

提要 170 : Leibnitz 定則之應用

首先再說明一遍 Leibnitz 定則及其證明，然後於範例一解釋 Leibnitz 定則的應用方式。

Leibnitz 定則

已知 $I(\alpha) = \int_{a(\alpha)}^{b(\alpha)} f(x, \alpha) dx$ ，則

$$\frac{dI(\alpha)}{d\alpha} = \int_{a(\alpha)}^{b(\alpha)} \frac{\partial f(x, \alpha)}{\partial \alpha} dx + f[b(\alpha), \alpha] \frac{db(\alpha)}{d\alpha} - f[a(\alpha), \alpha] \frac{da(\alpha)}{d\alpha}。$$

證明：

由定義知：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dI(\alpha)}{d\alpha} &= \lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta\alpha} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{I(\alpha + \Delta\alpha) - I(\alpha)}{\Delta\alpha} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta\alpha} \left\{ \int_{a(\alpha + \Delta\alpha)}^{b(\alpha + \Delta\alpha)} f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) dx - \int_{a(\alpha)}^{b(\alpha)} f(x, \alpha) dx \right\} \end{aligned}$$

其中 $a(\alpha + \Delta\alpha) = a + \Delta a = a(\alpha) + \Delta a(\alpha)$ 、 $b(\alpha + \Delta\alpha) = b + \Delta b = b(\alpha) + \Delta b(\alpha)$ ，故：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dI(\alpha)}{d\alpha} &= \lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta\alpha} \left\{ \int_{a(\alpha + \Delta\alpha)}^{b(\alpha + \Delta\alpha)} f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) dx - \int_{a(\alpha)}^{b(\alpha)} f(x, \alpha) dx \right\} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta\alpha} \left\{ \int_{a + \Delta a}^{b + \Delta b} f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) dx - \int_a^b f(x, \alpha) dx \right\} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta\alpha} \left\{ \int_{a + \Delta a}^b f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) dx + \int_b^{b + \Delta b} f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) dx - \int_a^b f(x, \alpha) dx \right\} \end{aligned}$$

上式再同時加減一個極限運算 $\lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta\alpha} \int_a^{a + \Delta a} f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) dx$ ，則：

$$\frac{dI(\alpha)}{d\alpha} = \lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta\alpha} \left\{ \int_{a+\Delta a}^b f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) dx + \int_b^{b+\Delta b} f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) dx - \int_a^b f(x, \alpha) dx + \int_a^{a+\Delta a} f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) dx - \int_a^{a+\Delta a} f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) dx \right\}$$

觀察積分之上下限發現，其中等號右邊之第一項與第四項可以合併為一項，因為：

$$\int_{a+\Delta a}^b f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) dx + \int_a^{a+\Delta a} f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) dx = \int_a^b f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) dx$$

因此：

$$\frac{dI(\alpha)}{d\alpha} = \lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta\alpha} \left\{ \int_a^b f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) dx + \int_b^{b+\Delta b} f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) dx - \int_a^b f(x, \alpha) dx - \int_a^{a+\Delta a} f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) dx \right\}$$

上式中之第一項與第三項可以合併成一項，亦即：

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta\alpha} \left[\int_a^b f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) dx - \int_a^b f(x, \alpha) dx \right] &= \lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_a^b f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) dx - \int_a^b f(x, \alpha) dx}{\Delta\alpha} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_a^b [f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) - f(x, \alpha)] dx}{\Delta\alpha} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_a^b \frac{1}{\Delta\alpha} [f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) - f(x, \alpha)] dx \\ &= \lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_a^b \frac{f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) - f(x, \alpha)}{\Delta\alpha} dx \\ &= \int_a^b \left[\lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) - f(x, \alpha)}{\Delta\alpha} \right] dx \\ &= \int_a^b \frac{df(x, \alpha)}{d\alpha} dx \end{aligned}$$

故：

$$\frac{dI(\alpha)}{d\alpha} = \int_a^b \frac{df(x, \alpha)}{d\alpha} dx + \lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta\alpha} \left\{ \int_b^{b+\Delta b} f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) dx - \int_a^{a+\Delta a} f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) dx \right\}$$

由圖 1 得知，在 b 到 $b + \Delta b$ 的積分範圍內，因為 $\Delta b \rightarrow 0$ ，故：

$$f(b, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) \approx f(b + \Delta b, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) \approx \text{常數}$$

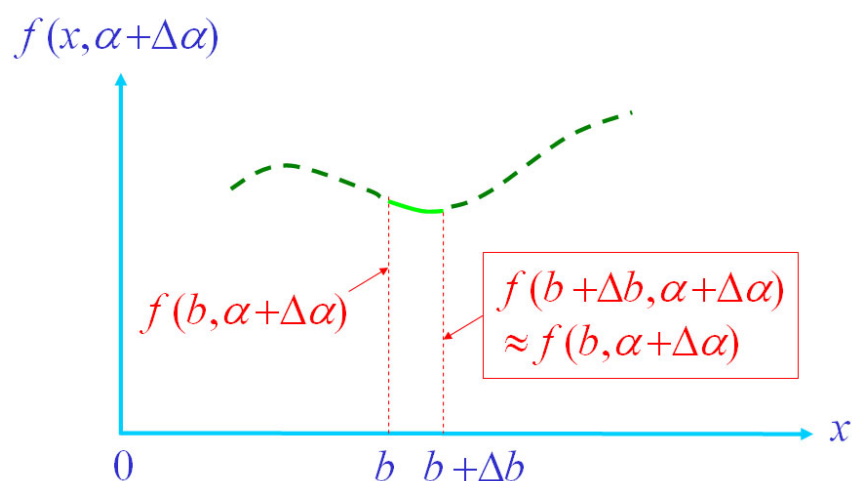


圖 1 在 b 到 $b + \Delta b$ 的積分範圍內， $f(b, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) \approx f(b + \Delta b, \alpha + \Delta\alpha)$

因此：

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta\alpha} \int_b^{b+\Delta b} f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) dx &= \lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta\alpha} f(b, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) \int_b^{b+\Delta b} dx \\ &= \lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta\alpha} f(b, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) \Delta b \\ &= \lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} f(b, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) \frac{\Delta b}{\Delta\alpha} \\ &= f(b, \alpha) \frac{db}{d\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

同理，在 a 到 $a + \Delta a$ 的積分範圍內，因為 $\Delta a \rightarrow 0$ ，故：

$$f(a, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) \approx f(a + \Delta a, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) \approx \text{常數}$$

所以：

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta\alpha} \int_a^{a+\Delta\alpha} f(x, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) dx &= \lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta\alpha} f(a, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) \int_a^{a+\Delta\alpha} dx \\ &= \lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta\alpha} f(a, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) \Delta\alpha \\ &= \lim_{\Delta\alpha \rightarrow 0} f(a, \alpha + \Delta\alpha) \frac{\Delta\alpha}{\Delta\alpha} \\ &= f(a, \alpha) \frac{da}{d\alpha}\end{aligned}$$

因此， $dI(\alpha)/d\alpha$ 可進一步化簡為：

$$\frac{dI(\alpha)}{d\alpha} = \int_a^b \frac{df(x, \alpha)}{d\alpha} dx + f(b, \alpha) \frac{db}{d\alpha} - f(a, \alpha) \frac{da}{d\alpha}$$

故得證。

範例一

$$\text{試證 } L\left\{\int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau\right\} = \frac{1}{s}L\{f(t)\}。$$

證明：

令：

$$g(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau$$

由 Leibnitz 定則知：

$$\frac{dI(\alpha)}{d\alpha} = \int_a^b \frac{df(x, \alpha)}{d\alpha} dx + f(b, \alpha) \frac{db}{d\alpha} - f(a, \alpha) \frac{da}{d\alpha}$$

故：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dg(t)}{dt} &= \frac{d}{dt} \left[\int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau \right] \\ &= \int_0^t \frac{\partial f(\tau)}{\partial t} d\tau + f(t) \frac{dt}{dt} - f(0) \frac{d0}{dt} \\ &= \int_0^t (0)d\tau + f(t)(1) - f(0)(0) \\ &= f(t) \end{aligned}$$

又已知 $L\{f'(t)\} = sL\{f(t)\} - f(0)$ ，所以：

$$L\{g'(t)\} = sL\{g(t)\} - g(0)$$

將 $g(t)$ 與 $g'(t)$ 代入上式，可得：

$$L\{f(t)\} = sL\left\{\int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau\right\} - g(0)$$

其中 $g(0) = \int_0^0 f(\tau)d\tau = 0$ ，故：

$$L\{f(t)\} = sL\left\{\int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau\right\}$$

亦即：

$$L\left\{\int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau\right\} = \frac{1}{s}L\{f(t)\}$$

故得證。

【另證】

由迴積分定理知： $L\left\{\int_0^t f(\tau)g(t-\tau)d\tau\right\} = F(s)G(s)$ ，對照原題意，可得

$g(t-\tau) = 1$ ，故 $G(s) = L\{g(t)\} = L\{1\} = \frac{1}{s}$ ；而 $F(s) = L\{f(t)\}$ 。因此：

$$L\left\{\int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau\right\} = \frac{1}{s}L\{f(t)\}$$

故得證。

範例二

$$\text{試求：} L\left\{\int_0^t \sin \tau d\tau\right\}。$$

解答：

由前面之說明得知： $L\left\{\int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau\right\} = \frac{1}{s}L\{f(t)\}$ 。今 $f(\tau) = \sin \tau$ ，即 $f(t) = \sin t$ 。故

$$\begin{aligned} L\left\{\int_0^t \sin \tau d\tau\right\} &= \frac{1}{s}L\{\sin t\} \\ \Rightarrow L\left\{\int_0^t \sin \tau d\tau\right\} &= \frac{1}{s} \frac{1}{s^2+1} \end{aligned}$$

所以問題之解為 $L\left\{\int_0^t \sin \tau d\tau\right\} = \frac{1}{s(s^2+1)}$ 。

範例三

$$\text{試求： } L\left\{\int_0^t \cos \tau d\tau\right\}。$$

解答：

由前面之說明得知： $L\left\{\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau\right\} = \frac{1}{s} L\{f(t)\}$ 。今 $f(\tau) = \cos \tau$ ，即 $f(t) = \cos t$ 。故

$$\begin{aligned} L\left\{\int_0^t \cos \tau d\tau\right\} &= \frac{1}{s} L\{\cos t\} \\ \Rightarrow L\left\{\int_0^t \cos \tau d\tau\right\} &= \frac{1}{s} \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} \\ \Rightarrow L\left\{\int_0^t \cos \tau d\tau\right\} &= \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

所以問題之解為 $L\left\{\int_0^t \cos \tau d\tau\right\} = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$ 。

範例四

試求： $L\left\{\int_0^t \sinh \tau d\tau\right\}$ 。

解答：

由前面之說明得知： $L\left\{\int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau\right\} = \frac{1}{s}L\{f(t)\}$ 。今 $f(\tau) = \sinh \tau$ ，即 $f(t) = \sinh t$ 。故

$$\begin{aligned}L\left\{\int_0^t \sinh \tau d\tau\right\} &= \frac{1}{s}L\{\sinh t\} \\ \Rightarrow L\left\{\int_0^t \sinh \tau d\tau\right\} &= \frac{1}{s} \frac{1}{s^2 - 1}\end{aligned}$$

所以問題之解為 $L\left\{\int_0^t \sinh \tau d\tau\right\} = \frac{1}{s(s^2 - 1)}$ 。

範例五

試求： $L\left\{\int_0^t \cosh \tau d\tau\right\}$ 。

解答：

由前面之說明得知： $L\left\{\int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau\right\} = \frac{1}{s}L\{f(t)\}$ 。今 $f(\tau) = \cosh \tau$ ，即 $f(t) = \cosh t$ 。故

$$L\left\{\int_0^t \cosh \tau d\tau\right\} = \frac{1}{s}L\{\cosh t\}$$

$$\Rightarrow L\left\{\int_0^t \cosh \tau d\tau\right\} = \frac{1}{s} \frac{s}{s^2 - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow L\left\{\int_0^t \cosh \tau d\tau\right\} = \frac{1}{s^2 - 1}$$

所以問題之解為 $L\left\{\int_0^t \cosh \tau d\tau\right\} = \frac{1}{s^2 - 1}$ 。