

第八讲  
一. 恒等三式  
例 8.1

$$\int_0^x \underbrace{t}_{\text{奇}} [\underbrace{f(t)}_{\text{偶}} + \underbrace{f(-t)}_{\text{偶}}] dt$$

设奇偶数  $f(x)$  有连续导数

则  $\int_0^x [\cos f(t) + f(t)] dt$  为 偶数  
外偶则偶 偶 奇

$\int_0^x du \int_0^u f(t) dt$  是 函数,  $f(x)$  奇.

$f(x)$  奇,  $\int_0^u f(t) dt$  偶  $\int_0^x g(u) du$  偶.  
奇 偶 偶

例 8.2

$f(x), f'(x)$

$$\int_a^x f(t) f'(t) dt = \int_a^x f(t) d f(t) = \frac{f^2(t)}{2} \Big|_a^x = \frac{f^2(x) - f^2(a)}{2}$$

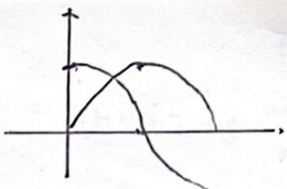
→ 以  $f$  为周期 = 原 =  $\frac{1}{2} f^2(t) \Big|_a^x$

例 8.3

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} dx$$

$$1 - \sin 2x = \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x - 2 \sin x \cos x = (\cos x - \sin x)^2$$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} |\cos x - \sin x| dx \quad \text{以 } \pi \text{ 为周期}$$

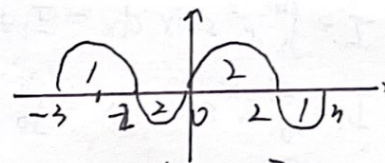
$$I = \eta \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (\sin x - \cos x) dx \right]$$


= 积为比大小.

例 8.4

$[-3, -2], [2, 3] \quad d=1 \quad \text{圆}$

$[0, [-2, 0], [0, 2] \quad d=2 \quad \text{圆}$



$$F(x) = f(x) - f(-x) \quad F(-2) = F(2) = \frac{1}{2} \pi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$F(2) = \frac{1}{2} \pi = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad F(-3) = 0$$

$$F(2) = \frac{3}{2} \pi + \frac{1}{2} \pi = 2\pi \quad F(0) = \frac{1}{2} (\pi - \pi) = 0$$

$$F(2) = \frac{1}{2} \pi = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad F(3) = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \pi$$

$$F(-2) = 2\pi \quad F(-3) = \frac{3}{2} \pi \quad (\Rightarrow C)$$

2. 用微分性质: 看正负.  $x > 0; x \in [\pi, 2\pi] \quad \sin x \leq 0$   
作差.  $I_1 - I_2$  再换元  
(常用  $x = \pi + t, x = \frac{\pi}{2} \pm t$ )

例 8.6 例 8.7

例 8.6

$$M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+x^2} dx \quad N = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+x}{e^x} dx$$

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

$$M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 + \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = \pi \quad N = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+x}{e^x} dx < \pi \Rightarrow K > M > N$$



例 8.7

$$I_k = \int_0^{k\pi} e^x \sin x dx \quad (k=1,2,3) \quad I_1, I_2, I_3 \text{ 大小}$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x dx$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^{2\pi} e^x \sin x dx = I_1 + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^x \sin x dx < I_1$$

$$I_3 = \int_0^{3\pi} e^x \sin x dx = \int_0^{\pi} + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^x \sin x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^x \sin x dx &= \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^x \sin x dx + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^x \sin x dx \quad (\text{积分符号互换}) \\ \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^x \sin x dx &\stackrel{\substack{\text{令 } x-\pi=y \\ x=\pi+y}}{=} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{(\pi+y)} \sin y dy \\ &= \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} [e^x \sin x - e^{(\pi+x)} \sin x] dx > 0. \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore I_2 < I_1 < I_3$

三. 定积分定义

1. 基本型  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(0 + \frac{1}{n} \cdot i) \cdot \frac{1}{n}$

如  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{2n+3} + \frac{1}{2n+5} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n+3n})$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2n+3i} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2+\frac{3i}{n}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

step 1. 提  $\frac{1}{n}$     step 2. 凑  $\frac{1}{n}$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2+3x} dx$$

①  $n+i = n(1+\frac{i}{n})$

②  $n^2+i^2 = n^2[1+(\frac{i}{n})^2]$

③  $n^2+ni = n^2[1+\frac{i}{n}]$

如  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{n+1}{n^2+1} + \frac{n+2}{n^2+4} + \dots + \frac{n+n}{n^2+n^2})$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n^2+in}{n^2+i^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1+\frac{i}{n}}{1+(\frac{i}{n})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \frac{1+x}{1+x^2} dx$$

例 8.8

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} (\sin \frac{1}{n} + 2 \sin \frac{2}{n} + \dots + n \sin \frac{n}{n})$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2} \sin \frac{i}{n} = \int_0^1 x \sin x dx$$

例 8.9

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2+\cos \frac{k\pi}{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2+\cos \frac{k\pi}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot n \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \sim \frac{\pi}{n}$$

$$= \pi \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2+\cos(\pi x)} dx$$

2. 放缩情形 (凑不成  $\frac{1}{n}$ )

如  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n^2+i^2}$  凑不成  $\frac{1}{n}$  (见第 8 讲)



12. 故缩后再凑  $\frac{1}{n}$

如通项中含  $\frac{i^2+1}{n^2}$   $\rightarrow$   $\left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2 < \frac{i^2+1}{n^2} < \frac{(i+1)^2}{n^2}$   
 (左端)  $\leftarrow$  (右端)

如:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1+\frac{0+1}{n^2}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{1+1}{n^2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+\frac{(n-1)^2+1}{n^2}} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{n}$   
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{1+\frac{i^2+1}{n^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = A$   
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{1+\frac{i^2+1}{n^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} < A < \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{1+\frac{i^2}{n^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$   
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1+\frac{k^2}{n^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} < A < \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$   
 $\frac{\pi}{4} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$   
 $\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{4}$

13. 变量形  $\left[ \frac{x}{n} i \right]$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(0 + \frac{x-0}{n} i\right) \cdot \frac{x-0}{n} = \int_0^x f(t) dt$

例 8.10.

$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} (1 + \cos \frac{x}{n} + \cos \frac{2x}{n} + \dots + \cos \frac{(n-1)x}{n}) & x > 0 \\ f(-x) & x < 0 \end{cases}$   
 $x > 0$  时  $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left( \cos \frac{i}{n} x \right) \cdot \frac{x}{n} = \int_0^x \cos t dt = \frac{\sin x}{x}$

四. 反常积分的敛散. ~~★★~~

(比例).

1. 概念.

①  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(t) dt$  无穷区间上的反常积分.

②  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \infty$ ,  $a$  叫瑕点.  
 $+\infty, -\infty, a$  统称为奇点.

例 8.11

设  $a, b > 0$ . 反常积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^a(2022+x)^b} dx$  收敛. 则.

奇点: ~~0~~ 0.  $+\infty$ .

$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^a(2022+x)^b} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^a(2022+x)^b} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^a(2022+x)^b}$   
 $I_1 \quad I_2$

$I_1 \rightarrow x \rightarrow 0^+ \quad x^a \rightarrow 0. \quad (2022+x)^b \neq 0.$

$a \in (0, 1).$   
 $I_2 \rightarrow x \rightarrow +\infty. \quad x^a \rightarrow \infty \quad (2022+x)^b \rightarrow \infty.$   
 $\frac{x^a}{x^b} = x^{a-b} \rightarrow \infty$   
 $a+b \in (1, +\infty)$



例 设  $a > b > 0$ . 反常积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^a + x^b} dx$  收敛. 则

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

$$x \in (0, 1): x \rightarrow 0^+, \frac{1}{x^a + x^b} \sim \frac{1}{x^b} \Rightarrow 0 < b < 1.$$

$$x \in (1, +\infty) \quad x \rightarrow +\infty, \frac{1}{x^a + x^b} \sim \frac{1}{x^a} \Rightarrow 1 < a.$$

如反  $\int_0^1 \frac{(\arctan x)^k}{x^{k-1}} dx$  收敛.  $\Rightarrow k$ ?

$$(\arctan x)^2 \sim x^2 \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sim \frac{1}{x^{k-2}}$$

$$\therefore k \in (3, 4) \quad (k \rightarrow 1, 0, 1)$$

例 18.14

10. 证明  $I = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^p x} dx$   $\begin{cases} p > 1 \text{ 时} & \text{收敛} \\ p \leq 1 \text{ 时} & \text{发散} \end{cases}$  证.

2. 当  $p > 1$  时, 求  $I_{\min}$ .

solution  $p=1$  时,  $I = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} d \ln x = \ln \ln x \Big|_2^{+\infty} = +\infty$  发.

$p \neq 1$  时  $I = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^p x} d \ln x = \int_{\ln 2}^{+\infty} u^{-p} du = \frac{1}{1-p} u^{1-p} \Big|_{\ln 2}^{+\infty}$

$p > 1$  时 收敛  $p < 1$  时 发散.

(2).  $p > 1$  时

$$I = \frac{(\ln 2)^{1-p}}{p-1} \quad I'(p) \stackrel{?}{=} 0 = \frac{(\ln 2)^{1-p}}{(p-1)^2} (p-1) - (\ln 2)^{1-p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln 2 (p-2) = 0 \quad p=2 \quad \underline{I(2) = \frac{1}{\ln 2}}$$

例 18.15

若反常积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \cos bx dx$  收敛, 求  $a, b$  范围.

$$\begin{cases} a=0 & b=0 & \text{①} \\ a=0 & b \neq 0 & \text{②} \\ a \neq 0 & b=0 & \text{③} \\ a \neq 0 & b \neq 0 & \text{④} \end{cases}$$

①  $a=b=0 \quad \int_0^{+\infty} 1 \cos 0 dx$  发散

②  $a=0 \quad b \neq 0 \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \cos bx dx = \frac{1}{b} \sin bx \Big|_0^{+\infty}$  发散.

③  $a \neq 0 \quad b=0 \quad \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx = -\frac{1}{a} e^{-ax} \Big|_0^{+\infty}$   
 $a > 0$  收敛  $a \in (-\infty, 0)$  发散

④  $a \neq 0, b \neq 0$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \cos bx dx = \left[ \int_0^{+\infty} \cos bx d e^{-ax} \right] = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a} \left[ \cos bx \cdot e^{-ax} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + b \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \sin bx dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \left[ \cos bx \cdot e^{-ax} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{b}{-a} \left[ \sin bx \cdot e^{-ax} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - b \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \cos bx dx \right] \right]$$

$$= \frac{e^{-ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (b \sin bx - a \cos bx) + \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$a > 0$ . 收敛  $a < 0$  发散.

综上  $a > 0, b$  取任意值 收敛

习 8.3 8.4