第三节 定积分的换元法与 分部积分法-1

根据牛顿-莱布尼兹公式,求定积分可以转化为求原函数,而求原函数有换元积分法和分部积分法,所以求定积分也有换元积分法和分部积分法。

一、换元公式

定理 假设

- (1) f(x)在[a,b]上连续;
- (2)函数 $x = \varphi(t)$ 在[α, β]上是单值的且有连续导数;
- (3) 当t在区间[α , β]上变化时, $x = \varphi(t)$ 的值 在[a,b]上变化,且 $\varphi(\alpha) = a \vee \varphi(\beta) = b$,

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

证 设F(x)是f(x)的一个原函数,

左边 =
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a)$$
,
又设 $\Phi(t) = F[\varphi(t)]$,

$$\Phi'(t) = \frac{dF}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = f(x)\varphi'(t) = f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t),$$

∴ $\Phi(t)$ 是 $f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)$ 的一个原函数.

右边 =
$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt = \Phi(\beta) - \Phi(\alpha)$$
,

$$F(b)-F(a)=\Phi(\beta)-\Phi(\alpha)?$$

$$\Phi(\beta) - \Phi(\alpha) = F[\varphi(\beta)] - F[\varphi(\alpha)]$$

$$(\varphi(\alpha) = a \cdot \varphi(\beta) = b)$$

$$= F(b) - F(a),$$

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

注意 当 $\alpha > \beta$ 时,换元公式仍成立.

定积分换元注意:
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_\alpha^\beta f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt$$

- (1)所选择的代换式 $x = \varphi(t)$ 必须满足 定理中的两个条件;(单值具连续导数)
- (2)换元必换限. 记住"上限换上限,下限换下限";
- (3)求出 $f[\varphi(t)] \cdot \varphi'(t)$ 的一个原函数 $\Phi(t) = F[\varphi(t)]$ 后,不必象求不定积分那样把 $\varphi(t)$ 还原成x的函数,而只须直接将t的上、下限代入 $\Phi(t)$ 然后相减即可.

积分结果不需回代

例1 计算 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 x \sin x dx$.

 $\iint_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 x \sin x dx = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 x d \cos x$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = \cos x,$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow t = 1, \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow t = 0,$$

$$=-\int_{1}^{0}t^{5}dt = \frac{t^{6}}{6}\bigg|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

例 3 当 f(x) 在 [-a,a] 上连续,且有

①f(x)为偶函数,则

"偶倍奇零"

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx;$$

②f(x)为奇函数,则 $\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 0$.

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{a} f(-t) dt + \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx,$$

f(x)为偶函数,则 f(-t) = f(t),

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{a} f(-t)dt + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{a} f(t)dt + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx$$
$$= 2\int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx;$$

f(x)为奇函数,则f(-t)=-f(t),

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{a} f(-t)dt + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx$$
$$= -\int_{0}^{a} f(t)dt + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx$$
$$= 0.$$

注

利用此结论可简化奇函数及偶函数在对称 区间上的定积分的计算.

例如

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos x dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos x dx$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 x \sin x dx = 0$$

例4 计算
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{2x^2 + x\cos x}{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$
.

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

$$=4\int_0^1 (1-\sqrt{1-x^2})dx=4-4\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2}dx$$

 $=4-\pi$.

单位圆的面积的1/4

定积分的换元法小结

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

换元同时换限

定积分的换元法得到新变量的原函数后, 无须回代.

计算定积分的特殊方法

- (1)利用被积函数的奇偶性和积分区间的对称性
- (2)利用几何意义

思考
$$\int_{-a}^{a} (x-\sqrt{a^2-x^2})dx = -\frac{\pi}{2}a^2$$
.

定积分等式的证明

例 若f(x)在[0,1]上连续,证明

(1)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx;$$

(2)
$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$$
.

由此计算
$$\int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$
.

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx$$

$$i\mathbb{E} \qquad (1) \quad \dot{\mathbb{E}} \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t \quad \Rightarrow dx = -dt,$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{2}, \qquad x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow t = 0,$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = -\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f\left[\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right)\right] dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx;$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx.$$

(2) 设 $x = \pi - t \implies dx = -dt$,

$$x=0 \Rightarrow t=\pi, \qquad x=\pi \Rightarrow t=0,$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = -\int_{\pi}^0 (\pi - t) f[\sin(\pi - t)] dt$$

$$=\int_0^\pi (\pi-t)f(\sin t)dt,$$

$$=\pi\int_0^\pi f(\sin t)dt - \int_0^\pi tf(\sin t)dt$$

$$=\pi\int_0^\pi f(\sin x)dx - \int_0^\pi xf(\sin x)dx,$$

$$\therefore \int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx.$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx$$

$$\int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx.$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \cos^2 x} d(\cos x) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \left[\arctan(\cos x) \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$=-\frac{\pi}{2}(-\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{\pi}{4})=\frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

定积分等式的证明方法

例如
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx$$

$$\int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(-x) dx,$$

- (1)一般通过换元法来证明等式
- (2)换元线索:看积分上下限和被积函数

思考 要证 $\int_{1}^{a} x^{3} f(x^{2}) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{a^{2}} x f(x) dx$ (a > 1) 如何换元?

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

思考题

下列运算是否正确?如不正确指出原因:

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{t}, \text{ II} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{t^2}} d\frac{1}{t} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{-dt}{1+t^2},$$

$$\therefore \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = 0.$$

思考题解答

不正确,注意被积函数大于零,可知定积分也应大于零,故运算是错误的.

错误的原因在于引进的变换 $t = \frac{1}{x}$ 在[-1,1]上不连续,故不满足换元法的前提条件.

作业

```
P254 1(4);(10);(16);(21);(22)
3;
```

计算定积分的特殊方法

- (1)利用被积函数的奇偶性和积分区间的对称性
- (2)利用几何意义

思考

$$(1)\int_{-a}^{a} (x-\sqrt{a^2-x^2})dx = -\frac{\pi}{2}a^2.$$

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

例 计算 $\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin^3 x - \sin^5 x} dx.$

解
$$: f(x) = \sqrt{\sin^3 x - \sin^5 x} = |\cos x|(\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin^3 x - \sin^5 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \left| \cos x \right| (\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x (\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos x (\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}} d \sin x - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}} d \sin x$$

$$=\frac{2}{5}(\sin x)^{\frac{5}{2}}\Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}-\frac{2}{5}(\sin x)^{\frac{5}{2}}\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi}=\frac{4}{5}.$$

设f(x)连续,求 $\frac{d}{dx}\int_0^x tf(x^2-t^2)dt$.