

3月10日 · 周一 · 第6次课.

1. 签到. 2. 提交作业截止时间(deadline): 周六晚上 24:00.

关于作业: ①交了就有分! 证明题或别的题目不会写的话在作业里说明一下就可以!

②. 作业文件命名: "第x次作业 - 学号 - 姓名".

邮件命名也一样. 方便孙老师集中批改.

③. 不会写作业的话请尽量参加习题课. 课上会讲.

④. 之前的作业提交情况: HW1 x 17; HW2 x 14.

了解未提交作业的原因.

Topic 1: 换元积分法: 第一换元法(凑微分法, The Substitution Rule).

[中文课本 P193~202; 英文课本 P412~416]

(1). 从复合函数求导的链式法则 (Chain Rule) 出发.

$$\text{e.g. } \int 2x \cdot \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot dx = ?$$

$$\text{one way: } \int 2x \cdot \sqrt{1+x^2} dx = F(x) + C.$$

need to find  $F(x)$ . s.t.  $F'(x) = 2x\sqrt{1+x^2}$ . not easy!

$$\text{another way: } \int 2x \cdot \sqrt{1+x^2} dx = f(g(x)) + C.$$

$$\text{so. } \underbrace{2x \cdot \sqrt{1+x^2}}_{g'(x)} = [f(g(x))]' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x).$$

$$f'(t) = \sqrt{t} \quad f(t) = \frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad \text{easier!}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad \text{即可.}$$

$$\therefore \int 2x \cdot \sqrt{1+x^2} dx = f(g(x)) + C = \frac{2}{3}(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.$$

if you let  $t = x^2 + 1$  then  $\frac{dt}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dt = 2x \cdot dx$ .

$$\therefore \int 2x \sqrt{1+x^2} dx = \int \sqrt{t+1} dt = \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3} (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.$$

## (2). 第一换元法的内容：

如果被积函数  $u(x)$  可以看成  $u(x) = f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$ , (其中  $f$  连续,  $g$  可导),

$$\text{则 } \int u(x) dx = \int f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx = \int f(g(x)) \cdot dg(x) = \int f(t) dt.$$

将  $\int f(t) dt$  算出来后, 再将  $t = g(x)$  代入, 即可得到  $\int u(x) dx$ .  
关于  $t$  的函数 关于  $x$  的函数

换句话说, 积分符号后面的“ $dx$ ”和“ $dt$ ”可以按照微分的法则互换.

留作习题

证明: 利用链式法则可证.

## (3). 第一换元法的使用:

### ①. $t = ax + b$ 的类型.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e.g. } & \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \quad (a > 0). \quad (\text{从 } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + C \text{ 出发}) \\ & = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2(1 - (\frac{x}{a})^2)}} = \int \frac{dx}{a \cdot \sqrt{1 - (\frac{x}{a})^2}} \quad \frac{t = \frac{x}{a}}{dt = \frac{dx}{a}} \quad \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \arcsint t + C \\ & = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{e.g. } \int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2}. \quad (a > 0). \quad (\text{从 } \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x + C \text{ 出发}).$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = \int \frac{dx}{a^2 \cdot (1 + (\frac{x}{a})^2)} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{1 + (\frac{x}{a})^2} \quad \frac{t = \frac{x}{a}}{dt = \frac{dx}{a}} \quad \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \\ & = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \arctant t + C = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{e.g. } \int \sin(ax+b) \cdot dx \stackrel{\begin{array}{l} t=ax+b \\ dt=a \cdot dx \end{array}}{=} \int \sin t \cdot \frac{dt}{a} = \frac{-\cos t}{a} + C \\ = -\frac{1}{a} \cdot \cos(ax+b) + C$$

$$\text{e.g. } \int \sqrt{ax+b} \cdot dx \stackrel{\begin{array}{l} t=ax+b \\ dt=a \cdot dx \end{array}}{=} \int \sqrt{t} \cdot \frac{dt}{a} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{a} \cdot t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3a} (ax+b)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$\text{e.g. } \int \frac{dx}{a^2-x^2} = \int \frac{dx}{(a-x)(a+x)} = \int \frac{1}{2a} \left[ \frac{1}{a-x} + \frac{1}{a+x} \right] \cdot dx.$$

$$\left( \text{参考: } \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C \right) \stackrel{\begin{array}{l} t=a-x \\ u=a+x \end{array}}{=} \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \int \frac{dx}{a-x} + \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \int \frac{dx}{atx} \\ \text{注意不要漏写 } 1 \cdot 1 \\ = \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \int \frac{dt}{t} + \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \int \frac{du}{u} \\ = -\frac{1}{2a} \cdot \ln|t| + \frac{1}{2a} \ln|u| + C.$$

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

$$\text{e.g. } \int \sin nx \cdot \sin mx \cdot dx. \quad (0 < n < m).$$

$$\cos(mx+nx) = \cos mx \cdot \cos nx - \sin mx \cdot \sin nx$$

$$\cos(mx-nx) = \cos mx \cdot \cos nx + \sin mx \cdot \sin nx$$

$$\therefore -(\cos((m+n)x) + \cos((m-n)x)) = 2 \cdot \sin mx \cdot \sin nx.$$

$$\therefore \int \sin nx \cdot \sin mx \cdot dx = \int \frac{\cos((m-n)x) - \cos((m+n)x)}{2} \cdot dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos((m-n)x)}{2} \cdot dx - \int \frac{\cos((m+n)x)}{2} \cdot dx$$

$$\stackrel{\begin{array}{l} t=(m-n)x \\ u=(m+n)x \end{array}}{=} \int \frac{\cos t}{2} \cdot \frac{dt}{m-n} - \int \frac{\cos u}{2} \cdot \frac{du}{m+n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sin t}{2(m-n)} - \frac{\sin n}{2(m+n)} + C \\
 &= \frac{\sin((m-n)x)}{2(m-n)} - \frac{\sin(m+n)x}{2(m+n)} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

## ②. $t = x^a$ , $e^x$ , $\ln x$ 等的类型

e.g.  $\int x^3 \cdot \cos(x^4+2) dx$ .  $\frac{t=x^4+2}{dt=4x^3 \cdot dx}$   $\int \cos t \cdot \frac{dt}{3} = \frac{\sin t}{3} + C = \frac{\sin(x^4+2)}{3} + C$

e.g.  $\int \frac{x \cdot dx}{1+x^2}$   $\frac{t=x^2}{dt=2x \cdot dx}$   $\int \frac{dt}{2(1+t^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \arctan t + C = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \arctan x^2 + C$

换元的关键是发现积分分子的一部分是另一部分的导数.

e.g.  $\int \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{de^x}{1+(e^x)^2} = \arctan e^x + C$ .

如果对换元足够熟练, 可以不明确写出换元  $t = e^x$ .

用微分的方式替代 ( $e^x dx = d(e^x)$ ).

这里 把  $e^x$  看成一个整体进行积分.

e.g.  $\int \frac{dx}{x \cdot \ln x} = \int \frac{d \ln x}{\ln x}$   $\frac{t=\ln x}{dt=dx/x}$   $\int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| + C = \ln|\ln x| + C$

e.g.  $\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int \ln x \cdot d \ln x$   $\frac{t=\ln x}{dt=dx/x}$   $\int t \cdot dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + C = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2} + C$ .

e.g.  $\int \frac{dx}{x \cdot (\ln x)^2} = \int \frac{d(\ln x)}{(\ln x)^2}$   $\frac{t=\ln x}{dt=dx/x}$   $\int \frac{dt}{t^2} = -\frac{1}{t} + C = -\frac{1}{\ln x} + C$

## ③. $t = \omega x$ 的三角函数的类型.

e.g.  $\int \sin^3 x \cdot dx = \int \sin^2 x \cdot \sin x \cdot dx = \int (1-\cos^2 x) \sin x dx$   
 $= \int (1-\cos^2 x) \cdot (-d\cos x)$   $\frac{t=\cos x}{dt=-\sin x dx}$   $\int (t^2-1) \cdot dt$   
 $= \frac{t^3}{3} - t + C = \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} - \cos x + C$ .

$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$

(对于  $\int \sin^n x dx$ ,  $\int \cos^n x dx$ , ... 需要是  $\int \sin^{2n+1} x dx$  or  $\int \cos^{2n+1} x dx$  的)

形式, 都可以做类似的换元:  $\int \sin^{2n+1} x dx = \int (\sin x)^n \cdot \sin x dx = \int (1-\cos^2 x)^n (-d\cos x)$ .

作换元  $t = \cos x$  即可).

$$\text{e.g. } \int \tan x \cdot dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{-d(\cos x)}{\cos x} \stackrel{t=\cos x}{=} \int -\frac{dt}{t}$$

$$= -(\ln|t|) + C = -(\ln|\cos x|) + C$$

$$\text{e.g. } \int \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin^2 x} \cdot dx = \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{1+\sin^2 x} \stackrel{t=\sin x}{=} \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \arctan t + C$$

$$= \arctan(\sin x) + C.$$

$(\tan x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$

$$\text{e.g. } \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x + 3 \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{1}{\tan^2 x + 3} \cdot \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{d \tan x}{\tan^2 x + 3} \stackrel{t=\tan x}{=} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 3}.$$

分子都是  $\sin x, \cos x$  的  $\Rightarrow$  可以用  $\tan$  替代.

$$= \int \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{dt}{1+(\frac{t^2}{3})} \stackrel{u=\frac{t^2}{3}}{=} \int \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3} du}{1+u^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \arctan u + C$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{3}} + C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \arctan \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

$$\text{e.g. } \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cdot \cos x} = \int \frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} \stackrel{t=\tan x}{=} \int \frac{dt}{t} = (\ln|t|) + C$$

$$= \ln|\tan x| + C.$$

$$\text{e.g. } \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \int \frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} \stackrel{t=\tan x}{=} \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = -\frac{1}{t} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\tan x} + C$$

$$\text{e.g. } \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sin^2 x} = \int \frac{-d \cos x}{1-\cos^2 x} \stackrel{t=\cos x}{=} \int \frac{-dt}{1-t^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| + C = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln \left| \frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x} \right| + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 2x \\ = 2 \sin x \cos x \end{aligned}$$

题：证明  
这个结果  
和上一个  
一样。

$$\text{e.g. } \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{2 \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2}} \quad \begin{array}{l} t = \frac{x}{2} \\ dt = \frac{dx}{2} \end{array} \int \frac{dt}{\sin t \cdot \cos t} = \ln |\tan t| + C \\ = \ln |\tan \frac{x}{2}| + C$$

复杂函数的积分，尤其是与三角函数有关的，可能会得到“看上去”不同的结果。这是因为三角函数有很多等式，这些结果可能都是对的。只要求导之后等于积分函数，这些积分结果就都对。

$$(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln |\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x}|)' = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\ln |1+\cos x| - \ln |1-\cos x|)'$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{-\sin x}{1+\cos x} - \frac{\sin x}{1-\cos x} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\sin x}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos x - (1+\cos x)}{(1+\cos x)(1-\cos x)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin x} :$$

$$(\ln |\tan \frac{x}{2}|)' = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sin x}.$$

$$\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= \sin x$$

$$\text{e.g. } \int \frac{dx}{\cos x} \cdot \underline{\underline{t=x+\frac{\pi}{2}}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \sin x \\ \int \frac{dt}{\cos(t - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \int \frac{dt}{\sin t} = \ln |\tan \frac{t}{2}| + C = \ln |\tan \frac{x+\frac{\pi}{2}}{2}| + C \end{array}$$