

一元函数积分学—习题讲义

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第一部分 不定积分

1 公式法求不定积分

1. 常用基本积分表

$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + c$	$f(x) = F'(x)$
$\int k dx = kx + c$	$\int x^\alpha dx = \frac{1}{\alpha+1} x^{\alpha+1} + c \quad (\alpha \neq -1)$
$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + c$	$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + c$
$\int e^x dx = e^x + c$	$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln f(x) + c$
$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$	$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$
$\int \tan x dx = -\ln \cos x + c$	$\int \cot x dx = \ln \sin x + c$
$\int \sec x dx = \ln \sec x + \tan x + c$	$\int \csc x dx = \ln \csc x - \cot x + c$
$\int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + c$	$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + c$
$\int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + c$	$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + c$
$\int \frac{1}{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + c$	$\int \frac{1}{x^2-a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right + c$
$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + c$	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} dx = \ln x + \sqrt{x^2-a^2} + c$
$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + c$	$\int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + c$
$\int \sqrt{x^2-a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2-a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln x + \sqrt{x^2-a^2} + c$	$\int \sqrt{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2+a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + c$
$\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2+b^2} (a \cos bx + b \sin bx) + c$	$\int e^{ax} \sin bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2+b^2} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx) + c$

2. 求以下函数的不定积分

(1) $f(x) = |x|$.

(2) $f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\sin x}}$.

(3) $f(x) = \frac{1}{e^x - 1}$.

(4) $f(x) = (\sin x + \cos x)e^x$

解 (1) 因为 $\left(\frac{x|x|}{2}\right)' = |x|$, 所以 $\int |x| dx = \frac{x|x|}{2} + C$.

(2) 因为 $(2\sqrt{\sin x})' = \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\sin x}}$, 所以 $\int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx = 2\sqrt{\sin x} + C$.

(3) 因为 $\frac{1}{e^x - 1} = \frac{e^{-x}}{1 - e^{-x}} = [\ln(1 - e^{-x})]'$, 所以 $\int \frac{dx}{e^x - 1} = \ln(1 - e^{-x}) + C$.

(4) 因为 $(\sin x \cdot e^x)' = (\sin x + \cos x)e^x$, 所以 $\int (\sin x + \cos x)e^x dx = \sin x \cdot e^x + C$.

3. 求以下函数的不定积分

(1) $f(x) = |1+x| - |1-x|$.

(2) $f(x) = (2x-3)|x-2|$.

(3) $f(x) = e^{|x|}$.

(4) $f(x) = \max(1, x^2)$.

解 (1) 注意到 $(x|x|/2)' = |x|$, 故有 $\left(\frac{(1+x)|1+x|}{2}\right)' = |1+x|$, $\left(\frac{(1-x)|1-x|}{2}\right)' = -|1-x|$, 由此知

$$\int [|1+x| - |1-x|]dx = \frac{(1+x)|1+x| + (1-x)|1-x|}{2} + C$$

(2) 注意到 $(2x-3)|x-2| = 2(x-2)|x-2| + |x-2|$, 以及 $\left(\frac{|x|^3}{3}\right)' = x|x|$, 故

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

(3) 当 $x \geq 0$ 时, $f(x) = e^x$, 故 $F(x) = e^x + C$; 当 $x < 0$ 时, $f(x) = e^{-x}$, 故 $F(x) = -e^{-x} + C'$. 因为存在极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} F(x) = F(0)$, 所以 $C' = 2 + C$. 而得

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} e^x + C, & x \geq 0 \\ -e^{-x} + 2 + C, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

(4) 当 $|x| \leq 1$ 时, $f(x) = 1$, 故 $F(x) = x + C$; 当 $|x| > 1$ 时, $f(x) = x^2$, 故 $F(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + C'_i (i = 1, 2)$. 注意到 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} F(x) = 1 + C'_1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} F(x) = -1 + C'_2$. 从而知

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x + C, & |x| \leq 1 \\ \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2 \operatorname{sgn} x}{3} + C, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

4. 解答以下问题:

(1) 求满足方程 $f'(x^2) = 1/x (x \in (0, \infty))$ 之 $f(x)$.

(2) 求满足 $f'(\ln x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x \leq 1, \\ x, & 1 < x < \infty \end{cases}$ 之 $f(x)$.

(3) 求满足方程 $f'(\sin^2 x) = \cos 2x + \tan^2 x$ 之 $f(x)$.

解 (1) 令 $x^2 = t$, 则 $f'(t) = 1/\sqrt{t}$. 从而我们有

$$f(x) = \int f'(x)dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{x} + C$$

(2) 令 $x = e^t$, 则有

$$f'(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & -\infty < t \leq 0, \\ e^t, & 0 < t < \infty. \end{cases} \quad f(t) = \begin{cases} t + C', & -\infty < t \leq 0 \\ e^t + C, & 0 < t < \infty. \end{cases}$$

由此易知 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x + C + 1, & -\infty < x \leq 0, \\ e^x + C, & 0 < x < \infty. \end{cases}$ (3) 令 $\sin^2 x = t$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} f'(t) &= 1 - 2t + \frac{t}{1-t} = -2t + \frac{1}{1-t} \\ f(t) &= \int \left[-2t + \frac{1}{1-t} \right] dt = -t^2 - \ln(1-t) + C \end{aligned}$$

(4) 令 $x = \ln t$, 则 $f(t) = 1 + \ln t$. 我们有

$$f[\varphi(t)] = 1 + \ln \varphi(t) = 1 + t + \ln t \quad (t \geq 1)$$

由此知 $\ln \varphi(t) = t + \ln t$, 即 $\varphi(t) = t \cdot e^t$, $\varphi(1) = e$.

5. 求以下函数的不定积分:

$$(1) I = \int \frac{a^x - a^{-x}}{a^x + a^{-x}} dx \quad (a > 0)$$

$$(2) I = \int \frac{\ln x + 1}{1 + x \ln x} dx$$

$$(3) I = \int \frac{\sin 2x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx \quad (a^2 \neq b^2)$$

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

$$(5) I = \int (3x-1)\sqrt{3x^2-2x+7} dx$$

解 (1) 注意到 $(a^x + a^{-x})' = (a^x - a^{-x}) \ln a$, 因此有

$$I = \frac{1}{\ln a} \int \frac{(a^x + a^{-x})'}{a^x + a^{-x}} dx = \frac{\ln(a^x + a^{-x})}{\ln a} + C$$

(2) 注意到 $(x \ln x)' = \ln x + 1$, 因此有

$$I = \int \frac{(1 + x \ln x)'}{1 + x \ln x} dx = \ln |1 + x \ln x| + C$$

(3) 注意到 $(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x)' = (a^2 - b^2) \sin 2x$, 因此可得 $I = \frac{1}{a^2 - b^2} \int \frac{(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x)'}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx$

(4) 改写被积函数为

$$\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2-2x-x^2}} = \frac{-2-2x}{-2\sqrt{2-2x-x^2}} + \frac{-2}{\sqrt{3-(x+1)^2}}$$

有

$$I = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{2-2x-x^2} - 2 \arcsin \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

(5) 改写被积函数为

$$(3x-1)\sqrt{3x^2-2x+7} = \frac{1}{2}(6x-2)\sqrt{3x^2-2x+7}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{2} \int (6x-2)\sqrt{3x^2-2x+7} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (3x^2-2x+7)^{3/2} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(3x^2-2x+7)^3} + C \end{aligned}$$

6. 求以下函数的不定积分:

$$(1) I = \int \frac{\sqrt{x(x+1)}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

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

解 (1) 改写被积函数为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sqrt{x(x+1)}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1}} &= \frac{\sqrt{x(x+1)}(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x})}{(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x})} \\ &= \sqrt{x}(x+1) - x\sqrt{x+1} \\ &= x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}} - (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

则得

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

即

$$I = \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{5}(x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.$$

(2) 注意 $1 = x^n + 1 - x^n$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{x^n + 1 - x^n}{x(x^n + 1)} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x} - \int \frac{x^{n-1}}{x^n + 1} dx \\ &= \ln|x| - \frac{1}{n} \int (\ln|x^n + 1|)' dx = \ln|x| - \ln \sqrt[n]{|x^n + 1|} + C (\text{凑微分}) \end{aligned}$$

2 换元积分法求不定积分

1. 定理一 (第一积分换元法) 若 $f(u)$ 在区间 J 上有原函数 $F(u)$:

$$\int f(u) du = F(u) + C, \quad u \in J$$

则 $F(\varphi(x))$ 是 $f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)$ 在区间 I 上的原函数:

$$\int f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x) dx = F(\varphi(x)) + C, \quad x \in I$$

其中 $u = \varphi(x)$ 是 I 上的可微函数, 且 $R(\varphi) \subset J$. 注本公式称为第一换元积分公式, 为求 $\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x) dx$, 就用 u 去替换 $\varphi(x)$, 并视积分号下的 $\varphi'(x) dx$ 为 du , 则问题可转化为求不定积分 $\int f(u) du$. 因此, 在具体应用这一公式时, 允许作下列演算:

$$\begin{aligned} \int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x) dx &= \int f[\varphi(x)] d\varphi(x) \stackrel{\varphi(x)=u}{=} \int f(u) du \\ &= F(u) + C \stackrel{u=\varphi(x)}{=} F[\varphi(x)] + C, \quad x \in I \end{aligned}$$

因此, 关键在于将被积函数凑成 $f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x) dx$ 的形式, 俗称**凑微分法**. 顺便指出: 有了这一换元积分法, 原先不定积分中纯符号 dx , 现在可以当作 x 的微分来对待, 这说明恰当运用数学符号的重要性. 在下文的不定积分表达式中, 若未明示存在区域, 则暗指定义区域.

2. 定理二 (第二积分换元法) 设 $G(t)$ 是 $f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t)$ 在区间 I 上的原函数:

$$\int f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t) dt = G(t) + C$$

则 $G(\varphi^{-1}(x))$ 是 $f(x)$ 在区间 J 上的原函数

$$\int f(x) dx = G(\varphi^{-1}(x)) + C, \quad x \in J$$

其中 $f(x)$ 在区间 J 上有定义, $x = \varphi(t)$ 在 I 上连续且在 I 内部可微, $R(\varphi) = J$ 且 $\varphi'(t) \neq 0$. 注本公式称为第二换元积分公式, 为求 $\int f(x) dx$, 就用 $\varphi(t)$ 去替换 x , 并视 dx 为微分 $\varphi'(t) dt$, 从而将 $\int f(x) dx$ 化成不定积分 $\int f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t) dt$ 来计算. 因此, 在具体演算时, 可采用如下形式写出:

$$\int f(x) dx \stackrel{x=\varphi(t)}{=} \int f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t) dt = G(t) + C \stackrel{t=\varphi^{-1}(x)}{=} G[\varphi^{-1}(x)] + C$$

3. 求以下函数的不定积分:

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

$$(4) I = \int \frac{dx}{e^x + \sqrt{e^x}} \quad (5) I = \int \frac{x^2 + 1}{\sqrt{x^6 - 7x^4 + x^2}} dx \quad (6) I = \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$(7) I = \int x(1 - x)^n dx \quad (8) I = \int \frac{1 + x}{x(1 + xe^x)} dx$$

解 (1) 令 $x^3 = t$, 则 $3x^2 dx = dt$. 故有

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

(2) 令 $x^2 = t$, 则 $2x dx = dt$. 故有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1 - 4t^2}} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{(1/2)^2 - t^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \arcsin(2t) + C = \frac{1}{4} \arcsin(2x^2) + C \end{aligned}$$

(3) 令 $x = \tan t$, 则 $dx = 1/\cos^2 t$. 故有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{\cos^3 t}{\sin^4 t} dt = \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 t}{\sin^4 t} d \sin t = \frac{\sin t - u}{3u^3} + \frac{1}{u} + C = -\frac{1}{3\sin^3 t} + \frac{1}{\sin t} + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{x} + C = \frac{2x^2 - 1}{3x^3} \sqrt{1 + x^2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

(4) 令 $e^x = 1/t^2$, 则 $t = e^{-x/2}$, $dx = -2 dt/t$. 故有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= -2 \int \frac{t dt}{1 + t} = -2 \left[\int dt - \int \frac{dt}{1 + t} \right] \\ &= -2t + \ln(1 + t) + C = -x + \frac{2}{\sqrt{e^x}} + 2 \ln(1 + \sqrt{e^{-x}}) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 7 + 1/x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1 + 1/x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 7 + 1/x^2}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{d(x - 1/x)}{\sqrt{(x - 1/x)^2 - 5}} = \ln \left| x - \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{x^2 - 7 + 1/x^2} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

(6) 令 $x = \sec t$, 则 $dx = \sin t \cdot \sec^2 t dt$. 故得

$$I = \int 1 dt = t + C = \arccos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + C$$

(7) 令 $x = 1 - t$, $dx = -dt$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= - \int (1 - t)t^n dt = - \int t^n dt + \int t^{n+1} dt \\ &= -\frac{t^{n+1}}{n+1} + \frac{t^{n+2}}{n+2} + C = -\frac{(1-x)^{n+1}}{n+1} + \frac{(1-x)^{n+2}}{n+2} + C \end{aligned}$$

(8) 令 $1 + xe^x = t$, 则 $e^x(1 + x)dx = dt$, 我们有

$$I = \int \frac{dt}{t(t-1)} = \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t} \right| + C = \ln \left| 1 - \frac{1}{1 + xe^x} \right| + C$$

4. 求以下函数的不定积分:

$$(1) I = \int \frac{dx}{x \ln x} \quad (2) I = \int \frac{\sec x \cdot \csc x}{\ln(\tan x)} dx \quad (3) I = \int \frac{dx}{x \cdot \ln x \cdot \ln \ln x}$$

解 (1) 令 $\ln x = t$, 则 $dx = e^t dt$. 故有

$$I = \int \frac{e^t dt}{e^t \cdot t} = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln |t| + C = \ln |\ln x| + C$$

(2) 改写被积函数, 且令 $\tan x = t$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{\sec^2 x \cdot \csc x}{\sec x \cdot \ln(\tan x)} dx = \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{\tan x \cdot \ln(\tan x)} \\ &= \int \frac{dt}{t \ln t} = \ln |\ln t| + C = \ln |\ln(\tan x)| + C. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 令 $\ln x = t$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{d \ln x}{\ln x \cdot \ln \ln x} = \int \frac{dt}{t \cdot \ln t} \\ &= \ln |\ln t| + C = \ln |\ln \ln x| + C \end{aligned}$$

5. 求以下函数的不定积分:

$$(1) I = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x}. \quad (2) I = \int \frac{dx}{\cos x}.$$

$$(3) I = \int \frac{\cos x \, dx}{\sqrt{\cos 2x}}. \quad (4) I = \int \frac{\sqrt[4]{\tan x}}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$(5) I = \int \frac{dx}{3 \cos^2 x + 4 \sin^2 x}. \quad (6) I = \int \frac{\sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sin x} dx$$

$$(7) I = \int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

解: (1) 应用公式 $\sin x = 2 \sin(x/2) \cdot \cos(x/2)$, 则得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sin(x/2) \cdot \cos(x/2)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\tan \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \\ &= \int \frac{d(\tan \frac{x}{2})}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} = \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

(2) 改写被积函数, 我们有

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

(3) 改写被积函数, 我们有

$$I = \int \frac{d \sin x}{\sqrt{1 - 2 \sin^2 x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arcsin(\sqrt{2} \sin x) + C$$

(4) 令 $\tan x = t^4$, 则 $dx = 4t^3 dt / (1 + t^8)$, 以及 $\sin x = t^4 / \sqrt{t^8 + 1}$, 故有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{4t^4}{1 + t^8} \cdot \frac{t^8 + 1}{t^8} dt = \int 4t^{-4} dt \\ &= -\frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{t^3} + C = -\frac{4}{3} \sqrt[4]{\cot^3 x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

(5) 改写被积函数, 我们有

$$I = \int \frac{1}{3 \cos^2 x} \frac{dx}{1 + \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan x\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan x\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan x\right)^2} \\ - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{2 \tan x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C$$

(6) 改写被积函数, 我们有

$$I = \int \frac{\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \\ = \sqrt{2} \int \frac{d\left(\tan \frac{x}{4}\right)}{\tan \frac{x}{4}} = \sqrt{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{4} \right| + C \\ I = \int \frac{\sin x + 1 - 1}{\sin x + 1} dx = \int 1 dx - \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} \\ = x - \int \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 - \sin^2 x} dx = x - \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\cos^2 x} \\ = x - \tan x + \frac{1}{\cos x} + C$$

6. 求以下函数的不定积分:

$$(1) I = \int \frac{dx}{2 + \cos^2 x} \quad (2) I = \int \frac{dx}{\sin(3x) \cdot \cos x} \\ (3) I = \int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 + \sin x}} dx \quad (4) I = \int \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin(2x)}} dx. \\ (5) I = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x + 3 \sin x} \quad (6) I = \int \frac{\sin(2x)}{1 + e^{\sin^2 x}} dx.$$

解 (1) 改写被积函数, 我们有

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{3 \cos^2 x + 2 \sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \tan x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C$$

(2) 改写被积函数, 我们有

$$I = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{2 \sin x \cdot \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) dx \\ = \frac{1}{2 \cos x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C$$

(3) 改写被积函数, 我们有

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

应用公式 $\sqrt{1 + \sin x} = \cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right)$, 则 ()

$$I = \int \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) dx - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sin\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \\ = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} - 2 \cos \frac{x}{2} - \sqrt{2} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{x}{4} + \frac{\pi}{8} \right) \right| + C$$

(4) 令 $\sin x + \cos x = t$, 则 $(\cos x - \sin x)dx = dt$, 且 $\sin(2x) = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x = (\cos x + \sin x)^2 - 1 = t^2 - 1$. 改而得

$$I = \int \frac{-dt}{\sqrt{t^2 - 1}} = -\ln(t + \sqrt{t^2 - 1}) + C \\ = -\ln(\sin x + \cos x + \sqrt{\sin 2x}) + C$$

(5) 改写被积函数, 且令 $\cos x = t$, 则得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{dx}{\sin x (\sin^2 x + 3)} = \int \frac{\sin x \cdot dx}{\sin^2 x (4 - \cos^2 x)} \\ &= \int \frac{-dt}{(1-t^2)(4-t^2)} = \frac{1}{3} \int \left(\frac{1}{t^2-1} - \frac{1}{t^2-4} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left\{ \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-2}{t+2} \right| \right\} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x} \right| - \frac{1}{12} \ln \frac{2-\cos x}{2+\cos x} + C \end{aligned}$$

(6) 注意到 $d(\sin^2 x) = \sin(2x)$, 且令 $\sin^2 x = t$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{d(\sin^2 x)}{1 + e^{\sin^2 x}} = \int \frac{dt}{1 + e^t} = - \int \frac{de^{-t}}{e^{-t} + 1} = - \int \frac{d(e^{-t} + 1)}{e^{-t} + 1} \\ &= \ln(e^{-t} + 1) + C = -\ln(e^{-\sin^2 x} + 1) + C \end{aligned}$$

7. 求以下函数的不定积分:

$$(1) I = \int \sin x \cdot \sin 2x \cdot \sin 3x \, dx \quad (2) I = \int \frac{\cos(2x)}{(1 - \sin x)(1 - \cos x)} dx$$

$$(3) I = \int \frac{dx}{\sin(x+a) \cdot \sin(x+b)} \quad (a \neq b) \quad (4) I = \int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{2}x + \sin x + \cos x} dx$$

解 (1) 改写被积函数, 我们有

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{3 \cos^2 x + 2 \sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \tan x}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C$$

(2) 改写被积函数, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{2 \sin x \cdot \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \cos x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

(3) 改写被积函数, 我们有

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

应用公式 $\sqrt{1 + \sin x} = \cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{2} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \right)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) dx - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sin \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)} \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} - 2 \cos \frac{x}{2} - \sqrt{2} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{x}{4} + \frac{\pi}{8} \right) \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

(4) 令 $\sin x + \cos x = t$, 则 $(\cos x - \sin x)dx = dt$, 且 $\sin(2x) = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x = (\cos x + \sin x)^2 - 1 = t^2 - 1$. 从而得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{-dt}{\sqrt{t^2 - 1}} = -\ln(t + \sqrt{t^2 - 1}) + C \\ &= -\ln(\sin x + \cos x + \sqrt{\sin 2x}) + C \end{aligned}$$

(5) 改写被积函数, 且令 $\cos x = t$, 则得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{dx}{\sin x (\sin^2 x + 3)} = \int \frac{\sin x \cdot dx}{\sin^2 x (4 - \cos^2 x)} \\ &= \int \frac{-dt}{(1-t^2)(4-t^2)} = \frac{1}{3} \int \left(\frac{1}{t^2-1} - \frac{1}{t^2-4} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left\{ \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-2}{t+2} \right| \right\} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x} \right| - \frac{1}{12} \ln \frac{2-\cos x}{2+\cos x} + C \end{aligned}$$

(6) 注意到 $d(\sin^2 x) = \sin(2x)$, 且令 $\sin^2 x = t$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{d(\sin^2 x)}{1 + e^{\sin^2 x}} = \int \frac{dt}{1 + e^t} = - \int \frac{de^{-t}}{e^{-t} + 1} = - \int \frac{d(e^{-t} + 1)}{e^{-t} + 1} \\ &= \ln(e^{-t} + 1) + C = -\ln(e^{-\sin^2 x} + 1) + C \end{aligned}$$

8. 试求下列不定积分:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) I &= \int \sin x \cdot \sin 2x \cdot \sin 3x dx & (2) I &= \int \frac{\cos(2x)dx}{(1-\sin x)(1-\cos x)} \\ (3) I &= \int \frac{dx}{\sin(x+a) \cdot \sin(x+b)} (a \neq b) & (4) I &= \int \frac{\sin x \cdot dx}{\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x} \end{aligned}$$

解: (1) 改写被积函数, 有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 2 \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos x (3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x) dx \\ &= 6 \int \sin^3 x d(\sin x) - 8 \int \sin^5 x d(\sin x) = \frac{3}{2} \sin^4 x - \frac{4}{3} \sin^6 x + C \end{aligned}$$

(2) 应用三角公式改写被积函数, 则得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\cos(2x)}{(1-\sin x)(1-\cos x)} &= \frac{(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)(1+\sin x)(1+\cos x)}{(1-\sin^2 x)(1-\cos^2 x)} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x} (1 + \sin x + \cos x + \sin x \cdot \cos x) \\ &= \csc^2 x - \sec^2 x + \frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \end{aligned}$$

可知

$$\begin{aligned} I &= -\cot x - \tan x + \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| - \frac{1}{\cos x} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \\ &\quad - \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| + \ln |\sin x| + \ln |\cos x| + C \\ &= -\frac{1 + \sin x + \cos x}{\sin x \cdot \cos x} + \ln \frac{\tan(x/2) \sin x \cdot \cos x}{\tan(x/2 + \pi/4)} + C \end{aligned}$$

(3) 改写被积函数, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \frac{\sin(x+a) \cdot \cos(x+b) - \cos(x+a) \cdot \sin(x+b)}{\sin(x+a) \cdot \sin(x+b)} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \left\{ \int \frac{\cos(x+b)}{\sin(x+b)} dx - \int \frac{\cos(x+a)}{\sin(x+a)} dx \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \{ \ln |\sin(x+b)| - \ln |\sin(x+a)| \} + C \end{aligned}$$

(4) 应用待定系数法, 改写 $\sin x$ 为

$$\sin x = A(\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x) + B(\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x)' + C$$

则易知 $A = 1/2, B = -1/2, C = -\sqrt{2}/2$. 故得 (注意三角公式)

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{2} \int 1 \cdot dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x)'}{\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x} dx - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x} \\ &= \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x| - \frac{1}{2} \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

注意灵活变形。

3 分部积分法求不定积分

1. 定理一 (分部积分法) 设 $u(x), v(x)$ 在区间 I 上可微, 若 $v(x)u'(x)$ 在 I 上有原函数 (例如 $u'(x)$ 在 I 上连续), 则 $u(x)v'(x)$ 在 I 上也有原函数, 而且

$$\int u(x)v'(x)dx = u(x)v(x) - \int v(x)u'(x)dx$$

或写成

$$\int u(x)dv(x) = u(x)v(x) - \int v(x)du(x)$$

注 1: 分部积分法是基于函数乘积的求导公式 $[u(x)v(x)]' = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)$,

注 2: 分部积分法主要用于被积函数是两个不同类型函数乘积的不定积分, 此时, 先求其中一部分 $v'(x)$ 的积分 $v(x)$, 然后将 $\int u(x)v'(x)dx$ 化归为求解 $\int v(x)u'(x)dx$.

注 3: 使用这一方法是否有效, 取决于选择好谁是 u, v , 且使 $v(x)u'(x)$ 的原函数容易求出. 在这里我介绍一种优先选 u 的一般顺序:

对数函数 \rightarrow 反三角函数 \rightarrow 代数函数 \rightarrow 三角函数 \rightarrow 指数函数.

举例言之, 如果被积函数是对数函数 f 与代数函数 g 的乘积, 那么取 f 为 $u, g dx$ 为 dv . 此时, 在 $\int vdu$ 中, 对数的特征将在微分后消失. 因此, 在 $\int v du$ 的被积函数是代数函数, 有希望比 $\int u dv$ 更易计算.

2. 求不定积分:

$$(1) I = \int \ln x dx \quad (2) I = \int xe^x dx \quad (3) I = \int \ln(1 + \sqrt{x}) dx$$

$$(4) I = \int \left(\frac{\ln x}{x} \right)^2 dx \quad (5) I = \int \frac{x \ln x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \quad (6) I = \int \frac{\ln(x^2-1)}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

$$(7) I = \int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$(5) \text{ 提示: } (\sqrt{1+x^2})' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$(6) \text{ 提示: 令 } x+1 = t^2$$

$$(7) \text{ 提示: 令 } t = e^{\sqrt{x}}$$

解:

$$(1) \text{ 视 } u = \ln x, dv = dx, \text{ 则 } I = x \ln x - \int x d(\ln x) = x \ln x - \int \frac{x}{x} dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

$$(2) I = \int xde^x = xe^x - \int e^x dx = xe^x - e^x + C.$$

$$(3) I = x \ln(1 + \sqrt{x}) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{1 + \sqrt{x}} = x \ln(1 + \sqrt{x}) - \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{x}}, \text{ 令 } x = t^2, \text{ 有}$$

$$\int \frac{de^x}{1+\sqrt{x}} = 2 \int \frac{tdt}{1+t} = 2t - \int \frac{dt}{1+t} = 3\sqrt{x} - 2\ln(1+\sqrt{x}) + C.$$

$$(4) I = - \int \ln^2 x \, d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = - \left\{ \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} - 2 \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx \right\} = - \left\{ \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} + 2 \int \ln x \, d\left(\frac{-1}{x}\right) \right\}$$

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

$$(5) \text{ 注意到 } \left(\sqrt{1+x^2}\right)' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}, \text{ 故知}$$

$$I = \int \ln x \cdot d\sqrt{1+x^2} = \ln x \cdot \sqrt{1+x^2} - \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} dx$$

对上式右端第二个积分, 作变换 $x = \tan t$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} dx &= \int \frac{dt}{\sin t \cdot \cos^2 t} = - \int \frac{d\cos t}{\sin^2 t \cdot \cos^2 t} \\ &\stackrel{u=\cos t}{=} - \int \frac{du}{u^2(1-u^2)} = - \int \left(\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{1-u^2} \right) du \\ &= \frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+u}{1-u} \right| + C = \frac{1}{\cos t} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+\cos t}{1-\cos t} \right| + C \\ &= \sqrt{1+x^2} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

又有

$$I = \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot \ln \frac{x}{e} - \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{x} + C$$

(6) 令 $x+1=t^2$, $dx=2t \, dt$, $x^2+1=t^2(t^2-2)$, 则得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 2 \int [\ln t^2 + \ln(t^2-2)] dt = 4 \int \ln t \, dt + 2 \int \ln(t^2-2) dt \\ &= 4(t \ln t - t) + 2 \int [\ln(t-\sqrt{2}) + \ln(t+\sqrt{2})] dt \\ &= 2\sqrt{x+1} [\ln(x^2-1) - 4] - 4\sqrt{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-\sqrt{2}}{x-1} + C \end{aligned}$$

(7) 视 $u = e^{\sqrt{x}}$, $dv = dx$, 则得

$$I = xe^{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \sqrt{x} \, dx = 2(\sqrt{x}-1)e^{\sqrt{x}} + C$$

3. 求不定积分:

$$(1) I = \int x \cdot \cos x dx \quad (2) I = \int (2x+3x^2) \arctan x \, dx$$

$$(3) I = \int \frac{x \cdot \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \quad (4) I = \int \frac{\arctan x}{x^3} dx$$

$$(5) I = \int \frac{x \cdot \arctan x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx \quad (6) I = \int e^{\arccos x} dx \quad (7) I = \int (\arccos x)^2 dx$$

解:

$$(1) I = \int x \, d(\sin x) = x \sin x - \int \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x + C.$$

$$(2) \text{ 根据分部积分法, 我们有 } I = \int \arctan x \, d(x^2+x^3) = (x^2+x^3) \arctan x - \int \frac{(x^2+x^3)}{1+x^2} dx$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2+x^3}{1+x^2} dx &= \int \left(x+1 - \frac{x}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} + x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) - \arctan x + C \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$I = (x^3 + x^2 - 1) \arctan x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) - \frac{x^2}{2} x + C$$

(3) 注意到 $(\sqrt{1-x^2})' = -x/\sqrt{1-x^2}$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= - \int \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \arcsin x \, dx = - \int \arcsin x \, d(\sqrt{1-x^2}) \\ &= -\sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \arcsin x + \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \, d(\arcsin x) \\ &= -\sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \arcsin x + \int 1 \, dx \\ &= x - \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x + C \end{aligned}$$

(4) 注意到 $d(1/x^2) = -2 \, dx/x^3$, 我们有

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

(5) 注意到 $(1/\sqrt{1-x^2})' = x/(1-x^2)^{3/2}$, 故知

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

令 $x = \sin \theta$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}(1+x^2)} &= \int \frac{\cos \theta d\theta}{\cos \theta (1+\sin^2 \theta)} = \int \frac{\csc^2 \theta}{\csc^2 \theta + 1} d\theta \\ &= \int \frac{-d(\cot \theta)}{2 + \cot^2 \theta} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\cot \theta}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{2}x}\right) + C \end{aligned}$$

从而得

$$I = \frac{\arctan x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{2}x}\right) + C$$

(6) 视 $u = e^{\arccos x}$, $dv = dx$, 我们有由此可得

$$I = x(\arccos x)^2 + 2 \int \frac{x \cdot \arccos x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \triangleq I_1 + 2I_2$$

(7) 视 $u = (\arccos x)^2$, $dv = dx$, 我们有注意到 $(\sqrt{1-x^2})' = -x/\sqrt{1-x^2}$, 故得

$$I_2 = -\sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \arccos x - \int 1 \, dx = -\sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \arccos x - x + C$$

从而可知

$$I = x \cdot (\arccos x)^2 - 2\sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \arccos x - 2x + C$$

4. 求不定积分:

$$(1) I = \int \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx. \quad (2) I = \int \sin \ln x dx. \quad (3) I = \int \cos \ln x dx.$$

解:

(1) 注意到 $(\cot x)' = -1/\sin^2 x$, 故有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= - \int \ln \sin x d(\cot x) = -\cot x \cdot \ln \sin x + \int \frac{\cot x \cdot \cos x}{\sin x} dx \\ &= I_1 + I_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} - \int 1 dx \\ &= -\cot x - x + C \end{aligned}$$

可知

$$I = -(x + \cot x \cdot \ln(e \cdot \sin x)) + C$$

(2) 令 $u = \sin \ln x$, $dv = dx$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= x \cdot \sin \ln x - \int \cos \ln x dx \\ &= x \cdot \sin \ln x - x \ln \cos x - \int \sin \ln x dx \end{aligned}$$

由此可知

$$I = \frac{x}{2}(\sin \ln x - \cos \ln x) + C$$

5. 求不定积分:

$$(1) I = \int e^x \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x^2} \right)^2 dx \quad (2) I = \int \frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x} e^x dx$$

$$(3) I = \int e^{-x} \cdot \arctan(e^x) dx \quad (4) I = \int \frac{x+\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx$$

$$(5) I = \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x \sin x + \cos x)^2}.$$

解:

(1) 因为 $(1-x)^2 = 1+x^2-2x$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{e^x dx}{1+x^2} - \int \frac{2xe^x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \\ &= \frac{e^x}{1+x^2} - \int e^x \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx - \int \frac{2xe^x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{e^x}{1+x^2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 因为 $\left(\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2} \right)^2 = 1 + \sin x$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{\left(\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2} \right)^2}{2 \cos^2(x/2)} e^x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 + \tan \frac{x}{2} \right)^2 e^x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int e^x dx + \int e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int e^x \cdot \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int e^x \left(1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} \right) dx + \int e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int e^x \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} dx + \int \tan \frac{x}{2} de^x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int e^x \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} dx + e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int e^x \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} + C$$

(3) 令 $e^x = t$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= - \int \arctan e^x \, d\left(\frac{1}{e^x}\right) = - \int \arctan t \, d\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{t} \arctan t + \int \frac{dt}{t(1+t^2)} \Delta I_1 + I_2 \end{aligned}$$

对于 I_2 , 今 $t = \tan u$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int \frac{\cos u \, du}{\sin u} = \ln |\sin u| + C \\ &= \ln \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} + C = \ln \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} + C \end{aligned}$$

由此可知

$$I = -x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+e^{2x}) - e^{-x} \arctan e^x + C$$

(4) 改写被积函数, 我们有

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

(5) 注意到 $(x \sin x + \cos x)' = x \cos x$, 故有

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

6. 求不定积分:

$$(1) I = \int e^x \sin x \, dx, \quad (2) I = \int e^x \cos x \, dx$$

$$(3) I = \int x e^{ax} \cdot \cos bx \, dx, J = \int x e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx (a \neq 0) \quad (4) I = \int x^2 e^{2x} \cdot \sin^2 x \, dx$$

解: (1) 视 $u = \sin x$, $dv = e^x \, dx$, 则得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \sin x \, de^x = e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x \, dx \\ &= e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x - \int e^x \cdot \sin x \, dx \end{aligned}$$

由此可知

$$I = \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{2} e^x + C$$

(2) 类似 (1), 易知 $I = e^x(\sin x + \cos x)/2 + C$. (3) 视 $u = x \cos bx$, $dv = e^{ax} dx/a$, 则得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{e^{ax} x \cos bx}{a} - \frac{1}{a} \int e^{ax} (\cos bx - bx \sin bx) dx \\ &= \frac{xe^{ax} \cos bx}{a} - \frac{e^{ax}(a \cos bx + b \sin bx)}{a(a^2 + b^2)} + \frac{b}{a} J. \end{aligned}$$

由此可知

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

同理易得

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

联立上两公式, 可解出

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{xe^{4x}(a \cos bx + b \sin bx)}{a^2 + b^2} - \frac{e^{ax} \{(a^2 - b^2) \cos bx + 2ab \sin bx\}}{(a^2 + b^2)^2} \\ J &= \frac{xe^{ax}(a \sin bx - b \cos bx)}{a^2 + b^2} - \frac{e^{ax} \{(a^2 - b^2) \sin bx - 2ab \cos bx\}}{(a^2 + b^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

(4) 应用公式 $\sin^2 x = (1 - \cos 2x)/2$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 e^{2x} (1 - \cos 2x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 e^{2x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 e^{2x} \cdot \cos 2x \cdot dx \triangleq I_1 - I_2 \\ I_1 &= \frac{1}{4} \int x^2 de^{2x} = \frac{1}{4} \left(x^2 e^{2x} - 2 \int x e^{2x} dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(x^2 e^{2x} - x e^{2x} + \int e^{2x} dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (x^2 e^{2x} - x e^{2x} + e^{2x}/2) + C \end{aligned}$$

对于 I_2 , 令 $2x = t$, 则得

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \frac{1}{16} \int t^2 e^t \cos t dt = \frac{1}{16} \int t^2 \cos t \cdot de^t \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \left[e^t t^2 \cos t - \int e^t (2t \cos t - t^2 \sin t) dt \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \left[e^t t^2 \cos t - 2 \int t e^t \cos t dt + \int t^2 e^t \sin t dt \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \left[e^t t^2 \cos t - t e^t (\cos t + \sin t) + e^t \sin t + \int t^2 e^t \cdot \sin t dt \right] \end{aligned}$$

类似可得

$$\int t^2 e^t \sin t dt = t^2 e^t \sin t - t e^t (\sin t - \cos t) - e^t \cos t - \int t^2 e^t \cos t dt$$

由此可知

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \int t^2 e^t \cos t dt &= t^2 e^t (\cos t + \sin t) - 2 t e^t \sin t + e^t (\sin t - \cos t) \\ 2 \int t^2 e^t \sin t dt &= t^2 e^t (\sin t - \cos t) + 2 e^t t \cos t - e^t (\cos t + \sin t) \end{aligned}$$

最后我们有

$$I = \frac{e^{2x}}{8} (2x^2 - 2x + 1) - \frac{e^{2x}}{32} [(4x^2 - 1) \cos 2x + (4x^2 - 4x + 1) \sin 2x]$$

7. 求不定积分:

(1)

$$\int \arccos \sqrt{x} \, dx$$

(2)

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

解: (1) 提示: 换元后分部积分

(2) 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{x^2 - x + 1} &= \int \frac{2x - 1}{(x^2 - x + 1)^2} \, dx = \frac{x^2 - x}{(x^2 - x + 1)^2} + 2 \int \frac{(x^2 - x)(2x - 1)}{(x^2 - x + 1)^3} \, dx \\ &= \frac{x^2 - x}{(x^2 - x + 1)^2} + 2 \int \frac{(2x^3 - 1) - 3x^2 + 3x - 3 - 2x + 4}{(x^2 - x + 1)^3} \, dx \\ &= \frac{x^2 - x}{(x^2 - x + 1)^2} - 2I - 6 \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - x + 1)^2} - 2 \int \frac{2x - 4}{(x^2 - x + 1)^3} \, dx \\ \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - x + 1)^2} &= \frac{x}{(x^2 - x + 1)^2} + 2 \int \frac{x(2x - 1)}{(x^2 - x + 1)^3} \, dx \\ &= \frac{x}{(x^2 - x + 1)^2} + 4 \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - x + 1)^2} + \int \frac{2x - 4}{(x^2 - x + 1)^3} \, dx. \text{ 由此可知} \\ 3 \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - x + 1)^2} + \int \frac{2x - 4}{(x^2 - x + 1)^3} \, dx &= \frac{-x}{(x^2 - x + 1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

从而我们有

$$2I = \frac{1}{x^2 - x + 1} + \frac{x^2 - x}{(x^2 - x + 1)^2} + \frac{2x}{(x^2 - x + 1)^2} = \frac{2x^2 + 1}{(x^2 - x + 1)^2}$$

$$I = \frac{2x^2 + 1}{2(x^2 - x + 1)^2}$$

8. 求不定积分-递推公式型: 不定积分的递推公式在许多不定积分中, 被积函数不仅是自变量的函

数, 而且还依赖于正整数指标 n . 此时, 经过一次变量和换或分部积分. 往往不能直接得出具体的原函数, 而是另一个类似的表达式, 其中指标 n 的值减少了. 这就启示我们, 只要再作相应的推演, 逐步地可使 n 降到最低值, 从而全部求出不定积分。

$$(1) I_n = \int \tan^n x \, dx \quad (2) I_n = \int \cos^n x \, dx$$

$$(3) I_n = \int \sec^n x \, dx \quad (4) I_n = \int (\arcsin x)^n \, dx$$

$$(5) I_n = \int \ln^n x \, dx \quad (6) I_{m,n} = \int \sin^m x \cdot \cos nx \, dx; J_{m,n} = \int \sin^m x \cdot \sin nx \, dx$$

$$(7) I_{m,n} = \int \cos^m x \cdot \sin nx \, dx; J_{m,n} = \int \cos^m x \cdot \cos nx \, dx \quad (8) I_{m,n} = \int x^m \ln^n x \, dx$$

$$(9) I_{n,m} = \int \frac{x^m}{(x^3 + A)^n} \, dx$$

解 (1) 应用公式 $\tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int \tan^{n-2} x \tan^2 x \, dx = \int \tan^{n-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1) \, dx \\ &= \int \tan^{n-2} x \sec^2 x \, dx - \int \tan^{n-2} x \, dx = \frac{\tan^{n-1} x}{n-1} - I_{n-2} \quad (n > 1). \end{aligned}$$

(2) 应用公式 $(\sin x)' = \cos x$, 我们有

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

从而可得

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

(3) 应用公式 $(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \sec^2 x \, dx = \int \sec^{n-2} x \, d\tan x \\ &= \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \tan x - (n-2) \int \tan x \cdot \sec^{n-3} x \cdot \sec x \cdot \tan x \, dx \\ &= \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \tan x - (n-2) \int \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \tan^2 x \, dx \\ &= \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \tan x - (n-2) \int \sec^{n-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1) \, dx \\ &= \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \tan x - (n-2) (I_n - I_{n-2}) \end{aligned}$$

从而可知

$$I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \tan x + \frac{n+2}{n-1} I_{n-2} \quad (n > 1)$$

(4) 视 $u = (\arcsin x)^n$, $dv = dx$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= x \cdot (\arcsin x)^n - n \int \frac{x(\arcsin x)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx \\ &= x \cdot (\arcsin x)^n - n \left\{ -\sqrt{1-x^2} (\arcsin x)^{n-1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (n-1) \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} (\arcsin x)^{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx \right\} \end{aligned}$$

从而可知

$$I_n = x(\arcsin x)^n + n\sqrt{1-x^2}(\arcsin x)^{n-1} - n(n-1)I_{n-2} \quad (n > 1)$$

$$(5) \quad I_n = x \cdot \ln nx - n \int \ln^{n-1} x \, dx = x \ln^n x - n I_{n-1}$$

(6) 根据分部积分法, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I_{m,n} &= \sin^m x \frac{\sin nx}{n} - \frac{m}{n} \int \sin nx \cdot \sin^{m-1} x \cdot \cos x \, dx \\ J_{m,n} &= -\sin^m x \frac{\cos nx}{n} + \frac{m}{n} \int \cos nx \cdot \sin^{m-1} x \cdot \cos x \, dx. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{m,n} &= \frac{\sin^m x \cdot \sin nx}{n} - \frac{m}{n} \left\{ -\frac{\cos nx}{n} \sin^{m-1} x \cos x \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{1}{n} \int \cos nx [(m-1) \sin^{m-2} x \cdot \cos^2 x - \sin^{m-1} x \cdot \sin x] dx \right\} \\
&= \frac{\sin^m x \cdot \sin nx}{n} + \frac{m \cos nx \cdot \sin^{m-1} x \cdot \cos x}{n^2} \\
&\quad - \frac{m}{n^2} \int \cos nx [(m-1) \sin^{m-2} x - m \sin^m x] dx \\
&= \frac{\sin^m x \cdot \sin nx}{n} + \frac{m \cos nx \cdot \sin^{n-1} x \cdot \cos x}{n^2} \\
&\quad - \frac{m(m-1)}{n^2} I_{m-2,n} + \frac{m^2}{n^2} I_{m,n} \quad (m > 1)
\end{aligned}$$

由此可知

$$\begin{aligned}
(n^2 - m^2) I_{m,n} &= \sin^{n-1} x (m \cos nx \cdot \cos x + n \cdot \sin nx \cdot \sin x) \\
&\quad - m(m-1) I_{m-2,n}
\end{aligned}$$

类似地可推

$$\begin{aligned}
(n^2 - m^2) J_{m,n} &= \sin^{m-1} x (m \sin nx \cdot \cos x - n \cos nx \cdot \sin nx) \\
&\quad - m(m-1) J_{m-2,n}
\end{aligned}$$

(ii) 对 (1) 式右端积分作计算, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \sin^{n-1} x \cdot \sin nx \cdot \cos x dx = \int \sin^{m-1} x \frac{\sin(n+1)x + \sin(n-1)x}{2} dx \\
&= \int \sin^{n-1} x \left[\frac{\sin(n+1)x - \sin(n-1)x}{2} + \sin(n-1)x \right] dx \\
&= \int \sin^{n-1} x [\cos nx \cdot \sin x + \sin(n-1)x] dx \\
&= I_{m,n} + J_{m-1,n-1} \\
I_{m,n} &= \frac{\sin^m x \cdot \sin nx}{n} - \frac{m}{n} I_{m,n} - \frac{m}{n} J_{m-1,n-1}, \\
(m+n) I_{m,n} &= \sin^m x \cdot \sin nx - m J_{m-1,n-1}
\end{aligned}$$

对 (2) 式右端的积分再作计算, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \sin^{-1} x \cdot \cos nx \cdot \cos x dx = \int \sin^{m-1} x \frac{\cos(n+1)x + \cos(n-1)x}{2} dx \\
&= \int \sin^{m-1} x \left[\frac{\cos(n+1)x - \cos(n-1)x}{2} + \cos(n-1)x \right] dx \\
&= \int \sin^{m-1} x [-\sin nx \cdot \sin x + \cos(n-1)x] dx \\
&= -J_{m,n} + I_{m-1,n-1}
\end{aligned}$$

将此结果代入 (2) 式, 可得

$$(m+n) J_{m,n} = -\sin^m x \cdot \cos nx + m I_{m-1,n-1}$$

(iii) 当 $m = n$ 时, 可知

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{n-2,n} &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sin^{n-1} x (\cos nx \cdot \cos x + \sin nx \cdot \sin x) \\
&= \sin^{n-1} x \cdot \cos(n-1)x / (n-1) \quad (n > 1)
\end{aligned}$$

类似地可推

$$J_{n-2,n} = \sin^{n-1} x \cdot \sin(n-1)x / (n-1) \quad (n > 1).$$

(iv) 当 $m = n$ 时, 由 (ii) 的结论可知

$$\begin{aligned} 2nI_{n,n} &= \sin^n x \cdot \sin nx - nI_{n-1,n-1} \\ 2nJ_{n,n} &= -\sin^n x \cdot \cos nx + nJ_{n-1,n-1} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 应用分部积分公式, 我们有

$$I_{m,n} = -\frac{\cos^m x \cdot \cos nx}{n} - \frac{m}{n} \int \cos^{m-1} x \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos nx dx$$

(i) 对 (*) 式中分部积分, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} I_{m,n} &= -\frac{\cos^m x \cdot \cos nx}{n} - \frac{m}{n} \left\{ \frac{\sin nx}{n} \cos^{m-1} x \cdot \sin x \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{n} \int \sin nx [\cos^m x - (m-1) \cos^{m-1} x \cdot \sin^2 x] dx \right\} \\ &= -\frac{\cos^m x \cdot \cos nx}{n} - \frac{m \sin nx \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos^{m-1} x}{n^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{m}{n^2} \int \sin nx [m \cos^m x - (m-1) \cos^{m-2} x] dx \end{aligned}$$

由此可知

$$\begin{aligned} (m^2 - n^2) I_{m,1} &= \cos^{m-1} x (m \sin nx \cdot \sin x + n \cos nx \cdot \cos x) \\ &\quad + (m-1)mI_{m-2,n} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) 改写 (*) 式右端积分中之被积函数, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^{m-1} x \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos nx &= \cos^{\infty-1} x \frac{\sin(n+1)x - \sin(n-1)x}{2} \\ &= \cos^{n-1} x \left\langle \frac{\sin(n+1)x + \sin(n-1)x}{2} - \sin(n-1)x \right\rangle \\ &= \cos^{m+1} x \cdot \sin nx \cdot \cos x - \cos^{m-1} x \cdot \sin(n-1)x \\ &= \cos^m x \cdot \sin nx - \cos^{m-1} x \cdot \sin(n-1)x \end{aligned}$$

$$I_{m,n} = -\frac{\cos^m x \cdot \cos nx}{n} - \frac{m}{n} I_{n,m} + \frac{m}{n} I_{m-1,n-1}$$

$$(n+m)I_{m,n} = -\cos^m x \cdot \cos nx + mI_{m-1,n-1}$$

(iii) 在 (i) 中令 $m = n$, 左端为零, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} (n-1)nI_{n-2,n} &= -n \cos^{n-1} x (\cos nx \cdot \cos x + \sin nx \cdot \sin x) \\ &= -n \cos^{n-1} x \cdot \cos(n-1)x \end{aligned}$$

或

$$\int \cos^{\pi-2} x \cdot \sin nx dx = -\frac{\cos^{n-1} x \cdot \cos(n-1)x}{n-1}.$$

(iv) 在 (ii) 中令 $m = n$, 易知有

$$2nI_{n,n} = -\cos^n x \cdot \cos nx + n \cdot I_{n-1,n-1}$$

对 $J_{m,n}$, 用同样的方法可时

$$(m^2 - n^2) J_{m,n} = \cos^{m-1} x (m \cos mx \sin x - n \sin nx \cdot \cos x) + m(m-1)J_{m-2,n}$$

$$(m+n)J_{m,n} = \cos^m x \cdot \sin nx + mJ_{m-1,n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{m,x} &= \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1}(\ln x)^n - \frac{n}{m+1} \int x^{m+1}(\ln x)^{n-1} \frac{dx}{x} \\ &= \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} \ln^n x - \frac{n}{m+1} I_{m,n-1} \end{aligned}$$

(4) 用分部分公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\pi,m} &= \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} \frac{1}{(x^3+A)^n} - \frac{1}{m+1} \int \frac{x^{m+1}(-n \cdot 3x^2)}{(x^3+A)^{n+1}} dx \\ (m+1)I_{n,m} &= \frac{x^{m+1}}{(x^3+A)^n} + 3n \int \frac{x^m(x^3+A-A)}{(x^3+A)^{n+1}} dx \\ &= \frac{x^{m+1}}{(x^3+A)^n} + 3n(I_{n,m} - AI_{n+1,m}) \\ I_{n+1,m} &= \frac{x^{m+1}}{3nA(x^3+A)^n} + \frac{3n-m-1}{3nA} I_{n,m} \end{aligned}$$

4 有理函数的不定积分

1. 有理函数的不定积分问题, 只须考察有理真分式:

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1}x + a_n}{b_0x^m + b_1x^{m-1} + \cdots + b_{m-1}x + b_m} \quad (a_0, b_0 \neq 0, n < m)$$

不难证明, 它总可分解为形如下列四种最简真分式的组合

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{A}{x-a}; \quad \frac{A}{(x-a)^k} (k \geq 2); \\ &\frac{Ax+B}{x^2+px+q}; \quad \frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+px+q)^k} (p^2-4q < 0, k \geq 2). \end{aligned}$$

$$(i) \int \frac{A}{x-a} dx = A \ln|x-a| + C_4$$

$$(ii) \int \frac{A}{(x-a)^4} dx = A \int (x-a)^{-4} dx = A \frac{(x-a)^{1-k}}{1-k} + C_5$$

$$(iii) \int \frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+px+q)} dx = \int \frac{\frac{A}{2}(2x+p) + (B - \frac{Ap}{2})}{x^2+px+q} dx$$

$$= \frac{A}{2} \int \frac{2x+p}{x^2+px+q} dx + \left(B - \frac{Ap}{2}\right) \int \frac{dx}{x^2+px+q}$$

$$= \frac{A}{2} \ln|x^2+px+q| + \left(B - \frac{Ap}{2}\right) \int \frac{dx}{\left(x+\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 + \left(q - \frac{p^2}{4}\right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (iv) \int \frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+px+q)^2} dx &= \int \frac{\frac{A}{2}(2x+p) + (B - \frac{Ap}{2})}{(x^2+px+q)^2} dx \\ &= \frac{A}{2} \int \frac{2x+p}{(x^2+px+q)^2} dx + \left(B - \frac{Ap}{2}\right) \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+px+q)^k} \\ &= \frac{A}{2} I_k + \left(B - \frac{Ap}{2}\right) J_k \end{aligned}$$

$$I_k = \int \frac{dt}{t^k} = \frac{t^{1-k}}{1-k} + C = \frac{1}{(1-k)(x^2+px+q)^{-1}} + C.$$

注意到 $q - \frac{p^2}{4} > 0$, 故可对 J_k 用变换 $x + \frac{p}{2} = t$, $dx = dt$, $q - \frac{p^2}{4} = l^2$, 则可得

$$J_k = \int \frac{dx}{\left[\left(x+\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 + \left(q - \frac{p^2}{4}\right)\right]^k} = \int \frac{dt}{(t^2+l^2)^k}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
J_k &= \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + l^2)^k} = \frac{1}{l^2} \int \frac{(t^2 + l^2) - t^2}{(t^2 + l^2)^k} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{l^2} \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + l^2)^{k-1}} - \frac{1}{l^2} \int \frac{t^2}{(t^2 + l^2)^k} dt. \\
\int \frac{t^2 dt}{(t^2 + l^2)^k} &= \frac{1}{2} \int t \frac{d(t^2 + l^2)}{(t^2 + l^2)^k} = -\frac{1}{2(k-1)} \int t d\left(\frac{1}{(t^2 + l^2)^{k-1}}\right),
\end{aligned}$$

根据分部积分公式知

$$\int \frac{t^2 dt}{(t^2 + l^2)^k} = -\frac{1}{2(k-1)} \left[t \frac{1}{(t^2 + l^2)^{k-1}} - \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + l^2)^{k-1}} \right]$$

代入 (*), 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
J_k &= \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + l^2)^k} = \frac{1}{l^2} \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + l^2)^{k-1}} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{l^2} \frac{1}{2(k-1)} \left[\frac{t}{(t^2 + l^2)^{k-1}} - \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + l^2)^{k-1}} \right] \\
&= \frac{t}{2l^2(k-1)(t^2 + l^2)^{k-1}} + \frac{2k-3}{2l^2(k-1)} \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + l^2)^{k-1}}
\end{aligned}$$

上式右端之不定积分与 J_k 型类似, 只不过这里的 k 次方已下降为 $k-1$, 可记为 J_{k-1} . 这就是说, 不定积分 J_k 可用 J_{k-1} 来表出. 因此, 继续上述计算过程, 最后将化归为下述不定积分:

$$\int \frac{dt}{t^2 + l^2} = \frac{1}{l} \arctan \frac{t}{l} + C$$

至于在最后的表达式中的 t 与 l , 再用 x 以及 A, B, p 与 q 代一即可. 小结根据以上讨论可知, 任一有理函数的不定积分均可用初等函数表达出来, 实际上它是由下述三类函数组成: (1) 有理函数; (2) 对数函数; (3) 反正切函数.

2. 求不定积分:

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) I &= \int \frac{dx}{x(x^3 + 1)^2}. \quad (2) I = \int \frac{x(x^2 + 3) dx}{(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1)^2} \\
(3) I &= \int \frac{2x^4 + 5x^2 - 2}{2x^3 - x - 1} dx \quad (4) I = \int \frac{x + 2}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2} dx.
\end{aligned}$$

解: (1) 令 $x^3 = t, 3x^2 dx = dt$, 则

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

(2) (i) 对被积函数作部分分式分解, 令

$$\frac{x(x^2 + 3)}{(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1} + \frac{Ex+F}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned}
x(x^2 + 3) &\equiv A(x+1)(x^2+1)^2 + B(x-1)(x^2+1)^2 \\
&\quad + (Cx+D)(x^4-1) + (Ex+F)(x^2-1) \\
x^3 + 3x &\equiv (A+B+C)x^5 + (A-B+D)x^4 + (2A+2B+E)x^3 \\
&\quad + (2A-2B+F)x^2 + (A+B-C-E)x + A-B-D-F.
\end{aligned}$$

由此可知

$$A + B + C = 0, \quad A - B + D = 0, \quad 2A + 2B + E = 1$$

$$2A - 2B + F = 0, \quad A + B - C - E = 3, \quad A - B - D - F = 0$$

解出可得 $A = 1/2, B = 1/2, C = E = -1, D = F = 0$.

(ii) 从而我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x dx}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x dx}{(x^2+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^2+1} + C \\ &= \ln \sqrt{\frac{|x^2-1|}{x^2+1}} + \frac{1}{2(x^2+1)} + C \end{aligned}$$

(3) 首先, 将被积函数化为真分式:

$$\frac{2x^4 + 5x^2 - 2}{2x^3 - x - 1} = x + \frac{6x^2 + x - 2}{2x^3 - x - 1}$$

注意到 $2x^3 - x - 1 = (x-1)(2x^2 + 2x + 1)$, 故令

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{6x^2 + x - 2}{2x^3 - x - 1} &= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{2x^2+2x+1} \\ 6x^2 + x - 2 &= A(2x^2 + 2x + 1) + (Bx+C)(x-1) \end{aligned}$$

由此可知 $A = 1, B = 4, C = 3$. 其次, 由上式得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int x dx + \int \frac{dx}{x-1} + \int \frac{4x+3}{2x^2+2x+1} dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} + \ln|x-1| + \ln|2x^2+2x+1| + \arctan(2x+1) + C \end{aligned}$$

(4) 改写被积函数, 并令 $x+1=t$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{x+1+1}{[(x+1)^2+1]^2} dx = \int \frac{t+1}{(t^2+1)^2} dt \\ &= \int \frac{t dt}{(t^2+1)^2} + \int \frac{dt}{(t^2+1)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{t^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{t}{t^2+1} + \arctan t \right) + C \\ &= \frac{t-1}{2(t^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan t = \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{x^2+2x+2} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan(x+1) + C \end{aligned}$$

5 关于无理函数的不定积分

对一些简单的无理函数的不定积分可经过变量代换化为有理函数的积分。注意并不是所有的无理函数的不定积分均可用初等函数表示。更多的例子参见教材。

1. 求不定积分:

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2)\sqrt{2x^2-2x+5}}$$

解 1) 作替换 $x = \frac{\alpha t + \beta}{t+1}$, 则 (让 t 的一次项消失, 再定 α, β) 得

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 2 &= \frac{(at + \beta)^2 + 2(t+1)^2}{(t+1)^2} = \frac{(\alpha^2 + 2)t^2 + \beta^2 + 2}{(t+1)^2} \\ 2x^2 - 2x + 5 &= \frac{(2\alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 5)t^2 + 2\beta^2 - 2\beta + 5}{(t+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

其中, 利用方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2\alpha\beta + 4 = 0, \\ 4\alpha\beta - 2\alpha - 2\beta + 10 = 0, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \alpha = 2, \\ \beta = -1, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \alpha = -1, \\ \beta = 2 \end{cases}$$

确定 α, β 值. 例如取 $\alpha = -1, \beta = 2$, 有

$$x = \frac{2-t}{1+t}, \quad t = \frac{2-x}{1+x}, \quad dx = \frac{-3 dt}{(1+t)^2}$$

$$x^2 + 2 = \frac{3t^2 + 6}{(t+1)^2}, \quad 2x^2 - 2x + 5 = \frac{9t^2 + 9}{(t+1)^2}$$

从而可知

$$I = -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{|t+1|dt}{(t^2+2)\sqrt{t^2+1}}$$

在 $t+1 > 0$ 即 $t > -1$ 的区域, 我们有

$$I = -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{t dt}{(t^2+2)\sqrt{t^2+1}} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{(t^2+2)\sqrt{t^2+1}}$$

在上式第一个积分中再用替换 $u^2 = t^2 + 1$, 第二个积分再用替换 $v = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2+1}}$, 可得

$$I = -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{du}{u^2+1} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dv}{2-v^2} = -\frac{1}{3} \arctan u - \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}+v}{\sqrt{2}-v} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2x^2-2x+5}}{x+1} - \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2(2x^2-2x+5)}+2-x}{\sqrt{2(2x^2-2x+5)}-2+x} + C.$$

在 $x < -1$ 的区域, 可类似地操作.

Note: 一般地, 对不定积分

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{(\alpha x + \beta)^n \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}}$$

可用替换 $\alpha x + \beta = \frac{1}{t}$ 得到

$$I = \int \frac{t^k}{\sqrt{At^2 + Bt + C}} dt.$$

6 关于三角（超越）函数的不定积分

作万能三角函数替换:

$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

一定能把

$$\int R(\cos x, \sin x) dx$$

化为关于 t 的有理函数的不定积分. 此时, 我们有

$$\sin x = \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$x = 2 \arctan t, \quad dx = \frac{2 dt}{1+t^2}.$$

从而可得

$$\int R(\cos x, \sin x) dx = \int R\left(\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \frac{2t}{1+t^2}\right) \frac{2 dt}{1+t^2}$$

注意到有理函数的有理函数仍为有理函数, 故上式右端是 t 的有理函数之不定积分.

注 1 虽然用替换 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ 对 $\int R(\cos x, \sin x) dx$ 的计算总是有效的, 但不一定是最简便的. 因此, 遇到下列情形, 应灵活设计变量替换:

- (i) 若有 $R(\cos x, -\sin x) = -R(\cos x, \sin x)$, 则可用替换 $t = \cos x, x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$.
- (ii) 若有 $R(-\cos x, \sin x) = -R(\cos x, \sin x)$, 则可用替换 $t = \sin x, x \in (0, \pi)$.
- (iii) 若有 $R(-\sin x, -\cos x) = -R(\sin x, \cos x)$, 则可用替换 $t = \tan x, x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$.

注 2 对于不定积分 $\int \sin^p x \cdot \cos^q x dx, p, q \in \mathbf{Q}$, 可用替换 $t = \sin x$ 或 $t = \cos x$, 总能将其化为二项式微分型之不定积分.

1. 求下列不定积分:

$$(1) I = \int \frac{dx}{a + b \tan x} \quad (2) I = \int \frac{dx}{1 - \sin x}.$$

$$(3) I = \int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx \quad (4) I = \int \frac{dx}{1 + 3 \sin x + 4 \cos x}.$$

$$(5) I = \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sin x(1 + \cos x)} dx \quad (6) I = \int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} dx$$

解:

(1) 令 $\tan x = t$, 则 $dx = dt/(1+t^2)$. 故知

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{1}{a + bt} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \int \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \frac{1}{a + bt} + \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} \frac{a - bt}{1+t^2} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \cdot \frac{1}{b} \ln |a + bt| - \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} \frac{b}{2} \ln(1+t^2) + \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} \arctan t + C \\ &= \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2} \ln \left| \frac{a + \tan x}{\sec x} \right| + \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} x + C \\ &= \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2} \ln |a \cos x + b \sin x| + \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} x + C \end{aligned}$$

(2) 令 $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{1}{1 - 2t/(1+t^2)} \frac{2 dt}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{2 dt}{(1-t)^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{1-t} + C = \frac{2}{1 - \tan(x/2)} + C \end{aligned}$$

(3) 令 $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 4 \int \frac{t}{(1+t)^2} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = 4 \int \left\{ \frac{-1}{2(1+t)^2} + \frac{1}{2(1+t^2)} \right\} dt \\ &= \frac{2}{1+t} + 2 \arctan t + C \\ &= \frac{2}{1 + \tan(x/2)} + 2 \arctan \left(\tan \frac{x}{2} \right) + C \\ &= \frac{2}{1 + \tan(x/2)} + x + C \end{aligned}$$

(4) 令 $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 2 \int \frac{dt}{6t+4(1-t^2)+5(1+t^2)} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2+6t+9} \\ &= 2 \int (t+3)^{-2} dt = -\frac{2}{t+3} + C = -\frac{2}{3+\tan \frac{x}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

(5) 令 $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(1+t)^2}{t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln |t| + t + \frac{t^2}{4} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + \tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

(6) 令 $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{2t dt}{(t+1)(t^2+1)} = - \int \frac{dt}{t+1} + \int \frac{t+1}{t^2+1} dt \\ &= -\ln |t+1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln (t^2+1) + \arctan t + C \\ &= \ln \frac{\sqrt{t^2+1}}{|t+1|} + \arctan t + C \\ &= \ln \left| \sec \frac{x}{2} / \left(\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1 \right) \right| + \arctan \left(\tan \frac{x}{2} \right) + C \\ &= \frac{x}{2} - \ln \left| \sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

2. 非初等可积函数举例:

$$\int e^{-x^2} dx, \quad \int \frac{\sin x}{x} dx, \quad \int \sin(x^2) dx, \quad \int \frac{\cos x}{x} dx, \quad \int \frac{dx}{\ln x}, \quad \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx, \quad \int \ln \sin x dx.$$

$$\int \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} dx, \quad \int e^{ax^2+bx+c} dx \quad (a > 0), \quad \int e^{-\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)} dx, \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\cos 2x}}, \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-2\cos x}}.$$

第二部分 定积分

1 定积分的定义-黎曼积分

定义 1 设 $f(x)$ 是定义在 $[a, b]$ 上的函数. 若有实数 J , 对任给的 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 使得对满足 $\|\Delta\| < \delta$ 的任意分划 Δ , 以及任取的插点组 $\langle \xi \rangle$, 均有

$$|S_{\Delta}(f, \xi) - J| < \varepsilon$$

则称 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上是 (Riemann) 可积的, 或说 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的 (Riemann) 定积分存在, 并简记为

$$\lim_{\|\Delta\| \rightarrow 0} S_{\Delta}(f, \xi) = J, \quad \lim_{\|\Delta\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = J$$

数值 J 称为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的定积分, 也称为 $f(x)$ 从 a 到 b 的定积分 (值), 记 $J = \int_a^b f(x) dx$, 其中 a 称为积分下限, b 称为积分上限. 约定:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx, \quad \int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$$

定理 1 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可积, 则积分值唯一.

定理 2 (函数可积的必要条件) 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可积, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有界. 注有界函数不一定可积, 例如 Dirichlet 函数

$$D(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \text{ 是有理数,} \\ 0, & x \text{ 是无理数.} \end{cases}$$

1. 可积函数的初等性质回顾

(1) 若 $f(x) = k$, 则 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = k(b-a)$

(2) (积分的线性性) (i) 设 $f \in R([a, b]), g \in R([a, b])$, 则 $f + g \in R([a, b])$, 且有

$$\int_a^b [f(x) + g(x)] dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

(ii) 设 $f \in R([a, b]), c$ 是常数, 则 $cf \in R([a, b])$, 且有 $\int_a^b [cf(x)] dx = c \int_a^b f(x) dx$.

(3) (积分的保序性) 若 $f \in R([a, b]), g \in R([a, b])$, 且有 $f(x) \leq g(x), x \in [a, b]$, 则

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx.$$

(4) (积分区间的可加性) 设 $a < c < b$, 则 $f \in R([a, b])$ 的充分必要条件是 $f \in R([a, c])$ 以及

$$f \in R([c, b]). \text{ 此时有 } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx \quad (\star)$$

注: 实际上, 只要式 (\star) 中的三个积分都存在, 那么不论 a, b 与 c 的大小次序如何, 式 (\star) 总成立. 例如对 $c < b < a$ 的情形, 因为我们有等式

$$\int_c^b f(x) dx + \int_b^a f(x) dx = \int_c^a f(x) dx = - \int_a^c f(x) dx$$

所以由移项可知

$$\int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx.$$

(5) 设 $f \in C[a, b]$ 且 $f(x) \geq 0$, 若有 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$, 则 $f(x) = 0$.

(6) (绝对值的可积性) 若 $f \in \mathbf{R}[a, b]$, 则 $|f(x)|$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可积 (反之不真), 且有 $\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$

2 微积分基本定理

(微积分基本定理一 Newton-Leibniz 公式) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可积, 且在 $[a, b]$ 上有原函数 $F(x)$, 则

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) \triangleq F(x) \Big|_a^b$$

(此公式也简称为 N-L 公式.)

注 1 注意到 $f(x)$ 是 $f'(x)$ 的原函数, 故当 $f' \in R([a, b])$ 时, N-L 公式可写为

$$\int_a^b f'(x) dx = f(b) - f(a)$$

注 2 上述定理并不是说可积函数一定有原函数, 而是说如果存在原函数, 那么可用来计算定积分的值. 例如 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1, & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上可积, 但在 $[0, 2]$ 上不存在原函数. 此外, 即使有原函数存在的函数也不一定可积. 例如在 $[-1, 1]$ 上的函数

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0 \\ x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

是函数 $f(0) = 0, f(x) = -\frac{2}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x^2} + 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2} (x \neq 0)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上的原函数, 但 $f \notin R([-1, 1])$.

1. 试证明下列不等式:

$$(1) \frac{1}{20\sqrt{2}} < \int_0^1 \frac{x^{19}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx < \frac{1}{20}.$$

$$(2) \ln(1+x) \leq \arctan x (0 \leq x \leq 1).$$

$$(3) \frac{4}{9}(e-1) < \int_0^1 \frac{e^x dx}{(x+1)(2-x)} < \frac{1}{2}(e-1).$$

$$(4) \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^7 x dx < \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^3 x dx.$$

证明 (1) 注意 $x^{19}/\sqrt{2} \leq x^{19}/\sqrt{1+x^2} \leq x^{19} (0 \leq x \leq 1)$, 再作定积分.

(2) 注意到 $1/(1+t) \leq 1/(1+t^2) (0 \leq x \leq 1)$, 可知 $\ln(1+x) = \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1+t} \leq \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \arctan x$

(3) 注意, 函数 $f(x) = 1/(x+1)(2-x) (0 \leq x \leq 1)$ 在 $x = 1/2$ 处取到最小值 $4/9$, 在 $x = 0$ 和 1 处取到最大值 $1/2$.

(4) $0 \leq \sin x \leq 1 (0 \leq x \leq \pi/2)$.

2. 利用定积分定义证明下列极限等式 (更多例子 [点击此处](#))

$$(1) I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sec^2 \frac{i\pi}{4n} = \frac{4}{n}$$

$$(2) I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \frac{k\pi}{n} \bigg/ \left(n + \frac{k}{n}\right) = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

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

$$(4) I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{2^{\frac{i}{n}}}{n + \frac{1}{i}} = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$$

解: (1)

$$I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sec^2 \frac{i\pi}{4n} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4n} \cdot \frac{4}{\pi} = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \sec^2 x \, dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \tan x \bigg|_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

(2) 作看 $I_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{k\pi}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n + \frac{k}{n}}$, 有点像函数 $\sin x$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上的积分和:

$$2 = \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{k\pi}{n} \cdot \frac{\pi}{n}$$

但实际上不是, 其不同之处就在乘积因子 $1/(n + k/n)$. 因此, 我们要把它化去, 为此, 运用放大缩小的方法:

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{k\pi}{n} \cdot \frac{\pi}{n+1} \leq I_n \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{k\pi}{n} \cdot \frac{\pi}{n}$$

由此令 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 可得 $I = \frac{2}{\pi}$.

(3) (i) 首先我们有

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n^2} \frac{n}{n^2 + i^2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n^2} \frac{1}{1 + (i/n)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \leq \int_0^{n^2} \frac{dx}{1 + x^2} = \arctan n^2$$

(ii) 其次我们有 ($n > k$)

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n^2} \frac{n}{n^2 + i^2} > \sum_{i=1}^{kn} \frac{n}{n^2 + i^2} = \sum_{i=1}^{kn} \frac{1}{1 + (i/n)^2} \frac{1}{n}$$

因为 $\arctan n^2 < \pi/2$, 且有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{kn} \frac{1}{1 + (i/n)^2} \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^k \frac{dx}{1 + x^2} = \arctan k$, 所以

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

(4) 根据不等式

$$2^{i/n} > \frac{2^{i/n}}{1 + 1/ni} = 2^{(i-1)/n} \frac{2^{1/n}}{1 + 1/ni} > 2^{\frac{i-1}{n}} \frac{1 + \ln 2/n}{1 + 1/ni} > 2^{\frac{i-1}{n}}$$

可知存在 $\xi_i \in [(i-1)/n, i/n] (i \geq 2)$, 使得 $\frac{2^{i/n}}{1 + 1/ni} = 2^{\xi_i}$. 我们有

$$I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{2^{i/n}}{1 + 1/ni} \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n 2^{\xi_i} \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 2^x \, dx = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$$

3. 例 1.2.14 试求下列极限:

$$(1) I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \frac{1 + 2^{a+1} + 3^{a+1} + \cdots + n^{a+1}}{1 + 2^a + 3^a + \cdots + n^a} (\alpha > -1)$$

$$(2) I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^k + 3^k + \cdots + (2n-1)^k}{n^{k+1}} (k \geq 0)$$

解 (1) 因为

$$\frac{1}{n} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n k^{\alpha+1}}{\sum_{k=1}^n k^{\alpha}} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^{\alpha+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{n}}$$

所以得到

$$I = \int_0^1 x^{\alpha+1} dx \bigg/ \int_0^1 x^{\alpha} dx = \frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha+2}$$

(2) 因为

$$\frac{1^k + 3^k + \cdots + (2n-1)^k}{n^{k+1}} = \frac{2^k}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{2i-1}{2n}\right)^k,$$

又注意到对 $[0,1]$ 作分划 $x_i = i/n (i = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, n)$ 时, 其中

$$\frac{2i-1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{i-1}{n} + \frac{i}{n} \right) \quad (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$$

是 x_{i-1} 与 x_i 的中间值, 所以可知

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

3 变限积分和原函数

1. 变上限积分定义: 设 $f \in R([a, b])$, 则对于任意取定的 $x: a \leq x \leq b$, 有 $f \in R([a, x])$. 因此, 积分

$$\int_a^x f(t) dt, \quad x \in [a, b]$$

的值由上限 x 的值唯一确定, 我们称它为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的变上限积分. 这是一个以新的面貌出现的关于 x 的函数.

若 $F(x)$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上的可积函数 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 则根据 $N-L$ 公式可得

$$\int_a^x f(t) dt = F(x) - F(a), \quad x \in [a, b]$$

由此知

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = F'(x) = f(x), \quad x \in [a, b]$$

$$\int f(x) dx = \int_a^x f(t) dt + C, \quad x \in [a, b]$$

注意, 这一公式只在 f 具有原函数的前提下才成立, 而我们已熟知一个事实: **可积函数不一定具有原函数**. 此外, 企图在式中以不同的 a 值来获得所有的原函数也是不行的.

引理 1 设 $f \in R([a, b])$, 且在点 $x_0 \in [a, b]$ 处连续, 则其变上限积分 $\int_a^x f(t) dt$ 在点 $x = x_0$ 处可导, 且其导数是 $f(x_0)$. 定理 1.3.1 若 $f \in C([a, b])$, 则其变上限积分 $\int_a^x f(t) dt$ 是 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的一个原函数

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x), \quad x \in [a, b]$$

推论 设 $f \in C([a, b])$, 且有定义在 $[c, d]$ 上的可微函数 $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$, 满足 $a \leq \varphi(x) \leq b, a \leq \psi(x) \leq b, x \in [c, d]$, 则函数

$$F(x) = \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(t) dt, \quad x \in [c, d]$$

在 $[c, d]$ 上可微, 且 (看成复合函数)

$$\frac{d}{dx}F(x) = f[\psi(x)]\psi'(x) - f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)$$

注 1 连续函数 $f(t)$ 的变上限积分的微分公式也可写为 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_x^{x+\Delta x} f(t)dt = f(x)$.

注 2 在 $[a, b]$ 上可积但不连续的函数也可能有原函数. (连续函数必有原函数, 反之不真.)

注 3 函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0, \\ \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \end{cases} \quad \varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \sin^2 \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 1/2, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上有原函数. 事实上, 作函数

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}, & 0 < x \leq 1, \\ 0, & x = 0, \end{cases} \quad h(x) = \begin{cases} 2x \cos \frac{1}{x}, & 0 < x \leq 1, \\ 0, & x = 0, \end{cases}$$

则 $h(x)$ (连续函数) 有原函数. 由

$$g'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x \cos \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x}, & 0 < x \leq 1, \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

可知 $f(x) = g'(x) - h(x)$ ($0 \leq x \leq 1$). 这说明 $f(x)$ 存在原函数. 作函数

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x/2 + (x^2/4) \sin \frac{2}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \end{cases} \quad h(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{2}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

则 $\varphi(x) = g'(x) - h(x)$ 有原函数. 注 4 设 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上均有原函数, 但乘积 $f(x) \cdot g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上数, 例如:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin x^{-3}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \end{cases} \quad G(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \cos x^{-3}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \end{cases}$$

则易知

$$f(x)G'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^3 \sin x^{-3} \cos x^{-3} + 3 \sin^2 x^{-3}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x)G(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^3 \sin x^{-3} \cos x^{-3} - 3 \cos^2 x^{-3}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

作函数

$$\Phi(x) = f(x)G'(x) - f'(x)G(x) = \begin{cases} 3, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

注意到 $f(x)G'(x) + f'(x)G(x) = [f(x)G(x)]'$, 可知若 $f(x)G'(x)$ 与 $f'(x)G(x)$ 中有一个具有原函数, 则另一个也必有原函数. 由此立即推出 $\Phi(x)$ 具有原函数. 然而 $\Phi(x)$ 是没有原函数的第一类间断点. 这一矛盾说明, $f(x)G'(x)$ 与 $f'(x)G(x)$ 皆无原函数. 但有下列结论: $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有原函数 $F(x)$, $G(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可微, 且 $G'(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可积, 则乘积 $f(x)G(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有原函数.

定理 1.3.2 若 $f \in R([a, b])$, 则其变上限积分 $\int_a^x f(t)dt$ ($x \in [a, b]$) 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致连续.

推论 1 若 $f \in R([a, b])$, 则 $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0+} \int_{a+\delta}^b f(x)dx = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0-} \int_a^{b-\delta} f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(x)dx$.

推论 2 设 $f \in R([a, b])$, 且在开区间 (a, b) 上 $f(x)$ 有原函数 $F(x)$. (i) 若 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 则 $\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a)$; (ii) 若在点 a, b 上有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+} F(x) = A, \lim_{x \rightarrow b-} F(x) = B$, 则

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = B - A = [F(b-) - F(a+)]$$

2. 求下列极限:

$$(1) I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x \left(\frac{1}{u} - \cot u \right) du.$$

$$(2) I = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \right)^{1/x^2}$$

$$(3) I = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} \int_0^x \ln \frac{P(t)}{Q(t)} dt (\alpha > 1; P(t), Q(t) > 0, \text{为多项式}).$$

$$(4) I = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_0^x \left(\int_3^{y^2} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \right) dy / x^3.$$

解: 利用 *L'Hospital* 法则得:

$$(1) I = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(2) \text{ 利用对数恒等式后得 } I = e$$

$$(3) I = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln P(x) - \ln Q(x)}{\alpha x^{\alpha-1}} = 0$$

$$(4) I = \frac{1}{3}$$

3. 解答以下问题:

$$(1) \text{ 试给出 } a \text{ 与 } b \text{ 的关系, 使得极限 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{a}{x^2} + \frac{b}{x^3} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt \right) \text{ 存在.}$$

$$(2) \text{ 试给出正值 } a, b, \text{ 使得 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{bx - \sin x} \int_0^x \frac{t^2 dt}{\sqrt{a+t}} = 1. \text{ 解 (1) 改写函数为 } \frac{a}{x^2} + \frac{b}{x^3} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt =$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} \left(a + \frac{b}{x} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt \right), \text{ 则要求}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[a + \frac{b}{x} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt \right] = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt / x = -\frac{a}{b}.$$

$$\text{因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt / x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{-x^2} = 1, \text{ 所以给出 } -a = b, \text{ 即 } a + b = 0.$$

$$(2) \text{ 注意到 } \int_0^x (t^2 / \sqrt{a+t}) dt / x \rightarrow 0 (x \rightarrow 0), \text{ 故}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{b - \sin x/x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{t^2 dt}{\sqrt{a+t}} = 1$$

要求 $b = 1$. 从而原式可写为

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3/6}{x^3/6 + o(x^4)} \cdot \frac{6}{x^3} \int_0^x \frac{t^2 dt}{\sqrt{a+t}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6}{x^3} \int_0^x \frac{t^2 dt}{\sqrt{a+t}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2/\sqrt{a+x}}{x^2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}} \end{aligned}$$

由此可定 $a = 4$. 最后得到 $a = 4, b = 1$.

4. 设 $f \in C^{(1)}((-\infty, \infty))$, 且 $f(0) = 0$, 令

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^x tf(t)dt/x^2, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \end{cases}$$

证明: $F \in C^{(1)}((-\infty, \infty))$ 且 $F'(0) = f'(0)/3$.

证: (i) 当 $x \neq 0$ 时, 显然 $F(x)$ 是连续的. 由

$$F'(x) = \left[x^3 f(x) - 2x \int_0^x tf(t)dt \right] / x^4 = \frac{f(x)}{x} - 2 \int_0^x tf(t)dt/x^3$$

可知, $F'(x)$ 在 $x \neq 0$ 处连续. (ii) 当 $x = 0$ 时, 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} xf(x)/2x = f(0)/2 = 0$, 所以 $F(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续. 由

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F'(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \int_0^x tf(t)dt/x^3 \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xf(x)}{3x^2} = f'(0) - \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = f'(0)/3,\end{aligned}$$

可知 $F'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续. 证毕.

5. 计算定积分 $I = \int_{-1}^2 \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx$.

解: 在 $x \neq 0$ 时, 易知

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

这说明在 $[-1, 0), (0, 2]$ 上, $\frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4}$ 的原函数之一是 $F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x^2 - 1}{\sqrt{2}x}$. 因我们有 $F(0+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} F(x) = -\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}, F(0-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-} F(x) = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$. 所以得到 $I = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx + \int_0^2 \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx$

$$= F(0-) - F(-1) + F(2) - F(0+) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\arctan \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} + \pi \right)$$

6. 证明:

(1) 设 $f \in C([0, 1])$, 则存在 $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, 使得

$$\xi f(\xi) = \int_{\xi}^1 f(x) dx$$

(2) 设 $f \in C([a, b])$, 且 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$, 则存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得

$$\int_a^{\xi} f(x) dx = f(\xi)$$

(3) 设 $f \in C([a, b])$ 且 $a > 0$. 若 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$, 则存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得

$$\int_a^{\xi} f(x) dx = \xi f(\xi)$$

(4) 设 $f \in C([a, b]), g \in C([a, b])$, 则存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得

$$g(\xi) \int_a^{\xi} f(x) dx = f(\xi) \int_{\xi}^b g(x) dx$$

(5) 设恒为正值的函数 $f, g \in C([a, b])$ 则存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使得

$$\frac{f(\xi)}{\int_a^{\xi} f(x) dx} - \frac{g(\xi)}{\int_{\xi}^b g(x) dx} = 1$$

(6) 设 $f\varphi \in C([a, b]), g\varphi \in C([a, b])$, 且 $\varphi(x) \neq 0 (a < x < b)$, 则存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得

$$g(\xi) \int_a^b f(x)\varphi(x) dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x)\varphi(x) dx$$

证明 (1) 令 $F(x) = x \int_x^1 f(t)dt$ ($0 \leq x \leq 1$), 则有 $F(0) = 0 = F(1)$. 故存在 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得

$$F'(\xi) = 0, \text{ 即 } \int_{\xi}^1 f(x)dx - \xi f(\xi) = 0$$

(2) 令 $F(x) = e^{-x} \int_a^x f(t)dt$, 则 $F(a) = F(b) = 0$. 从而知存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得

$$F'(\xi) = e^{-\xi} f(\xi) - e^{-\xi} \int_a^{\xi} f(t)dt = 0$$

(3) 令 $F(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_a^x f(t)dt$, 则 $F(a) = F(b) = 0$. 从而知存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得

$$F'(\xi) = -\frac{1}{\xi^2} \int_a^{\xi} f(t)dt + \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi} = 0$$

(4) 令 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt \cdot \int_x^b g(t)dt$, 则 $F(a) = F(b) = 0$. 故存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$, 即

$$f(\xi) \int_{\xi}^b g(t)dt - g(\xi) \int_a^{\xi} f(t)dt = 0$$

(5) 令 $F(x) = e^{-x} \int_a^x f(t)dt \cdot \int_x^b g(t)dt$, 则 $F(a) = 0, F(b) = 0$. 故存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$, 即

$$e^{-\xi} \left(-\int_a^{\xi} f(t)dt \int_{\xi}^b g(t)dt + f(\xi) \int_{\xi}^b g(t)dt - g(\xi) \int_a^{\xi} f(t)dt \right) = 0$$

(6) 记 $A = \int_a^b f(x)\varphi(x)dx, B = \int_a^b g(x)\varphi(x)dx$, 且令

$$F(x) = A \int_a^x g(t)\varphi(t)dt - B \int_a^x f(t)\varphi(t)dt$$

易知 $F(a) = F(b) = 0$. 故存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$, 即

$$Ag(\xi)\varphi(\xi) - Bf(\xi)\varphi(\xi) = 0$$

由 $\varphi(\xi) \neq 0$ 即得所证.

4 定积分计算的换元积分法

1. 定理 (换元积分公式) 设 $f \in R([a, b]), \varphi(t)$ 在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上可微且严格单调, $\varphi(\alpha) = a, \varphi(\beta) = b$, 且 $\varphi' \in R([\alpha, \beta])$, 则

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

推论 1 设 $f \in R([a, b]), \varphi \in C^{11}([\alpha, \beta])$, 且有 $\varphi(\alpha) = a, \varphi(\beta) = b; \varphi'(t) > 0, t \in [\alpha, \beta]$,

推论 2 设 $f(x)$ 是 $[-a, a] (a > 0)$ 上的可积函数, 则

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

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

2. 计算下列定积分

$$(1) \int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx \quad (2) \int_0^2 (2x + 1) \sqrt{2x - x^2} dx \quad (3) \int_{-4}^{-3} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}.$$

$$(4) \int_0^{\pi/4} \tan^{14} x \, dx \quad (5) \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{1+x} \, dx .$$

解 (1) 令 $t = \sqrt{e^x - 1}$, 则 $0 \leq x \leq \ln 2$ 相当于 $0 \leq t \leq 1$. 从而知

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} \, dx = \int_0^1 \frac{2t^2}{1+t^2} \, dt = 2 \left[\int_0^1 \frac{t^2+1}{1+t^2} \, dt - \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \right] = \frac{4-\pi}{2}.$$

(2) 令 $x-1=t$, $0 \leq x \leq 2$ 相当于 $-1 \leq t \leq 1$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 (2x+1)\sqrt{2x-x^2} \, dx &= \int_0^2 (3+2(x-1))\sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} \, dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 (3+2t)\sqrt{1-t^2} \, dt = 3 \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-t^2} \, dt + 0 = \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 令 $x=1/t$, 则 $dx/x = -dt/t$. 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-4}^{-3} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-4}} &= \int_{-4}^{-3} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-4/x^2} \cdot (-x^2)} = \int_{-1/4}^{-1/3} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-4t^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(2t) \Big|_{-1/4}^{-1/3} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\arcsin \frac{2}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \end{aligned}$$

(4) 令 $\tan x = t$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi/4} \tan^{14} x \, dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{t^{14}}{1+t^2} \, dt = \int_0^1 \frac{t^{14}+1}{1+t^2} \, dt - \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \\ &= \int_0^1 \sum_{i=1}^7 (-1)^{-1} t^{2(i-1)} \, dt - \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^7 (-1)^{i-1} / (2i-1) - \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(5) 令 $x = (1-t)/(1+t)$, $\arctan x = \arctan 1 - \arctan t$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{1+x} \, dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan 1}{1+t} \, dt - \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan t}{1+t} \, dt \\ \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{1+x} \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{1+t} = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

3. 证明下列积分等式:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad I &= \int_0^1 x(1-x)^n \, dx = \frac{1}{n^2+3n+2} \\ (2) \quad I &= \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{t \, dt}{\sin t} \\ (3) \quad I &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{1+\tan^\alpha x} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{1+\cot^2 x} = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ (4) \quad I &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{(e^x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ (5) \quad I &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x \, dx}{\sin x + \cos x} = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ (6) \quad I &= \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} \, dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

证明 (1) 作变量替换 $x = 1-t$, 我们有

$$I = \int_0^1 (1-t)t^n \, dx = \int_0^1 t^n \, dt - \int_0^1 t^{n+1} \, dt = \frac{1}{n^2+3n+2}$$

(2) 令 $x = \tan(t/2)$, 我们有

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{t/2}{\sin \frac{t}{2} \cdot 2 \cos \frac{t}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{t dt}{\sin t}$$

(3) (i) 令 $x = \pi/2 - t$, 我们有

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^\alpha x dx}{\cos^\alpha x + \sin^\alpha x} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^\alpha t dt}{\cos^\alpha t + \sin^\alpha t} = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{dt}{1 + \cot^\alpha t}$$

(ii) 由 (i) 知

$$\begin{aligned} 2I &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^\alpha x dx}{\cos^\alpha x + \sin^\alpha x} + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^\alpha x dx}{\cos^\alpha x + \sin^\alpha x} \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^\alpha x + \sin^\alpha x}{\cos^\alpha x + \sin^\alpha x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

从而得 $I = \pi/4$. (4) 因为我们有

$$\int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{(e^x + 1)(x^2 + 1)} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(e^{-x} + 1)(x^2 + 1)}$$

(5) 令 $x = \pi/4 - t$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sin(\pi/4 - x) dx}{\sin(\pi/4 - x) + \cos(\pi/4 - x)} \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{2 \cos x} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

(6) 令 $x = \tan t$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \ln(1 + \tan t) dt = \int_0^{\pi/4} \ln \left(\frac{\cos t + \sin t}{\cos t} \right) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \ln(\cos t + \sin t) dt - \int_0^{\pi/4} \ln \cos t dt \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \ln \left[\sqrt{2} \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - t \right) \right] dt - \int_0^{\pi/4} \ln \cos t dt \\ &= \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 + \int_0^{\pi/4} \ln \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - t \right) dt - \int_0^{\pi/4} \ln \cos t dt \\ &= \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 + \int_0^{\pi/4} \ln \cos x dx - \int_0^{\pi/4} \ln \cos t dt = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

5 定积分计算的分部积分法

定理 1 (分部积分公式一) 设 $u(x), v(x)$ 都是 $[a, b]$ 上的可微函数, 而且 $u', v' \in R([a, b])$, 则

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

定理 2 (分部积分公式之二) 设 $f \in R([a, b]), g \in R([a, b])$, 且记

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt + A, \quad G(x) = \int_a^x g(t)dt + B$$

则

$$\int_a^b F(x)g(x)dx = F(x)G(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b G(x)f(x)dx$$

1. 计算下列定积分:

$$(1) I = \int_0^1 x(\arctan x)^2 dx \quad (2) I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x \cdot \ln \sin x dx$$

$$(3) I = \int_0^1 e^x \frac{(1-x)^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx. \quad (4) I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{x \sin x \cos x dx}{(a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x)^2} (ab \neq 0)$$

$$(5) I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x^2 \cdot \sin 2x \cdot \sin(\pi \cos x/2)}{2x - \pi} dx \quad (6) I = \int_0^a f(x) dx \quad \left(\text{已知 } f(x) = \int_0^{a-x} e^{t(2a-t)} dt \right)$$

解 (1) 令 $x = \tan t$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\pi/4} t^2 \cdot \tan t d(\tan t) = t^2 \cdot \frac{\tan^2 t}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi/4} - \int_0^{\pi/4} t \tan^2 t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right)^2 - \int_0^{\pi/4} t (\sec^2 t - 1) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right)^2 + \int_0^{\pi/4} t dt - [t \tan t]_0^{\pi/4} - \int_0^{\pi/4} \tan t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right)^2 + \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi/4} - \frac{\pi}{4} + (-\ln \cos t) \Big|_0^{\pi/4} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 1 \right) + \ln \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \sin x d(1 - \cos x) \\ &= (1 - \cos x) \ln \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} - \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} \cos x dx \\ &= 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \ln \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} - \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\sin x (1 + \cos x)} \cos x dx \\ &= 0 - \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \cos x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos x}{1 + \cos x} d \cos x \\ &= -1 - \ln(1 + \cos x) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = -1 - \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) I &= \int_0^1 e^x \frac{1+x^2-2x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{e^x dx}{1+x^2} - \int_0^1 \frac{2xe^x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \\ &= e^x \frac{1}{1+x^2} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^x \frac{-2x dx}{(1+x^2)^2} - \int_0^1 e^x \frac{2x dx}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{e}{2} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) I &= \frac{1}{2(b^2 - a^2)} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{x \cdot 2(b^2 - a^2) \sin x \cos x}{(a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x)^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2(b^2 - a^2)} \int_0^{\pi/2} x \cdot d \left(-\frac{1}{a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2(b^2 - a^2)} \left[\frac{-x}{a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x} \Big|_0^{\pi/2} + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2(b^2 - a^2)} \left[-\frac{\pi}{2b^2} + \frac{\varepsilon\pi}{2ab} \right] = \frac{\pi}{4ab^2(a \pm b)} \begin{pmatrix} + : ab > 0 \\ - : ab < 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

注: $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{ab} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{d(\frac{b}{a} \tan x)}{1 + (\frac{b}{a})^2 \tan^2 x} = \frac{1}{ab} \arctan(\frac{b}{a} \tan x) \Big|_0^{\pi/2}.$

(5) 易知 $x = \pi/2$ 是被积函数的连续点. 将原积分分解为

$$I = \left\{ \int_0^{\pi/2} + \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \right\} \frac{x^2 \cdot \sin 2x \cdot \sin(\pi \cos x/2)}{2x - \pi} dx \triangleq I_1 + I_2,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_2 & \stackrel{x=\pi-t}{=} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{t^2 - \pi(2t - \pi)}{2t - \pi} \sin 2t \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos t\right) dt = -I_1 + \pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 2t \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos t\right) dt \\
I & = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin t \cdot \cos t \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos t\right) dt = -2\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos t \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos t\right) d \cos t \\
& \stackrel{\cos t=2y/\pi}{=} \frac{8}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} y \sin y dy = \frac{8}{\pi} \left[-y \cos y \Big|_0^{\pi/2} + \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos y dy \right] = \frac{8}{\pi}. \\
(6) \quad I & = \int_0^a f(x) dx = x f(x) \Big|_0^a - \int_0^a x f'(x) dx = - \int_0^a x e^{(a-x)[2a-(a-x)]} (-1) dx = \int_0^a x e^{a^2-x^2} dx \\
& = \frac{1}{2} (e^{a^2} - 1)
\end{aligned}$$

2. 计算下列定积分 (递推公式型):

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \quad I_n & = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x dx (n \geq 2). & (2) \quad I_n & = \int_0^1 (\arcsin x)^n dx. \\
(3) \quad I_n & = \int_0^n x^{a-1} \left(1 - \frac{x}{n}\right)^n dx (a > 0). & (4) \quad I_{m,n} & = \int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^n dx.
\end{aligned}$$

解 (1) 根据分部积分法, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
I_n & = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{n-1} x \sin x dx = - \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{n-1} x d \cos x \\
& = - \sin^{n-1} x \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} + (n-1) \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x dx \quad \text{即 } I_n = (n-1)I_{n-2} - (n-1)I_n, \text{ 从而} \\
& = (n-1) \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{n-2} x (1 - \sin^2 x) dx
\end{aligned}$$

得到 $I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$. 由此公式进行递推, 可知

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{2m} & = \frac{2m-1}{2m} \frac{2m-3}{2m-2} \cdots \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot I_0, \quad m \in \mathbf{N} \\
I_{2m+1} & = \frac{2m}{2m+1} \cdot \frac{2m-2}{2m-1} \cdots \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot I_1, \quad m \in \mathbf{N} \\
\text{因为 } I_0 & = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^0 x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, I_1 = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x dx = 1, \text{ 所以} \\
I_{2m} & = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2m} x dx = \frac{2m-1}{2m} \frac{2m-3}{2m-2} \cdots \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} \frac{\pi}{2} \\
I_{2m+1} & = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2m+1} x dx = \frac{2m}{2m+1} \frac{2m-2}{2m-1} \cdots \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{(2m)!!}{(2m+1)!!}
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 令 $\sin t = x$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
I_n & = \int_0^{\pi/2} t^n \cos t dt = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^n - n(n-1)I_{n-2} \\
& = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^n - n(n-1)I_{n-2} + \cdots + \begin{cases} (-1)^{n/2} \cdot n!, n \text{ 是偶数} \\ (-1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \cdot n!, n \text{ 是奇数.} \end{cases} \\
(3) \quad I_n & = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^n \left(1 - \frac{x}{n}\right)^n dx^a = \frac{1}{a} \left[x^a \left(1 - \frac{x}{n}\right)^n \Big|_0^n + \int_0^n x^a \left(1 - \frac{x}{n}\right)^{n-1} dx \right] = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^n x^a \left(1 - \frac{x}{n}\right)^{n-1} dx = \\
& \frac{n-1}{a(a+1)n} \int_0^n x^{a+1} \left(1 - \frac{x}{n}\right)^{n-1} dx = \cdots = \frac{(n-1)(n-2) \cdots [n-(n-1)]}{a(a+1) \cdots (a+n-1)n^{n-1}} \int_0^n x^{a+n-1} \left(1 - \frac{x}{n}\right)^0 dx \\
& = \frac{n!}{a(a+1) \cdots (a+n-1) \cdot n^n} \frac{x^{a+n}}{a+n} \Big|_0^n = \frac{n!n^a}{a(a+1) \cdots (a+n)} \\
(4) \quad I_{m,n} & = \int_0^1 (1-x)^n dx^{m+1} / (m+1) = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} (1-x)^n \Big|_0^1 + \frac{n}{m+1} \int_0^1 x^{m+1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx \\
& = \frac{n}{m+1} I_{m+1,n-1} I_{m,n} = \frac{n}{m+1} \frac{n-1}{m+2} \cdots \frac{n-(n-1)}{m+n} I_{m+n,0} \\
& = \frac{n!}{(m+1)(m+2) \cdots (m+n)} \int_0^1 x^{m+n} dx = \frac{n! \cdot m!}{(m+n+1)!}
\end{aligned}$$

3. 求下列极限

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \quad & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \left(\frac{1}{n^3 + 1^3} + \frac{1}{n^3 + 2^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^3 + n^3} \right) \\
(2) \quad & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdots x_n} \quad (x_k = 2 + 2k/n, k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, n) \\
(3) \quad & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{(n+1)(n+2) \cdots (n+n)}}{n}. \quad (4) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^4} \prod_{i=1}^{2n} (n^2 + i^2)^{1/n}
\end{aligned}$$

解

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n^3 + i^3} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + (i/n)^3} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\
&= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1 + x^3} = \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x+1)^3}{1+x^3} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \Big|_0^1 \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \left(\ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 取对数, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
\ln \sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdots x_n} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln \left(2 + \frac{2i}{n} \right) \frac{1}{n} \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n (\ln 2 + \ln(1 + i/n)) \frac{1}{n} = \ln 2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(1 + i/n) \frac{1}{n} \\
&\rightarrow \ln 2 + \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx = \ln 2 + \ln 2 - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x} dx \\
&= 2 \ln 2 - 1 + \ln 2 = 3 \ln 2 - 1 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)
\end{aligned}$$

从而可得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdots x_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\ln \sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdots x_n}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdots x_n}} = e^{3 \ln 2 - 1} = 8/e$

$$(3) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{(n+1)(n+2) \cdots (n+n)}}{n} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(1+i/n)/n} = e^{\int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx} = \frac{4}{e}$$

(4) 取对数, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
\ln \left(\prod_{i=1}^{2n} (n^2 + i^2)^{1/n} / n^4 \right) &= \sum_{i=1}^{2n} \frac{\ln(n^2 + i^2)}{n} - \ln n^4 \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{2n} \frac{\ln n^2}{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{2n} \ln \left(1 + \left(\frac{i}{n} \right)^2 \right) \frac{1}{n} - \ln n^4 \\
&= 2 \ln n^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{2n} \ln \left(1 + \left(\frac{i}{n} \right)^2 \right) \frac{1}{n} - \ln n^4 = \sum_{i=1}^{2n} \ln \left(1 + \left(\frac{i}{n} \right)^2 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{n}.
\end{aligned}$$

从而可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^4} \prod_{i=1}^{2n} (n^2 + i^2)^{1/n} &= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(\prod_{i=1}^{2n} (n^2 + i^2)^{1/n} / n^4 \right)} \\
&= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} \ln(1 + (i/n)^2)/n} = e^{\int_0^2 \ln(1+x^2) dx} = 25e^{2 \arctan 2 - 4}.
\end{aligned}$$

6 定积分中值定理

定理 (定积分第一中值定理) 设 $g \in R([a, b])$, 且函数值不变号 (即对一切 $x \in [a, b]$, $g(x) \geq 0$ 或 $g(x) \leq 0$).

(i) 若 $f \in R([a, b])$, 且记 $M = \sup_{[a, b]} \{f(x)\}$, $m = \inf_{[a, b]} \{f(x)\}$, 则存在 $\mu: m \leq \mu \leq M$, 使得

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = \mu \int_a^b g(x)dx$$

(ii) 若 $f \in C([a, b])$, 则存在 $\xi \in [a, b]$, 使得 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x)dx$.

1. 证明以下结论:

(1) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上可导, 且有等式 $f(1) = 4 \int_0^{1/4} e^{1-x^3} f(x)dx$, 则存在 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = 3\xi^2 f(\xi)$.

(2) 设 $f \in C^{(2)}([-1, 1])$, $f(0) = 0$, 则存在 $\xi \in [-1, 1]$, 使得

$$f''(\xi) = 3 \int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx$$

(3) 设 $f \in C([0, \pi])$, 且有等式

$$\int_0^\pi f(x)dx = 0, \quad \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos x dx = 0$$

则存在 $\xi_1, \xi_2 \in (0, \pi)$, 使得 $f(\xi_1) = f(\xi_2) = 0$.

(4) 设 $F \in C([a, b])$, $G(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可微, 且 $G'(x) \geq 0$, $G' \in R([a, b])$, 则

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x F(t)G'(t)dt = F(x)G'(x)$$

证明:

(1) 由题设知, 存在 $\xi_1 \in (0, 1/4)$, 使得

$$f(1) = 4 \cdot e^{1-\xi_1^3} f(\xi_1) \cdot \frac{1}{4}, \quad f(1) = e^{1-\xi_1^3} \cdot f(\xi_1)$$

作函数 $F(x) = e^{1-x^3} f(x)$, 则 $F(1) = F(\xi_1)$. 由此知存在 $\xi \in (\xi_1, 1)$, 使得 $F'(\xi) =$

$$0, \text{ 即 } e^{1-\xi^3} [f'(\xi) - 3\xi^2 f(\xi)] = 0, f'(\xi) = 3\xi^2 f(\xi)$$

(2) 将 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处展成 Taylor 公式

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(\theta x)x^2}{2}, \quad 0 < \theta < 1$$

注意到 $f(0) = 0$, 以及 x 是奇函数, 我们有

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f''(\theta x)x^2 dx$$

假设 $M = \max \{f''(x) : -1 \leq x \leq 1\}$, $m = \min \{f''(x) : -1 \leq x \leq 1\}$, 则可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}m \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx &\leq \int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx \leq \frac{1}{2}M \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx \\ \frac{m}{3} &\leq \int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx \leq \frac{M}{3}, m \leq 3 \int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx \leq M \end{aligned}$$

根据 $f''(x)$ 的连续性可知, 存在 $\xi \in [-1, 1]$, 使得 $f''(\xi) = 3 \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx$.

(3) 如果对题设两个等式直接用中值公式, 虫可得 $f(\xi') = 0 = f(\xi'') \cos \xi''$, 但不能保证 $\xi' \neq \xi''$ 且还有可能 $\cos \xi'' = 0$. 因此想到更换因子 $\cos x$, 而采用分部积分法. 令 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ ($0 \leq x \leq \pi$), 则依题设可知 $F(\pi) = F(0) = 0$. 由此可得

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos x \, dx = \int_0^\pi \cos x \, dF(x) = F(x) \cos x \Big|_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi F(x) \sin x \, dx \\ &= 0 + \int_0^\pi F(x) \sin x \, dx = \pi F(\xi) \sin \xi, \quad 0 < \xi < \pi \end{aligned}$$

由此知 $F(\xi) = 0$. 这说明 $f(x)$ 的原函数 $F(x)$ 有三个零点: $0, \xi, \pi$, 从而 $f(x)$ 就有两个不同零点.

(4) 根据积分中值公式, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{h} \int_x^{x+h} F(t) G'(t) dt &= F(x + \theta h) \int_x^{x+h} G'(t) dt / h \\ &= F(x + \theta h) \frac{G(x+h) - G(x)}{h} \quad (0 < \theta < 1), \end{aligned}$$

由此即得所证.

2. (中值公式推广形式) 设 $f \in R([a, b])$, 且有 $F'(x) = f(x)$ ($a \leq x \leq b$). 又 $g \in R([a, b])$ 且不变号, 则存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得

$$\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

证: 不妨假定 $g(x) \geq 0$ 且 $\int_a^b g(x) dx \geq 0$, 以及 $m = \inf_{[a,b]} \{f(x)\} \leq f(x) \leq \sup_{[a,b]} \{f(x)\} = M$ ($a \leq x \leq b$), 则存在 μ , 使得

$$\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = \mu \int_a^b g(x) dx, \quad m \leq \mu \leq M$$

若 $m < \mu < M$, 则存在 $[a, b]$ 中的 $x_1, x_2 : x_1 < x_2$,

$$m \leq f(x_1) < \mu, \quad \mu < f(x_2) \leq M$$

即 $F'(x_1) < \mu < F'(x_2)$. 根据导函数的介值性, 可知存在 $\xi : x_1 < \xi < x_2$, 使得 $f(\xi) = F'(\xi) = \mu$ 由此即得所证.

定积分第二中值定理

定理 (Bonnet 型) 设 $g \in R([a, b])$.

(i) 若 $f(x)$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上非负递减函数, 则存在 $\xi \in [a, b]$, 使得

$$\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = f(a) \int_a^\xi g(x) dx$$

(ii) 若 $f(x)$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上非负递增函数, 则存在 $\xi \in [a, b]$, 使得

$$\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = f(b) \int_\xi^b g(x) dx$$

定理 (Weierstrass 型) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上是单调函数, $g \in R([a, b])$, 则存在 $\xi \in [a, b]$, 使得

$$\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = f(a) \int_a^\xi g(x) dx + f(b) \int_\xi^b g(x) dx$$

3. 试证明下列不等式 ($0 < a < b$):

$$(1) \left| \int_a^b \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \right| \leq \frac{2}{a};$$

$$(2) \left| \int_a^b \sin x^2 dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{a}.$$

$$(3) \int_a^b xf(x)dx \geq \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x)dx (f(x) \text{ 是 } [a, b] \text{ 上的递增函数}).$$

$$(4) \left| \int_a^b \cos f(x)dx \right| \leq \frac{2}{m} (f(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上可导, } f'(x) \text{ 递减且 } f'(b) \geq m > 0).$$

证明应用 Bonnet 型中值公式, 我们有

$$(1) \left| \int_a^b \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \right| = \left| \frac{1}{a} \int_a^\xi \sin x dx \right| \leq \frac{2}{a};$$

$$(2) \left| \int_a^b \sin x^2 dx \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_{a^2}^{b^2} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} dt \right| = \frac{1}{2a} \left| \int_{a^2}^\xi \sin t dt \right| \leq \frac{2}{2a} = \frac{1}{a}.$$

(3) 应用 Weierstrass 型中值公式, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) f(x) dx &= f(a) \int_a^\xi \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) dx + f(b) \int_\xi^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) dx \\ &= f(a) \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) dx + [f(b) - f(a)] \int_\xi^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) dx \\ &= 0 + [f(b) - f(a)] \left\{ \frac{b^2 - \xi^2}{2} - \frac{a+b}{2}(b - \xi) \right\} = [f(b) - f(a)] \frac{b - \xi}{2} (b + \xi - a - b) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

证毕.

(4) 注意函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上非负递增, 故由 Bonnet 型第二中值定理知

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_a^b \cos f(x) dx \right| &= \left| \int_a^b \frac{f'(x) \cos f(x)}{f'(x)} dx \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{f'(b)} \left| \int_\xi^b f'(x) \cos f(x) dx \right| = \frac{1}{f'(b)} |\sin f(b) - \sin f(\xi)| \leq \frac{2}{m} \end{aligned}$$

7 Stirling 公式、Wallis 公式 *

1. (Stirling 公式)¹有许多课题, 特别是在统计和概率理论的计算中, 常须考察 $n!$ 的渐近估计. 对此, 我们不加证明地给出等价关系

$$n! \sim \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \sqrt{2n\pi} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \quad (1)$$

更确切地说, 有

$$\sqrt{2n\pi} \cdot n^n e^{-n} < n! < \sqrt{2n\pi} n^n e^{-n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{4n}\right)$$

2. (Wallis 公式)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right]^2 \frac{1}{2n+1} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots). \quad (2)$$

现在来证明该公式: 由积分不等式

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} x \, dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} x \, dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n-1} x \, dx$$

以及先例的计算可知

$$\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} < \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{(2n-2)!!}{(2n-1)!!}$$

从而有

$$\left[\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right]^2 \frac{1}{2n+1} < \frac{\pi}{2} < \left[\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right]^2 \frac{1}{2n}$$

估计上式左、右端的差, 即得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi}{2} - \left[\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right]^2 \frac{1}{2n+1} &< \left[\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right]^2 \left(\frac{1}{2n} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \\ &= \left\{ \left[\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right]^2 \frac{1}{2n+1} \right\} \frac{1}{2n} < \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2n} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \end{aligned}$$

即得所证.

注意以上证明用到了定积分公式 (Wallis 公式)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x \, dx &= \frac{(n-1)(n-3)\cdots 3 \cdot 1}{(n)(n-2)\cdots 4 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 当 } n \text{ 为偶数} \\ \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x \, dx &= \frac{(n-1)(n-3)\cdots 4 \cdot 2}{(n)(n-2)\cdots 3 \cdot 1}, \text{ 当 } n \text{ 为奇数} \end{aligned}$$

且有

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^n x \, dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x \, dx$$

¹带 * 部分表示内容不要求掌握

8 反常积分

定义: 设 $f: [a, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 对于任何 $b > a$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上是可积的, 若极限

$$L = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(t) dt$$

存在且有限, 则称反常积分 $\int_a^\infty f(t) dt$ 收敛, 并记

$$\int_a^\infty f(t) dt = L = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(t) dt.$$

若上述极限不存在或极限等于 $\pm\infty$, 则称反常积分发散.

定义: 设 $f: (a, b] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 对于任何 $c \in (a, b)$ 在 $[c, b]$ 上是可积的, 而 f 在 a 的任何小邻域内是无界的. 若极限

$$L = \lim_{c \rightarrow a+0} \int_c^b f(t) dt$$

存在且有限, 则称反常积分收敛, 并记

$$\int_a^b f(t) dt = L = \lim_{c \rightarrow a+0} \int_c^b f(t) dt$$

若上述极限不存在或极限等于 $\pm\infty$, 则称反常积分发散. 上述两种反常积分是两种典型的反常积分. 以下的反常积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^b f(t) dt = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^b f(t) dt$$

和

$$\int_a^b f(t) dt = \lim_{c \rightarrow b-0} \int_a^c f(t) dt$$

可以类似地处理. 应该注意, 有时我们会遇到上述这四种反常积分之外的积分. 但它们往往可以通过上述这四种反常积分表示出来. 例如

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-x^2} dx + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$$

又如积分

$$\int_0^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$$

其中 $0 < x < 1$, 可以看成

$$\int_0^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt + \int_1^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$$

1. 考虑积分

$$\int_0^1 x^p dx$$

当 $p \geq 0$ 时是可积的; 当 $p < 0$ 时, 它是不可积的, 因为这时被积函数在 $[0, 1]$ 上无界. 但作为反常积分, 当 $p > -1$ 时它收敛; 当 $p \leq -1$ 反常称分它发散. 这是因为当 $p \neq -1$ 时有

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\delta}^1 x^p dx = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \delta^{p+1}}{p+1} = \begin{cases} 1/(p+1), & \text{若 } p > -1, \\ \infty, & \text{若 } p < -1 \end{cases}$$

而当 $p = -1$ 时有

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\delta}^1 x^{-1} dx = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} (\ln 1 - \ln \delta) = +\infty.$$

2. 考虑积分

$$\int_1^{\infty} x^p dx$$

作为反常积分, 当 $p < -1$ 时它收敛; 当 $p \geq -1$ 时它发散. 这是因为当 $p \neq -1$ 时有

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^{\delta} x^p dx = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\delta^{p+1} - 1}{p+1} = \begin{cases} -1/(p+1), & \text{若 } p < -1, \\ \infty, & \text{若 } p > -1 \end{cases}$$

而当 $p = -1$ 时有

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^{\delta} x^{-1} dx = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow \infty} (\ln \delta - \ln 1) = \infty.$$

由反常积分的定义和积分的分部积分公式与换元公式, 我们有

3. 反常积分的分部积分公式

设函数 F 和 G 分别是函数 f 和 g 在区间 $[a, \infty)$ 上的原函数, 又设 $\int_a^{\infty} fG dx$ 在 $[a, \infty)$ 上收敛, 对于任何 $b > a$, gF 在 $[a, b]$ 上可积, 且极限 $\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} F(b)G(b) = F(\infty)G(\infty)$ 存在, 则反常积分 $\int_a^{\infty} g(x)F(x)dx$ 存在, 且

$$\int_a^{\infty} g(x)F(x)dx = F(\infty)G(\infty) - F(a)G(a) - \int_a^{\infty} f(x)G(x)dx$$

证: 令定积分的分部积分公式

$$\int_a^b g(x)F(x)dx = F(b)G(b) - F(a)G(a) - \int_a^b f(x)G(x)dx$$

中的 $b \rightarrow \infty$, 便可.

4. 反常积分的换元公式

设 $\phi: [\alpha, \infty) \rightarrow I$ 是可微的, 且导数 ϕ' 在 $[\alpha, \infty)$ 上连续, $f: I \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 在 I 上连续, $\phi(\infty) = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \phi(\beta)$ 存在, 且下式右端的反常积分收敛, 则下式左端的积分或反常积分收敛, 且

$$\int_{\phi(\alpha)}^{\phi(\infty)} f(x)dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} f \circ \phi(u) \cdot \phi'(u)du$$

证在定积分的换元公式

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f \circ \phi(u) \cdot \phi'(u)du = \int_{\phi(\alpha)}^{\phi(\beta)} f(x)dx$$

中, 让 $\beta \rightarrow \infty$ 便可.

5. 证明

$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$$

在 $x > 0$ 时收敛. 这是因为

$$\int_0^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt + \int_1^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$$

右端第一项的被积函数在 $t = 0$ 附近 (当 $x < 1$ 时) 无界, 但因 $t \geq 0$ 时,

$$|t^{x-1} e^{-t}| \leq t^{x-1}$$

而反常积分

$$\int_0^1 t^{x-1} dt$$

在 $x > 0$ 时是收敛散的, 反常积分

$$\int_0^1 t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$$

在 $x > 0$ 时收斂. 又因 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $t^{x-1} e^{-t/2} \rightarrow 0$, 所以, 当 t 充分大时,

$$|t^{x-1} e^{-t}| \leq |t^{x-1} e^{-t/2}| e^{-t/2} \leq e^{-t/2}$$

而

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b e^{-t/2} dt = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [-2e^{-t/2}]_1^b = 2e^{-1/2}$$

所以反常积分

$$\int_1^\infty t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$$

定义了一个自变量为 x 的 $\Gamma(x)$ 函数. Γ 函数是瑞士数学家 Euler 首先加以认真研究的. 进一步:

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(x) &= \int_0^\infty t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt \\ &= t^{x-1} e^{-t} \Big|_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty (x-1)t^{x-2} e^{-t} dt \\ &= (x-1)\Gamma(x-1) \end{aligned}$$

这 Γ 函数的一条重要性质. 又

$$\Gamma(1) = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} dt = -e^{-t} \Big|_0^\infty = 1$$

用数学归纳原理, 我们有: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\Gamma(n) = (n-1)!$$

6. 例 2.1.1 计算下列反常积分:

$$(1) (p\text{-积分}) I = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p}. \quad (2) I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{xe^{-x} dx}{(1+e^{-x})^2}.$$

$$(3) I = \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^5} (a > 1). \quad (4) I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{1+x^4}.$$

$$\text{解 (1) (i) } p \neq 1: I = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^A \frac{dx}{x^p} = \begin{cases} -1/(1-p), & p > 1, \\ +\infty, & p < 1. \end{cases} \quad \text{(ii) } p = 1: I = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^A \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \ln A = +\infty.$$

这说明 p -积分在 $p > 1$ 时收敛, $p \leq 1$ 时发散.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int_0^A \frac{xe^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} dx &= \int_0^A x d\left(\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}\right) = \frac{x}{1+e^{-x}} \Big|_0^A - \int_0^A \frac{dx}{1+e^{-x}} = \frac{Ae^A}{1+e^A} - \int_0^A \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx = \\ &= A - \frac{A}{1+e^A} - \ln(1+e^A) + \ln 2 = A - \frac{A}{1+e^A} - A - \ln(1+e^{-A}) + \ln 2 \\ I &= \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^A \frac{xe^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} dx = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \left[-\frac{A}{1+e^A} - \ln(1+e^{-A}) + \ln 2 \right] = \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int_a^A \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^s} = \frac{1}{1-s} \frac{1}{(\ln x)^{s-1}} \Big|_a^A = \frac{1}{s-1} \left[\frac{1}{(\ln a)^{s-1}} - \frac{1}{(\ln A)^{s-1}} \right] \quad (s \neq 1).$$

$$s > 1: I = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^A \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^s} = \frac{1}{s-1} \frac{1}{(\ln a)^{s-1}} \quad \text{积分收敛}$$

$$s < 1: I = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^A \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^s} = +\infty, \quad \text{积分发散.}$$

$$s = 1 : I = \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \cdot \ln x} = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^A \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(\ln x) \Big|_a^A = +\infty. \text{ (积分发散)}$$

(4) 用替换 $x = 1/t$, $dx = -dt/t^2$, 可知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{1+x^4} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^4}$. 从而我们有

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

7. 计算下列反常积分

(1) $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(2x^2+1)\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

(2) $I = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{e^{x+1} + e^{3-x}}$.

(3) $I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+a^2/x^2)} dx (a > 0)$.

(4) $I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(a^2+x^2)^n} (a \neq 0)$.

解

(1) 令 $x = \tan t$, 我们有 $I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sec^2 t dt}{(2 \tan^2 t + 1) \sec t} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos t dt}{2 \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

(2) $I = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{e^{3-x}(e^{2x-2}+1)} = \frac{1}{e^2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{d(e^{x-1})}{1+(e^{x-1})^2} = \frac{1}{e^2} \frac{\pi}{4}$.

(3) 将积分区间分段, $I = \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{a}} + \int_{\sqrt{a}}^{+\infty} \right) e^{-(x^2+a^2/x^2)} dx \triangleq I_1 + I_2$. 令 $x = a/t$, 可知 $I_1 =$

$$\int_{\sqrt{a}}^{+\infty} \frac{a}{t^2} e^{-(t^2+a^2/t^2)} dt. \quad I = \int_{\sqrt{a}}^{+\infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x^2}\right) e^{-(x-a/x)^2-2a} dx$$

令 $t = x - a/x$, 有 $dt = (1 + a/x^2) dx$, 故

$$I = e^{-2a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-2a}$$

(4) 应用分部积分公式, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \frac{x}{(a^2+x^2)^n} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + 2n \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{(a^2+x^2)^{n+1}} \\ &= 2n \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{a^2+x^2-a^2}{(a^2+x^2)^{n+1}} dx = 2nI_n - 2na^2I_{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

从而可知 $2na^2I_{n+1} = (2n-1)I_n$, $(2n-2)a^2I_n = (2n-3)I_{n-1}$. 由此得到

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} \frac{2n-5}{2n-4} \cdots \frac{1}{2} \cdot I_1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a^2}\right)^{n-1} \\ &= \frac{(2n-3)(2n-5) \cdots 1}{(2n-2)(2n-4) \cdots 2} \frac{1}{a^{2n-2}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{a^2+x^2} \\ &= \frac{(2n-3)(2n-5) \cdots 1}{(2n-2)(2n-4) \cdots 2} \frac{1}{a^{2n-1}} \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \varepsilon \quad \left(\varepsilon = \begin{cases} 1, & a > 0 \\ -1, & a < 0 \end{cases} \right). \end{aligned}$$

8. 计算下列定积分:

(1) $I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 x dx}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} (ab \neq 0)$. (2) $I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x}$

(3) $I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x dx}{1 + \cos \alpha \cdot \sin x} (0 < \alpha < \pi/2)$

解

(1) 令 $\tan x = t, \cos^2 x = 1/(1+t^2), \sin^2 x = t/(1+t^2)$, 我们有

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2 dt}{(a^2 t^2 + b^2)(1+t^2)} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{b^2 - a^2} \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2 t^2 + b^2} - \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{b^2}{a^2(b^2 - a^2)} \cdot \frac{a}{b} \arctan \frac{at}{b} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \frac{1}{b^2 - a^2} \arctan t \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2a(a \pm b)}$$

 $(ab > 0$ 时取 “+” 号, $ab < 0$ 时取 “-” 号).

$$(2) I = 8 \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{dx}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} = 8 \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{dx}{(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)^2 + 2 \cos^2 x \sin^2 x}$$

$$= 8 \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{dx}{\cos^2(2x) + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2(2x)} = 4 \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{d \tan(2x)}{1 + \tan^2(2x)/2}$$

$$\stackrel{t=\tan(2x)}{=} 4 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^2/2} = 2\pi\sqrt{2}$$

(3) 令 $x = \pi - \theta$, 我们有

$$I = \int_0^\pi \frac{\pi - \theta}{1 + \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \theta} d\theta = \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{d\theta}{1 + \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \theta} - I.$$

$$2I = \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{d\theta}{1 + \cos \alpha \cdot \sin \theta} \stackrel{\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = t}{=} 2\pi \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1 + 2t \cdot \cos \alpha + t^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\sin \alpha} \arctan \left(\frac{t + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{2\pi}{\sin \alpha} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan(\cot \alpha) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\sin \alpha} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha \right) \right] = \frac{2\pi\alpha}{\sin \alpha}, \quad I = \frac{\pi\alpha}{\sin \alpha}.$$

9. 积分收敛与发散的判别法

(一) 非负函数积分敛散性的比较判别法

比较判别法主要针对非负函数而言的, 下面以 $[a, +\infty)$ 为例论述判别法则, 对 $(-\infty, b]$ 的情形也有相应的结果.定理 (有界性定理) 非负函数 $f(x)$ 的积分 $I = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$ 收敛的必要充分条件是: 存在正数 M , 使得对任意的 $A: A > a$, 均有 $\int_a^A f(x)dx \leq M$.定理 (函数间大小比较法) 设有定义在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上的两个非负函数 $f(x), g(x)$, 它们满足 $0 \leq f(x) \leq g(x), x \in [a, +\infty)$. (i) 若 $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x)dx$ 收敛, 则 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$ 收敛; (ii) 若 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$ 发散, 则 $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x)dx$ 发散.定理 (比较判别法的极限形式) 对于非负函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上的积分, 若存在 $g(x) > 0, x \in [a, +\infty)$, 且存在极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = l$, 则当 $l > 0$ 时, 积分 $I = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$ 与 $J = \int_a^{+\infty} g(x)dx$ 同敛散.若 $l = 0, J$ 收敛, 则 I 收敛;若 $l = +\infty, J$ 发散, I 发散.推论在上述定理中, 取 $g(x) = x^{-p}$, 且存在极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^p f(x) = l > 0$, 则积分 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$ 收敛当且仅当 $p > 1$.

9 定积分几何应用举例

1. 参加教材内容。