

3月20日. 周四 第9次课

- 签到 .
- 作业 HW4. 截止时间: 下周五晚上 24:00
- 使用 geogebra 或 wolfram alpha 求积分的演示.

Topic 1: 简单三角函数的积分. [英文课本 7.2. Trigonometric Integrals. P479~P484]

(1). $\int \sin^m x \cdot \cos^n x \cdot dx$ ($m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$) 类型.

(2). $\begin{cases} \sin mx \cdot \cos nx \\ \sin mx \cdot \sin nx & (m, n \in \mathbb{R}) \text{ 类型.} \\ \cos mx \cdot \cos nx & m \neq n \end{cases}$

(3). $\frac{\tan^m x}{\cos^n x}$ ($m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$) 类型

主要用到的三角函数公式:

$$\frac{d \tan x}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} ; \quad \frac{d(\cot x)}{dx} = \frac{-\tan x}{\cos x}. \quad \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \tan^2 x;$$

e.g. $\int \frac{\tan^6 x}{\cos^4 x} \cdot dx = \int \tan^6 x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x}$

$$= \int \tan^6 x (1 + \tan^2 x) \cdot d(\tan x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \tan x \cdot \int t^6 \cdot (1 + t^2) \cdot dt = \int (t^6 + t^8) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{7} t^7 + \frac{1}{9} t^9 + C = \frac{1}{7} \tan^7 x + \frac{1}{9} \tan^9 x + C \end{aligned}$$

e.g. $\int \frac{\tan^5 \theta}{\cos^3 \theta} \cdot d\theta = \int \frac{\tan^4 \theta}{\cos^6 \theta} \cdot \left(\frac{\tan \theta}{\cos \theta} \cdot d\theta \right)$

$$= \int \frac{(\tan^2 \theta)^2}{\cos^6 \theta} \cdot d\theta \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} - 1\right)}{\cos^6 \theta} \cdot d \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \\
 t &\stackrel{t = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}}{\Rightarrow} \int (t^2 - 1) \cdot t^6 \cdot dt = \int (t^{10} - 2t^8 + t^6) \cdot dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{11} t^{11} - \frac{2}{9} t^9 + \frac{1}{7} t^7 + C = \frac{1}{11} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^11 \theta} - \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^9 \theta} + \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^7 \theta} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

总结：对于 $\int \frac{\tan^n x}{\cos^m x} \cdot dx$ 而言，

①. 若 n 是偶数 ($n = 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$)，可以做换元 $t = \tan x$:

$$\int \frac{\tan^n x}{\cos^{2k} x} dx = \int \tan^n x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}\right)^{k-1} \cdot \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \tan^n x \cdot (1 + \tan^2 x)^{k-1} \cdot d(\tan x) = \int t^n (1+t^2)^{k-1} \cdot dt$$

②. 若 m 是奇数 ($m = 2k+1, k \in \mathbb{Z}$)，可以做换元 $t = \frac{1}{\cos x}$.

$$\int \frac{\tan^{2k+1} x}{\cos^m x} dx = \int (\tan x)^k \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\cos x}\right)^{k+1} \cdot \left(\frac{\tan x}{\cos x} dx\right) = \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} - 1\right)^k \left(\frac{1}{\cos x}\right)^{k+1} \cdot d\left(\frac{1}{\cos x}\right) = \int (t-1)^k \cdot t^{k+1} dt$$

其它情况不确定，需要用其它技巧（或者之后讲的有理三角函数通解）。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{eg. } \int \tan x \cdot dx &= \int \cos x \cdot \frac{\tan x}{\cos x} \cdot dx = \int \cos x \cdot d\left(\frac{1}{\cos x}\right) \stackrel{t = \frac{1}{\cos x}}{=} \int \frac{dt}{t} dt \\
 &= \ln|t| + C = \ln|\frac{1}{\cos x}| + C = -\ln|\cos x| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{e.g. } \int \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot dx \quad (\text{参见 03.11 讲义 or 03.12 讲义: } \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \ln|\tan \frac{x}{2}| + C)$$

事实上也有 $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \ln\left|\frac{1-\cos x}{\sin x}\right| + C$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \int \frac{dx}{\cos x} &\stackrel{t = \frac{\pi}{2} + x}{=} \int \frac{dt}{\cos(t - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \int \frac{dt}{\sin t} = \ln\left|\frac{1-\cos t}{\sin t}\right| + C \\
 &= \ln\left|\frac{1-\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}+x)}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}+x)}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{1+\sin x}{\cos x}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{1}{\cos x} + \tan x\right| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

Try it
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$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \tan^3 x \cdot dx &= \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + \ln|\cos x| + C ; \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \int \frac{dx}{\tan^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\tan x} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

(5) $\int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \tan x$ 很像).

Topic 2: 换元积分法：第二换元法（代入法，inverse substitution）

[中文课本：P202 ~ 205；英文课本：7.3. Trigonometric Substitution, P486 ~ 491]

(1). 第二换元法的内容：

对 $\int f(x) dx$, 令 $x = g(t)$. (g 可逆). 则 $dx = g'(t) \cdot dt$.

$$\therefore \int f(x) dx = \int f(g(t)) \cdot g'(t) \cdot dt.$$

右边计算出来后是关于 t 的函数. 再将 $t = g^{-1}(x)$ 代入, 即可得 $\int f(x) dx$.

证明方法：令 $G(t) = \int f(g(t)) \cdot g'(t) dt$. 证明 $\frac{d}{dx} G(g^{-1}(x)) = f(x)$ 即可.

(2). 第二换元法的使用：

①. 三角换元消除根号。

第二积分法通常用在含根号($\sqrt{\ }$)的式子, 利用 三角函数的等式

消除根号, 这种积分方式也称为 三角换元. (Trigonometric Substitution).

三角换元的一般流程: <a> 选择合适的公式消除根号. 转化为三角函数的积分

 计算三角函数的积分.

<c> 将结果从关于 θ 的式子转化回关于 x 的式子.

<a>. 公式如下表: (默认 $a > 0$).

$$<1> \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \xrightarrow[x=a \cdot \sin \theta]{\theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]} a \cdot \cos \theta. \text{ 利用公式 } 1 - \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta.$$

$$<2> \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \xrightarrow[x=a \cdot \tan \theta]{\theta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})} \frac{a}{\cos \theta}. \text{ 利用公式 } 1 + \tan^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$<3> \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \xrightarrow[x=a/\cos \theta]{\theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \cup [\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi)} a \cdot \tan \theta. \text{ 利用公式 } \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} - 1 = \tan^2 \theta.$$

取值范围的意义：①. 覆盖 x 的取值范围 & 可逆

② 使平方根能正常符号地算出。

详细解释如下：(不要求掌握，记住上面三个公式就好)。

<1> $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$, $x \in [-a, a]$.

取 $x = a \cdot \sin \theta$, $\theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, 使得 $x \in [-a, a]$, 且 $\cos \theta \geq 0$.

$$\therefore \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{a^2(1 - \sin^2 \theta)} = \sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \theta} = a \cdot \cos \theta$$

<2> $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

取 $x = a \cdot \tan \theta$, $\theta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 使得 $x \in \mathbb{R}$, 且 $\cos \theta \geq 0$.

$$\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = \sqrt{a^2(1 + \tan^2 \theta)} = \sqrt{a^2 / \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{a}{\cos \theta}$$

<3> $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$, $x \in (-\infty, -a] \cup [a, +\infty)$.

取 $x = \frac{a}{\cos \theta}$, $\theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \cup [\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi)$, 使得 x 满足要求, 且 $\tan \theta \geq 0$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} - 1)} = \sqrt{a^2 \tan^2 \theta} = a \cdot \tan \theta.$$

. 三角函数的积分方式见 Topic 1.

<c>. 如何将结果从关于 θ 的式子转化为关于 x 的式子？

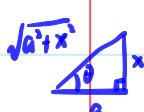
结果中可能含 $\sin \theta$ 、 $\cos \theta$ 、 $\tan \theta$ 、 θ 等不同的换元要用不同的方式。

*图形理解：

<1>. $x = a \cdot \sin \theta$, $\theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \Rightarrow \cos \theta \geq 0$. 利用公式: $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$



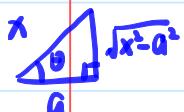
$$\sin \theta = \frac{x}{a}; \quad \cos \theta = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a}; \quad \tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}; \quad \theta = \arcsin \frac{x}{a}.$$



<2>. $x = a \cdot \tan \theta$, $\theta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow \cos \theta \neq 0$. 利用公式: $1 + \tan^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$.

$$\tan \theta = \frac{x}{a}; \quad \cos \theta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 \theta}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2}}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}};$$

$$\sin \theta = \tan \theta \cdot \cos \theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}; \quad \theta = \arctan \frac{x}{a}.$$



<3>. $x = \frac{a}{\cos \theta}$, $\theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \cup [\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi) \Rightarrow \tan \theta \geq 0$. 利用公式: $\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} - 1 = \tan^2 \theta$.

画一个直角 Δ , 标上 θ , a , x ,
最后一条运用勾股定理算出,
即可得到 $\sin \theta$, $\cos \theta$, $\tan \theta$.

$$\cos \theta = \frac{a}{x}; \quad \tan \theta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} - 1} = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^2} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a}$$

$$\sin \theta = \tan \theta \cdot \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x}; \quad \theta = \arccos \frac{a}{x}.$$

在做题时更推荐图形的方式。

e.g.1. $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$. ($a > 0$).

<a>. 三角换元: $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \xrightarrow[x=a\sin\theta]{\theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]} \int a \cos\theta \cdot a \cos\theta d\theta = a^2 \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta$

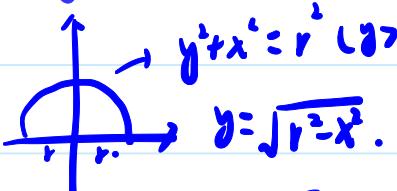
. 计算三角积分: $= a^2 \cdot \int \frac{\cos 2\theta + 1}{2} d\theta \xrightarrow[u=2\theta]{} = a^2 \cdot \int \frac{\cos u + 1}{2} \cdot \frac{du}{2} = \frac{a^2}{4} \cdot \sin u + \frac{a^2}{4} \cdot u + C$
 $= \frac{a^2}{4} \cdot \sin 2\theta + \frac{a^2}{4} \cdot 2\theta + C = \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta + \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \theta + C.$

<c>. 转化回关于x的式子:

$$x = a \cdot \sin \theta \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{x}{a} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} a \\ \diagdown \\ \theta \\ \diagup \\ x \end{array} \quad \therefore \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx &= \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta + \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \theta + C \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a} + \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot x \cdot \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C \end{aligned}$$

e.g.2. 求证半径为r的圆面积为 $\pi \cdot r^2$.



$$y^2 + x^2 = r^2 \quad (y \geq 0) \quad y = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}.$$

$$S_{半圆} = \int_{-r}^r \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} \cdot dx.$$

$$\text{取 } F(x) = \frac{x}{2} \cdot \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} + \frac{r^2}{2} \cdot \arcsin \frac{x}{r}.$$

由上方例题可知, $F(x)$ 是 $\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$ 的一个原函数

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S_{半圆} &= F(r) - F(-r) = \left(0 + \frac{r^2}{2} \cdot \arcsin 1\right) - \left(0 + \frac{r^2}{2} \cdot \arcsin (-1)\right) \\ &= \frac{r^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{r^2}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} r^2 \end{aligned}$$

e.g.3. $\int \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x^2} dx$

<a>. 三角换元. $\xrightarrow[x=3\sin\theta]{\theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]} \int \frac{3 \cdot \cos \theta}{9 \cdot \sin^2 \theta} \cdot 3 \cdot \cos \theta d\theta = \int \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} d\theta$

. 计算三角积分. $= \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} d\theta = \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin^2 \theta} - \int 1 \cdot d\theta$
 $= -\frac{1}{\tan \theta} - \theta + C$

<c>. 转化回关于x的式子.

$$x = 3 \sin \theta \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{x}{3} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{直角三角形} \\ \text{斜边} \sqrt{9-x^2} \\ \text{对边} x \\ \text{邻边} \sqrt{9-x^2} \end{array} \therefore \tan \theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{9-x^2}}.$$

$$\therefore = -\frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x} - \arcsin \frac{x}{3} + C$$

e.g. 4. $\int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2+4}} dx$
<a>. 三角换元 $\begin{array}{c} x = 2 \tan \theta \\ \theta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{array}$

$$\int \frac{1}{4 \tan^2 \theta \cdot \sec^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{2}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \int \frac{d\theta}{\tan^2 \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \int \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

. 计算三角 $= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \int \frac{dt \sin \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \stackrel{t = \sin \theta}{=} \frac{1}{4} \cdot \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{t} + C = -\frac{1}{4 \sin \theta} + C$

<c>. 转化回关于x的式子.

$$x = 2 \tan \theta \Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{x}{2} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{直角三角形} \\ \text{斜边} \sqrt{x^2+4} \\ \text{对边} x \\ \text{邻边} 2 \end{array} \therefore \sin \theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+4}}$$

$$\therefore \sim = -\frac{1}{4x} \cdot \sqrt{x^2+4} + C.$$

e.g. 5. $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{3-2x-x^2}} dx$

<a>. 三角换元: $= \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-(x+1)^2}} dx \quad \begin{array}{c} x+1 = 2 \sin \theta \\ \theta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{array} \quad \int \frac{2 \sin \theta - 1}{2 \cos \theta} 2 \cos \theta \cdot d\theta$

. 计算三角积分: $= \int (2 \sin \theta - 1) d\theta = -2 \cos \theta - \theta + C$

<c>. 转化回关于x的式子.

$$x+1 = 2 \sin \theta \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{x+1}{2}. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{直角三角形} \\ \text{斜边} \sqrt{4-(x+1)^2} \\ \text{对边} x+1 \\ \text{邻边} 2 \end{array} \quad \therefore \sim = -2 \frac{\sqrt{4-(x+1)^2}}{2} - \arcsin \frac{x+1}{2} + C$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{直角三角形} \\ \text{斜边} \sqrt{4-(x+1)^2} \\ \text{对边} x+1 \\ \text{邻边} 2 \end{array} = -\sqrt{3-2x-x^2} - \arcsin \frac{x+1}{2} + C$$

$$\int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+25}} dx = 2 \sqrt{(x+1)^2+25} - 2 \ln \left| \sqrt{(x+1)^2+25} + x+1 \right| + C.$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x} dx = 2 \ln \left| \frac{2-\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x} \right| + \sqrt{4-x^2} + C; \quad \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} dx = \sqrt{x^2+4} + C$$

Try it
Yourself!