

## 第三节

定积分的换元法和  
分部积分法

不定积分

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{换元积分法} \\ \text{分部积分法} \end{array} \right\} \longrightarrow \text{定积分} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{换元积分法} \\ \text{分部积分法} \end{array} \right\}$$


一、定积分的换元法

二、定积分的分部积分法



# 一、定积分的换元法

**定理1.** 设函数  $f(x) \in C[a, b]$ , 单值函数  $x = \varphi(t)$  满足:

1)  $\varphi(t) \in C^1[\alpha, \beta]$ ,  $\varphi(\alpha) = a$ ,  $\varphi(\beta) = b$ ;

2) 在  $[\alpha, \beta]$  上  $a \leq \varphi(t) \leq b$ ,

则 
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt$$

**证:** 所证等式两边被积函数都连续, 因此积分都存在, 且它们的原函数也存在. 设  $F(x)$  是  $f(x)$  的一个原函数, 则  $F[\varphi(t)]$  是  $f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t)$  的原函数, 因此有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) dx &= F(b) - F(a) = F[\varphi(\beta)] - F[\varphi(\alpha)] \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt \end{aligned}$$



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_\alpha^\beta f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt$$

说明:

- 1) 当  $\beta < \alpha$ , 即区间换为  $[\beta, \alpha]$  时, 定理 1 仍成立.
- 2) 必需注意 **换元必换限**, 原函数中的变量不必代回.
- 3) 换元公式也可反过来使用, 即

$$\int_\alpha^\beta f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt = \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad (\text{令 } x = \varphi(t))$$

或配元  $\int_\alpha^\beta f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt = \int_\alpha^\beta f[\varphi(t)] d\varphi(t)$

配元不换限

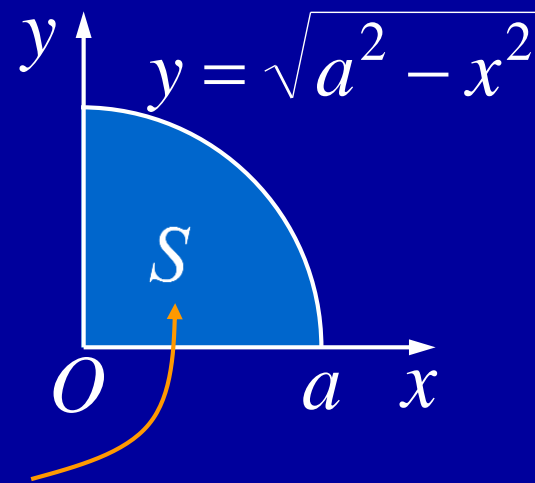


**例1.** 计算  $\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx \quad (a > 0).$

**解:** 令  $x = a \sin t$ , 则  $dx = a \cos t \, dt$ , 且

当  $x = 0$  时,  $t = 0$ ;  $x = a$  时,  $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t \, dt \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2t) \, dt \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \left( t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi a^2}{4} \end{aligned}$$



**例2.** 计算  $\int_0^4 \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx$ .

**解:** 令  $t = \sqrt{2x+1}$ , 则  $x = \frac{t^2-1}{2}$ ,  $dx = t dt$ , 且  
当  $x=0$  时,  $t=1$ ;  $x=4$  时,  $t=3$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{原式} &= \int_1^3 \frac{\frac{t^2-1}{2} + 2}{t} t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 (t^2 + 3) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{3} t^3 + 3t \right) \Big|_1^3 = \frac{22}{3}\end{aligned}$$



例3. 设  $f(x) \in C[-a, a]$ ,

(1) 若  $f(-x) = f(x)$ , 则  $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$

(2) 若  $f(-x) = -f(x)$ , 则  $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$

证:  $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx$

$$= \int_0^a f(-t) dt + \int_0^a f(x) dx$$

令  $x = -t$

$$= \int_0^a [f(-x) + f(x)] dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx, & f(-x) = f(x) \text{ 时} \\ 0, & f(-x) = -f(x) \text{ 时} \end{cases}$$



**例4.** 设  $f(x)$  是连续的周期函数, 周期为  $T$ , 证明:

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

$$(2) \int_a^{a+nT} f(x) \mathrm{d}x = n \int_0^T f(x) \mathrm{d}x \quad (n \in \mathbf{N}), \text{ 并由此计算}$$

$$I = \int_0^{n\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} \mathrm{d}x$$

**解:** (1) 记  $\Phi(a) = \int_a^{a+T} f(x) \mathrm{d}x$ , 则

$$\Phi'(a) = f(a+T) - f(a) = 0$$

可见  $\Phi(a)$  与  $a$  无关, 因此  $\Phi(a) = \Phi(0)$ , 即

$$\int_a^{a+T} f(x) \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^T f(x) \mathrm{d}x$$



$$(2) \int_a^{a+nT} f(x) dx = n \int_0^T f(x) dx \quad (n \in \mathbf{N}), \text{ 并由此计算}$$

$$\int_0^{n\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} dx$$

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

将  $a + kT$  看作(1)中的  $a$ , 则有

$$\int_{a+kT}^{a+kT+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

$$= n \int_0^T f(x) dx \quad (n \in \mathbf{N})$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{n\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} dx \\ &= n \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} dx \end{aligned}$$

$\sqrt{1 + \sin 2x}$  是以  $\pi$  为周期的周期函数





$$\int_0^{n\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} \, dx = n \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} \, dx$$

$$= n \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{(\cos x + \sin x)^2} \, dx$$

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

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

$$\downarrow \quad \text{令 } t = x + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= n\sqrt{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} |\sin t| \, dt$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \int_a^{a+T} f(x) \, dx \\ &= \int_0^T f(x) \, dx \end{aligned}$$



## 二、定积分的分部积分法

**定理2.** 设  $u(x), v(x) \in C^1[a, b]$ , 则

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

**证:**  $\because [u(x)v(x)]' = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)$

↓ 两端在  $[a, b]$  上积分

$$u(x)v(x) \Big|_a^b = \int_a^b u'(x)v(x) dx + \underline{\int_a^b u(x)v'(x) dx}$$

$$\therefore \int_a^b u(x)v'(x) dx = u(x)v(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b u'(x)v(x) dx$$



**例5.** 计算  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \arcsin x \, dx$ .

**解:** 原式 =  $x \arcsin x \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx$

$$= \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \, d(1-x^2)$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{12} + (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1$$



**例6.** 证明  $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \, dx$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}$$

**证:** 令  $t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$ , 则

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \, dx = -\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^n \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \, dx$$

令  $u = \sin^{n-1} x$ ,  $v' = \sin x$ , 则  $u' = (n-1)\sin^{n-2} x \cos x$ ,

$v = -\cos x$

$$\therefore I_n = \left[ -\cos x \cdot \sin^{n-1} x \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x \, dx$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 I_n &= (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x \, dx \\
 &= (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x (1 - \sin^2 x) \, dx \\
 &= (n-1) I_{n-2} - (n-1) I_n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \, dx$$

由此得递推公式  $I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$

于是 
$$I_{2m} = \frac{2m-1}{2m} \cdot \frac{2m-3}{2m-2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot I_0$$

$$I_{2m+1} = \frac{2m}{2m+1} \cdot \frac{2m-2}{2m-1} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot I_1$$

而 
$$I_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \, dx = 1$$

故所证结论成立.



## 内容小结

基本积分法  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{换元积分法} \\ \text{分部积分法} \end{array} \right.$

换元**必**换限  
配元**不**换限  
边积边代限

## 思考与练习

1.  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sin^{100}(x-t) dt = \underline{\sin^{100} x}$

提示: 令  $u = x - t$ , 则

$$\int_0^x \sin^{100}(x-t) dt = - \int_x^0 \sin^{100} u du$$



2. 设  $f(t) \in C^1$ ,  $\underline{f(1) = 0}$ ,  $\underline{\int_1^{x^3} f'(t) dt = \ln x}$ , 求  $f(e)$ .

解法1.  $\ln x = \int_1^{x^3} f'(t) dt = f(x^3) - f(1) = f(x^3)$

令  $u = x^3$ , 得  $f(u) = \ln \sqrt[3]{u} = \frac{1}{3} \ln u \implies f(e) = \frac{1}{3}$

解法2. 对已知等式两边求导,

得  $3x^2 f'(x^3) = \frac{1}{x}$

令  $u = x^3$ , 得  $f'(u) = \frac{1}{3u}$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore f(e) &= \int_1^e f'(u) du + f(1) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_1^e \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{3}\end{aligned}$$

思考: 若改题为

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^{x^3} f'(\sqrt[3]{t}) dt &= \ln x \\ f(e) &=?\end{aligned}$$

提示: 两边求导, 得

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= \frac{1}{3x^3} \\ f(e) &= \int_1^e f'(x) dx\end{aligned}$$



3. 设  $f''(x)$  在  $[0,1]$  连续, 且  $f(0)=1, f(2)=3, f'(2)=5$ ,  
求  $\int_0^1 x f''(2x) dx$ .

解:  $\int_0^1 x \underline{f''(2x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x df'(2x)$  (分部积分)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ x f'(2x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f'(2x) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{4} f(2x) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= 2$$





# 作业

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结束

## 备用题

1. 证明  $f(x) = \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x| \, dx$  是以  $\pi$  为周期的函数.

证: 
$$f(x + \pi) = \int_{x+\pi}^{x+\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin u| \, du$$

$\downarrow$  令  $u = t + \pi$

$$= \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin(t + \pi)| \, dt$$
$$= \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin t| \, dt = \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x| \, dx$$
$$= f(x)$$

$\therefore f(x)$  是以  $\pi$  为周期的周期函数.



2. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上有连续的二阶导数, 且  $f(a) = f(b) = 0$ , 试证  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b) \underline{f''(x)} dx$

证: 右端  $= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b) df'(x)$

分部积分

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ (x-a)(x-b) f'(x) \right] \Big|_a^b$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \underline{f'(x)} (2x-a-b) \underline{dx}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b (2x-a-b) df(x)$$

再次分部积分

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ (2x-a-b) f(x) \right] \Big|_a^b + \int_a^b f(x) dx = \text{左端}$$

