5. 定积分计算和证明的若干方法



- (1). 利用函数特点进行换元或分部积分;
- (2). 分段函数的定积分一般要分区间计算;
- (3). 利用奇偶函数以及周期函数的性质计算定积分;
- (4). 利用一些特殊等式计算定积分;
- (5). 利用递推公式计算定积分.

6.利用函数特点进行换元或分部积分



例7.计算定积分
$$I = \int_{1}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{1+x^2}}$$
.

解:作倒代换 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 则 $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2}$, 且 x = 1时, t = 1;

$$x = \sqrt{3}$$
时, $t = \sqrt{3}/3$,于是

$$I = \int_{1}^{\sqrt{3}/3} \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2} dt}{\frac{1}{t^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{t^2}}} = -\int_{1}^{\sqrt{3}/3} \frac{t dt}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}}$$

$$= -\sqrt{1+t^2} \bigg|_1^{\sqrt{3}/3} = \sqrt{2} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$











6.利用函数特点进行换元或分部积分(续1)



例8.计算定积分
$$I = \int_{2}^{4} \frac{\sqrt{x+3}}{\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{9-x}} dx$$
.

于是

$$I = -\int_{4}^{2} \frac{\sqrt{9-t}}{\sqrt{t+3} + \sqrt{9-t}} dt = \int_{2}^{4} \frac{\sqrt{9-x}}{\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{9-x}} dx$$

因此,

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{2}^{4} \frac{\sqrt{x+3}}{\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{9-x}} dx + \int_{2}^{4} \frac{\sqrt{9-x}}{\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{9-x}} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{2}^{4} dx = 1.$$







6.利用函数特点进行换元或分部积分(续2)



例9.计算定积分
$$I = \int_0^a \arctan \sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}} dx$$
.

$$\arctan \sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}} = \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos t}{1+\cos t}} = \frac{t}{2}.$$

于是

$$I = \int_0^a \arctan \sqrt{\frac{a - x}{a + x}} dx = -a \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{t}{2} d(\cos t)$$
$$= -a \left[\frac{t}{2} \cos t \right]_0^{\pi/2} + \frac{a}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos t dt$$

$$=\frac{a}{2}\left[\sin t\right]_0^{\pi/2}=\frac{a}{2}.$$













7.分段函数的定积分一般要分区间计算



例10.计算
$$I = \int_0^2 f(x-1)dx$$
, 其中 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+x}, & x \ge 0. \\ \frac{1}{1+e^x}, & x < 0. \end{cases}$ 解: 先换元,再分区间积分,

$$I = \int_0^2 f(x-1)dx = \int_{-1}^1 f(t)dt = \int_{-1}^0 f(t)dt + \int_0^1 f(t)dt$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{1+e^t}dt + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+t}dt = \int_0^1 \frac{e^t}{1+e^t}dt + \ln 2$$

$$= \left[\ln(1+e^t)\right]_0^1 + \ln 2$$

$$= \ln(1+e).$$



7.分段函数的定积分一般要分区间计算(续)



例11.计算 $\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin^3 x - \sin^5 x} dx$.

解: 因为
$$\sqrt{\sin^3 x - \sin^5 x} = \sqrt{\sin^3 x (1 - \sin^2 x)} = \sin^{3/2} x |\cos x|$$

$$= \begin{cases} \sin^{3/2} x \cos x, & x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]; \\ -\sin^{3/2} x \cos x, & x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi], \end{cases}$$

所以根据定积分的区间可加性可得

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin^3 x - \sin^5 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{3/2} x \cos x dx - \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \sin^{3/2} x \cos x dx.$$

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

$$= \left[\frac{2}{5}\sin^{5/2}x\right]_0^{\pi/2} - \left[\frac{2}{5}\sin^{5/2}x\right]_{\pi/2}^{\pi} = \frac{4}{5}.$$













8.利用奇、偶函数及周期函数的性质计算定积分



例12.设f(x)为连续函数,证明:

- (1)设f(x)为奇函数,则 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$ 为偶函数;
- (2)设f(x)为偶函数,则 $G(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$ 为奇函数;
- (3) 若 f(x)以 l 为周期,则当 $\int_0^l f(x)dx = 0$ 时, $H(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$ 仍以 l 为周期.

证: (1) 由奇函数的性质可得

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

因此,F(x)是偶函数.



8.利用奇、偶函数及周期函数的性质计算定积分(续)



(2) 由偶函数的性质可得

$$G(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(t)dt = \int_0^x f(t)dt + \int_x^{-x} f(t)dt$$
$$= \int_0^x f(t)dt - 2\int_0^x f(t)dt = -G(x).$$

因此, G(x)是奇函数.

(3) 由周期函数的性质可得

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

因此,H(x)仍以l为周期.



8.利用奇、偶函数及周期函数的性质计算定积分(续)



例13. 计算 $I = \int_{-\pi}^{5\pi} (\cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x + \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x) dx$.

解: 因为被积函数以2π为周期,积分区间长度为3个周期, 所以

$$I = \int_{-\pi}^{5\pi} (\cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x + \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x) dx.$$

由于 $\sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x$ 和 $\cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x$ 分别是 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上的奇、偶函数,因此

$$I = 3 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x dx = 6 \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x dx$$
$$= 3 \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos x (\cos 5x + \cos x) dx = 3 \int_{0}^{\pi} (\cos x \cos 5x + \cos^{2} x) dx$$
$$= \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} (\cos 6x + \cos 4x + \cos 2x + 1) dx = \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} dx = \frac{3}{2} \pi.$$











9.利用一些特殊等式计算定积分



利用定积分的性质,我们容易得到下面的特殊等式

(1) 者 f(x) 在 [0,a] 上可积,则

$$\int_0^a f(x)dx = \int_0^{a/2} f(x)dx + \int_0^{a/2} f(a-x)dx,$$

$$\int_0^a f(x)dx = \int_0^a f(a-x)dx.$$

(2) 若 f(x)在 [-a,a]上可积,则

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

上述等式可以简化一些定积分的计算.



9.利用一些特殊等式计算定积分(续1)



例14. 计算
$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$
.

解: 利用(1)中第二式的结果可得

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

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

$$=\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\sin^2\left(x+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}dx$$













9.利用一些特殊等式计算定积分(续2)



$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(x + \pi/4)}{\left[1 - \cos(x + \pi/4)\right] \left[1 + \cos(x + \pi/4)\right]} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{1 - \cos(x + \pi/4)}{1 + \cos(x + \pi/4)} \right|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}).$$

例15. 设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)
$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$$
, 并计算 $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$.

iE: (1)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f\left[\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)\right] dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx.$$











9.利用一些特殊等式计算定积分(续3)



(2)
$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - x) f[\sin(\pi - x)] dx$$
$$= \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - x) f(\sin x) dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx - \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx,$$

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

因而,利用上式可得

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$
$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d(\cos x)}{1 + \cos^2 x}$$
$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} \left[\arctan(\cos x) \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$





9.利用一些特殊等式计算定积分(续4)



例16. 计算
$$I = \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + e^{-x}} dx$$
.

解:
$$I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \left[\frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + e^{-x}} + \frac{\sin^2(-x)}{1 + e^{-(-x)}} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} \sin^2 x \left[\frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} + \frac{1}{1 + e^x} \right] dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \sin^2 x dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \right]_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{\pi - 2}{8}.$$













10.利用递推公式计算定积分



例17. 设
$$n$$
为正整数, 计算 $I_n = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin(2n+1)\theta}{\sin\theta} d\theta$.

解: 注意到 $\sin(2n\pm1)\theta = \sin 2n\theta \cos \theta \pm \cos 2n\theta \sin \theta$

于是

$$\sin(2n+1)\theta - \sin(2n-1)\theta = 2\cos 2n\theta \sin \theta,$$

$$\sin(2n+1)\theta = \sin(2n-1)\theta + 2\cos 2n\theta \sin \theta.$$

因此,

$$I_{n} = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin(2n-1)\theta}{\sin\theta} d\theta + 2\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \cos 2n\theta d\theta$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin(2n-1)\theta}{\sin\theta} d\theta = I_{n-1},$$

依此类推,可得

$$I_n = I_{n-1} = I_{n-2} = \dots = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin(2-1)\theta}{\sin\theta} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$













10.利用递推公式计算定积分(续1)



例18. 设n为非负整数, 计算积分 $I_n = \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^n dx$.

解:由分部积分法,可得

$$I_{n} = \left[x(1-x^{2})^{n}\right]_{0}^{1} + 2n\int_{0}^{1}x^{2}(1-x^{2})^{n-1}dx$$

$$= 2n\int_{0}^{1}(x^{2}-1)(1-x^{2})^{n-1}dx + 2n\int_{0}^{1}(1-x^{2})^{n-1}dx$$

$$= -2nI_{n} + 2nI_{n-1}.$$

于是
$$I_n = \frac{2n}{2n+1} I_{n-1}$$
. 而 $I_0 = \int_0^1 dx = 1$, 故

$$I_n = \frac{2n}{2n+1}I_{n-1} = \frac{2n}{2n+1}\frac{2(n-1)}{2n-1}I_{n-2} = \cdots$$

$$= \frac{2n}{2n+1} \underbrace{\frac{2(n-1)}{2n-1} \cdots \frac{2}{3}}_{1} = \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{2}{n!}}_{n! = 2n}$$













10.利用递推公式计算定积分(续2)



例19. 设n为正整数, 计算积分 $I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx$.

解: 注意到被积函数的特点,有

$$I_n + I_{n-1} = \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{x^{n-1}}{1+x} dx = \int_0^1 x^{n-1} \left(\frac{x}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1+x}\right) dx$$
$$= \int_0^1 x^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{n},$$

于是

$$I_{n} = \frac{1}{n} - I_{n-1} = \frac{1}{n} - \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - I_{n-2}\right) = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n-1} + I_{n-2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n-2} - I_{n-3} = \cdots$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n-2} - \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} + (-1)^{n} \ln 2.$$













11.内容小结



(1) 基本积分法 { 换元积分法 分部积分法

换元必换限 配元不换限 边积边代限

(2) 定积分计算和证明的若干方法



12.思考与练习



1.
$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sin^{100}(x-t) dt = \underline{\sin^{100} x}$$

提示: 令
$$u = x - t$$
, 则

$$\int_0^x \sin^{100}(x-t) dt = -\int_x^0 \sin^{100} u du$$

2. 设
$$f''(x)$$
 在 $[0,1]$ 连续, 且 $f(0)=1, f(2)=3, f'(2)=5$,

求
$$\int_0^1 x f''(2x) dx$$
.

解:
$$\int_0^1 x \, f''(2x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x \, df'(2x)$$

(分部积分)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[x f'(2x) \Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} f'(2x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right]$$

$$=\frac{5}{2}-\frac{1}{4}f(2x)\Big|_{0}^{1}=2$$















13.备用题



设f(x)在[a,b]上有连续的二阶导数,且f(a)=

$$f(b) = 0$$
, $\forall \text{if if } \int_a^b f(x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b) f''(x) \, dx$.

证:右端 =
$$\frac{1}{2}\int_a^b (x-a)(x-b)df'(x)$$
 分部积分积分

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{a}^{b} (2x - a - b) \, df(x)$$

再次分部积分

$$= -\frac{1}{2} [(2x - a - b)f(x)] \Big|_{a}^{b} + \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx =$$
左端

