

第三节 定积分的积分法

一、定积分的换元法

二、定积分的分部积分法

不定积分 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{换元积分法} \\ \text{分部积分法} \end{array} \right. \longrightarrow \text{定积分} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{换元积分法} \\ \text{分部积分法} \end{array} \right.$

由上一章知求原函数的问题已经完全解决，故定积分计算都可以通过牛顿-莱布尼茨公式而得到解决，但不一定简便. 故我们需建立定积分的计算法，以达到简化的目的.

不定积分的第二换元法

$$\begin{aligned}\int f(x) dx & \stackrel{x=\psi(t)}{=} \int f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t) dt \Big|_{t=\psi^{-1}(x)} \\ & = F(t) + C \Big|_{t=\psi^{-1}(x)} = F(\psi^{-1}(x)) + C.\end{aligned}$$

§ 6.3.1 定积分的换元法

定理1(第二类换元法) 设

(1) $f(x) \in C[a, b]$;

(2) 函数(变换) $x = \varphi(t)$ 在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上严格单增且有连续导数, 其中 $\varphi(\alpha) = a, \varphi(\beta) = b$, 即当 t 在区间 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上变化时, $x = \varphi(t)$ 的值在 $[a, b]$ 上变化. 则有

$$\int_a^b f(x) \mathrm{d} x = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) \mathrm{d} t$$

证明 设 $F(t)$ 是 $f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t)$ 的一个原函数, 则 $F(\varphi^{-1}(x))$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数,

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx &= F(\varphi^{-1}(b)) - F(\varphi^{-1}(a)) \\ &= F(\beta) - F(\alpha) \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t) dt\end{aligned}$$

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

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

注: 1) 当 $x = \varphi(t)$ 单减时, $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{\beta}^{\alpha} f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt$.

2) 必须注意换元必换限.

3) 使用第二类换元法的两个重点:

1° 变换 $x = \varphi(t)$ 的选取; 被积函数的结构特点 $x = -t$

2° 积分上下限的确定. 反解方程 $x = \varphi(t)$

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

4) 使用第二类换元法的步骤:

1° 根据被积函数的结构特点, 选取变换 $x = \varphi(t)$;

2° 微分 $dx = \varphi'(t)dt$, 同时求出 α, β ;

3° 代公式: $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t) dt, \dots$

特别地, 若所作变换简单, 则直接使用公式:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \stackrel{x=\varphi(t)}{=} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t) dt, \dots$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) \mathrm{d} x = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) \mathrm{d} t$$

5) 使用第二类换元法的作用:

1° 简化计算;

2° 将积分表达式变形, 以达到解题的目的.

6)若只需使用一次第一换元法, 常常直接求出原函数, 使用牛顿-莱布尼茨公式即可. 否则需换限.

其变限公式为:

$$\int_a^b f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = \int_a^b f[\varphi(x)]d\varphi(x) = \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(u)du$$

证明 设 $F(u)$ 是 $f(u)$ 的一个原函数, 则 $F(\varphi(x))$ 是 $f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)$ 的一个原函数.

$$\int_a^b f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = F[\varphi(b)] - F[\varphi(a)] = \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(u)du$$

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

解 原式 $= - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 x \, d\cos x$

$$\begin{aligned} & \underline{\underline{t = \cos x}} - \int_1^0 t^5 \, dt \\ &= \int_0^1 t^5 \, dt \\ &= \frac{1}{6} t^6 \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

解 原式 $= - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 x \, d\cos x$

$$\begin{aligned} &= - \frac{1}{6} \cos^6 x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

例2 计算 $\int_{\sqrt{e}}^{e^{\frac{3}{4}}} \frac{1}{x \sqrt{\ln x (1 - \ln x)}} dx$.

解 原式 $= \int_{\sqrt{e}}^{e^{\frac{3}{4}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ln x (1 - \ln x)}} d \ln x$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{4}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{t(1-t)}} dt$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{4}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{t-t^2}} dt$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{4}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - (t - \frac{1}{2})^2}} d(t - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - u^2}} du$$

$$= \arcsin 2u \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6}$$

例3 计算 $\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$ ($a > 0$).

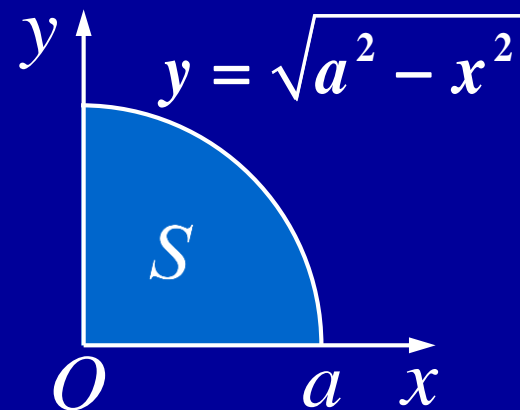
解: 令 $x = a \sin t$, 则 $dx = a \cos t dt$, 且

当 $x = 0$ 时, $t = 0$; $x = a$ 时, $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

$$\therefore \text{原式} = a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2t) dt$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left(t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi a^2}{4}$$



P95四、设 $f(x) = \int_0^x \cos(x-t)^2 dt$, 求 $f'(x)$.

该类题型十分重要, 即被积函数也含有求导变量 x .

解: 令 $x-t = y$, 则 $t = x-y$, $dt = -dy$. 当 $t = 0$ 时,
 $y = x$, 当 $t = x$ 时, $y = 0$.

所以 $f(x) = -\int_x^0 \cos y^2 dy = \int_0^x \cos y^2 dy$, 故

$$f'(x) = \cos x^2.$$

例3(性质) 设 $f(x) \in C[-a, a]$,

偶倍奇零

(1) 若 $f(-x) = f(x)$, 则 $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$;

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

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

$$\downarrow x = -t$$

$$= \int_0^a f(-t) dt + \int_0^a f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^a [f(-x) + f(x)] dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx, & f(-x) = f(x) \text{ 时} \\ 0, & f(-x) = -f(x) \text{ 时} \end{cases}$$



注 对称区间上的积分 $\int_{-a}^a f(x) \mathrm{d}x$ 常利用奇偶性将其

化简. 若无奇偶性, 常使用公式

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\int_{-a}^a [f(x) + f(-x)] \mathrm{d}x}{2}$$

将其化简.

例4(公式) 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 则

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

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

$$(3) \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx;$$

$$(4) \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx. \text{ 并计算 } \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx.$$

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

证 (1) 令 $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$, 则 $dx = -dt$, 且当 $x = 0$ 时, $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$;

当 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $t = 0$. 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx &= -\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f\left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right)\right) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos t) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx. \end{aligned}$$

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

证 令 $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$, 则 $dx = -dt$, 且当 $x = 0$ 时, $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$;

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} R(\sin x, \cos x) dx = - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 R(\cos t, \sin t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} R(\cos t, \sin t) dt$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx.$$

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

令 $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + t$, 则 $dx = dt$, 且当 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $t = 0$; 当 $x = \pi$ 时,

$t = \frac{\pi}{2}$. 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + t)) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos t) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx. \end{aligned}$$

证毕.

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

证 (2) 令 $x = \pi - t$, 则 $dx = -dt$, 且当 $x = 0$ 时, $t = \pi$;

当 $x = \pi$ 时, $t = 0$. 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx &= - \int_{\pi}^0 (\pi - t) f(\sin(\pi - t)) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - t) f(\sin t) dt \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin t) dt - \int_0^{\pi} t f(\sin t) dt \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx - \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx \end{aligned}$$

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

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

例5(公式) 若 $f(x)$ 是连续的周期函数, 周期为 T , 则

$$(1) \int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx;$$

$$(2) \int_a^{a+nT} f(x) dx = n \int_0^T f(x) dx \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}), \text{ 并由此计算}$$

定积分 $\int_0^{n\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} dx$.

证 (1) 令 $\Phi(a) = \int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx$, 则

$$\Phi'(a) = f(a+T) - f(a) = 0$$

可见 $\Phi(a)$ 与 a 无关, 因此 $\Phi(a) = \Phi(0)$, 即

$$\int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx.$$



(2) $\int_a^{a+nT} f(x) dx = n \int_0^T f(x) dx$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$), 并由此计算

$$\int_0^{n\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx \\ = \int_0^T f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_a^{a+nT} f(x) dx = \int_0^{nT} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^T f(x) dx + \int_T^{T+T} f(x) dx + \int_{2T}^{2T+T} f(x) dx + \cdots + \int_{(n-1)T}^{(n-1)T+T} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^T f(x) dx + \int_0^T f(x) dx + \int_0^T f(x) dx + \cdots + \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

$$= n \int_0^T f(x) dx.$$

因为 $\sqrt{1+\sin 2x}$ 是以 π 为周期的周期函数, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{n\pi} \sqrt{1+\sin 2x} dx &= n \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1+\sin 2x} dx \\&= n \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{(\cos x + \sin x)^2} dx = n \int_0^{\pi} |\cos x + \sin x| dx \\&= n \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} (\cos x + \sin x) dx \\&= n(\sin x - \cos x) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \\&= 2\sqrt{2}n.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx \\&= \int_0^T f(x) dx\end{aligned}$$

§ 6.3.2 定积分的分部积分法

定理 设 $u(x), v(x) \in C^1[a, b]$ (连续导数), 则

$$\int_a^b u(x) v'(x) dx = u(x) v(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b u'(x) v(x) dx.$$

证 $\because u'(x)v(x) = [u(x)v(x)]' - u(x)v'(x)$, 两端在 $[a, b]$ 上积分, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_a^b u(x) v'(x) dx &= \int_a^b (u(x)v(x))' dx - \int_a^b u'(x) v(x) dx \\ &= u(x)v(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b u'(x) v(x) dx. \end{aligned}$$

§ 6.3.2 定积分的分部积分法

定理 设 $u(x), v(x) \in C^1[a, b]$ (连续导数), 则

$$\int_a^b u(x) v'(x) dx = u(x) v(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b u'(x) v(x) dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b u(x) v'(x) dx &= \int_a^b u(x) dv(x) \\ &= u(x) v(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b v(x) du(x) \\ &= u(x) v(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b u'(x) v(x) dx. \end{aligned}$$

注: 当被积函数含有积分或导数时, 常用分部积分公式.

例11 设 $f(x) = \int_1^{x^2} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$, 求 $\int_0^1 x f(x) dx$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } \int_0^1 x f(x) dx &= \int_0^1 f(x) d\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[x^2 f(x)]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 df(x) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 f'(x) dx\end{aligned}$$

而 $f'(x) = \frac{\sin x^2}{x^2} \cdot 2x = \frac{2 \sin x^2}{x}$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= -\int_0^1 x \sin x^2 dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sin x^2 d(x^2) \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \cos x^2\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}(\cos 1 - 1).\end{aligned}$$

例12 设 $f''(x)$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上连续, 且 $f(0)=1, f(2)=3,$

$f'(2)=5,$ 求 $\int_0^1 x f''(2x) dx.$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} [x f'(2x)]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f'(2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} f'(2) - \frac{1}{4} [f(2x)]_0^1$$

$$= 2$$

$$\text{解 } \int_0^1 (2x) f''(2x) d(2x) =$$



例14(华里士公式) 证明 $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}$$

证: 令 $u = \sin^{n-1} x$, $v' = \sin x$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-1} x d(-\cos x) \\ &= \underbrace{[-\cos x \cdot \sin^{n-1} x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}_{=0} + (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$I_n = (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x \, dx$$

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \, dx$$

$$= (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x (1 - \sin^2 x) \, dx$$

$$= (n-1) I_{n-2} - (n-1) I_n$$

由此得递推公式
$$I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$$

于是
$$I_{2m} = \frac{2m-1}{2m} \cdot \frac{2m-3}{2m-2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot I_0$$

$$I_{2m+1} = \frac{2m}{2m+1} \cdot \frac{2m-2}{2m-1} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot I_1$$

而
$$I_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \, dx = 1 \quad \text{证毕.}$$



例 计算 $\int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 2x dx$.

解 令 $2x = t$, $dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$. 当 $x = 0$ 时, $t = 0$, 当 $x = \pi$, $t = 2\pi$.

$$\text{故原式} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^4 t dt = \int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 t dt = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 t dt = 2I_4$$

$$= 2 \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

P95三、 设 $f(x)$ 连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A$ (A 为常数), 设

$$\varphi(x) = \int_0^1 f(xt) dt, \text{ 求 } \varphi'(0).$$

P92 第九题 $2. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sqrt[n]{(n+1)(n+2) \cdots (2n)}.$

思考题 设 $f(x)$ 具有连续导数, 且 $f(0) = 0$, $f'(0) = 6$, 求

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^3} f(t) dt}{\left[\int_0^x f(t) dt \right]^3}.$$

解 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(0) = 6$ 知, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{6x} = 1$

从而 $f(x) \sim 6x (x \rightarrow 0)$, 则原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^3} 6t dt}{\left[\int_0^x 6t dt \right]^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^6}{[3x^2]^3} = \frac{1}{9}.$

当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 变限积分中常用的一些等价无穷小量:

$$\int_0^x \sin t dt \sim \int_0^x \tan t dt \sim \int_0^x \arctan t dt \sim \int_0^x \arcsin t dt \sim \int_0^x \ln(1+t) dt \sim \frac{x^2}{2}$$

且应注意如下推广: $\int_0^{g(x)} \sin t dt \sim \frac{g(x)^2}{2}$, 其中 $x \rightarrow 0, g(x) \rightarrow 0$.

三、设 $f(x)$ 连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A$ (A 为常数), 设

$$\varphi(x) = \int_0^1 f(xt) dt,$$

求 $\varphi'(0)$.

解: 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = A$, 可知 $f(0) = 0$, 且 $\varphi(0) = \int_0^1 f(0) dt = 0$.

令 $xt = y$, 则 $t = \frac{y}{x}$, $dt = \frac{1}{x} dy$. 当 $t = 0$ 时, $y = 0$. 当 $t = 1$ 时, $y = x$.

所以 $\varphi(x) = \int_0^1 f(xt)dt = \int_0^x f(y) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dy = \frac{\int_0^x f(y)dy}{x}.$

从而 $\varphi'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(y)dy}{x^2}$ $\frac{0}{0}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{2x} = \frac{A}{2}$$