



①、作业题讲解

②、补充练习



①、作业题讲解

②、补充练习



$$\int \sin ax \sin bx \, dx$$

利用积化和差，作恒等变形：

$$\sin ax \sin bx = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(ax - bx) - \cos(ax + bx)]$$

所以①：

$$\int \sin ax \sin bx \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin(a - b)x}{a - b} - \frac{\sin(a + b)x}{a + b} \right] + C \quad (a \neq b)$$

$a = b$ ②：

$$\int \sin^2 ax \, dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos 2ax}{2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4a} \sin 2ax + C$$



$$\int \sin^5 x \, dx$$

$$\int \sin^5 x \, dx = - \int \sin^4 x \, d(\cos x)$$

$$\sin^4 x = (1 - \cos^2 x)^2 = 1 + \cos^4 x - 2 \cos^2 x$$

令 $\cos x = u$:

$$\int \sin^5 x \, dx = \int (2u^2 - u^4 - 1) \, du = \frac{2}{3} \cos^3 x - \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x - \cos x + C$$



练习6.2 T4(18)

$$\int \frac{dx}{2 - \sin^2 x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{2 - \sin^2 x} &= \int \frac{dx}{2 \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x} \\ &= \int \frac{d \tan x}{2 + \tan^2 x} \end{aligned}$$

令 $\tan x = u$:

$$\int \frac{dx}{2 - \sin^2 x} = \int \frac{d u}{2 + u^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}} + C$$



$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x + \sin x}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x + \sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x + \pi/4}{2} \right| + C$$



练习6.2 T4(22)

$$\int \frac{\cos x \, dx}{\sqrt{2 + \cos 2x}}$$

$$\int \frac{\cos x \, dx}{\sqrt{2 + \cos 2x}} = \int \frac{d \sin x}{\sqrt{3 - 2 \sin^2 x}}$$

令 $\sin x = u$:

$$\int \frac{\cos x \, dx}{\sqrt{2 + \cos 2x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}u\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \sin x\right) + C$$



推导出 $\int \ln^n x \, dx$ 的递推公式

$$I_n = x \ln^n x - n \int \ln^{n-1} x \, dx = x \ln^n x - nI_{n-1}$$

$$I_n = x \ln^n x - nI_{n-1}$$



$$\int \frac{2x^2 + 1}{(x + 3)(x - 1)(x - 4)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{2x^2 + 1}{(x + 3)(x - 1)(x - 4)} dx$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{A}{x + 3} + \frac{B}{x - 1} + \frac{C}{x - 4} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{19}{28} \int \frac{dx}{x + 3} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x - 1} + \frac{11}{7} \int \frac{dx}{x - 4}$$

$$= \frac{19}{28} \ln |x + 3| - \frac{1}{4} \ln |x - 1| + \frac{11}{7} \ln |x - 4| + C$$



$$\int \frac{x^2}{x^3 + 5x^2 + 8x + 4} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x^3 + 5x^2 + 8x + 4} dx = \int \frac{x^2}{(x+1)(x+2)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \left[\frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{(x+2)^2} \right] dx$$

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

$$= \ln|x+1| + \frac{4}{x+2} + C$$



$$\int \frac{x^2}{(x+2)^2(x+4)^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(x+2)^2(x+4)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \left[-\frac{2}{x+2} + \frac{2}{x+4} + \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{4}{(x+4)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= -2 \ln|x+2| + 2 \ln|x+4| - \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{4}{x+4} + C$$



练习6.4 T2(1)

$$\int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt[3]{1+x}}$$

令 $1 + \sqrt[3]{1+x} = t$, 则 $x = (t-1)^3 - 1, dx = 3(t-1)^2$

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

$$= \frac{3}{2}t^2 - 6t + 2\ln|t| + C$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}(1 + \sqrt[3]{1+x})^2 - 6(1 + \sqrt[3]{1+x}) + 2\ln|1 + \sqrt[3]{1+x}| + C$$



练习6.4 T2(3)

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{x+1}} dx$$

令 $1+x=t^6$, 则 $x=t^6-1, dx=6t^5dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{x+1}} dx &= \int \frac{6t^3(t^6-1)}{1+t} dt = \int 6t^3(t-1)(t^4+t^2+1) dt \\ &= 6 \left(\frac{t^9}{9} - \frac{t^8}{8} + \frac{t^7}{7} - \frac{t^6}{6} + \frac{t^5}{5} - \frac{t^4}{4} \right) + C \\ &= 6 \left(\frac{(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{9} - \frac{(x+1)^{\frac{4}{3}}}{8} + \frac{(x+1)^{\frac{7}{6}}}{7} - \frac{(x+1)}{6} + \frac{(x+1)^{\frac{5}{6}}}{5} - \frac{(x+1)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{4} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$



练习6.4 T2(5)

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

方案1：有理函数拆分

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \int \frac{xdx}{x^2\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

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

$$\int \frac{xdx}{x^2\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \int \frac{t dt}{(t^2-1)t} = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|t-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|t+1| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sqrt{x^2+1}-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sqrt{x^2+1}+1| + C$$



练习6.4 T2(5)

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

方案2：三角换元

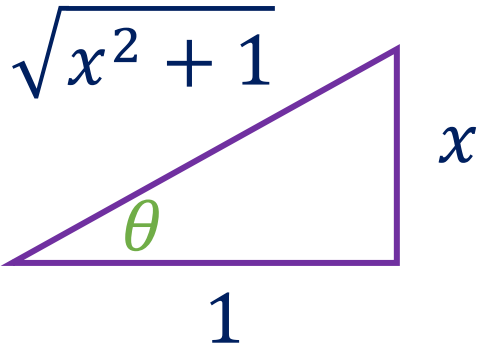
$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \int \frac{xdx}{x^2\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

令 $x = \tan\theta$, 则 $x^2 + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$, $dx = \sec^2 \theta d\theta$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \int \frac{\sec^2 \theta d\theta}{\tan\theta \sec\theta} = \int \frac{1}{\sin\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \ln \left| \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \right| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \tan \frac{\arctan x}{2} \right| + C$$





练习6.4 T2(7) ▲

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

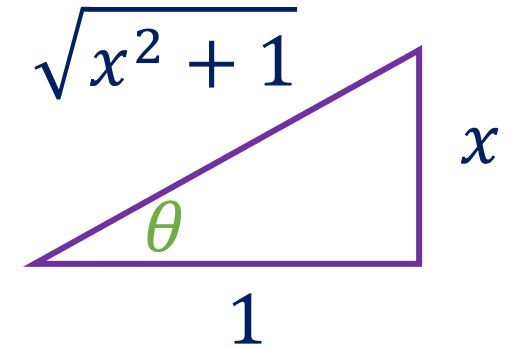
$$\text{令 } \sqrt{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}}} = t, \text{ 则 } x = \left(\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}\right)^2, dx = 2\left(\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}\right) \left(\frac{-4t}{(1+t^2)^2}\right) dt$$

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx = \int \frac{8t(t^2-1)dt}{(t^2+1)^3} = 8 \int \left(\frac{2}{(t^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(t^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{t^2+1} \right) dt$$



$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{1 + \sqrt{x}}} dx$$

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



令 $x = \tan \theta$, 则 $\theta = \arctan x$, $dx = \sec^2 \theta d\theta$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx = \int \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{\sec^4 \theta} d\theta = \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta + C$$

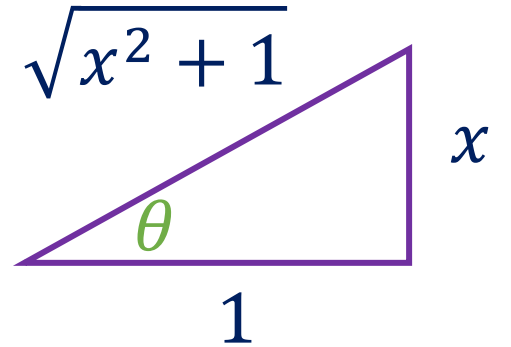
$$= \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + \frac{x}{2(1 + x^2)} + C$$



练习6.4 T2(7) ▲

$$\int \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx$$

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{1 + \sqrt{x}}} dx$$



令 $x = \tan \theta$, 则 $\theta = \arctan x$, $dx = \sec^2 \theta d\theta$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx &= \int \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{\sec^6 \theta} d\theta = \int \cos^4 \theta d\theta \\ &= \int \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} \right)^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int 1 + 2 \cos 2\theta + \cos^2 2\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta + \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1 + \cos 4\theta}{2} \right) d\theta \\ &= \frac{3}{8} \arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta + \frac{1}{8} \sin \theta \cos \theta (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) + C \\ &= \frac{3}{8} \arctan x + \frac{x}{2(1 + x^2)} + \frac{x}{8(1 + x^2)} \left(\frac{1 - x^2}{1 + x^2} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$



练习6.4 T2(9)

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \frac{dx}{x^2}$$

令 $\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} = t$, 则 $x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$, $dx = \frac{-4t}{(1+t^2)^2} dt$

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

$$= \ln|t+1| - \ln|t-1| + \frac{1}{1+t} + \frac{1}{t-1} + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{1+x}} \right| - \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + C$$



$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+a)^m(x+b)^n}$$

① 当 $m = n = 1$, 且 $b \neq a$ 时

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+a)^1(x+b)^1} = \frac{1}{b-a} \ln \left| \frac{x+a}{x+b} \right| + C$$



$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+a)^m(x+b)^n}$$

② 当 $m = 1, n > 1$ 时

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{x+a}{x+b}, x = \frac{a-tb}{t-1}, dx = \frac{b-a}{(t-1)^2} dt$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+a)(x+b)^n} = -\frac{1}{(a-b)^n} \int \frac{(t-1)^{n-1} dt}{t}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{(a-b)^n} \int \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{k} (-1)^{n-k-1} t^{k-1} \right) dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{(a-b)^n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{k} \frac{(-1)^{n-k-1}}{k} \left(\frac{x+a}{x+b} \right)^k + (-1)^{n-1} \ln \left| \frac{x+a}{x+b} \right| \right) + C$$



$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+a)^m(x+b)^n}$$

③ 当 $m > 1$, $n > 1$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} I(m, n) &= \int \frac{dx}{(x+a)^m(x+b)^n} = \frac{1}{1-m} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{(x+a)^{m-1}}\right)}{(x+b)^n} \\ &= \frac{1}{(1-m)(x+a)^{m-1}(x+b)^n} + \frac{n}{1-m} \int \frac{dx}{(x+a)^{m-1}(x+b)^{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{(1-m)(x+a)^{m-1}(x+b)^n} + \frac{n}{1-m} I(m-1, n+1) \end{aligned}$$

可以一直递推下去，直到得到 $I(1, m+n-1)$
则可以利用②



练习7.1 T6(1)

$$\int_0^{10} \frac{x}{x^3 + 16} dx \leq \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{x}{x^3 + 16} = \frac{1}{x^2 + \frac{8}{x} + \frac{8}{x}} \leq \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{64}} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\int_0^{10} \frac{x}{x^3 + 16} dx \leq 10 * \frac{1}{12} = \frac{5}{6}$$



$$\frac{2}{\sqrt[4]{e}} \leq \int_0^2 e^{x^2-x} dx \leq 2e^2$$

$$e^{-\frac{1}{4}} \leq e^{x^2-x} \leq e^2$$



$$\int_0^{2\pi} |a \cos x + b \sin x| dx \leq 2\pi \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$|a \cos x + b \sin x| \leq \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{n}\right)$$

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



练习7.1 T7(2)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{1+1/n} + \frac{1}{1+2/n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1+n/n} \right)$$

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



练习7.1 T7(3)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2 + 1^2} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 2^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n^2} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2 + 1^2} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 2^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n^2} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2} + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{n}{n}\right)^2} \right) \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$



练习7.1 T7(4)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^p + 2^p + \cdots + n^p}{n^{p+1}}, p > 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^p + 2^p + \cdots + n^p}{n^{p+1}}, p > 0$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\left(\frac{1}{n} \right)^p + \left(\frac{2}{n} \right)^p + \cdots + \left(\frac{n}{n} \right)^p \right]$$

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



设 $a, b > 0, f \in C[-a, b]$. 又设 $f > 0$ 且

$$\int_{-a}^b x f(x) dx = 0 \quad \text{求证:}$$
$$\int_{-a}^b x^2 f(x) dx \leq ab \int_{-a}^b f(x) dx$$

$$(x + a)(x - b) \leq 0, \quad x \in [-a, b]$$

$$\int_{-a}^b (x + a)(x - b) f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^b x^2 f(x) dx - ab \int_{-a}^b f(x) dx \leq 0$$



①、作业题讲解

②、补充练习



三、原函数与不定积分概念

1. 已知 $F(x)$ 是 $\sin(x^2)$ 的一个原函数, $\varphi(x) = F(x^2)$, 求 $d\varphi(x)$ 。

由原函数的定义 $F'(x) = \sin(x^2)$,

所以 $\varphi'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(F(x^2)) = F'(x^2) \cdot 2x = 2x \sin(x^4)$,

$$d\varphi(x) = 2x \sin x^4 dx。$$



三、原函数与不定积分概念

2. 设 $x > 0$ 时 $F(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 且有 $F(x)f(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$,

又知 $F(x)$ 在 $x \geq 0$ 时连续, 且 $F(0) = 0$, $F(x) \geq 0$, 求 $f(x)$ 。

$$\text{由题意知 } F'(x) = f(x), \quad 2F(x)F'(x) = \frac{2}{(1+x)^2},$$

$$\text{也即 } \frac{d}{dx}[F^2(x)] = \frac{2}{(1+x)^2}, \quad \text{回忆 } \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{-2}{1+x}\right) = \frac{2}{(1+x)^2},$$

$$\text{因而存在常数 } C \text{ 使得 } F^2(x) = -\frac{2}{1+x} + C,$$

$$\text{已知 } F(0) = 0, \text{ 代入上式得 } C = 2, \quad F^2(x) = 2 - \frac{2}{1+x} = \frac{2x}{1+x},$$

$$\text{所以 } F(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2x}{1+x}} \quad (\text{已知 } F(x) \geq 0),$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x)^2 F(x)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x(1+x)^3}}, \quad x > 0.$$



三、原函数与不定积分概念

3. 求函数 $f(x)$, 已知:

$$(1) \quad f'(x^2) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad x > 0; \quad (2) \quad f'(\sin^2 x) = \cos^2 x.$$

(1) 取 $\varphi(x) = f(x^2)$, 则 $\varphi'(x) = 2xf'(x^2) = 2, \quad x > 0$,

注意 $(2x)' = 2$, 所以存在常数 C 使得 $\varphi(x) = 2x + C$, 也即 $f(x^2) = 2x + C$ 。
由题设, 我们只有 $x > 0$ 时函数 $f'(x)$ 的信息, 所以只能确定 $x > 0$ 时的 $f(x)$:

$$f(x) = 2\sqrt{x} + C, \quad x > 0.$$

(2) 取 $g(x) = f(\sin^2 x)$, 则 $g'(x) = (\sin^2 x)' f'(\sin^2 x) = 2 \sin x \cos^3 x$

注意到 $(\cos^4 x)' = 4 \cos^3 x (-\sin x) = -4 \sin x \cos^3 x$,

$$\left(-\frac{\cos^4 x}{2}\right)' = 2 \sin x \cos^3 x = g'(x),$$

所以存在常数 C 使得 $g(x) = -\frac{\cos^4 x}{2} + C$, 也即

$$f(\sin^2 x) = -\frac{\cos^4 x}{2} + C = -\frac{(1 - \sin^2 x)^2}{2} + C,$$

可见 $f(x) = -\frac{(1-x)^2}{2} + C, \quad x \geq 0.$



四、计算不定积分

$$1. \int \sqrt{\frac{2-3x}{2+3x}} dx$$

解：通过分子或分母有理化，对被积函数变形：

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int \frac{2-3x}{\sqrt{4-9x^2}} dx = \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{4-9x^2}} dx + \int \frac{(-3x)}{\sqrt{4-9x^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(4/9)-x^2}} + \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{d(4-9x^2)}{\sqrt{4-9x^2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \arcsin \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{4-9x^2} + C \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

注：也可以考虑有理化换元 $t = \sqrt{\frac{2-3x}{2+3x}}$ ，……（计算过程较繁琐）



四、计算不定积分

$$2. \int \frac{x}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx$$

解：先考虑分母有理化变形，分子分母同乘以 $\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x$ ：

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int x(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x) dx = \int x\sqrt{x^2 + 1} dx - \int x^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{x^2 + 1} d(x^2 + 1) - \int x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} (x^2 + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{x^3}{3} + C \end{aligned}$$

注：如果用换元 $x = \tan t$ 去根号，原式化为 $\int \frac{\sin t dt}{(\sin t + 1) \cos^2 t}$ ，还需要再用万能代换，

……（计算过程较繁）



四、计算不定积分

$$3. \int \frac{1}{(1+5x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

解：为去根号考虑变换 $x = \tan t$ ， $|t| < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ，则 $\sqrt{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{\cos t}$ ， $dx = \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t}$ ，

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{1}{1+5\tan^2 t} \cdot \frac{dt}{\cos t} = \int \frac{\cos t}{\cos^2 t + 5\sin^2 t} dt = \int \frac{d(\sin t)}{1+4\sin^2 t}$$

再引入变换 $u = 2\sin t$ ，则

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan u + C \quad \text{由 } \tan t = x \text{ 得 } \sin t = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}},$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(2\sin t) + C = \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) + C$$



四、计算不定积分

$$4. \int \frac{dx}{\cos^3 x}$$

解：注意 $d(\tan x) = \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x}$ ，可以考虑分部积分

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^3 x} &= \frac{\tan x}{\cos x} - \int \tan x d\left(\frac{1}{\cos x}\right) = \frac{\tan x}{\cos x} - \int \tan x \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\ &= \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} - \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^3 x} dx = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} - \int \frac{dx}{\cos^3 x} + \int \frac{dx}{\cos x}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \int \frac{dx}{\cos^3 x} = \frac{\sin x}{2\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \frac{\sin x}{2\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x} + C,$$

$$\text{最后一步利用了已知积分 } \int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \int \frac{d \sin x}{1 - \sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x} + C。$$



四、计算不定积分

$$4. \int \frac{dx}{\cos^3 x}$$

法二：利用凑微分方法，化为有理函数积分：

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^3 x} &= \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{(1 - \sin^2 x)^2} = \int \frac{dt}{(1 - t^2)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{1+t} + \frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{1}{(1+t)^2} + \frac{1}{(1-t)^2} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| + \frac{1}{1+t} - \frac{1}{1-t} \right) + C = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x} + \frac{\sin x}{2(1-\sin^2 x)} + C. \end{aligned}$$

四、计算不定积分

$$5. \int \frac{\arctan(1/x)}{1+x^2} dx$$

解：用“凑微分”做积分变量代换：

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int \frac{\arctan \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x^2} + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx = - \int \frac{\arctan \frac{1}{x}}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2} \cdot d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \\ &= - \int \arctan \frac{1}{x} d\left(\arctan \frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\arctan \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + C. \end{aligned}$$

也可以考虑下式：

$$\arctan x + \arctan \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$



四、计算不定积分

6. $\int \cos(\ln x) dx$

解：试试分部积分改变一下困难的被积函数

$$\begin{aligned}\int \cos(\ln x) dx &= x \cos(\ln x) - \int x d[\cos(\ln x)] = x \cos(\ln x) + \int \sin(\ln x) dx \\ &= x \cos(\ln x) + x \sin(\ln x) - \int x d[\sin(\ln x)] \\ &= x[\cos(\ln x) + \sin(\ln x)] - \int \cos(\ln x) dx ,\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int \cos(\ln x) dx = \frac{1}{2} x[\cos(\ln x) + \sin(\ln x)] + C .$$

注：类似地可以求出 $\int \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{1}{2} x[\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] + C$ 。



四、计算不定积分

$$7. \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx$$

解：试用分部积分消除对数函数

$$\int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx = x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \int x d[\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})]$$

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

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

$$= x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \sqrt{1+x^2} + C。$$



四、计算不定积分

8. 求不定积分 $I_n = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^n x}$ 的递推公式 (n 为自然数)。

解: 推导递推公式时常常可以利用分部积分, 当 $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 时:

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sin^{n+1} x} = -\int \frac{d \cos x}{\sin^{n+1} x} = -\frac{\cos x}{\sin^{n+1} x} + \int \cos x \cdot d \frac{1}{\sin^{n+1} x} \\ &= -\frac{\cos x}{\sin^{n+1} x} - (n+1) \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^{n+2} x} dx = -\frac{\cos x}{\sin^{n+1} x} - (n+1) \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin^{n+2} x} dx \\ &= -\frac{\cos x}{\sin^{n+1} x} - (n+1)(I_{n+2} - I_n), \end{aligned}$$

整理得到

$$I_{n+2} = -\frac{\cos x}{(n+1) \sin^{n+1} x} + \frac{n}{n+1} I_n, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots,$$

此外 $I_0 = \int dx = x + C$,

$$I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{\sin dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\int \frac{d \cos x}{1 - \cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} + C。$$

至此得到需要的递推公式。

□



四、计算不定积分

小结：

求积分通常先化简，之后看能否用“凑微分”的积分变量代换解决。一般是将被积函数由乘除化为加减，无理式化为有理式；分母由复杂化为简单，幂函数的次数由高变低，反三角函数化为三角函数。分部积分也常用来简化被积函数，比如处理对数函数、反三角函数等；也常用于导出递推公式。



四、计算不定积分

9. 求 $A = \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$ 和 $B = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$ 。

解：注意到 $A + B = \int dx = x + C_1$,

$$A - B = \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{d(\sin x + \cos x)}{\cos x + \sin x} = \ln |\sin x + \cos x| + C_2,$$

$$\text{所以 } A = \frac{x + \ln |\sin x + \cos x|}{2} + C_1, \quad B = \frac{x - \ln |\sin x + \cos x|}{2} + C_2.$$

推广：令 $A = \int \frac{\cos x}{a \cos x + b \sin x} dx$, $B = \int \frac{\sin x}{a \cos x + b \sin x} dx$, $a^2 + b^2 \neq 0$ 。

注意到 $aA + bB = \int dx = x + C_1$,

$$\int \frac{d(a \cos x + b \sin x)}{a \cos x + b \sin x} = \int \frac{-a \sin x + b \cos x}{a \cos x + b \sin x} dx = -aB + bA,$$

$$\text{而 } \int \frac{d(a \cos x + b \sin x)}{a \cos x + b \sin x} = \ln |a \cos x + b \sin x| + C_2,$$

$$\text{也即 } \begin{cases} aA + bB = \int dx = x + C_1 \\ bA - aB = \ln |a \cos x + b \sin x| + C_2 \end{cases}$$



四、计算不定积分

9. 求 $A = \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$ 和 $B = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$ 。

解得 $A = \frac{ax + b \ln |a \cos x + b \sin x|}{a^2 + b^2} + C_1$,

$$B = \frac{bx - a \ln |a \cos x + b \sin x|}{a^2 + b^2} + C_2。$$



一、计算定积分

1. 求 $\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \sin x} dx$.

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



一、计算定积分

2. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x-1 & x \leq 0 \\ x+1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$, 求 $\int_{-1}^2 f(x)dx$.

注意不存在整个 $[-1,2]$ 区间内 $f(x)$ 的原函数, 无法直接用 Newton-Leibniz 公式。
可利用积分区间可加性:

解法一: $\int_{-1}^2 f(x)dx = \int_{-1}^0 f(x)dx + \int_0^2 f(x)dx$

在每个小区间 $[-1,0], [0,2]$ 内分别可以用 N-L 公式:

$$\int_{-1}^0 f(x)dx = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - x \right) \Big|_{-1}^0 = -\frac{3}{2}, \quad \int_0^2 f(x)dx = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right) \Big|_0^2 = 4,$$

故 $\int_{-1}^2 f(x)dx = -\frac{3}{2} + 4 = \frac{5}{2}。$

解法二: 注意在 $[-1,1]$ 上 $f(x)$ 是奇函数, 所以 $\int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx = 0,$

$$\int_{-1}^2 f(x)dx = \int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx + \int_1^2 f(x)dx = \int_1^2 (x+1)dx = \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^2 \Big|_1^2 = \frac{5}{2}。$$

一、计算定积分

3. 求 $\int_{-4}^{-3} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}$

积分中令 $u = -x$, $\int_{-4}^{-3} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}} = \int_3^4 \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 - 4}}$,

再令 $u = \frac{2}{\cos t}$, 则 $\sqrt{u^2 - 4} = 2 \tan t$, $du = \frac{2 \sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt$,

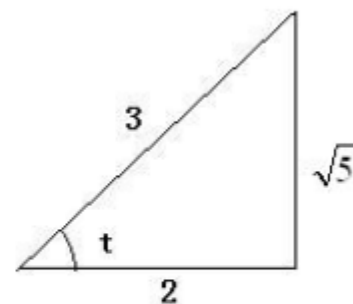
当 $u = 3$ 时 $t = \arccos \frac{2}{3}$, 当 $u = 4$ 时 $t = \frac{\pi}{3}$,

$$\int_{-4}^{-3} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}} = \int_3^4 \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 - 4}} = \int_{\arccos \frac{2}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{2 \sin t}{2 \tan t \cos^2 t} dt = \int_{\arccos \frac{2}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos t}{\cos^2 t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\arccos \frac{2}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \sin t} + \frac{1}{1 + \sin t} \right) d(\sin t)$$

令 $y = \sin t$, 当 $t = \arccos \frac{2}{3}$ 时 $y = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$ (见右图),

当 $t = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 时 $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 因此

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{1-y} + \frac{1}{1+y} \right) dy = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+y}{1-y} \Big|_{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \\ &= \ln(2 + \sqrt{3}) - \ln(3 + \sqrt{5}) + \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$





二、变上限积分定义的函数

1. 设 $F(x) = \int_0^{x^4} (t-1)e^{t^2} dt$, 求 $F(x)$ 的单调上升区间。

解: $F'(x) = 4x^3(x^4-1)e^{x^8}$,

可见仅在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 和 $(1, +\infty)$ 中 $F'(x) > 0$, 从而 $F(x)$ 单调上升。

2. 求函数 $f(x) = \int_0^{x^2} (t-1)e^{-t} dt$ 的极大值点。

解: 计算 $f'(x) = 2x(x^2-1)e^{-x^2}$ (函数处处可导),

令 $f'(x) = 0$, 解得只有 3 个临界点 $x = 0, \pm 1$;

用 2 阶导数检验: $f''(x) = (-4x^4 + 10x^2 - 2)e^{-x^2}$,

$f''(\pm 1) = 4e^{-1} > 0$, 可见 $x = \pm 1$ 都是 $f(x)$ 的极小值点;

$f''(0) = -2 < 0$, 只有 $x = 0$ 是 $f(x)$ 的极大值点。



二、变上限积分定义的函数

3. 设 $f(x), g(x) \in C[0, +\infty)$, $f(x) > 0$, $g(x)$ 单调增加,

求函数 $\varphi(x) = \frac{\int_0^x f(t)g(t)dt}{\int_0^x f(t)dt}$ 的增减区间。

解: 由于

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi'(x) &= \frac{f(x)g(x)\int_0^x f(t)dt - f(x)\int_0^x f(t)g(t)dt}{\left[\int_0^x f(t)dt\right]^2} \\ &= \frac{f(x)[g(x)\int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x f(t)g(t)dt]}{\left[\int_0^x f(t)dt\right]^2} = \frac{f(x)\int_0^x f(t)[g(x) - g(t)]dt}{\left[\int_0^x f(t)dt\right]^2},\end{aligned}$$

而 $g(x)$ 单调增加, 对于 $t \in [0, x]$, $g(x) \geq g(t)$, 所以 $\varphi'(x) \geq 0$,
故 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上单调增加。



二、变上限积分定义的函数

4. 已知极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_b^x \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt} = c \neq 0$, 求常数 a, b, c 的值。

解: 首先由分子趋于 0 但整个极限 $= c \neq 0$ 判断, 极限应该是 $\frac{0}{0}$ 型, 所以 $b = 0$;

如果可以应用 L'Hospital 法则, 注意 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$, 则可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_0^x \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \cos x}{\frac{\ln(1+x^3)}{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \cos x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x^3}{\ln(1+x^3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \cos x}{x^2}, \end{aligned}$$

为保证可应用 L'Hospital 法则, 上述极限应该存在且有限 (依题意 c 有限);

注意分母趋于 0, 故分子也应趋于 0, 所以 $a = 1$, 因此 $c = \frac{1}{2}$ 。



二、变上限积分定义的函数

5. 设 $F(x) = \int_0^x \ln(1+t^8) dt$, 求 $F^{(8)}(0) = ?$ $F^{(9)}(0) = ?$ $F^{(10)}(0) = ?$

$$F'(x) = \ln(1+x^8)$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \cdots + (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x^k}{k} + \cdots$$

$$\ln(1+x^8) = x^8 - \frac{x^{16}}{2} + \frac{x^{24}}{3} + \cdots + (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x^{8k}}{k} + \cdots$$

$$F(x) = \int \ln(1+x^8) dx$$

$$= \int x^8 - \frac{x^{16}}{2} + \frac{x^{24}}{3} + \cdots + (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x^{8k}}{k} + \cdots dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} x^9 + \cdots$$



二、变上限积分定义的函数

5. 设 $F(x) = \int_0^x \ln(1+t^8) dt$, 求 $F^{(8)}(0) = ?$ $F^{(9)}(0) = ?$ $F^{(10)}(0) = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \int \ln(1+x^8) dx \\ &= \int x^8 - \frac{x^{16}}{2} + \frac{x^{24}}{3} + \cdots + (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x^{8k}}{k} + \cdots dx \\ &= \frac{1}{9} x^9 + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

所以, 由 $F(x)$ 的麦克劳林公式可知

$$\frac{F^{(9)}(0)}{9!} = \frac{1}{9} \qquad F^{(9)}(0) = 8!$$

$$F^{(9)}(0) = 0 \qquad F^{(10)}(0) = 0$$



二、变上限积分定义的函数

$$6. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\int_1^x (\ln t)^2 dt}{(\sin(x^2) - \sin 1)^3} = ?$$

解：应用三次 L'Hospital 法则（中间经过化简 $x \rightarrow 1, \cos x \rightarrow \cos 1$ ），

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\int_1^x (\ln t)^2 dt}{(\sin(x^2) - \sin 1)^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{6x \cos(x^2) (\sin(x^2) - \sin 1)^2} = \frac{1}{6 \cos 1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{(\sin(x^2) - \sin 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{6 \cos 1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2 \ln x / x}{4x \cos(x^2) (\sin(x^2) - \sin 1)} = \frac{1}{12 \cos^2 1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{(\sin(x^2) - \sin 1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{12 \cos^2 1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1/x}{2x \cos(x^2)} = \frac{1}{24 \cos^3 1}. \end{aligned}$$



二、变上限积分定义的函数

7. 设曲线 $y = f(x)$ 由 $x(t) = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^t e^{t-u} \sin \frac{u}{3} du$ 及 $y(t) = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^t e^{t-u} \cos 2u du$ 确定,

求该曲线在 $t = \pi/2$ 的点处的法线方程 (法线与切线互相垂直)。

解: 计算 $x'(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(e^t \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^t e^{-u} \sin \frac{u}{3} du \right) = e^t \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^t e^{-u} \sin \frac{u}{3} du + \sin \frac{t}{3}.$

$$y'(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(e^t \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^t e^{-u} \cos 2u du \right) = e^t \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^t e^{-u} \cos 2u du + \cos 2t.$$

由此 $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{y'(\pi/2)}{x'(\pi/2)} = \frac{-1}{1/2} = -2,$

即曲线在 $t = \pi/2$ 点处的切线斜率为 -2 , 而法线与切线垂直, 其斜率应为 $\frac{1}{2}$,

所以法线方程为 $y - y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} [x - x(\frac{\pi}{2})],$

注意 $x(\frac{\pi}{2}) = y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$, 故法线方程为 $y = \frac{x}{2}.$



三、积分证明题

1. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, a]$ 上连续, 求证

$$\int_0^a f(u)(a-u)du = \int_0^a \left[\int_0^u f(t)dt \right] du .$$

证: 记 $F(u) = \int_0^u f(t)dt$, 右式可以利用分部积分方法处理,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右式} &= \int_0^a F(u)du = uF(u) \Big|_0^a - \int_0^a uF'(u)du \\ &= a \int_0^a f(t)dt - \int_0^a uf(u)du = \int_0^a f(u)(a-u)du . \end{aligned}$$

法二: 令 $G(x) = \int_0^x f(u)(x-u)du - \int_0^x \left[\int_0^u f(t)dt \right] du$, 则

$$G(x) = x \int_0^x f(u)du - \int_0^x uf(u)du - \int_0^x \left[\int_0^u f(t)dt \right] du ,$$

$$G'(x) = \int_0^x f(u)du + xf(x) - xf(x) - \int_0^x f(t)dt = 0 ,$$

所以 $G(a) \equiv G(0) = 0$, 此即为所需要证的。



三、积分证明题

2. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上二阶可导, 且 $f''(x) \geq 0$, 证明:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right). \quad \text{【这是课本上问题 7.1 第 1 题的另一个版本】}$$

证: 将 $f(x)$ 在 $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$ 点展开成 1 阶 Taylor 公式, 带 Lagrange 型余项:

$$f(x) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2, \quad (\xi \in [a, b])$$

已知 $f''(\xi) \geq 0$, 故

$$f(x) \geq f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right), \quad x \in [a, b],$$

利用积分的保序性质, 将上述不等式两边从 a 到 b 积分,

注意到 $\int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 \Big|_a^b = 0$, 就得到

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right).$$



三、积分证明题

3. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上二阶可导, 且 $f''(x) \leq 0$, $x \in [0,1]$, 证明:

$$\int_0^1 f(x^2) dx \leq f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right).$$

证: 类似上题考虑, 利用 $f''(x) \leq 0$, 得到

$$f(x) \leq f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right), \quad x \in [0,1],$$

再用 x^2 替换 x 得到 (注意 x^2 仍在 $[0,1]$ 中)

$$f(x^2) \leq f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}\right);$$

上式两边从 0 到 1 积分, 由于 $\int_0^1 \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}\right) dx = 0$, 得到

$$\int_0^1 f(x^2) dx \leq f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right).$$

推广: 题设条件下有 $\int_0^1 f(x^a) dx \leq f\left(\frac{1}{a+1}\right)$, $a > 0$.

同学们辛苦了！

谢谢！

