

第三节

定积分的换元法和
分部积分法

不定积分

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


一、定积分的换元法

二、定积分的分部积分法



一、定积分的换元法

定理1. 设函数 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$, 单值函数 $x = \varphi(t)$ 满足:

1) $\varphi(t) \in C^1[\alpha, \beta]$, $\varphi(\alpha) = a, \varphi(\beta) = b$;

2) 在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上 $a \leq \varphi(t) \leq b$,

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

证: 所证等式两边被积函数都连续, 因此积分都存在, 且它们的原函数也存在. 设 $F(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 则 $F[\varphi(t)]$ 是 $f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t)$ 的原函数, 因此有

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



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

说明:

- 1) 当 $\beta < \alpha$, 即区间换为 $[\beta, \alpha]$ 时, 定理 1 仍成立.
- 2) 必需注意**换元必换限**, 原函数中的变量不必代回.
- 3) 换元公式也可反过来使用, 即

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

或配元 $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)] \underline{\varphi'(t)} dt = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)] d\varphi(t)$

配元不换限



例1. 计算 $\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$ ($a > 0$).

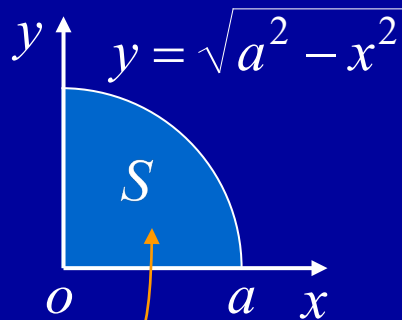
解: 令 $x = a \sin t$, 则 $dx = a \cos t dt$, 且

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

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

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

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



例2. 计算 $\int_0^4 \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx$.

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

当 $x=0$ 时, $t=1$; $x=4$ 时, $t=3$.

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{原式} &= \int_1^3 \frac{\frac{t^2-1}{2} + 2}{t} t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 (t^2 + 3) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} t^3 + 3t \right) \Big|_1^3 = \frac{22}{3}\end{aligned}$$



例3 计算 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 x \sin x dx$.

解:
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 x \sin x dx &= - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 x d \cos x \\ &= - \left[\frac{1}{6} \cos^6 x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

例4 计算 $\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin^3 x - \sin^5 x} dx$



例5 设

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} xe^{-x^2}, & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{1}{1 + \cos x}, & -1 < x < 0 \end{cases}$$

计算 $\int_1^4 f(x-2)dx$



例6 设 $f(x)$ 为连续函数, $F(x) = \int_0^x tf(x-t)dt$, 求 $F'(x)$



二、定积分的分部积分法

定理2. 设 $u(x), v(x) \in C^1[a, b]$, 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

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

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



例7. 计算 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \arcsin x \, dx$.

解: 原式 $= x \arcsin x \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx$

$$= \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \, d(1-x^2)$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{12} + (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1$$



例8 设 $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{\pi - t} dt$, 计算 $\int_0^\pi f(x) dx$



例9* 设函数 $u = u(x), v = v(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上具有连续 $n+1$ 阶连续导数, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b u v^{(n+1)} dx &= \int_a^b u dv^{(n)} = uv^{(n)} \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b u' v^{(n)} dx \\ &= uv^{(n)} \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b u' dv^{(n-1)} = [uv^{(n)} - u'v^{(n-1)}] \Big|_a^b + \int_a^b u'' v^{(n-1)} dx \\ &= \dots \\ &= [uv^{(n)} - u'v^{(n-1)} + \dots + (-1)^n u^{(n)} v] \Big|_a^b + (-1)^{n+1} \int_a^b u^{(n+1)} v dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } u &= f(x), v = (b-x)^n, \quad \text{则 } v' = -n(b-x)^{n-1}, \\ v'' &= (-1)^2 n(n-1)(b-x)^{n-2}, \dots, v^{(n)} = (-1)^n n!, v^{(n+1)} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

当 $x=b$ 时, $v, v', v'', \dots, v^{(n-1)}$ 都为0, 因此



$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= (-1)^n [n! (f(b) - f(a)) - n! f'(a)(b - a) - \frac{n!}{2!} f''(a)(b - a)^2 \\
&\quad - \dots - \frac{n!}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}(a)(b - a)^{n-1} - \frac{n!}{n!} f^{(n)}(a)(b - a)^n] \\
&\quad + (-1)^{n+1} \int_a^b f^{(n+1)}(x)(b - x)^n dx
\end{aligned}$$

由此得

$$\begin{aligned}
f(b) &= f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!} (b - a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!} (b - a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (b - a)^n \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{n!} \int_a^b f^{(n+1)}(x)(b - x)^n dx
\end{aligned}$$

用 x 代替 b , x_0 代替 a , 就得到下面的公式:



$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 \\ + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + \frac{1}{n!} \int_{x_0}^x f^{(n+1)}(t)(x - t)^n dx$$

称为**带有定积分型余项的 n 阶 Taylor 公式**



例10 设 $u_n = \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{n}{n}\right) \right]$

求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n$



三、定积分的一些简化计算方法

1. 关于原点对称区间上函数的定积分

定理 设 $f(x) \in C[-a, a]$,

$$(1) \quad \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a [f(-x) + f(x)] dx$$

(2) 若 $f(x)$ 为奇函数, 则

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$$

偶倍奇零

(3) 若 $f(x)$ 为偶函数, 则

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$$



证: (1) $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \underbrace{\int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx}_{\text{令 } x = -t} + \int_0^a f(x) dx$

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

(2) 若 $f(x)$ 为奇函数, 则 $f(-x) = -f(x)$

因此
$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$$

(3) 若 $f(x)$ 为偶函数, 则 $f(-x) = f(x)$

因此
$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$$



例11 计算

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x^2 (\sin x - \cos x)^4}{1 + \sin^2 2x} dx$$



例12 计算 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{1 + e^{-x}} dx$



2. 周期函数的定积分

定理 设 $f(x)$ 是以 T 为周期的连续函数, 则

$$\int_a^{a+T} f(x)dx = \int_0^T f(x)dx \quad (a \text{ 为任意常数})$$



3. Wallis 公式

定理

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \, dx$$
$$= \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}$$



证: 令 $t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$, 则

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \, dx = - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^n \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t \right) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \, dx$$

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

$$= \left[-\cos x \cdot \sin^{n-1} x \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x \, dx$$



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

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

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

故所证结论成立.





微积分

例13 计算 $\int_{10-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{10+\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^2 x \sin^4 2x \, dx$





微积分

4. 灵活运用变量代换计算定积分

例14 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 证明

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

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

并由此计算 $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$

证: (1) 作变换 $t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$ 可得.



(2) 作变换 $t = \pi - x$, 则

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

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

利用这个结论, 有

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



例15 计算 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x \arctan e^x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$



例16 计算 $\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e \frac{\ln^2 x}{1+x} dx$



例17 计算 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx$



内容小结

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

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 $f(t) \in C_1$, $f(1) = 0$, $\int_1^{x^3} f'(t) dt = \ln x$, 求 $f(e)$.

解法1 $\ln x = \int_1^{x^3} f'(t) dt = f(x^3) - f(1) = f(x^3)$

令 $u = x^3$, 得 $f(u) = \ln \sqrt[3]{u} = \frac{1}{3} \ln u \implies f(e) = \frac{1}{3}$

解法2 对已知等式两边求导,

得 $3x^2 f'(x^3) = \frac{1}{x}$

令 $u = x^3$, 得 $f'(u) = \frac{1}{3u}$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore f(e) &= \int_1^e f'(u) du + f(1) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_1^e \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{3}\end{aligned}$$

思考: 若改题为

$$\int_1^{x^3} f'(\sqrt[3]{t}) dt = \ln x$$
$$f(e) = ?$$

提示: 两边求导, 得

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3x^3}$$

$$f(e) = \int_1^e f'(x) dx$$



3. 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: $\int_0^1 x \underline{f''(2x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x df'(2x)$ (分部积分)

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

$$= \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{4} f(2x) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= 2$$



作业



备用题

1. 证明 $f(x) = \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin u| \, du$ 是以 π 为周期的函数.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } f(x+\pi) &= \int_{x+\pi}^{x+\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin u| \, du \\ &\quad \downarrow \text{令 } u = t + \pi \\ &= \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin(t+\pi)| \, dt \\ &= \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin t| \, dt = \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin u| \, du \\ &= f(x) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 是以 π 为周期的周期函数.



2. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有连续的二阶导数, 且 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$, 试证 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b) f''(x) dx$

解: 右端 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b) df'(x)$

分部积分积分

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

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

再次分部积分

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[(2x-a-b) f(x) \right] \Big|_a^b + \int_a^b f(x) dx = \text{左端}$$

