$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上 C : $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta(\varepsilon) > 0$, 对

$\forall \alpha, \beta \in [a, b]$, 只要 $|\alpha - \beta| < \delta(\varepsilon)$, 则 $|f(\alpha) - f(\beta)| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2(b-a)}$, 当 $\lambda(\varepsilon) < \delta(\varepsilon)$ 时,

$$W_i = M_i - m_i = |f(\alpha_i) - f(\beta_i)| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2(b-a)} \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \Delta x_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\varepsilon}{2(b-a)} \Delta x_i$$

$$= \frac{\varepsilon}{2(b-a)} \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta x_i = \frac{\varepsilon}{2(b-a)} (b-a) = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon. \quad \text{即 } \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \Delta x_i = 0,$$

故 $f \in R[a, b]$.

证(2): 不妨设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 中单增有界.

(1) 若 $f(b) = f(a)$, 则 $f(x) \equiv C, \forall x \in [a, b] \Rightarrow f \in R[a, b]$;

(2) 若 $f(b) > f(a)$ 则 $f(b) - f(a) > 0$, 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta(\varepsilon) = \frac{\varepsilon}{f(b) - f(a)}$.

则 $\delta(\varepsilon) > 0$, 且当 $\lambda(\varepsilon) < \delta(\varepsilon)$ 时, $\sum_{i=1}^n W_i \Delta x_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \lambda(\varepsilon) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \delta(\varepsilon)$

$$= \frac{\varepsilon}{f(b) - f(a)} \sum_{i=1}^n W_i = \frac{\varepsilon}{f(b) - f(a)} [f(x_1) - f(x_0) + f(x_2) - f(x_1) + f(x_3) - f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})]$$

$$= \frac{\varepsilon}{f(b) - f(a)} [f(x_n) - f(x_0)] = \frac{\varepsilon}{f(b) - f(a)} [f(b) - f(a)] = \varepsilon.$$

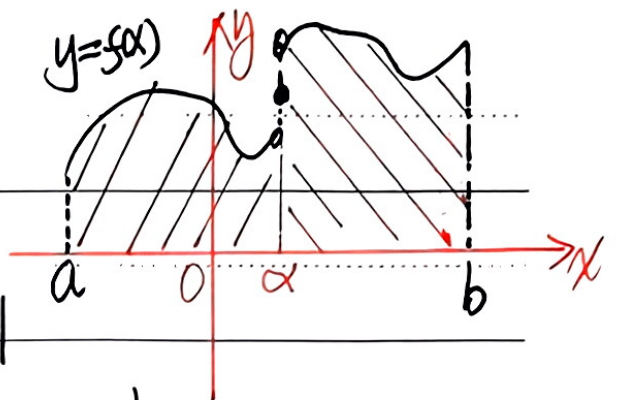
即 $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \Delta x_i = 0, \therefore f \in R[a, b]$.

证(3): 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 中有界, 且仅有一个间断点 $\alpha \in (a, b)$.

A).



改变 f 在 α 点的函数值, 不会改变



$\int_a^\alpha f(x)dx$ 与 $\int_\alpha^b f(x)dx$ 的取值。

计算 $\int_a^\alpha f(x)dx$ 时, 令 $f(x) = f(x-\alpha)$ 则

$f(x)$ 在 $[a, \alpha]$ 上 \mathbb{C} , 从而 $f \in R[a, \alpha]$. 计算 $\int_\alpha^b f(x)dx$ 时, 令 $f(x) = f(x+\alpha)$

则 $f(x)$ 在 $[\alpha, b]$ 上 \mathbb{C} , 从而 $f \in R[\alpha, b] \Rightarrow f \in R[a, b]$.

(三). 18个不定积分基本公式:

(1). $\int 0 dx = C$. (2). $\int x^\alpha dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C, (\alpha \neq -1)$. (3). $\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$.

(4). $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$. (5). $\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C (a > 0, a \neq 1)$. (6). $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$.

(7). $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$. (8). $\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$. (9). $\int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$.

(10). $\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$. (11). $\int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C$.

(12). $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C = -\operatorname{arccot} x + C$. (14). $\int \ln x dx = x \ln x - x + C$

(13). $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C = -\operatorname{arccos} x + C$. (15). $\int \frac{dx}{a^2+x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$.

(16). $\int \frac{dx}{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)} = \frac{1}{x_2-x_1} \ln \left| \frac{x-x_1}{x-x_2} \right| + C, \int \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C$.

(17). $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C (a > 0)$. (18). $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2}} = \ln \left| \sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2} + x \right| + C$.

另: $\int \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C; \int \csc x dx = \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + C$. (5).



(四) 证明题:

(1) 证明: $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^b \sin^2 x} dx$ 绝对收敛;

(2) 设 $f \in C^1[a, b]$, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \sin mx dx = 0$;

(3) 证明: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt = \frac{2}{\pi}$;

(4) 证明: 若 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx = A \in \mathbb{R}$, 且 $P.V. \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx = A$, 则 $A=0$.

(5) 证明: $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} dx = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$.

证(1): $\because \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^b \sin^2 x} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \int_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi} \frac{x}{1+x^b \sin^2 x} dx$, 取 $a_n = \int_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi} \frac{x}{1+x^b \sin^2 x} dx > 0$

且 $a_n \leq \int_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi} \frac{(n\pi)}{1+n^b \sin^2 x} dx = \int_0^\pi \frac{(n\pi)}{1+n^b \sin^2 x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(n\pi)}{1+n^b \sin^2 x} dx$

$\leq 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(n\pi)}{\cos^2 x + n^b \sin^2 x} dx \Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(n\pi)}{1+(n^b \tan^2 x)} dx = \frac{2\pi}{n^b} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (n\pi) d(\tan^2 x)$

$= \frac{2(n\pi)^2 \arctan(n^{\frac{b}{2}} \tan x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{n^b} = \frac{2(n\pi)^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}}{n^b} = 2^2 \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^b} \right)$

且 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} 2^2 \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^b} \right) \text{con}$ 依收敛级数的比较判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n \text{con}$

即 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^b \sin^2 x} dx \text{con}$, 而 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{|1+x^b \sin^2 x|} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^b \sin^2 x} dx$,

故 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^b \sin^2 x} dx$ 绝对收敛 (将 x^b 替换为 x^{2m} ($m \geq \frac{b}{2}, m \in \mathbb{R}$), 结论不变)

证(2): $\because f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上 C , $\therefore |f(x)|$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上 $C \Rightarrow |f(x)|$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有最大(值) $M: |f(x)| \leq M, \forall x \in [a, b]$, 令 $g(x) = \int_a^b f(x) \sin mx dx$, 且 (6)



$$g(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_a^b f(x) d(\omega \lambda x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} f(x) \omega \lambda x \Big|_a^b + \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_a^b f'(x) \omega \lambda x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda} (f(a) \omega \lambda a - f(b) \omega \lambda b) + \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_a^b f'(x) \omega \lambda x dx \Rightarrow$$

$$0 \leq |g(\lambda)| \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} (|f(a)| + |f(b)|) + \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_a^b |f'(x)| \omega \lambda x dx$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\lambda} (|f(a)| + |f(b)|) + \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_a^b M dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} (|f(a)| + |f(b)| + M(b-a))$$

$\rightarrow 0 (\lambda \rightarrow \infty)$. 依夹逼准则, $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} |g(\lambda)| = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \sin \lambda x dx = 0, \text{同理: } \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \cos \lambda x dx = 0$$

证(3): 对充分大的 $x > 0$, $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 使: $n\pi \leq x < (n+1)\pi$, 从而

$$x \rightarrow +\infty \Leftrightarrow n \rightarrow \infty, \text{且由 } |f(x)| \geq 0, x^2 = \int_0^{n\pi} |f(x)| dx \leq \int_0^x |f(x)| dx = \int_0^{(n+1)\pi} |f(x)| dx$$

$$\text{从而 } \int_0^{n\pi} |f(x)| dx = n \int_0^\pi |f(x)| dx = 2n, \int_0^{(n+1)\pi} |f(x)| dx = 2(n+1) \Rightarrow$$

$$2n \leq \int_0^x |f(x)| dx < 2(n+1) \Rightarrow \frac{2n}{(n+1)\pi} \leq \frac{\int_0^x |f(x)| dx}{x} \leq \frac{2(n+1)}{n\pi}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{(n+1)\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(n+1)}{n\pi} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^x |f(x)| dx}{x} = \frac{2}{\pi}. \text{ ep}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^x |f(x)| dx}{x} = \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

证(4): 取 $A = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^0 f(x) dx +$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b f(x) dx \stackrel{\Delta a = -b}{=} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b f(x) dx + \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b f(x) dx$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (\int_{-b}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^b f(x) dx) = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-b}^b f(x) dx = \text{P.V.} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx. \quad (7)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 I(5) &:: \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{(1+x^2) dx}{x^2+1+x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{x})}{(x-\frac{1}{x})^2+3} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x-\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{3}} \Big|_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} \\
 &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{\varepsilon-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}}{\sqrt{3}} \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}. \\
 \therefore \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} dx &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} dx = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) 设 $f(x) \in [a, b] \subset \mathbb{C}$, $F(x) = \int_a^b f(t) |x-t| dt$ ($a < x < b$).

$$I(1) = F'(x) = 2f(x).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(2) &:: F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) |x-t| dt + \int_x^b f(t) |x-t| dt \\
 &= \int_a^x f(t) (x-t) dt + \int_x^b f(t) (t-x) dt \\
 &= x \int_a^x f(t) dt - \int_a^x t f(t) dt - \int_x^b t f(t) dt + x \int_x^b f(t) dt
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore F'(x) = 1 \cdot \int_a^x f(t) dt - x f(x) + x f(x) - x f(x) + 1 \cdot \int_x^b f(t) dt + x f(x)$$

$$I(3) F'(x) = f(x) + f(x) = 2f(x).$$

(7) 设 $f(x) \in C^1[a, 2a]$, $I(1) = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{4a^2} \int_a^a [f(t+a) - f(t-a)] dt = f'(0)$.

$I(2)$: 由积分中值定理: $\int_a^a [f(t+a) - f(t-a)] dt = [f(\xi+a) - f(\xi-a)] \cdot a$,

$$-a < \xi < a, \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{4a^2} \int_a^a [f(t+a) - f(t-a)] dt = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{4a^2} [f(\xi+a) - f(\xi-a)] \cdot a$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{4a^2} f'(\eta) (2a)^2 = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} f'(\eta), \quad \frac{\xi}{2} - a < \eta < \frac{\xi}{2} + a.$$

(8)



当 $a \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, $\xi \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \eta \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} f'(\eta) = f'(0)$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{4a^2} \int_a^a [f(t+a) - f(t-a)] dt = \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} f'(\eta) = f'(0).$$

证法(1): $\because \int_a^a f(t+a) dt \xrightarrow[\text{且 } dt=du]{\Delta t+a=u} \int_0^{2a} f(u) du, \int_a^a f(t-a) dt$
 $\xrightarrow[\text{且 } dt=dv]{t-a=v} \int_{2a}^0 f(v) dv = -\int_0^{2a} f(v) dv$

$$\therefore \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{4a^2} \int_a^a [f(t+a) - f(t-a)] dt = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{4a^2} [\int_0^{2a} f(u) du + \int_0^{2a} f(v) dv]$$

~~再使用洛必达法则~~ $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{8a} [f(2a) \cdot 2 + f(-2a)(-2)] = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{4a} [f(2a) + f(-2a)]$

~~再使用洛必达法则~~ $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{4} [f'(2a) \cdot 2 + f'(-2a)(-2)] = \frac{1}{4} [2f'(0) + 2f'(0)] = f'(0)$

证法(2): 由微分中值定理: $f(t+a) - f(t-a) = f'(t-a+\theta \cdot 2a) \cdot 2a, \theta \in (0,1)$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{4a^2} \int_a^a [f(t+a) - f(t-a)] dt = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{4a^2} \int_a^a f'(t-a+\theta \cdot 2a) \cdot 2a dt$$

~~微分中值定理~~ $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{4a^2} f'(\xi - a + 2a\theta) (2a)^2 = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} f'(\xi - a + 2a\theta)$

且 $-a < \xi < a$, 当 $a \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, $\xi \rightarrow 0, \xi - a + 2a\theta \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{4a^2} \int_a^a [f(t+a) - f(t-a)] dt = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} f'(\xi - a + 2a\theta) = f'(0).$$

四、定积分的十大定理, 特别是微分中值定理: 若 $f \in C[a,b]$.

则必有 $\xi \in (a,b)$, 使 $f(\xi)(b-a) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$. 其中, $f(\xi) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

称之为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上的积分平均值。

(9)

