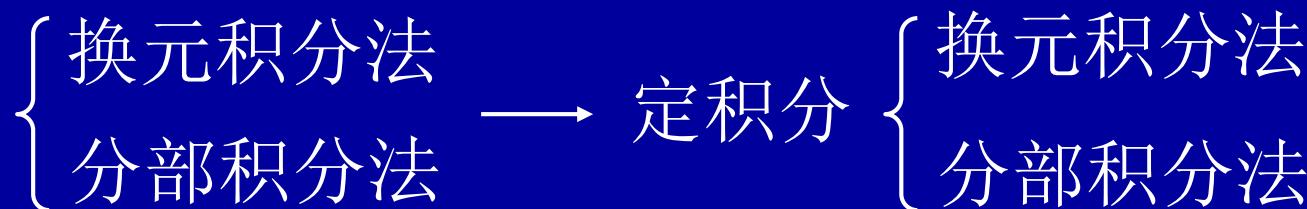


第三节

定积分的换元法和
分部积分法

不定积分



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 $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)]\underline{\varphi'(t)} dt = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)] d\varphi(t)$

配元不换限



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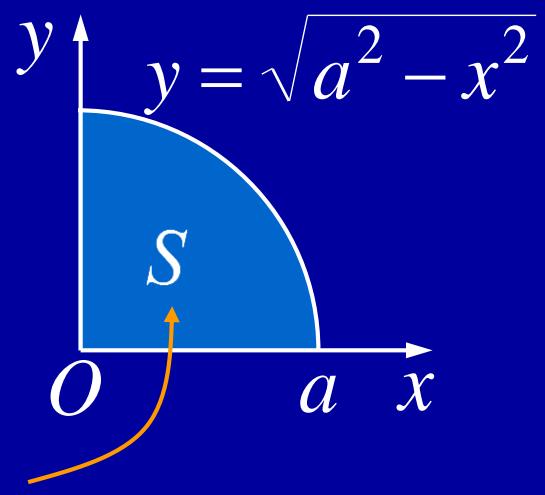
结束

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

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

当 $x = 0$ 时, $t = 0$; 当 $x = a$ 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, $t = 1$; 当 $x = 4$ 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 $f(x) \in C[-a, a]$,

偶倍奇零

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

$$= \int_0^a f(-t) dt + \int_0^a f(x) dx \quad \boxed{\text{令 } x = -t}$$

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

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



例4. 设 $f(x)$ 是连续的周期函数, 周期为 T , 证明:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

将 $a+kT$ 看作(1)中的 a , 则有
 $\int_{a+kT}^{a+kT+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx$
 $= n \int_0^T f(x) dx$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}$)

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

$\sqrt{1 + \sin 2x}$ 是以 π 为周期的周期函数



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

\downarrow 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

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

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

$v = -\cos x$

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



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

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

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

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

提示：令 $u = x - t$, 则

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



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

$\therefore f(e) = \int_1^e f'(u) du + f(1)$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_1^e \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{3}$$

思考: 若改题为

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

提示: 两边求导, 得

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3x^3}$$

$$f(e) = \int_1^e f'(x) dx$$



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

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

$$= \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \left[f(2x) \right]_0^1$$

$$= 2$$



作业

课后题



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备用题

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

证:
$$\begin{aligned} f(x + \pi) &= \int_{x+\pi}^{x+\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin u| du \\ &\quad \leftarrow \text{令 } u = t + \pi \\ &= \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin(t + \pi)| dt \\ &= \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin t| dt = \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x| dx \\ &= f(x) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 是以 π 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

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

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

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

再次分部积分

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

