

例24: 5-3: 1(20)(22)(24), 2, 7(2)(6)(9)(11)

5-4: 1(2)

例25: 4, 9, 10, 15

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) dt \quad \text{令 } x = \varphi(t)$$

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \begin{cases} 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx, & f(-x) = f(x) \\ 0, & f(-x) = -f(x) \end{cases} \quad \text{偶倍奇零}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{1+\sqrt[3]{x^2}} dx \quad \xrightarrow{t=\sqrt[3]{x^2}} \int_1^1 \frac{1}{1+t} \cdot \frac{3}{2} t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = 0$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{1+\sqrt[3]{x^2}} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt[3]{x^2}} \quad \xrightarrow{t=\sqrt[3]{x}} 6 \int_0^1 \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt$$

例4: 设  $f(x)$  是周期为  $T$  的连续函数, 证明:

$$1) \int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

$$2) \int_a^{a+nT} f(x) dx = n \int_0^T f(x) dx \quad (n \in \mathbb{N})$$

证明: 1) 记  $\phi(t) = \int_t^{t+T} f(x) dx$

$$\text{则 } \phi'(t) = f(t+T) - f(t) \equiv 0$$

$$\text{故 } \phi(t) \equiv C \quad (C \text{ 为常数})$$

$$\text{从而 } \phi(a) = \phi(0), \text{ 即 } \int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

$$2) \int_a^{a+nT} f(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{a+kT}^{a+(k+1)T} f(x) dx$$

$$\stackrel{1)}{=} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_0^T f(x) dx = n \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

$$k=0 \quad \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} f(\pi-x) dx \quad \square$$

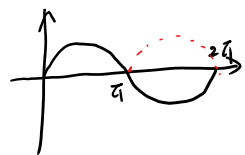
例5: 求  $\int_0^{n\pi} \sqrt{1+\sin 2x} dx \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^+)$

解: 原式  $= n \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1+\sin 2x} dx \quad (\text{以 } \pi \text{ 为周期})$

$$= n \int_0^{\pi} |\sin x + \cos x| dx$$

$$= \sqrt{2}n \int_0^{\pi} \left| \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) \right| dx = \sqrt{2}n \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} |\sin t| dt$$

$$= \sqrt{2}n \int_0^{\pi} |\sin t| dt = \sqrt{2}n \int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt = 2\sqrt{2}n$$



例6: 求  $\int_0^3 \frac{x^2}{(x^2-3x+3)^2} dx$

解:  $x^2 - 3x + 3 = (x - \frac{3}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2$ , 令  $x - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \tan u \quad (|u| < \frac{\pi}{2})$

则  $(x^2 - 3x + 3)^2 = (\frac{3}{4} \sec^2 u)^2 = \frac{9}{16} \sec^4 u$ ,  $dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sec^2 u du$

当  $x=0$  时,  $u = -\frac{\pi}{3}$ ; 当  $x=3$  时,  $u = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\text{原式} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left( \frac{3}{4} \tan^2 u + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \tan u + \frac{9}{4} \right) \frac{16}{9} \cos^4 u \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sec^2 u du$$

$$= \frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left( \frac{3}{4} \tan^2 u + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \tan u + \frac{9}{4} \right) \cos^2 u du$$

$$= \frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}} \cdot 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left( \frac{3}{4} \tan^2 u + \frac{9}{4} \right) \cos^2 u du \quad (\text{偶倍奇零})$$

$$= \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\sin^2 u + 3 \cos^2 u) du$$

$$= \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (2 + \cos 2u) du = \frac{8\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} + 1$$

例7: 设  $f$  为连续函数. 求  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(x+t) dt$

解:  $\int_0^x f(x+t) dt \xrightarrow{u=x+t} \int_x^{2x} f(u) du$

$$\text{解: } \int_0^x f(x+t) dt \stackrel{u=x+t}{=} \int_x^{2x} f(u) du$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x f(x+t) dt = \frac{d}{dx} \int_x^{2x} f(u) du = 2f(2x) - f(x)$$

二. 定积分的分部积分法.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b u(x) v'(x) dx &= \left[ \int u(x) v'(x) dx \right]_a^b \\ &= \left[ u(x) v(x) - \int u'(x) v(x) dx \right]_a^b \\ &= \underline{u(x) v(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b u'(x) v(x) dx} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \int_a^b u(x) v'(x) dx = u(x) v(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b u'(x) v(x) dx$$

法则: 左右端指<sub>三</sub>, 前者为  $u(x)$ , 后者为  $v'(x)$ .

$$\text{例 8: 求 } \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \arcsin x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \arcsin x dx &= x \arcsin x \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} - 0 + \sqrt{1-x^2} \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例 9: 设 } f \in C^2[0, 1], \text{ 且 } f(0)=1, f(2)=3, f'(2)=5.$$

$$\text{求 } \int_0^1 x f''(2x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int_0^1 x f''(2x) dx &= \frac{1}{2} x f'(2x) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f'(2x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} f'(2) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} f(2x) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} f'(2) - \frac{1}{4} (f(2) - f(0)) = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例 10: 设 } f \in C^2[a, b], \text{ 且 } f(a)=f(b)=0.$$

$$\text{试证: } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b) f''(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{证: } & \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b)f''(x)dx \\
 &= (x-a)(x-b)f'(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b (2x-a-b)f'(x)dx \\
 &= 0 - 0 - (2x-a-b)f(x) \Big|_a^b + \int_a^b 2 \cdot f(x)dx \\
 &= 2 \int_a^b f(x)dx
 \end{aligned}$$

□

## §4 反常积分

对象: 反常积分 —— 积分区间为无穷区间  
或被积函数为无界函数

### 一. 无穷限的反常积分

定义1: 设  $f \in C[a, +\infty)$ , 取  $b > a$ . 若

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

存在, 则称此极限为  $f(x)$  的无穷限反常积分.

$$\text{记作 } \int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

这时的反常积分  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$  收敛; 如果, 上述极限不存在, 就称反常积分  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$  发散.

类似地, 若  $f \in C(-\infty, b]$ , 则定义

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

若  $f \in C(-\infty, +\infty)$ , 则定义

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^0 f(x)dx + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b f(x)dx$$

这里只,要有一个极限不存在,就称  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  发散

· 若  $F(x)$  是  $f(x)$  的原函数. 引入记号

$$F(+\infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x); \quad F(-\infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x)$$

由  $N-\epsilon$  公式, 有

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) \Big|_a^b = F(+\infty) - F(a)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^b f(x) dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) \Big|_a^b = F(b) - F(-\infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx &= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^0 f(x) dx + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b f(x) dx \\ &= F(0) - F(-\infty) + F(+\infty) - F(0) = F(+\infty) - F(-\infty) \end{aligned}$$

例1: 求  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$

解:  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} - (-\frac{\pi}{2}) = \pi$

注意: 对于反常积分, 只有在收敛的前提下, 才能使用“偶倍奇零”!

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \text{X} \quad (\text{偶倍奇零})$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = +\infty \quad \text{发散}$$

例2: 求  $\int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-pt} dt \quad (p > 0)$

解:  $\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-pt} dt &= -\frac{1}{p} t e^{-pt} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{p} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} dt \\ &= 0 - 0 + \frac{1}{p} \cdot (-\frac{1}{p}) e^{-pt} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{p^2} \end{aligned}$

例3: 证明  $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p} \quad (a > 0)$  当  $p > 1$  时收敛, 当  $p \leq 1$  时发散.

证: 当  $p = 1$  时

$$\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| \Big|_a^{+\infty} = +\infty \quad \text{发散}$$

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当  $p \neq 1$  时

$$\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p} = \frac{x^{1-p}}{1-p} \Big|_a^{+\infty} = \begin{cases} +\infty, & p < 1 \quad \text{发散} \\ \frac{a^{1-p}}{p-1}, & p > 1 \quad \text{收敛} \end{cases} \quad \square$$

二. 无界函数的反常积分.

$\frac{1}{x}$   $(0,1]$

定义2: 设  $f \in C(a, b]$ , 在点  $a$  的右邻域内无界.

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

取  $t > a$ . 若极限  $\lim_{t \rightarrow a^+} \int_t^b f(x) dx$  存在.

则称此极限为  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上的反常积分