

研究一下更一般的情形。设二元函数  $g(x, t)$  在  $[a, b]^2$  上有定义 ( $a < b$ )，且对  $t$  连续，对  $x$  可微，令

$$f(x) = \int_a^x g(x, t) dt, x \in [a, b]$$

则

$$f'(x) = g(x, x) + \int_a^x \frac{\partial g(x, t)}{\partial x} dt.$$

**证明** 对于  $(a, b)$  内的任意  $x$ ，总能取微小改变量  $\Delta x \neq 0$  使得  $x + \Delta x \in [a, b]$ ，我们有

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

由积分学中值定理以及可微的定义，有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_x^{x+\Delta x} g(x, t) dt &= g(x, x + \theta \cdot \Delta x) \cdot \Delta x, (\theta \in [0, 1]) \\ g(x + \Delta x, t) - g(x, t) &= \frac{\partial g(x, t)}{\partial x} \cdot \Delta x + o(\Delta x), (\Delta x \rightarrow 0) \end{aligned}$$

那么

$$\frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = g(x, x + \theta \cdot \Delta x) + \int_a^{x+\Delta x} \frac{\partial g(x, t)}{\partial x} + \frac{o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} dt, (\Delta x \rightarrow 0)$$

故此

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} g(x, x + \theta \cdot \Delta x) + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \int_a^{x+\Delta x} \frac{\partial g(x, t)}{\partial x} + \frac{o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} dt \\ &= g(x, x) + \int_a^x \frac{\partial g(x, t)}{\partial x} dt. \end{aligned}$$

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