

## 与积分相关的计算问题

### 一、和定积分定义相关的计算：

设  $f(x)$  在  $[0,1]$  上可积, 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[ f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) + \cdots + f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \right] = \int_0^1 f(x) dx,$$

**注:** 这类题目都提出一个  $\frac{1}{n}$ , 再看其余部分.

更一般地, 如果  $f(x)$  在  $[a,b]$  上可积, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) dx &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(a + k \frac{b-a}{n}\right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b-a}{n} \left[ f\left(a + \frac{1}{n}(b-a)\right) + f\left(a + \frac{2}{n}(b-a)\right) + \cdots + f\left(a + \frac{n}{n}(b-a)\right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

**例 1.**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right)$ ; (2016—2017)

**解:** 这里  $f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right)$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) &= \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx = \int_0^1 (1+x)' \ln(1+x) dx \\ &= (1+x) \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 (1+x) \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} dx \\ &= 2 \ln 2 - \int_0^1 dx = 2 \ln 2 - 1. \end{aligned}$$

**例 2.**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2n}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n^2}} \right)$ ; (2017—2018)

**解:**

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2n}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n^2}} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{n}{n}}} \right) \quad \left( \text{提出 } \frac{1}{n} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{k}{n}}} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{1+x}\Big|_0^1 = 2\sqrt{2} - 2.$$

## 二、与变上限积分相关的计算

变上限积分的导数：设  $f(x)$  连续， $\varphi(x)$  和  $\psi(x)$  可导， $a$  和  $b$  是常数，则

$$\left(\int_a^x f(t)dt\right)' = f(x), \quad \left(\int_x^b f(t)dt\right)' = -f'(x);$$

$$\left(\int_a^{\psi(x)} f(t)dt\right)' = f(\psi(x))\psi'(x), \quad \left(\int_{\varphi(x)}^b f(t)dt\right)' = -f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x);$$

$$\left(\int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(t)dt\right)' = f(\psi(x))\psi'(x) - f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x).$$

**注：**这里的被积函数  $f(t)$  不带  $x$ 。如果带有  $x$  须作变换后，再求导。

含变上限积分的极限，如果是  $\frac{0}{0}$  型或  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  型，可采用洛必达法则。

**例 3.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt)^2}{\int_0^x (x-t) \cos t^2 dt}; \quad (2016-2017)$

**分析：**  $x \rightarrow 0$  时，

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt)^2 = (\int_0^0 e^{t^2} dt)^2 = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_0^x (x-t) \cos t^2 dt = \int_0^0 (0-t) \cos t^2 dt = 0,$$

所以所求极限是  $\frac{0}{0}$  型。

因为分母中的被积函数含有  $x$ ，需要处理一下。

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x (x-t) \cos t^2 dt &= \int_0^x x \cos t^2 dt - \int_0^x t \cos t^2 dt \\ &= x \int_0^x \cos t^2 dt - \int_0^x t \cos t^2 dt \quad (\text{注：这里积分变量是 } t) \end{aligned}$$

**解：**

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt)^2}{\int_0^x (x-t) \cos t^2 dt} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt)^2}{x \int_0^x \cos t^2 dt - \int_0^x t \cos t^2 dt} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt)^2]'}{[x \int_0^x \cos t^2 dt - \int_0^x t \cos t^2 dt]'} \quad (\text{洛必达法则}) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt)(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt)'}{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt + x(\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt)' - (\int_0^x t \cos t^2 dt)'} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt)e^{x^2}}{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt + x \cos x^2 - x \cos x^2} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt)e^{x^2}}{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2e^{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt} \\
&= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt} \quad (\text{还是 } \frac{0}{0} \text{ 型}) \\
&= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt)'}{(\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt)'} \quad (\text{洛必达法则}) \\
&= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2}}{\cos x^2} = 2.
\end{aligned}$$

**例 4.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt}{\sin^2 x}$ ; (2017—2018)

**分析:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt = \int_0^0 e^{-t^2} dt = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin^2 x = 0$ , 所以是  $\frac{0}{0}$  型, 其中  $\sin^2 x \sim x^2$ , ( $x \rightarrow 0$ ).

**解:**

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt}{\sin^2 x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt}{x^2} \quad (\text{等价无穷小代换: } \sin^2 x \sim x^2, (x \rightarrow 0)) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\int_0^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt)'}{(x^2)'} \quad (\text{洛必达法则}) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-x^2} (x^2)'}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{-x^2} = 1.
\end{aligned}$$

**例 5.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t(e^{(x-t)^2} - 1) dt}{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}$ ; (2019—2020)

**分析:** 本题也是  $\frac{0}{0}$  型.

(1) 分子的被积函数含有  $x$ , 为了求导数, 分子须做一些处理.

令  $x-t=u$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^x t(e^{(x-t)^2} - 1)dt &= \int_x^0 (x-u)(e^{u^2} - 1)(-du) \\
&= \int_0^x (x-u)(e^{u^2} - 1)du \\
&= \int_0^x x(e^{u^2} - 1)du - \int_0^x u(e^{u^2} - 1)du \\
&= x \int_0^x (e^{u^2} - 1)du - \int_0^x u(e^{u^2} - 1)du ;
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 分母需用麦克劳林公式找到等价无穷小.

**解:** 令  $x-t=u$ , 则

$$\int_0^x t(e^{(x-t)^2} - 1)dt = x \int_0^x (e^{u^2} - 1)du - \int_0^x u(e^{u^2} - 1)du .$$

由麦克劳林公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} &= 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^4) - (1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2!}(-\frac{x^2}{2})^2 + o(x^4)) \\
&= (\frac{1}{4!} - \frac{1}{4 \cdot 2!})x^4 + o(x^4) \\
&= -\frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4) .
\end{aligned}$$

因此,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{12}x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)}{-\frac{1}{12}x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \frac{o(x^4)}{-\frac{1}{12}x^4}) = 1$ , 即

当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \sim -\frac{1}{12}x^4$ .

故

$$\begin{aligned}
&\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t(e^{(x-t)^2} - 1)dt}{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \int_0^x (e^{u^2} - 1)du - \int_0^x u(e^{u^2} - 1)du}{-\frac{1}{12}x^4} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[x \int_0^x (e^{u^2} - 1)du - \int_0^x u(e^{u^2} - 1)du]'}{-\frac{1}{12}(x^4)'} \quad (\text{洛必达法则})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (e^{u^2} - 1) du + x(e^{x^2} - 1) - x(e^{x^2} - 1)}{-\frac{1}{12}4x^3} \\
&= -3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (e^{u^2} - 1) du}{x^3} = -3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[\int_0^x (e^{u^2} - 1) du]'}{(x^3)'} \quad (\text{洛必达法则}) \\
&= -3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{3x^2} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{x^2} = -1. \quad (x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } e^{x^2} - 1 \sim x^2)
\end{aligned}$$

**例 6.** 设函数  $y = y(x)$  由方程  $\int_1^{y^3} e^{-t^2} dt + \int_x^0 \cos^6(x-t) dt = 0$  所确定, 求  $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0}$ . (2020—2021)

**解:** 取  $x=0$ , 由  $\int_1^{y^3} e^{-t^2} dt + \int_x^0 \cos^6(x-t) dt = 0$  得

$$\int_1^{y^3} e^{-t^2} dt + \int_0^0 \cos^6(x-t) dt = 0 \Rightarrow \int_1^{y^3} e^{-t^2} dt = 0.$$

因为  $e^{-t^2}$  大于 0, 故  $\int_1^{y^3} e^{-t^2} dt = 0 \Rightarrow y^3 = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1$ , 即  $y|_{x=0} = 1$ .

令  $u = x - t$ , 则  $\int_x^0 \cos^6(x-t) dt = \int_0^x \cos^6 u (-du) = -\int_0^x \cos^6 u du$ .

故已知等式化为

$$\int_1^{y^3} e^{-t^2} dt - \int_0^x \cos^6 u du = 0.$$

方程两边对  $x$  求导, 则

$$e^{-y^3} \cdot 3y^2 y' - \cos^6 x = 0, \quad (\text{注: } y \text{ 是 } x \text{ 的函数})$$

即 
$$y' = \frac{\cos^6 x}{e^{-y^3} \cdot 3y^2}.$$

将  $x=0, y=1$  代入, 得  $y'|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{e^{-1} \cdot 3 \cdot 1^2} = \frac{e}{3}.$



### 三、函数方程:

若给定  $f(x) = g(x) + h(x) \int_a^b \varphi(x) f(x) dx$ , 求  $f(x)$ , 这里  $a$  和  $b$  是常数,  $g(x), h(x)$  为已知函数.

注意到  $\int_a^b \varphi(x) f(x) dx$  是常数, 记  $A = \int_a^b \varphi(x) f(x) dx$ , 只要把  $A$  算出就可以.

由  $f(x) = g(x) + Ah(x)$  两边同乘  $\varphi(x)$  , 然后积分

$$A = \int_a^b f(x)\varphi(x)dx = \int_a^b g(x)\varphi(x)dx + A \int_a^b h(x)\varphi(x)dx ,$$

解方程, 可求得  $A$ .

**例 7.** 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $[0, \pi]$  上连续, 且满足  $f(x) = e^x + \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x dx$  , 试求  $f(x)$  .

(2016—2017)

**解:** 记  $A = \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x dx$  . 由  $f(x) = e^x + \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x dx$  可得  $f(x) = e^x + A$  , 于是,

$$f(x) \sin x = e^x \sin x + A \sin x ,$$

两边积分, 得

$$\int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x dx = \int_0^\pi e^x \sin x dx + A \int_0^\pi \sin x dx$$

即 
$$A = \int_0^\pi e^x \sin x dx + 2A .$$

移项后, 得

$$A = -\int_0^\pi e^x \sin x dx = e^x \cos x \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi e^x \cos x dx \quad (\text{分部积分})$$

$$= -e^\pi - 1 - (e^x \sin x \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi e^x \sin x dx) \quad (\text{分部积分})$$

$$= -e^\pi - 1 + \int_0^\pi e^x \sin x dx$$

$$= -e^\pi - 1 - A ,$$

$$\text{故 } A = -\frac{1}{2}(e^\pi + 1) .$$

$$\text{所以, } f(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{2}(e^\pi + 1) .$$

**例 8.** 设函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  上连续, 且满足  $f(x) = \sin^3 x + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \sin x dx$  , 试求

$f(x)$  . (2017—2018)

**解:** 令  $A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \sin x dx$  , 则  $f(x) = \sin^3 x + 2A$  , 即  $f(x) \sin x = \sin^4 x + 2A \sin x$  .

于是, 
$$A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \sin x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx + 2A \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx$$

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

解得  $A = -\frac{3}{16}\pi$ .

**注:**  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \frac{n-3}{n-2} \dots \frac{2}{3}, & n \text{ 为奇数时,} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \frac{n-3}{n-2} \dots \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为偶数时.} \end{cases}$

#### 四、被积函数为积分上限函数的积分计算

**例 9.** 设  $f(x) = \int_x^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$ , 求定积分  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x+1)e^x \cdot f(x) dx$ . (2018—2019)

**分析:** 本题求不出  $f(x)$ , 但  $f'(x) = -\frac{\sin x}{x}$ .

**解:**

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x+1)e^x \cdot f(x) dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (xe^x)' \cdot f(x) dx \\ &= (xe^x) \cdot f(x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} xe^x \cdot f'(x) dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 0 + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin x dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin x dx. \end{aligned}$$

因为

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

故  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2}(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 1)$ .

所以,  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x+1)e^x \cdot f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 1)$ .

**例 10.** 设  $f(x) = \int_x^1 \cos t^2 dt$ , 则  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx =$  \_\_\_\_\_. (2021—2022)

**解:** 注意到,  $f(1) = \int_1^1 \cos t^2 dt = 0$ , 于是,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^1 f(x) \mathrm{d} x &= \int_0^1 (x)' f(x) \mathrm{d} x = x f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x f'(x) \mathrm{d} x \\
&= f(1) - \int_0^1 x(-\cos x^2) \mathrm{d} x \\
&= \int_0^1 x \cos x^2 \mathrm{d} x = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \cos x^2 \mathrm{d} x^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \sin x^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \sin 1.
\end{aligned}$$