



江西理工大学
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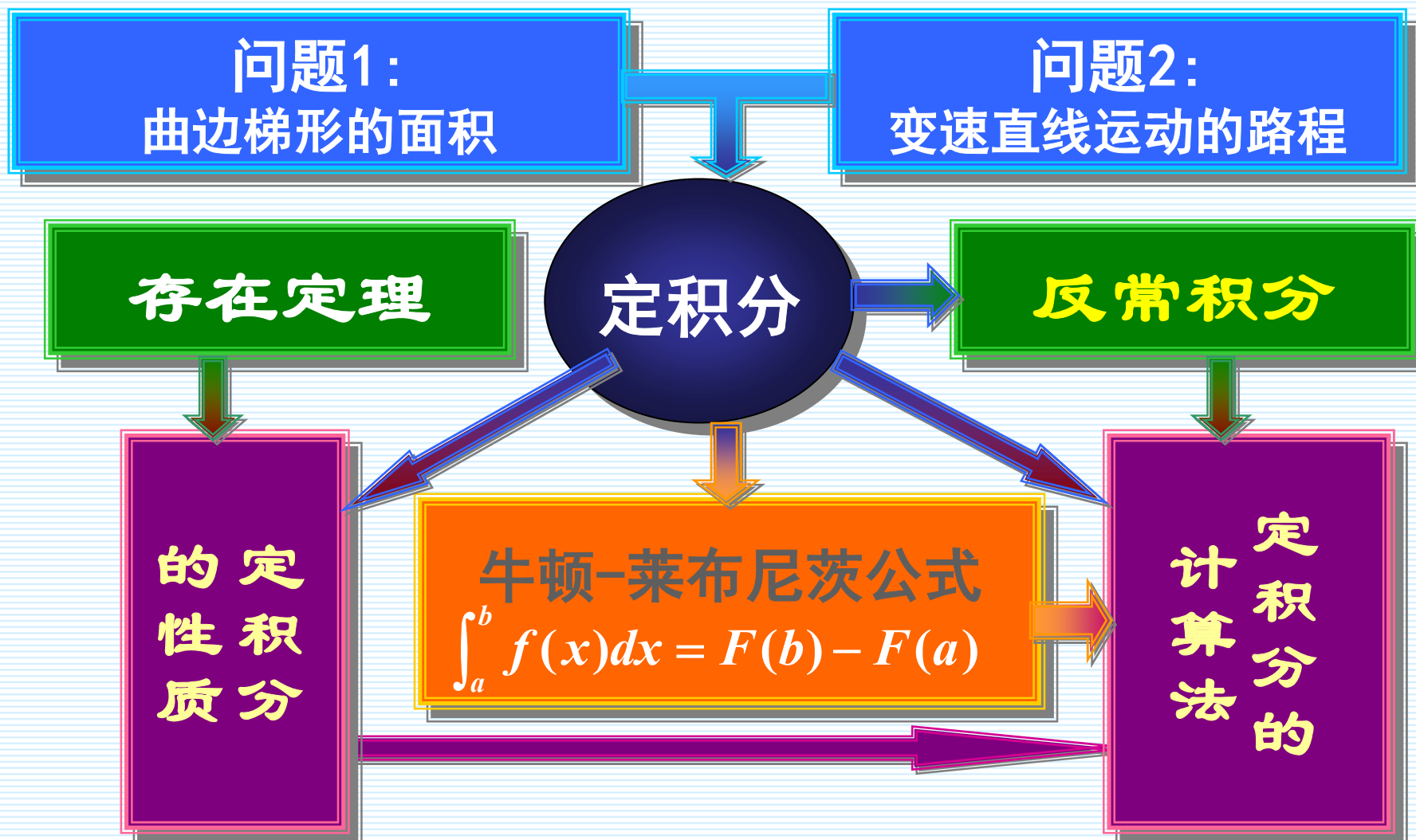
高等数学(一)

第五章 定积分

习 题 课



一、主要内容





定理（微积分基本公式） 如果 $F(x)$ 是连续函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上的一个原函数，则

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) = [F(x)]_a^b = F(x) \Big|_a^b$$

牛顿—莱布尼茨公式

表明：一个连续函数在区间 $[a, b]$ 上的定积分等于它的任一原函数在区间 $[a, b]$ 上的增量。



定积分的计算法

(1) 换元法

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_\alpha^\beta f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt$$

换元公式

(2) 分部积分法

$$\int_a^b u dv = [uv]_a^b - \int_a^b v du$$

分部积分公式



反常积分（广义积分）

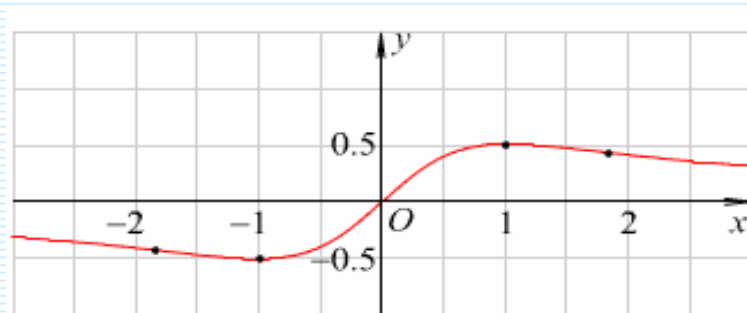
(1) 无穷限的反常积分

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^t f(x)dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^b f(x)dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \int_t^b f(x)dx$$

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

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



(2) 无界函数的反常积分

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow a^+} \int_t^b f(x)dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow b^-} \int_a^t f(x)dx$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx =$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$$



二、典型例题

例1 求 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} dx$.

解 原式 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x - \cos x| dx$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx$$
$$= 2\sqrt{2} - 2.$$



例2 求 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$.

解 由 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$, 设 $J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$,

$$\text{则 } I + J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} I - J &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx \\ &= - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\cos x + \sin x)}{\sin x + \cos x} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故得 } 2I = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \text{即 } I = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } J &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - t)}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - t) + \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - t)} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt \end{aligned}$$



例3 求 $\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{1-e^{-2x}} dx$.

解 令 $e^{-x} = \sin t$,

则 $x = -\ln \sin t, dx = -\frac{\cos t}{\sin t} dt$.

x	0	$\ln 2$
t	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{6}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos t \left(-\frac{\cos t}{\sin t} \right) dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 t}{\sin t} dt \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{\sin t} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t dt = \ln(2 + \sqrt{3}) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

另令 $\sqrt{1-e^{-2x}} = t, x = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1-t^2), dx = \frac{t}{1-t^2} dt$,

x	0	$\ln 2$
t	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{1-e^{-2x}} dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}/2} \frac{t^2}{1-t^2} dt = \left[-t + \ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| \right]_0^{\sqrt{3}/2}$$



例4 求 $\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{\sin x}{x^8 + 1} + \sqrt{\ln^2(1-x)} \right] dx.$

解 原式 = $0 + \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |\ln(1-x)| dx$

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 \ln(1-x) dx - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln(1-x) dx$$

$$= x \ln(1-x) \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 + \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 \frac{x}{1-x} dx$$

$$- x \ln(1-x) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x}{1-x} dx = \frac{3}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2} + \ln \frac{1}{2}.$$



例5 求 $\int_{-2}^2 \min\{\frac{1}{|x|}, x^2\} dx$.

解 $\because \min\{\frac{1}{|x|}, x^2\} = \begin{cases} x^2, & |x| \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{|x|}, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$ 是偶函数,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= 2 \int_0^2 \min\{\frac{1}{x}, x^2\} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 x^2 dx + 2 \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} + 2 \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$



例6 设 $f(x) = \int_0^x e^{-y^2+2y} dy$, 求 $\int_0^1 (x-1)^2 f(x) dx$.

解 原式 $= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 f(x) d(x-1)^3$

$$= \frac{1}{3} [f(x)(x-1)^3] \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 f'(x)(x-1)^3 dx$$
$$= -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 e^{-x^2+2x} (x-1)^3 dx$$
$$= -\frac{e}{6} \int_0^1 e^{-(x-1)^2} (x-1)^2 d(x-1)^2$$
$$\underline{\underline{\text{令 } (x-1)^2 = u}} - \frac{1}{6} \int_1^0 u e^{-u} du = \frac{1}{6} (e-2).$$



例7 设 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且 $f(x) > 0$.

证明 $\int_a^b f(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)} \geq (b-a)^2$.

证 作辅助函数

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt \int_a^x \frac{dt}{f(t)} - (x-a)^2,$$

$$\because F'(x) = f(x) \int_a^x \frac{1}{f(t)} dt + \int_a^x f(t) dt \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)} - 2(x-a)$$

$$= \int_a^x \frac{f(x)}{f(t)} dt + \int_a^x \frac{f(t)}{f(x)} dt - \int_a^x 2dt,$$



$$\because f(x) > 0, \quad \therefore \frac{f(x)}{f(t)} + \frac{f(t)}{f(x)} \geq 2$$

$$\text{即 } F'(x) = \int_a^x \left(\frac{f(x)}{f(t)} + \frac{f(t)}{f(x)} - 2 \right) dt \geq 0$$

$F(x)$ 单调增加.

$$\text{又 } \because F(a) = 0, \quad \therefore F(b) \geq F(a) = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } \int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)} \geq (b-a)^2.$$



例8 设 $f(x)$ 、 $g(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上均连续，证明：

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

(柯西—施瓦茨不等式)

证 $\forall t \in R, \int_a^b (tf(x) + g(x))^2 dx \geq 0$

$$\text{即 } t^2 \int_a^b f^2(x)dx + 2t \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx + \int_a^b g^2(x)dx \geq 0$$

$$\therefore \Delta = 4\left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx\right)^2 - 4\int_a^b f^2(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x)dx \leq 0$$

$$\therefore \left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx\right)^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x)dx$$



例7 设 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且 $f(x) > 0$.

证明
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)} \geq (b-a)^2.$$

例8 设 $f(x)$ 、 $g(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上均连续, 证明:

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

在柯西—施瓦茨不等式中 $f(x)$ 用 $\sqrt{f(x)}$ 代,

$g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}}$ 即可得例8中不等式



例9 求下列广义积分：

$$(1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 9}; \quad (2) \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{3x^2 - 2x - 1}}.$$

解 (1) 原式 = $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 9} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 9}$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \int_t^0 \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2 + 5} + \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^t \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2 + 5}$$
$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{5}} \Big|_t^0 + \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{5}} \Big|_0^t$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{5}}.$$



$$(2) \quad \because \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{3x^2 - 2x - 1}} = \infty,$$

$\therefore x = 1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的瑕点.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{1+\varepsilon}^2 \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{3x^2 - 2x - 1}} \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[- \int_{1+\varepsilon}^2 \frac{d\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\sqrt{2^2 - \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2}} \right] \\ &= - \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \arcsin \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x}}{2} \Big|_{1+\varepsilon}^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin \frac{3}{4}. \end{aligned}$$



$$P244,9(2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt\right)^2}{\int_0^x t e^{2t^2} dt}$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt\right)^2}{\int_0^x t e^{2t^2} dt} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \cdot \left(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt\right)'}{x e^{2x^2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \cdot e^{x^2}}{x e^{2x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{x e^{x^2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 e^{x^2}}{e^{x^2} + 2x^2 e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{1 + 2x^2} = 2 \end{aligned}$$



10. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x \in [0, 1) \\ x & x \in [1, 2] \end{cases}$. 求 $\varphi(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$ 在

$[0, 2]$ 上的表达式, 并讨论 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $(0, 2)$ 内的连续性.

解 当 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时, $\varphi(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt = \int_0^x t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3}x^3$;

当 $1 < x \leq 2$ 时, $\varphi(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt = \int_0^1 t^2 dt + \int_1^x t dt$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore \varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}x^3 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{6} & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

连续性证略



P270 总习题五： 11. 设 $f(x)$ 为连续函数，证明

$$\int_0^x f(t)(x-t)dt = \int_0^x \left[\int_0^t f(u)du \right] dt.$$

$$\int_0^x \left[\int_0^t f(u)du \right] dt = t \int_0^t f(u)du \Big|_0^x - \int_0^x t d \left[\int_0^t f(u)du \right]$$

$$= x \int_0^x f(u)du - \int_0^x t f(t)dt$$

$$= x \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x t f(t)dt = \int_0^x f(t)(x-t)dt$$

$$g(x) = \int_0^x f(t)(x-t)dt = x \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x f(t)t dt$$

$$g'(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt + xf(x) - xf(x) = \left\{ \int_0^x \left[\int_0^t f(u)du \right] dt \right\}' \quad 20$$



若函数 $f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sin(t-x) dt$, 则 $f(x)$ 等于 A

(A) $-\sin x$

(B) $-1 + \cos x$

(C) $\sin x$

(D) 0.

$$f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sin(t-x) dt, \quad \text{令 } t-x = u, \quad dt = du$$

$$\int_0^x \sin(t-x) dt = \int_{-x}^0 \sin u du$$

$$f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{-x}^0 \sin u du = -\sin(-x) \cdot (-1) = -\sin x$$

$$\varphi(x) = \int_{\alpha(x)}^{\beta(x)} f(x, t) dt$$

$$\varphi'(x) = \int_{\alpha(x)}^{\beta(x)} f_x(x, t) dt + f(x, \beta(x))\beta'(x) - f(x, \alpha(x))\alpha'(x)$$



设 $p > 0$, 证明 $\frac{p}{p+1} < \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^p} < 1$.

证明 $1 > \frac{1}{1+x^p} = \frac{1+x^p-x^p}{1+x^p} = 1 - \frac{x^p}{1+x^p} > 1-x^p$

因为 $\int_0^1 (1-x^p) dx < \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^p} < \int_0^1 dx$

而 $\int_0^1 dx = 1$, $\int_0^1 (1-x^p) dx = \left(x - \frac{x^{p+1}}{p+1}\right)_0^1 = \frac{p}{1+p}$

$$\therefore \frac{p}{1+p} < \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^p} < 1$$



计算极限:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^p + 2^p + \cdots + n^p}{n^{p+1}} \quad (p > 0)$$

解:
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^p + 2^p + \cdots + n^p}{n^{p+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^p + \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^p + \cdots + \left(\frac{n}{n}\right)^p \right] \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

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



测验题

一、 选择题:

$$1、 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2 + 1} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 2^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n^2} \right) =$$

- (A) 0; (B) $\frac{1}{2}$;
(C) $\frac{\pi}{4}$; (D) $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

$$2、 \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \ln(t^2 + 1) dt = ($$

- (A) $\ln(x^2 + 1)$; (B) $\ln(t^2 + 1)$;
(C) $2x \ln(x^2 + 1)$; (D) $2t \ln(t^2 + 1)$.

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx \\ &= \arctan x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$



3、 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t^2 dt}{x^3} = (\text{C})$

(A) 0;

(B) 1;

(C) $\frac{1}{3}$;

(D) ∞ .

4. 、定积分 $\int_0^1 e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$ 的值是 (D)

(A) e ;

(B) $\frac{1}{2}$;

(C) $e^{\frac{1}{2}}$;

(D) 2 .



5、广义积分 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + x - 2} = (C)$

(A) $\ln 4$;

(B) 0;

(C) $\frac{1}{3} \ln 4$;

(D) 发散.

6、广义积分 $\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4x + 3} = (D)$

(A) $1 - \ln 3$;

(B) $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{2}{3}$;

(C) $\ln 3$;

(D) 发散.



证明不等式:

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^n}} \leq \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (n \geq 2).$$

证: $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^n}} \geq \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^n}} \leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$



确定 A 、 B 使下式成立

$$\int \frac{dx}{(1+2\cos x)^2} = \frac{A \sin x}{1+2\cos x} + B \int \frac{dx}{1+2\cos x}.$$

解：由题设移项整理得

$$\int \frac{1-B-2B\cos x}{(1+2\cos x)^2} dx = \frac{A \sin x}{1+2\cos x} + C$$

由不定积分的定义：有

$$\left(\frac{A \sin x}{1+2\cos x} \right)' = \frac{1-B-2B\cos x}{(1+2\cos x)^2}$$

$$\frac{A \cos x(1+2\cos x) + 2A \sin^2 x}{(1+2\cos x)^2} = \frac{A \cos x + 2A}{(1+2\cos x)^2} = \frac{1-B-2B\cos x}{(1+2\cos x)^2}$$

$$\text{对此导数：} \begin{cases} A = -2B \\ 2A = 1 - B \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = \frac{2}{3}, \quad B = -\frac{1}{3}$$