

### 三角代换

利用三角函数平方和公式法降幂分母根式

条件：分子为根式； $\sqrt{a^2+x^2}$

①含  $\sqrt{a^2+x^2}$ , 令  $x = a \tan t$

②含  $\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$ , 令  $x = a \sin t$

③含  $\sqrt{x^2-a^2}$ , 令  $x = a \sec t$

$$\text{如 } ③ \sqrt{a^2-x^2} = \sqrt{a^2-a^2 \sin^2 t} = a \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} = a \cos t = a \cos t$$

基本步骤：①找根式 ②换元消根 ③回代

进阶案例：①单独  $t$   $\Rightarrow$  反三角函数表示

②三角函数  $\Rightarrow$  直角形，根据直角形回代

$$\begin{aligned} \sin t &= \frac{a}{c} = \frac{对边}{斜边} \\ \cos t &= \frac{b}{c} = \frac{邻边}{斜边} \\ \tan t &= \frac{a}{b} = \frac{对边}{邻边} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{eg: } \int \frac{1}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx$$

解：令  $x = \sin t, dx = \cos t dt$

$$\text{原式: } \int \frac{1}{(1-\sin^2 t)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \cos t dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{(\cos^2 t)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \cos t dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} dt$$

$$= \int \sec^2 t dt$$

$$= \tan t + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + C$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{令 } \sin t = x, \sin t = \frac{x}{r} \\ \text{tan } t = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \end{array}$$

类型三：积分式子中， $e^x, \cos x, \sin x$  等种形式

(循环)  $\Rightarrow$  出现两次循环(公用两次全部)

$$\int dx \text{ 难解 } A - \int dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \int dx = A \Rightarrow \int dx = \frac{1}{2} A + C$$

$$\text{eg: } \int e^x \cdot \cos x dx$$

解：原式  $= \int e^x \sin x$

$$= e^x \sin x - \int \sin x \cdot e^x dx$$

$$= e^x \cdot \sin x + \int e^x \cos x dx$$

$$= e^x \cdot \sin x + e^x \cdot \cos x - \int \cos x \cdot e^x dx$$

$$\text{故 } \int e^x \cdot \cos x dx = e^x (\sin x + \cos x) - \int \cos x \cdot e^x dx$$

$$2 \int e^x \cos x dx = e^x (\sin x + \cos x)$$

$$\int e^x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x + \cos x) + C$$

类型四：积分式子中含  $f'(x), f(x) \Rightarrow$  全部

eg: 求  $\int f(x) dx$  的一个原函数  $\ln f(x) \cdot \ln f'(x) \cdot \int x \cdot f(x) dx$

$$\text{解: } \int x \cdot f(x) dx = \int x df(x)$$

$$= x \cdot f(x) - \int f(x) dx$$

$$\text{又 } (\ln f(x))' = f(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = \cos x, \ln x + \frac{1}{2}, \sin x$$

$$\int f(x) dx = \sin x \ln x + C$$

$$\text{故 原式: } \int x \cdot f(x) dx = x \cdot \cos x, \ln x + \sin x \ln x + C$$

### 分部积分法

来源:  $(uv)' = u'v + uv' \Rightarrow uv' = (uv)' - u'v$

$$\Rightarrow \int uv' dx = \int (uv)' dx - \int u'v dx$$

$\Rightarrow \int u v' dx = uv - \int u' v dx$  分部积分公式

$$\int u v' dx = \int u v dx - \int v u' dx \quad (\text{记})$$

使用条件  $\Rightarrow$  ②乘积关系  $\Rightarrow$  分部积分  
②不具有导数关系

核心: 找  $u, v' \Rightarrow$  ②诀: 反对幂指三, 前步  $u$ , 后步  $v'$

注: 找到  $v'$  后,  $v'$  转为  $v$ , 改写原式  $= \int u v dx = uv - \int v u' dx$

类型一: 积分式子中, 只有一个函数(反三角, 对数)  $\Rightarrow$  直接套  $\int u v dx$

$$\text{eg: } \int \ln x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= x \cdot \ln x - \int x \cdot (\ln x)' dx \\ &= x \cdot \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= x \cdot \ln x - \int 1 dx \\ &= x \cdot \ln x - x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{eg: } \int \arcsin x dx \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 2\sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= x \cdot \arcsin x - \int x \cdot (\arcsin x)' dx \\ &= x \cdot \arcsin x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= x \cdot \arcsin x - \int -\frac{1}{2}(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= x \cdot \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} d(1-x^2) \\ &= x \cdot \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{1-x^2} + C \\ &= x \cdot \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

类型二: 积分式子中, 两个不同类型函数相乘

$$\text{eg: } \int x \cdot \cos x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \int x \sin x \\ &= x \cdot \sin x - \int \sin x \cdot 1 dx \\ &= x \cdot \sin x + \cos x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{eg: } \int x \cdot \tan^3 x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \int x \sec^2 x dx \\ &= \int x \cdot \sec^2 x dx - \int \sec^2 x dx \\ &= \int x \cdot (\sec x - 1) dx - \int \sec x dx \\ &= x \cdot (\tan x - 1) - \int \tan x dx - \int \sec x dx \\ &= x \cdot \tan x - x^2 - \int \sec x dx + \int \sec x dx \\ &= x \cdot \tan x - x^2 + \ln |\sec x| + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C \\ &= x \cdot \tan x + \ln |\sec x| - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

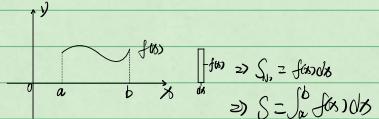
$$\int \tan x dx = \int \sec^2 x - 1 dx$$

$$= \tan x - x$$

## 定积分

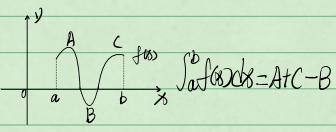
定义：指用来求曲边图形面积的工具，记为  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$

理解：



$\int_a^b f(x) dx$ ：指由函数曲线  $y=f(x)$  及  $x=a, x=b$  所围图形面积的  
面积的代数和

$$\begin{aligned} f(a) > 0 & \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx > 0 \\ f(x) < 0 & \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx < 0 \end{aligned}$$



定积分比较大小

$$f(x) \geq g(x) \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

eg: 比较  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx > \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx$



$$\text{eg: } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x dx > \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{x^2} dx$$

$$x \in (0, 1) \quad x > \frac{1}{2}, \quad x^2 < \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{eg: } \int_0^2 \ln x dx > \int_0^2 (\ln x)^2 dx$$

$$x \in (0, 2) \quad \ln x < t \quad 0 < t < 1 \quad t = \frac{1}{2} \quad t = \frac{1}{4}$$

定积分性质

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

$$\int_a^b k \cdot f(x) dx = k \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad (k \neq 0 \text{ 常数})$$

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

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx \quad (b < a, \text{ 下限调换, 签反号})$$

$$\int_a^b 1 dx = \int_a^b dx = b - a$$

eg 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续，下列不正确的是 ( )

A  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  是  $f(x)$  的一个原函数      B  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  是  $f(x)$  的变限函数  
 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(x)$

C  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  是  $f(x)$  的一个原函数      D  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积  
 $(\int_a^b f(x) dx)' = f(x) = 0$

## 反积分计算

公式：

$$1. 牛顿-莱布尼茨公式: \int_a^b f(x) dx = F(x)|_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$\text{如: } \int_1^2 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 |_1^2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^3 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1^3 = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$2. 分部积分公式: \int_a^b u v dx = \int_a^b u dv = uv|_a^b - \int_a^b v \cdot du dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{如: } \int_0^1 x e^x dx &= \int_0^1 x de^x = x \cdot e^x |_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^x dx \\ &= 1 \cdot e - 0 - e^x |_0^1 \\ &= e - (e - e^0) \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{eg: } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2 + x + 2) dx$$

$$\text{eg: } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \text{原式} &= \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + 2x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \quad \text{解: } \text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\cos x - \sin x) \cdot (-\sin x - \cos x)}{\cos x - \sin x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + 2 - 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{eg: } \int_1^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx &= \int_1^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \right)' dx \\ &= - \int_1^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \text{原式} &= \int_1^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \right)' dx \\ &= (0+1) - (-1+0) \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= - (e^{\frac{1}{x}})|_1^2$$

$$= - (e^{\frac{1}{2}} - e)$$

$$= e - \sqrt{e}$$

$$\text{eg: } \int_0^1 x e^{-x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \text{原式} &= - \int_0^1 x de^{-x} \\ &= - \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$V = e^{-x}$$

$$V' = -e^{-x}$$

$$= - (x e^{-x})|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx$$

$$= - (x e^{-x})|_0^1 + e^{-x}|_0^1$$

$$= - (e^1 + e^{-1}) - 1$$

$$= -2e^{-1}$$

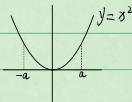
$$= -\frac{2}{e}$$

## 定积分的四大运算技巧

1. 偶倍奇零 (条件 → 函数对称)

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \begin{cases} 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx, & f(x) \text{ 偶函数} \\ 0, & f(x) \text{ 奇函数} \end{cases}$$

理解:  $f(x)$  为偶函数, 图像关于 y 轴对称,



$$eg: \int_{-1}^1 (x^3 \cos x + 1) dx = 2$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 1 dx = \int_0^1 1 dx = 2$$

eg 设  $f(x)$  在  $[-L, L]$  上连续, 则  $\int_{-L}^L (f(x) - f(-x)) dx = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{2 \sin x}{1+x^2} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{2 \sin x}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{-1}^0 \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= 2 \cdot 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + 0 \\ &= 4 \cdot \arctan x \Big|_0^1 \\ &= 4(\arctan 1 - \arctan 0) \\ &= \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$eg: 求 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\sqrt{1+\cos x} + |x| \cdot \sin x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解题思路} &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1+\cos x} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1+2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}-1} dx \\ &\geq 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2} dx \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx \\ &= 4\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \\ &= 4\sqrt{2} \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi} \\ &= 4\sqrt{2} \cdot (\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin 0) \\ &= 4\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

## 定积分点数公式 (华里氏公式)

条件: 积分在  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

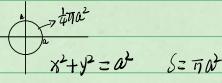
$$\text{公式: } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 偶数} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1, & n \text{ 奇数} \end{cases}$$

$$eg: \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x dx$$

## 定积分求本圆面积

$$\text{公式: } \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \pi a^2$$

理解:



$$eg: \int_0^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \int_0^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 4 = \pi$$

$$eg: \text{求 } \int_a^b (b+x) \cdot \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 用式子} &= \int_a^b b \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx + x \cdot \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx \\ &= \int_a^b b \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx \\ &= 2b \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx \\ &\geq 2b \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi a^2 \\ &= \frac{\pi b a^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$eg: \text{设 } f(x) = 3x - \sqrt{1-x^2} - \int_0^x f(s) ds, \text{求 } f(x)$$

$$\text{定积分常数: } \int_0^x f(s) ds = A$$

$$\text{解: 全 } \int_0^x f(s) ds = A, \text{ 则 } f(x) = 3x - \sqrt{1-x^2} - A$$

对方程两边同时取 0-1 的定积分

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 3x dx - \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx - \int_0^1 A dx$$

$$\downarrow \frac{1}{4} \pi a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{4} \pi - A \Big|_0^1$$

$$A = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$2A = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = 3x - \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$eg: \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 x dx = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$eg: \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5 x dx = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1$$

$$eg: \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^6 \theta + \cos^3 \theta) d\theta$$

$$\text{解: 由式子} = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^4 \theta + \cos^3 \theta) d\theta$$

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

$$= \frac{3\pi}{8} + \frac{4}{3}$$

### 定积分的换元法

类型   
 1. 无理根式代换  
 2. 三角代换

$$eg: \int_1^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t+1}} dt$$

解: 令  $t=2x^2$ ,  $x=t^{\frac{1}{2}}$   $dx=\frac{1}{2}t^{-\frac{1}{2}}dt$   
 上限:  $t=4$ ,  $x=2$ , 下限:  $t=1$ ,  $x=1$

$$\text{被积式} = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t+1}} \cdot 2t dt$$

$$= 2 \int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t+1}} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t+1}} dt$$

$$= 2 \cdot (\ln|t+1| - \ln|t+1|) \Big|_1^2$$

$$= 2 \ln|\frac{t+1}{t}| \Big|_1^2$$

$$= 2 \cdot \ln|\frac{3}{2} - \ln|\frac{1}{2}|$$

$$= 2(\ln\frac{3}{2} - (\ln\frac{1}{2}))$$

$$= 2 \cdot \ln\frac{4}{3}$$

$$eg: \int_0^{\pi} \sin t \sqrt{1-\cos^2 t} dt$$

解: 令  $t=\sin t$ ,  $dt=\cos t dt$   
 $t=0, x=0$ ,  $t=\frac{\pi}{2}, x=1$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t \cdot \sqrt{1-\cos^2 t} \cdot \cos t dt$$

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

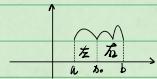
$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\cos^2 t) \cdot \cos^2 t dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t - \cos^4 t dt$$

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

$$= \frac{\pi}{8}$$

### 分段函数的定积分



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

注: 是名段函数定积分, 从分段点分开, 单独求左、右面积

$$eg: f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & x \leq 1 \\ bx, & x > 1 \end{cases} \text{ 求 } \int_0^e f(x) dx$$

解:  $\int_0^e f(x) dx$

$$= \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_1^e f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 e^x dx + \int_1^e bx dx$$

$$= e^x \Big|_0^1 + (bx^2) \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e x \cdot x dx$$

$$= e - 1 + e - 0 - \frac{1}{2}e^2$$

$$= e - 1 + e - (e - 1)$$

$$= e$$

$$eg: f(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x^2, & x < 0 \\ ex, & x \geq 0 \end{cases} \text{ 求 } \int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx$$

换元解: 令  $(1-x)=t$ ,  $x=1-t$ ,  $dx=-dt$   
 $x=2, t=-1$ ,  $x=0, t=1$

$$\text{原式} = \int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 f(t) dt$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 (1+t^2) dt + \int_0^1 et dt$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 1+t^2 dt + \int_0^1 et dt$$

$$= (t + \frac{1}{3}t^3) \Big|_{-1}^0 + et \Big|_0^1$$

$$= 0 - (-\frac{1}{3}) + e^1 - e^0$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{3} + e^1 - 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + e^1$$

## 定积分等式证明

$$\text{积分区间再现公式: } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx$$

$x \rightarrow (上移 + 下降 \rightarrow)$

$$\text{理解: } \forall a+b-x=t, x=a+b-t \quad dx = -dt$$

$x=a$  时  $t=b$ ,  $x=b$  时,  $t=a$

$$\text{故 } \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx = \int_b^a f(t) dt = \int_a^b f(t) dt$$

使用条件: 等式两侧 积分区间一样

$$\text{eg 证 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^m (1-\cos x)^n dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^n (1-\cos x)^m dx$$

$$\text{解: } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx$$

$$\text{故 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^m (1-\cos x)^n dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\cos x)^n \cdot [1-(1-\cos x)]^m dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\cos x)^n \cdot x^m dx$$

根据式成立

$$\text{eg 证 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx$$

$$\text{解: } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx$$

$$\because \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f[\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}-x)] dx$$

$$\sin(x+\frac{\pi}{2}) \xrightarrow{\text{K倍角}} \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}-x)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx \quad \text{看 } x+\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ K倍角漏}$$

$$\text{eg } \int_0^{\pi} x \cdot f(\sin x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$$

$$\text{解: } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx \quad \sin(\pi-x) = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}+2-x)$$

$$= \sin x$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\pi} x \cdot f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} (\pi-x) \cdot f[\sin(\pi-x)] dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} (\pi-x) \cdot f(\sin x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \pi f(\sin x) dx - \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$$

$$\text{eg 证 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

并利用洛必达结果式  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$

$$\text{解: } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}-x)}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}-x)(\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}-x))} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$$

## 换元或降次

$$\times \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\sin x + \cos x)(\sin x - \sin x \cos x + \cos x)}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 - \sin x \cos x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 - \sin x \cos x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\sin x)^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\pi-1}{4}$$

$$\text{eg 证 } F(x) = \int_0^{\pi} \ln(x^2 + 2x \cos t + 1) dt \text{ 为偶函数}$$

$$\text{解: } F(x) = \int_0^{\pi} \ln(x^2 - 2x \cos t + 1) dt$$

$$\text{又: } F(-x) = \int_0^{\pi} \ln(x^2 - 2x \cos t + 1) dt$$

$$\times \int_0^{\pi} \ln(x^2 - 2x \cos t + 1) dt = \int_0^{\pi} \ln(x^2 - 2x \cos(\pi - t) + 1) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \ln(x^2 - 2x \cdot (-\cos t) + 1) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \ln(x^2 + 2x \cos t + 1) dt$$

$$= F(x)$$

## 定积分的应用

$\int_a^b f(x) dx \geqslant$  由  $f(x)$ ,  $x=a, x=b$  为轴的图形面积代数和

$x$  轴上方数值为正, 下方数值为负

## 求平面图形面积

1. X型图: 由上、下两个函数围成的面积 (向上、下观看)

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_a^b f_{\text{上}}(x) dx - \int_a^b f_{\text{下}}(x) dx \\ &= \int_a^b f_{\text{上}}(x) dx - f_{\text{下}}(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

2. Y型图: 向左、右看 (选用 Y 型改写  $x=f(y)$ )

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_c^d f_{\text{右}}(y) dy - \int_c^d f_{\text{左}}(y) dy \\ &= \int_c^d f_{\text{右}}(y) dy - f_{\text{左}}(y) dy \end{aligned}$$

求解思路: 1. 画图 (联立函数, 找出交点)

2. 定类型

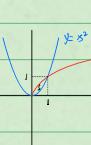
3. 套公式

eg 求  $y=x^2$ ,  $y=\frac{1}{x}$ ,  $x=2$  所围成的面积



解:  $S = \int_1^2 (x^2 - \frac{1}{x}) dx$   
 $= [\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \ln(x)]_1^2$   
 $= (\frac{8}{3} - \ln 2) - (\frac{1}{3} - \ln 1)$   
 $= \frac{7}{3} - \ln 2$

eg 求  $y=x^2$ ,  $y=\sqrt{x}$  所围成的面积



解:  $\begin{cases} y=x^2 \\ y=\sqrt{x} \end{cases}$   $x^2 = \sqrt{x}$  交点:  $(0,0), (1,1)$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} - x^2 dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{3}x^3) dx \\ &= (\frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3}x^3)|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

eg 求由曲线  $y=\frac{1}{x}$ ,  $y=x$ ,  $x=2$  反对称所围面积



解:  $S = S_1 + S_2$

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= \int_1^2 x dx \quad S_2 = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 |_1^2 \quad = \ln|x| |_1^2 \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2} \quad = \ln 2 \\ \therefore S &= S_1 + S_2 = \frac{1}{2} + \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$