

历届期末试题选解（定积分的计算）

定积分计算小结：

一、定积分的换元积分法：

换元积分公式：

(1) 第一换元公式： $\int_a^b f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)dx = \int_\alpha^\beta f(u)du$ ，其中

$$u = \varphi(x), \quad \varphi'(x)dx = du, \quad \alpha = \varphi(a), \quad \beta = \varphi(b). \quad (\text{例 7, 例 9, 例 11})$$

注：第一换元法又称凑微分法，不一定要换元，如果没有换元，就不必换限。例如，

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{\sin x} \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{\sin x} d\sin x = e^{\sin x} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = e - 1.$$

(2) 第二换元公式： $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_\alpha^\beta f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t)dt$ ，其中

$$x = \varphi(t), \quad dx = \varphi'(t)dt, \quad a = \varphi(\alpha), \quad b = \varphi(\beta). \quad (\text{例 8})$$

(3) 常用的变量替换：

被积函数含有 $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ ，则可令 $x = a \sin t$ ；(见例 2, 例 4)

被积函数含有 $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$ ，则可令 $x = a \tan t$ ；

被积函数含有 $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$ ，则可令 $x = a \sec t$ ；

被积函数含有 $\sqrt[m]{ax+b}$ ，则可令 $t = \sqrt[m]{ax+b}$ ；(见例 1, 例 6, 例 14)

被积函数含有 $\sqrt[m]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}$ ，则可令 $t = \sqrt[m]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}$ 。

对于三角函数有理式，可采用万能代换 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ ，万能代换用到的公式：

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \quad \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \quad dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt. \quad (\text{见例 4})$$

二、分部积分法：

分部积分公式： $\int_a^b u(x)v'(x)dx = u(x)v(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b u'(x)v(x)dx$. (例 3, 例 12, 例 15)

三、常用的结论：

(1) 根据定积分的几何意义, $\int_{-a}^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$ 表示半圆 $y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ 与 x 轴围成的半圆面积, 即

$$\int_{-a}^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} a^2. \quad (\text{例 2, 例 5})$$

(2) $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^a [f(x) + f(-x)] dx$, 特别地, 如果 $f(x)$ 是奇函数, 则 $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$; 如果 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 则 $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$. (结论见书上 P249 例 5) (例 2, 例 4, 例 5, 例 7, 例 10, 例 11, 例 13)

(3) $\int_0^\pi xf(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx$; (结论见书上 P249 例 6) (例 3, 例 10, 例 15)

(4) $\int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx$, (例 10)

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

令 $x = \pi - t$, 则 $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi f(\sin x) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f(\sin(\pi - t))(-dt) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx$.

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

(5) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{2}{3}, & n \text{ 为奇数时,} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为偶数时.} \end{cases}$ (结论见 P253 例 12) (例 10)

(6) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + C$. (结论见 P202 例 22). (例 11)

四、历届试题

例 1. 求定积分 $\int_0^4 \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{x}}$; (2016-2017)

解: 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$, 则 $x = t^2$, $dx = (t^2)' dt = 2t dt$.

$x = 0$ 时, $t = 0$; $x = 4$ 时, $t = 2$. 于是,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^4 \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{x}} &= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{1+t} \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int_0^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t}\right) dt \\ &= 2(t - \ln(1+t)) \Big|_0^2 = 4 - 2 \ln 3. \end{aligned}$$

例 2. 求定积分 $\int_{-3}^3 [\sqrt{9-x^2} + x \ln(1+x^2)] dx$; (2016-2017)

解: 注意到 $f(x) = x \ln(1+x^2)$ 为奇函数, 故 $\int_{-3}^3 x \ln(1+x^2) dx = 0$.

所以, $\int_{-3}^3 [\sqrt{9-x^2} + x \ln(1+x^2)] dx = \int_{-3}^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx$.

令 $x = 3 \sin t, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, $dx = (3 \sin t)' dt = 3 \cos t dt$.

$x = -3$ 时, $t = -\frac{\pi}{2}$; $x = 3$ 时, $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是, } \int_{-3}^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{9-9\sin^2 t} \cdot 3 \cos t dt \\ &= 9 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = 9 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+\cos 2t}{2} dt \\ &= 9 \left(\frac{1}{2} t + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{9}{2} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故} \quad \int_{-3}^3 [\sqrt{9-x^2} + x \ln(1+x^2)] dx = \frac{9}{2} \pi.$$

例 3. 求定积分 $\int_0^{\pi} x \sqrt{\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x} dx$; (2016-2017)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解一: } \int_0^{\pi} x \sqrt{\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x} dx &= \int_0^{\pi} x \sqrt{\cos^2 x (1 - \cos^2 x)} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} x |\cos x| \sin x dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x \sin x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} x \cos x \sin x dx. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) dx \quad (\text{分部积分})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2x dx = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} x \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos 2x dx = -\frac{3\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = -\frac{3\pi}{8}.$$

故 $\int_0^{\pi} x \sqrt{\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} - \left(-\frac{3\pi}{8}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

解二：注意到， $\sqrt{\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x} = \sqrt{\cos^2 x(1 - \cos^2 x)} = \sqrt{(1 - \sin^2 x)\sin^2 x}$ 是 $\sin x$ 的函数，于是，

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} x \sqrt{\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x} dx &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} |\cos x| \sin x dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sin x dx - \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos x \sin x dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2x dx - \frac{\pi}{4} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin 2x dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x\right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{\pi}{4} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x\right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

例 4. 求定积分 $\int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{1}{(1+x)\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$; (2017-2018)

解一：令 $x = \sin t$ ，则 $dx = \cos t dt$ 。 $x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时， $t = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ ； $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时， $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 。

故
$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{1}{(1+x)\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{(1+\sin t)\cos t} \cos t dt = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1+\sin t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1-\sin t}{1-\sin^2 t} dt = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1-\sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} dt + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{-\sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt. \end{aligned}$$

因为 $\frac{-\sin t}{\cos^2 t}$ 为奇函数，则 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{-\sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt = 0$ 。

故
$$\int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{1}{(1+x)\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} dt = \tan t \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2.$$

解二： 令 $x = \sin t$ ，则 $dx = \cos t dt$ 。 $x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时， $t = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ ； $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时， $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 。

$$\text{故} \quad \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{1}{(1+x)\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{(1+\sin t)\cos t} \cos t dt = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1+\sin t} dt.$$

利用万能代换 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ ，则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1+\sin t} dt &= \int_{-\tan \frac{\pi}{8}}^{\tan \frac{\pi}{8}} \frac{1}{1+\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\ &= 2 \int_{-\tan \frac{\pi}{8}}^{\tan \frac{\pi}{8}} \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} dt \\ &= -\frac{2}{t+1} \Big|_{-\tan \frac{\pi}{8}}^{\tan \frac{\pi}{8}} \\ &= -\frac{2}{\tan \frac{\pi}{8}+1} + \frac{2}{-\tan \frac{\pi}{8}+1} \\ &= \frac{4 \tan \frac{\pi}{8}}{1-\tan^2 \frac{\pi}{8}} = 2 \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 2. \end{aligned}$$

解三： 令 $x = \sin t$ ，则 $dx = \cos t dt$ 。 $x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时， $t = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ ； $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时， $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故} \quad \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{1}{(1+x)\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{(1+\sin t)\cos t} \cos t dt = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1+\sin t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{t}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{t}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{t}{2} \cos \frac{t}{2}} dt \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{(\sin \frac{t}{2} + \cos \frac{t}{2})^2} dt \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{t}{2})^2} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^2(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{t}{2})} dt \\
&= -\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{t}{2}\right) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = -\tan \frac{\pi}{8} + \tan \frac{3\pi}{8} \\
&= -\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\
&= -\frac{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{8}}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{8}} + \frac{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{8}}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{8}} = \frac{2 \cdot 2 \tan \frac{\pi}{8}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{8}} = 2 \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 2.
\end{aligned}$$

解四： 令 $x = \sin t$ ，则 $dx = \cos t dt$ 。 $x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时， $t = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ ； $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时， $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{故} \quad \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{1}{(1+x)\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{(1+\sin t)\cos t} \cos t dt = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1+\sin t} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{1}{1+\sin t} + \frac{1}{1-\sin t} \right) dt \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2}{1-\sin^2 t} dt = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} dt = \tan t \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2.
\end{aligned}$$

例 5. 计算 $\int_{-1}^1 (1+x+\sqrt{1-x^2})^2 dx$ ；(2017—2018)

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解：} \int_{-1}^1 (1+x+\sqrt{1-x^2})^2 dx &= \int_{-1}^1 [(1+\sqrt{1-x^2})^2 + x^2 + 2x\sqrt{1-x^2}] dx \\
&= \int_{-1}^1 [1+2\sqrt{1-x^2}+1-x^2+x^2] dx + 2 \int_{-1}^1 x\sqrt{1-x^2} dx \\
&= 2 \int_{-1}^1 (1+\sqrt{1-x^2}) dx + 2 \int_{-1}^1 x\sqrt{1-x^2} dx.
\end{aligned}$$

注意到， $x\sqrt{1-x^2}$ 是奇函数，故 $\int_{-1}^1 x\sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 0$ 。

$$\text{而} \quad \int_{-1}^1 (1+\sqrt{1-x^2}) dx = \int_{-1}^1 dx + \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 2 + \frac{1}{2} \pi \cdot 1^2 = 2 + \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\text{于是，} \int_{-1}^1 (1+x+\sqrt{1-x^2})^2 dx = 4 + \pi.$$

注：(1) 若 $f(x)$ 是奇函数，则 $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$ ；(2) $\int_{-a}^a \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2$ (半圆的面积)。

例 6. 计算 $\int_{-3}^1 \frac{x}{1+\sqrt{1-x}} dx$ ；(2018—2019)

解一：
$$\int_{-3}^1 \frac{x}{1+\sqrt{1-x}} dx = \int_{-3}^1 \frac{x(1-\sqrt{1-x})}{1^2 - (\sqrt{1-x})^2} dx = \int_{-3}^1 (1-\sqrt{1-x}) dx$$

$$= \left[x + \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(1-x)^3} \right]_{-3}^1 = 1 - \left(-3 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 8 \right) = -\frac{4}{3}.$$

解二： 令 $\sqrt{1-x} = t$, 则 $x = 1-t^2$, $dx = -2t dt$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-3}^1 \frac{x}{1+\sqrt{1-x}} dx &= \int_2^0 \frac{1-t^2}{1+t} (-2t) dt \\ &= 2 \int_0^2 (t-t^2) dt \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{t^2}{2} - \frac{t^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^2 = 2 \cdot \left(2 - \frac{8}{3} \right) = -\frac{4}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

注： 换元后，一定要注意换限.

例 7. 计算 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx$; (2018—2019)

解一：
$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+\cos x} dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+\cos x} d(1+\cos x) \\ &= \tan \frac{x}{2} \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \ln(1+\cos x) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2. \end{aligned}$$

解二：
$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+\cos x} dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+\cos x} dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx. \end{aligned}$$

注意到, $\frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x}$ 是奇函数, 故 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx = 0$.

又 $\frac{1}{1+\cos x}$ 为偶函数, 则

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

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = 2 \tan \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2.$$

例 8. 计算 $\int_{-1}^0 \frac{x^2}{(x+2)^3} dx$; (2019—2020)

解: 令 $t = x + 2$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^0 \frac{x^2}{(x+2)^3} dx &= \int_1^2 \frac{(t-2)^2}{t^3} dt \\ &= \int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{4}{t^2} + \frac{4}{t^3} \right) dt \\ &= \left(\ln t + \frac{4}{t} - \frac{2}{t^2} \right) \Big|_1^2 \\ &= \left(\ln t + \frac{4}{t} - \frac{2}{t^2} \right) \Big|_1^2 \\ &= \ln 2 + 2 - \frac{1}{2} - (0 + 4 - 2) = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

例 9. 计算 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx$; (2019—2020)

解一:
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{(1 + \sin x)(1 - \sin x)} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^2 x - \sec x \tan x) dx \\ &= (\tan x - \sec x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 1 - \sqrt{2} - (-1) = 2 - \sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

解二:
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\left(\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}\right)^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\left(\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1\right)^2} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\left(\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1\right)^2} d\left(\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1} \bigg|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 = -\frac{2}{\tan \frac{\pi}{8} + 1} - (-2) = 2 - \sqrt{2}.$$

注: $\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\pi}{8}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{8}} = 1 \Rightarrow \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{8} + 2 \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{8} + 1 = 2 \Rightarrow \tan \frac{\pi}{8} = \sqrt{2} - 1.$

例 10. 计算 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x + x^2) \sin^3 x dx$; (2019—2020)

解: 因为 $f(x) = x^2 \sin^3 x$ 为奇函数, 所以, $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 \sin^3 x dx = 0.$

故
$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x + x^2) \sin^3 x dx &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin^3 x dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^3 x dx \quad (\text{因为 } x \sin^3 x \text{ 为偶函数}) \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 x dx \\ &= 2 \cdot \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x dx = 2\pi \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

例 11. 计算 $\int_{-2}^2 \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{4x^2+9}} dx$; (2020—2021)

解: $\int_{-2}^2 \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{4x^2+9}} dx = \int_{-2}^2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{4x^2+9}} dx + \int_{-2}^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x^2+9}} dx.$

因为 $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{4x^2+9}}$ 是奇函数, 所以, $\int_{-2}^2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{4x^2+9}} dx = 0.$

由于 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{4x^2+9}}$ 为偶函数, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-2}^2 \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{4x^2+9}} dx &= \int_{-2}^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x^2+9}} dx = 2 \int_0^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x^2+9}} dx \\ &= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2x)^2+9}} d(2x) = \ln(2x + \sqrt{4x^2+9}) \bigg|_0^2 \\ &= \ln 9 - \ln 3 = \ln 3. \end{aligned}$$

例 12. 计算 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin^2 x dx$; (2020—2021)

解: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos 2x dx.$

其中, $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x dx = e^x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1,$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos 2x dx = e^x \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin 2x dx \quad (\text{分部积分})$$

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

$$= -e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1 + 2(e^x \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos 2x dx) \quad (\text{分部积分})$$

$$= -e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1 - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos 2x dx,$$

故 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos 2x dx = -\frac{1}{5}(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 1).$

因此, $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2}(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1) - \frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{5}(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 1)) = \frac{3}{5}e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{2}{5}.$

例 13. 计算 $\int_{-3}^3 \frac{x^3 \cos^2 x}{\sqrt{1+x^2+x^4}} dx$; (2021—2022)

解: 因为 $\frac{x^3 \cos^2 x}{\sqrt{1+x^2+x^4}}$ 为奇函数, 则 $\int_{-3}^3 \frac{x^3 \cos^2 x}{\sqrt{1+x^2+x^4}} dx = 0.$

例 14. 计算 $\int_{-1}^6 \frac{1}{1+\sqrt[3]{x+2}} dx$; (2021—2022)

解: 令 $t = \sqrt[3]{x+2}$, 则 $x = t^3 - 2$, $dx = (t^3 - 2)' dt = 3t^2 dt$.

$x = -1$ 时, $t = 1$; $x = 6$ 时, $t = \sqrt[3]{6+2} = 2.$

于是, $\int_{-1}^6 \frac{1}{1+\sqrt[3]{x+2}} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{1+t} 3t^2 dt$

$$= 3 \int_1^2 \frac{t^2 - 1 + 1}{1+t} dt$$

$$= 3 \int_1^2 (t-1) dt + 3 \int_1^2 \frac{1}{1+t} dt$$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (t-1)^2 \Big|_1^2 + 3 \ln(1+t) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{3}{2} + 3 \ln \frac{3}{2}.$$

例 15. 计算 $\int_0^{\pi} x \sin^2 x dx$; (2021—2022)

解一：

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\pi} x \sin^2 x dx &= \int_0^{\pi} x \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx \\&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos 2x dx \\&= \frac{1}{4} x^2 \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \left(x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x dx \right) \quad (\text{分部积分}) \\&= \frac{\pi^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x dx \\&= \frac{\pi^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.\end{aligned}$$

解二：

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \sin^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$