

# 考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分 > 第一个公式

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx \quad (2020 \text{ 数二})$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b [f(x) + f(a+b-x)] dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left( \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} + \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{(1-x)x}} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{\pi/2}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx$$

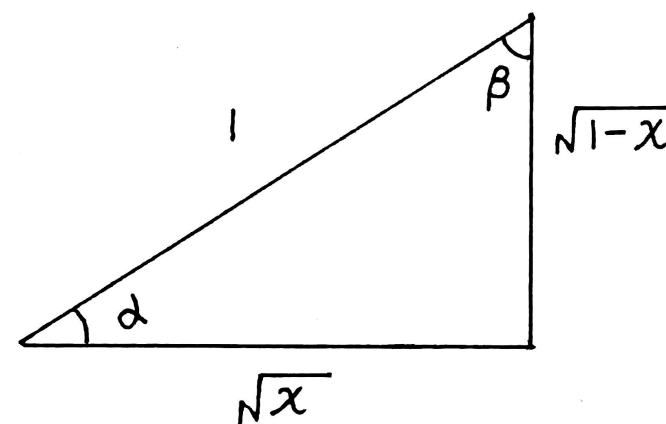
$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(2x-1)^2}} d(2x-1)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \arcsin(2x-1) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$x(1-x) = \frac{1}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\alpha = \arcsin \sqrt{1-x}$$

$$\beta = \arcsin \sqrt{x}$$



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$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx \quad (2020 \text{ 数二}) \quad \text{简化}$$

$$\text{拓展} \int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)+1}} dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin t}{\sqrt{t^2(1-t^2)}} \cdot 2t dt$$

$$\text{令 } \sqrt{x} = t \Rightarrow x = t^2$$

$$x: 0 \rightarrow 1 \quad t: 0 \rightarrow 1$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{2 \arcsin t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 2 \arcsin t d \arcsin t$$

$$= \arcsin^2 t \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

巧妙

不适用

# 考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分 > 第一个公式

拓展  $\int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)+1}} dx$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b [f(x) + f(a+b-x)] dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)+1}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left( \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)+1}} + \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{(1-x)x+1}} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{\pi/2}{\sqrt{x(1-x)+1}} dx$$

$$x(1-x)+1 = \frac{5}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2}} d\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \arcsin \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

## 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

$$\int \frac{3x+6}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} dx \quad (2019 \text{ 数二})$$

为什么能这样待定？  
为什么要这样待定？  

$$\begin{cases} P = A \\ Q = B - A \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} M = 2C \\ N = C + D \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{3x+6}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} = A \frac{1}{x-1} + B \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + C \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} + D \frac{1}{x^2+x+1}$$

$$\frac{3x+6}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{Px+Q}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{Mx+N}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{A(x-1)+B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C(2x+1)+D}{x^2+x+1}$$

分式分解定理

省去一些中间过程

设  $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$  为有理真分式，其中  $Q(x) = Q_1(x)Q_2(x)$  且  $Q_1(x), Q_2(x)$  互素

则存在唯一一组多项式  $P_1(x), P_2(x)$  使得  $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{P_1(x)}{Q_1(x)} + \frac{P_2(x)}{Q_2(x)}$

其中  $\frac{P_1(x)}{Q_1(x)}, \frac{P_2(x)}{Q_2(x)}$  为真分式

# 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

$$\int \frac{3x+6}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} dx \quad (2019 \text{ 数二})$$

赋值法  
对应系数

$$\frac{3x+6}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} = A \frac{1}{x-1} + B \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + C \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} + D \frac{1}{x^2+x+1}$$

$$3x+6 = (A(x-1)+B)(x^2+x+1) + (C(2x+1)+D)(x-1)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} x=1 & \Rightarrow 9=3B \\ x=0 & \Rightarrow 6=B-A+C+D \\ x=-1 & \Rightarrow 3=B-2A-4C+4D \\ & 0=A+2C \end{aligned} \quad \begin{cases} A=-2 \\ B=3 \\ C=1 \\ D=0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\int \frac{3x+6}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} dx = -2 \ln|x-1| - 3 \frac{1}{x-1} + \ln(x^2+x+1) + C$$

## 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

$$\int \ln \left( 1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} \right) dx \quad (x > 0) \quad (2009 \text{ 数二})$$

$$\int \ln \left( 1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} \right) dx = x \ln \left( 1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} \right) - \int \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \right) \cdot x dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \right) \cdot x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x \left( 1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} \right) \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}} dx \quad \text{令 } \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} = t$$

有理化

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{t^2 - 1} (1+t)t} \cdot \frac{-2t}{(t^2 - 1)^2} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{(t+1)^2 (t-1)} dt$$

## 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

$$\int \ln \left( 1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} \right) dx \quad (x > 0) \quad (2009 \text{ 数二})$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} > 1$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(t+1)^2(t-1)} dt = \int \left( -\frac{1}{2(t+1)^2} - \frac{1}{4(t+1)} + \frac{1}{4(t-1)} \right) dt = \frac{1}{2(t+1)} - \frac{1}{4} \ln(t+1) + \frac{1}{4} \ln(t-1) + C$$

$$\frac{1}{(t+1)^2(t-1)} = A \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} + B \frac{1}{t+1} + C \frac{1}{t-1}$$

赋值法  
对应系数

$$1 = A(t-1) + B(t^2-1) + C(t+1)^2$$

$$t=1 \quad \Rightarrow 1=4C \quad C=1/4$$

$$t=-1 \quad \Rightarrow 1=-2A \quad A=-1/2$$

$$0=B+C \quad B=-1/4$$

## 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

$$\text{设 } \int_0^a x e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{4}, \text{ 则 } a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (2014 \text{ 数三})$$

$$\int x e^{2x} dx = (mx + n) e^{2x} + C$$

$$x e^{2x} = (2mx + 2n + m) e^{2x}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 = 2m \\ 0 = 2n + m \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} m = \frac{1}{2} \\ n = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\int x e^{2x} dx = \left( \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4} \right) e^{2x} + C \quad \left( \frac{1}{2}a - \frac{1}{4} \right) e^{2a} - \left( -\frac{1}{4} \right) \quad a = \frac{1}{2}$$



## 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

设函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ ,  $\lambda > 0$ , 则  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  (2011数二)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda x e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$\int \lambda x e^{-\lambda x} dx = (mx + n)e^{-\lambda x} + C$$

$$\lambda x e^{-\lambda x} = (-\lambda mx - \lambda n + m)e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda = -\lambda m \\ 0 = -\lambda n + m \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} m = -1 \\ n = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \end{cases}$$

$$\int \lambda x e^{-\lambda x} dx = \left(-x - \frac{1}{\lambda}\right)e^{-\lambda x} + C$$

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

# 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin nx dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad (2009 \text{ 数二})$$

循环

$$\int e^{-x} \sin nx dx = e^{-x} (a \sin nx + b \cos nx) + C$$

$$e^{-x} \sin nx = e^{-x} (-a \sin nx - b \cos nx + an \cos nx - bn \sin nx)$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 = -a - bn \\ 0 = -b + an \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{1+n^2} \\ b = -\frac{n}{1+n^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\int e^{-x} \sin nx dx = e^{-x} \frac{-\sin nx - n \cos nx}{1+n^2} + C$$

$$\int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin nx dx = e^{-1} \frac{-\sin n - n \cos n}{1+n^2} - \frac{-n}{1+n^2}$$

## 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

$$\int f(x)g(x)dx = \int f(x)dG(x) = f(x)G(x) - \int f'(x)G(x)dx$$

$G(x)$  是  $g(x)$  的原函数

$$\int f(x)g(x)dx \rightarrow \int f'(x)G(x)dx$$

消去  $f(x)$

$f(x)$  复杂       $f'(x)$  简洁

简化被积函数

特别地，当  $f(x)$  是多项式时，可以局部实现降次

## 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{(1+x)^2} dx \quad (2013 \text{ 数一})$$

$$\int f(x)g(x)dx \rightarrow \int f'(x)G(x)dx$$

$$\int \frac{\ln x}{(1+x)^2} dx$$

$$\int \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} dx \rightarrow \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{-1}{1+x} dx = \int \left( \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx$$

$$= \ln|1+x| - \ln|x| + C = \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{x} \right| + C$$

## 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(1+x)^2} dx \quad (2017 \text{ 数二})$$

$$\int f(x)g(x)dx \rightarrow \int f'(x)G(x)dx$$

$$\int \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(1+x)^2} dx$$

$$\int \ln(1+x) \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} dx \rightarrow \int \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{-1}{1+x} dx = \frac{1}{1+x} + C$$

## 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^3} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx \quad (2006 \text{ 数一})$$

$$\int f(x)g(x)dx \rightarrow \int f'(x)G(x)dx$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{1}{x} = t \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{t} \quad x:1 \rightarrow 2 \quad t:1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^3} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx = \int_1^{\frac{1}{2}} t^3 e^t \left( -\frac{1}{t^2} \right) dt = -\int_1^{\frac{1}{2}} te^t dt$$

$$\int t \cdot e^t dt \rightarrow \int 1 \cdot e^t dt = e^t + C$$

$$e^t dt = de^t$$

$$\int te^t dt = \int t de^t = te^t - \int 1 \cdot e^t dt$$

## 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

$$\int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x} + \ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx \quad (2011 \text{ 数三})$$

$$\int f(x)g(x)dx \rightarrow \int f'(x)G(x)dx$$

$$\int (\arcsin \sqrt{x} + \ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \rightarrow \int \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot 2\sqrt{x} dx$$

$$\int \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx = -2\sqrt{1-x} + 4\sqrt{x} + C$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = d(2\sqrt{x})$$

## 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

$$\int e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx \quad (2018 \text{数一})$$

$$\int f(x)g(x)dx \rightarrow \int f'(x)G(x)dx$$

$$\rightarrow \int \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (\sqrt{e^x - 1})^2} \cdot \frac{e^x}{2\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx \quad \text{令 } \sqrt{e^x - 1} = t \Rightarrow e^x = t^2 + 1 \Rightarrow x = \ln(t^2 + 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{(t^2 + 1)^2}{t} \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2 + 1} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (t^2 + 1) dt = \frac{1}{6} t^3 + \frac{1}{2} t + C = \frac{1}{6} (\sqrt{e^x - 1})^3 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C$$



# 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \quad (2008 \text{ 数二})$$

$$\int f(x)g(x)dx \rightarrow \int f'(x)G(x)dx$$

**消去根号**  $x = \sin t \quad x = \cos t$

$$\text{令 } x = \sin t \quad t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow t = \arcsin x \quad x: 0 \rightarrow 1 \quad t: 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t \cdot t}{\cos t} \cdot \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cdot t dt$$

**降次**  $\int \sin^2 t \cdot t dt \rightarrow \int \frac{2t - \sin 2t}{4} \cdot 1 dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin^2 t dt &= \int \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{2t - \sin 2t}{4} + C \\ &= \frac{2t^2 + \cos 2t}{8} + C \end{aligned}$$

# 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

$$\int_0^{\pi^2} \sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} dx \quad (2010 \text{ 数一})$$

$$\int f(x) g(x) dx \rightarrow \int f'(x) G(x) dx$$

$$\text{令 } \sqrt{x} = t \Rightarrow x = t^2 \quad x: 0 \rightarrow \pi^2 \quad t: 0 \rightarrow \pi$$

$$\int_0^{\pi^2} \sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} t \cos t \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int_0^{\pi} t^2 \cos t dt$$

$$\int t^2 \cdot \cos t dt \rightarrow \int 2t \cdot \sin t dt \rightarrow \int 2 \cdot (-\cos t) dt = -2 \sin t + C$$

降次

$$\int t^3 \cdot \cos t dt$$

$$\int t^4 \cdot \cos t dt$$

$$\int t^n \cdot \cos t dt$$

## 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

$$\text{设 } a_n = \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots)$$

(1) 证明：数列  $\{a_n\}$  单调减少，且  $a_n = \frac{n-1}{n+2} a_{n-2} \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots)$  (2) 求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$

$$a_n - a_{n-1} = \int_0^1 (x^n - x^{n-1}) \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \leq 0$$

# 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

$$\text{设 } a_n = \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots)$$

消去根号

分部积分公式

方法一

$$(1) \text{证明: 数列 } \{a_n\} \text{ 单调减少, 且 } a_n = \frac{n-1}{n+2} a_{n-2} \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots) \quad (2) \text{求 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$$

$$\text{令 } x = \sin \theta \quad \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \quad x: 0 \rightarrow 1 \quad \theta: 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \sin^n \theta d\theta = dF(\theta)$$

$$a_n = \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n \theta \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta} \cdot \cos \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n \theta \cos \theta \cdot \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta d \sin^{n+1} \theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \left( \cos \theta \sin^{n+1} \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n+1} \theta (-\sin \theta) d\theta \right) = \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n+2} \theta d\theta$$

$$(n+1)a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n+2} \theta d\theta \quad (n-1)a_{n-2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n \theta d\theta$$

$$(n-1)a_{n-2} - (n+1)a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^n \theta - \sin^{n+2} \theta) d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta = a_n$$

## 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

### 方法二

$$\text{设 } a_n = \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots)$$

$$(1) \text{证明：数列 } \{a_n\} \text{ 单调减少，且 } a_n = \frac{n-1}{n+2} a_{n-2} \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots) \quad (2) \text{求 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$$

$$a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n \theta \cos \theta \cdot \cos \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n \theta \cos \theta d \sin \theta$$

$$= \sin^{n+1} \theta \cos \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta (n \sin^{n-1} \theta \cos^2 \theta - \sin^{n+1} \theta) d\theta$$

$$= -n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n+2} \theta d\theta$$

$$= -n a_n + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n+2} \theta d\theta \quad (n+1) a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n+2} \theta d\theta$$

$$(n-1) a_{n-2} - (n+1) a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^n \theta - \sin^{n+2} \theta) d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta = a_n$$

# 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

## 方法三

$$\text{设 } a_n = \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots)$$

$$(1) \text{证明：数列 } \{a_n\} \text{ 单调减少，且 } a_n = \frac{n-1}{n+2} a_{n-2} \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots) \quad (2) \text{求 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$$

$$a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n \theta d\theta - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n+2} \theta d\theta$$

$$= I_n - I_{n+2}$$

$$= I_n - \frac{n+1}{n+2} I_n$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n+2} I_n$$

$$a_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n} I_{n-2}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-2}} = \frac{n}{n+2} \cdot \frac{I_n}{I_{n-2}} = \frac{n}{n+2} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} = \frac{n-1}{n+2}$$

华里士公式

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx$$

$$I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$$

$$I_n = \begin{cases} \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} & n \text{ 是正偶数} \\ \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} & n \text{ 是正奇数} \end{cases}$$

# 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

## 方法四

$$\text{设 } a_n = \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots)$$

(1) 证明：数列  $\{a_n\}$  单调减少，且  $a_n = \frac{n-1}{n+2} a_{n-2} \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots)$  (2) 求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$

$$a_n = \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} d\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \sqrt{1-x^2} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \cdot \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^1 \frac{x^{n+2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

形式上接近

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^1 \frac{x^{n+2} \sqrt{1-x^2}}{1-x^2} dx$$

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

$$(n-1)a_{n-2} - (n+1)a_n = \int_0^1 \frac{(x^n - x^{n+2})\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1-x^2} dx = \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = a_n$$

# 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

方法五

$$\text{设 } a_n = \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots)$$

(1) 证明：数列  $\{a_n\}$  单调减少，且  $a_n = \frac{n-1}{n+2} a_{n-2} \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots)$  (2) 求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$

$$a_n = \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int_0^1 x^{n-1} \cdot x \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 x^{n-1} d(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \left( x^{n-1} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (n-1) x^{n-2} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{n-1}{3} \int_0^1 x^{n-2} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{n-1}{3} \int_0^1 x^{n-2} (1-x^2) \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

形式上接近

$$= \frac{n-1}{3} \left( \int_0^1 x^{n-2} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx - \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \right) = \frac{n-1}{3} (a_{n-2} - a_n)$$

$$\sqrt{1-x^2} dx = d \frac{1}{2} \left( x \sqrt{1-x^2} + \arcsin x \right)$$



# 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

## 方法五

$$\text{设 } a_n = \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots)$$

$$(1) \text{证明：数列 } \{a_n\} \text{ 单调减少，且 } a_n = \frac{n-1}{n+2} a_{n-2} \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots) \quad (2) \text{求 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$$

$$a_n - a_{n-1} = \int_0^1 (x^n - x^{n-1}) \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \leq 0$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} \cdot \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_{n-2}} = \frac{a_n}{a_{n-2}} = \frac{n-1}{n+2} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = a \quad \text{分析}$$

$$a^2 = 1 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\frac{n}{n+3} = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_{n-1}} \leq \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} \leq 1$$

$$\frac{n-1}{n+2} = \frac{a_n}{a_{n-2}} \leq$$

## 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

求曲线  $y = e^{-x} \sin x$  ( $x \geq 0$ ) 与  $x$  轴之间图形的面积 (2019数一数三)

$$0 \leq e^{-x} |\sin x| \leq e^{-x} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx \text{ 收敛} \quad \text{比较审敛原理}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx = \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^z e^{-x} |\sin x| dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{n\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx \quad \text{归结原理}$$

# 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

求曲线  $y = e^{-x} \sin x$  ( $x \geq 0$ ) 与  $x$  轴之间图形的面积 (2019数一数三)

$$\int_0^{n\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^k \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{2} (e^{-k\pi} + e^{-(k+1)\pi})$$

$$x \in [k\pi, (k+1)\pi] \quad |\sin x| = (-1)^k \sin x$$

$$\sin x = -\sin(x - \pi) \Rightarrow \sin x = (-1)^k \sin(x - k\pi) = (-1)^k |\sin x|$$

$$\int e^{-x} \sin x dx = -\frac{\sin x + \cos x}{2} e^{-x} + C$$

$$\int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx = \frac{\cos k\pi}{2} e^{-k\pi} - \frac{\cos(k+1)\pi}{2} e^{-(k+1)\pi} = \frac{(-1)^k}{2} (e^{-k\pi} + e^{-(k+1)\pi})$$

$$\cos x = -\cos(x - \pi) \Rightarrow \cos k\pi = (-1)^k \cos 0 \quad \cos(k+1)\pi = (-1)^{k+1} \cos 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{n\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} (e^{-k\pi} + e^{-(k+1)\pi}) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\pi}} + \frac{e^{-\pi}}{1 - e^{-\pi}} \right)$$

## 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

求曲线  $y = e^{-x} \sin x$  ( $x \geq 0$ ) 与  $x$  轴之间图形的面积 (2019数一数三)

$$\int e^{-x} \sin x dx = -\int \sin x de^{-x} \quad \text{两次拿指数函数凑微分} \quad \text{分部积分法产生循环}$$

$$= -\left(\sin x e^{-x} - \int -e^{-x} \sin x dx\right) = -e^{-x} \sin x + \int e^{-x} \cos x dx$$

$$= -e^{-x} \sin x - \int \cos x de^{-x}$$

$$= -e^{-x} \sin x - \left(\cos x e^{-x} - \int -e^{-x} \sin x dx\right) = -e^{-x} \sin x - \cos x e^{-x} - \int e^{-x} \sin x dx$$

$$\int e^{-x} \sin x dx = -\int e^{-x} d \cos x \quad \text{两次拿三角函数凑微分}$$

$$= -\left(e^{-x} \cos x - \int -e^{-x} \cos x dx\right) = -e^{-x} \cos x - \int e^{-x} \cos x dx$$

$$= -e^{-x} \cos x - \int e^{-x} d \sin x$$

$$= -e^{-x} \cos x - \left(e^{-x} \sin x - \int -e^{-x} \sin x dx\right) = -e^{-x} \cos x - e^{-x} \sin x - \int e^{-x} \sin x dx$$

# 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

求曲线  $y = e^{-x} \sin x$  ( $x \geq 0$ ) 与  $x$  轴之间图形的面积 (2019数一数三)

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

待定系数法

$$e^{-x} \sin x = (-A \sin x - B \cos x + A \cos x - B \sin x) e^{-x}$$

最直接

$$\begin{cases} 1 = -A - B \\ 0 = -B + A \end{cases} \quad A = B = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$I = \int e^{-x} \sin x dx \quad J = \int e^{-x} \cos x dx$$

组合法

$$(e^{-x} \sin x)' = -e^{-x} \sin x + e^{-x} \cos x \quad \Rightarrow e^{-x} \sin x + C = -I + J$$

$$(e^{-x} \cos x)' = -e^{-x} \cos x - e^{-x} \sin x \quad \Rightarrow e^{-x} \cos x + C = -I - J$$

## 第六讲：考研真题 > 不定积分与定积分

求曲线  $y = e^{-x} \sin x$  ( $x \geq 0$ ) 与  $x$  轴之间图形的面积 (2019数一数三)

计算  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} |\sin x| dx$  (2012年第四届初赛)