

## 含参变量积分典型例题

例 1 求极限  $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{1+\alpha} \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2}$ .

$$\text{解} \quad \int_0^{1+\alpha} \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} + \int_1^{1+\alpha} \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2}.$$

$\frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha^2}$  在  $(x, \alpha) \in [0, 1] \times [-\delta, \delta]$  上连续, 有

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} = \int_0^1 \left( \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} \right) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{4};$$

$$\text{而} \quad \left| \int_1^{1+\alpha} \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} \right| \leq \left| \int_1^{1+\alpha} \frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} dx \right| \leq \left| \int_1^{1+\alpha} dx \right| = |\alpha| \rightarrow 0, \quad (\alpha \rightarrow 0).$$

$$\text{因此} \quad \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{1+\alpha} \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

例 2 利用交换积分顺序的方法计算积分  $\int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx$ .

$$\text{解} \quad \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx = -\int_0^1 \sin(\ln x) \left( \int_a^b x^t dt \right) dx = -\int_a^b dt \int_0^1 x^t \sin(\ln x) dx,$$

$$\text{而} \quad \int_0^1 x^t \sin(\ln x) dx = -\frac{1}{t+1} \int_0^1 x^{t+1} \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = -\frac{1}{(t+1)^2} \int_0^1 \cos(\ln x) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{(t+1)^2} - \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} \int_0^1 x^t \sin(\ln x) dx.$$

$$\text{解得} \quad \int_0^1 x^t \sin(\ln x) dx = -\frac{1}{(t+1)^2} \cdot \frac{(t+1)^2}{1+(t+1)^2} = -\frac{1}{1+(t+1)^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是} \quad \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx &= -\int_a^b dt \int_0^1 x^t \sin(\ln x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{1}{1+(t+1)^2} dt \\ &= \arctan(t+1) \Big|_a^b = \arctan(b+1) - \arctan(a+1) = \arctan \frac{b-a}{1+(a+1)(b+1)}. \end{aligned}$$

例 3 求函数  $I(y) = \int_y^{y^2} \frac{\cos xy}{x} dx$  的导数.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad I'(y) &= -\int_y^{y^2} \frac{x \sin xy}{x} dx + \frac{\cos y^3}{y^2} \cdot 2y - \frac{\cos y^2}{y} \\
 &= -\int_y^{y^2} \sin xy dx + \frac{2 \cos y^3 - \cos y^2}{y} = \frac{\cos y^3 - \cos y^2}{y} + \frac{2 \cos y^3 - \cos y^2}{y} \\
 &= \frac{3 \cos y^3 - 2 \cos y^2}{y}.
 \end{aligned}$$

例 4 设  $I(y) = \int_0^y (x+y)f(x)dx$ , 其中  $f(x)$  为可微函数. 求  $I''(y)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad I(y) &= \int_0^y (x+y)f(x)dx = \int_0^y xf(x)dx + y \int_0^y f(x)dx. \\
 I'(y) &= \frac{d}{dy} \left( \int_0^y xf(x)dx + y \int_0^y f(x)dx \right) = yf(y) + \int_0^y f(x)dx + yf(y) \\
 &= 2yf(y) + \int_0^y f(x)dx; \\
 I''(y) &= 2f(y) + 2yf'(y) + f(y) = 3f(y) + 2yf'(y).
 \end{aligned}$$

例 5 利用积分号下求导法计算积分  $\int_0^\pi \ln(1-2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2)dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \alpha = 1 \text{ 时, } \int_0^\pi \ln(1-2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2)dx &= \int_0^\pi \ln(2-2\cos x)dx \\
 &= \int_0^\pi \left[ 2\ln 2 + 2\ln \sin \frac{x}{2} \right] dx = 2\pi \ln 2 + 2 \int_0^\pi \ln \sin \frac{x}{2} dx \\
 &\stackrel{t=\frac{x}{2}}{=} 2\pi \ln 2 + 4 \int_0^\pi \ln \sin t dt = 2\pi \ln 2 + 4 \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \right) = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

$\alpha = -1$  时, 类似得  $\int_0^\pi \ln(1-2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2)dx = \int_0^\pi \ln(2+2\cos x)dx = 0$ .

当  $|\alpha| \neq 1$  时, 设  $I(\alpha) = \int_0^\pi \ln(1-2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2)dx$ , 就有

$$\begin{aligned}
 I'(\alpha) &= \int_0^\pi \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \ln(1-2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2)dx = \int_0^\pi \frac{2\alpha - 2\cos x}{1-2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2} dx \\
 &= \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{1-2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2} \right) dx = \frac{\pi}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{\alpha} \int_0^\pi \frac{dx}{1-2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\stackrel{t=\tan\frac{x}{2}}{=} \frac{\pi}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha^2-1}{\alpha} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2dt}{(1-\alpha)^2 + (1+\alpha)^2 t^2} = \frac{\pi}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha^2-1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{2}{\alpha^2-1} \arctan \frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha-1} t \Big|_0^{+\infty};$$

于是, 当  $|\alpha| < 1$  时, 有  $I'(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{\alpha} - \frac{\pi}{\alpha} = 0$ . 得  $I(\alpha) = c$ , 又  $I(1-0) = I(1) = 0$ ,

因此  $I(\alpha) = 0$ ; 当  $|\alpha| > 1$  时,  $I'(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{\alpha} + \frac{\pi}{\alpha} = \frac{2\pi}{\alpha}$ , 得  $I(\alpha) = \pi \ln \alpha^2$ .

$$\text{综上, 有 } \int_0^\pi \ln(1-2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & |\alpha| \leq 1, \\ \pi \ln \alpha^2, & |\alpha| > 1. \end{cases}$$

**例 6** 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上连续, 且  $f(x) > 0$ . 研究函数  $I(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx$  的连续性.

解  $f(x)$  是  $[0, 1]$  上连续的正值函数, 故  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上有正下界和上界, 即

$\exists m > 0$  和  $M$ , 使对  $\forall x \in [0, 1]$ , 有  $0 < m < f(x) < M$ .

当  $y > 0$  时, 就有  $\frac{ym}{x^2 + y^2} < \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2}$ , 可得  $\int_0^1 \frac{ym}{x^2 + y^2} dx < \int_0^1 \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx$ .

由于  $\int_0^1 \frac{ym}{x^2 + y^2} dx = m \arctan \frac{x}{y} \Big|_0^1 = m \arctan \frac{1}{y} \rightarrow m \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} > 0$ , ( $y \rightarrow 0^+$ ), 又得

$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} I(y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^1 \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx \neq 0$ , 但  $I(0) = \int_0^1 \frac{0f(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx = 0$ . 因而  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} I(y) \neq I(0)$ .

则函数  $I(y)$  在点  $y = 0$  间断. 除点  $y = 0$  外, 函数  $I(y)$  在其它点显然连续.

**例 7** 证明下列含参变量反常积分在指定义区间上一致收敛:

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos xy}{x^2 + y^2} dx, \quad y \geq a > 0;$$

解 在  $(x, y) \in [0, +\infty) \times [a, +\infty)$  上有  $\left| \frac{\cos xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \leq \frac{1}{x^2 + a^2}$ , 而

$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2a}$  收敛, 则  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos xy}{x^2+y^2} dx$  关于  $y$  在  $[a, +\infty)$

上一致收敛.

$$(2) \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x+\alpha} e^{-\alpha x} dx, \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_0.$$

解  $|\int_0^A \sin 2x dx| \leq 1$ ; 对每个  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_0$ ,  $\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{x+\alpha} \searrow$ , 且由  $0 < \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{x+\alpha} \leq \frac{1}{x} \searrow 0$

( $x \rightarrow +\infty$ ), 得  $\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{x+\alpha}$  对每个  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_0$  单调且关于  $\alpha$  在  $[0, \alpha_0]$  上一致收敛于零. 于

是, 据 *Dirichlet* 判别法, 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x+\alpha} e^{-\alpha x} dx$  关于  $\alpha$  在  $[0, \alpha_0]$  上一致收敛.

**例 8** 证明函数  $F(\alpha) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} dx$  在  $\alpha > 0$  内连续.

证 先证积分  $F(\alpha) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} dx$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  内内闭一致收敛.

对任何  $[a, b] \subset (0, +\infty)$ , 有  $a > 0$ . 由于  $|\int_1^A \cos x dx| \leq 2$ , 即积分  $\int_1^A \cos x dx$  关于  $\alpha$  在  $[a, b]$  上一致有界, 又当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时, 有  $\frac{1}{x^\alpha} \leq \frac{1}{x^a}$ , 可见  $\frac{1}{x^\alpha}$  单调且一致地趋于零. 据 *Dirichlet* 判别法, 积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} dx$  在  $[a, b]$  上一致收敛. 由  $[a, b]$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  内的任意性, 积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} dx$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  内内闭一致收敛.

次证函数  $F(\alpha) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} dx$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  内连续. 事实上, 对  $\forall x_0 \in (0, +\infty)$ , 有

$x_0 \in \left[ \frac{x_0}{2}, 2x_0 \right] \subset (0, +\infty)$ . 由于积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} dx$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  内内闭一致收敛, 因此

在区间  $\left[ \frac{x_0}{2}, 2x_0 \right]$  上一致收敛, 又函数  $\frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha}$  在域  $(\alpha, x) \in (0, +\infty) \times [1, +\infty)$  上连续,

因此函数  $F(\alpha) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} dx$  在区间  $\left[ \frac{x_0}{2}, 2x_0 \right]$  上连续, 因此在点  $x_0$  连续. 由点  $x_0$  在

区间  $(0, +\infty)$  内的任意性, 函数  $F(\alpha) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} dx$  在区间  $(0, +\infty)$  内连续.

**例 9** 计算  $g(\alpha) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx$ .

解  $\frac{d}{d\alpha} \frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \frac{1}{x(1 + \alpha^2 x^2) \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$ , 积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(1 + \alpha^2 x^2) \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx$  关于

$\alpha \in (-\infty, +\infty)$  一致收敛, 因此该积分满足积分号下求导定理的条件.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d\alpha} g(\alpha) &= \frac{d}{d\alpha} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{d}{d\alpha} \frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(1 + \alpha^2 x^2) \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx \\ &\stackrel{x = \frac{\sqrt{1+t^2}}{t}}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2 dt}{(1+t^2)[(1+\alpha^2)t^2 + \alpha^2]} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} - \alpha^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+\alpha^2)t^2 + \alpha^2} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\alpha^2}{|\alpha| \sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2} t}{|\alpha|} \Big|_{t=0}^{t=+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{|\alpha|}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{|\alpha|}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

注意到  $g(0) = 0$ , 就有

$$\begin{aligned} g(\alpha) &= g(\alpha) - g(0) = \int_0^\alpha g'(t) dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\alpha \left( 1 - \frac{|t|}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\alpha \left( 1 - \frac{|t|}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \right) dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\alpha \left( 1 - \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \operatorname{sgn} t \right) dt \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \alpha - \frac{\pi}{2} (\sqrt{1+\alpha^2} - 1) \operatorname{sgn} \alpha = (1 + |\alpha| - \sqrt{1+\alpha^2}) \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

**例 10** 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上连续, 且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$ . 证明

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a}, \quad (a, b > 0).$$

证 对  $\forall 0 < \delta \leq \eta < +\infty$ , 由于  $f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上连续, 积分  $\int_\delta^\eta \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx$

存在, 且  $\int_\delta^\eta \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_\delta^\eta \frac{f(ax)}{x} dx - \int_\delta^\eta \frac{f(bx)}{x} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \stackrel{\text{令 } z=ax, z=bx}{=} \int_{a\delta}^{a\eta} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz - \int_{b\delta}^{b\eta} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz \\
&= \int_{a\delta}^{a\eta} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz - \int_{b\delta}^{b\eta} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz + \int_{a\eta}^{b\delta} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz - \int_{a\eta}^{b\delta} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz \\
&= \int_{a\delta}^{b\delta} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz - \int_{a\eta}^{b\eta} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz = f(\xi) \int_{a\delta}^{b\delta} \frac{1}{z} dz - \int_{a\eta}^{b\eta} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz \\
&= f(\xi) \ln \frac{b}{a} - \int_{a\eta}^{b\eta} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz,
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $a\delta \leq \xi \leq b\delta$ , 当  $\delta \rightarrow 0^+$  时,  $\xi \rightarrow 0^+$ , 由  $f(x)$  连续,  $\lim_{\xi \rightarrow 0^+} f(\xi) = f(0)$ , 则得

$$\lim_{\xi \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{a\delta}^{b\delta} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz = f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a}; \quad \int_{a\eta}^{b\eta} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz = f(\tau) \int_{a\eta}^{b\eta} \frac{1}{z} dz = f(\tau) \ln \frac{b}{a}, \quad \text{其中 } a\eta \leq \tau \leq b\eta.$$

当  $\eta \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$ ,  $f(\tau) \rightarrow 0$ , 又有  $\lim_{\eta \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{a\eta}^{b\eta} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz = 0$ . 于是

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx &= \lim_{\substack{\delta \rightarrow 0^+ \\ \eta \rightarrow +\infty}} \int_{\delta}^{\eta} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx \\
&= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{a\delta}^{b\delta} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz - \lim_{\eta \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{a\eta}^{b\eta} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz = f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a}.
\end{aligned}$$

例 11 计算下列积分:

$$(1) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^n}};$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^n}} &= \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 x^{1-n} (1-x^n)^{-\frac{1}{n}} d(x^n) \stackrel{t=x^n}{=} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{1-n}{n}} (1-t)^{\frac{n-1}{n}-1} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{n} B\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{n-1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} B\left(\frac{1}{n}, 1-\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{\pi}{n \sin \frac{\pi}{n}}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 x \cos^{\frac{1}{2}} x dx.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 x \cos^{\frac{1}{2}} x dx = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{7+1}{2}, \frac{\frac{1}{2}+1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} B\left(4, \frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(4)\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)}{\Gamma\left(4+\frac{3}{4}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3! \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)}{\frac{15}{4} \times \frac{11}{4} \times \frac{7}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)} = \frac{256}{1055}.$$

例 12 计算  $\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) dx$ .

解  $\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) dx \stackrel{x=1-t}{=} -\int_1^0 \ln \Gamma(1-t) dt = \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(1-x) dx.$

因此,  $\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) dx + \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(1-x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) \Gamma(1-x) dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \ln \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \pi - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \ln \sin \pi x dx.$

$$\int_0^1 \ln \sin \pi x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \ln \sin \pi x d\pi x \stackrel{t=\pi x}{=} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \ln \sin t dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx,$$

注意到  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx \stackrel{x=\frac{\pi}{2}-t}{=} -\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \ln \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-t\right) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos t dt$  和

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

就有  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x dx \right) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1}{2} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin 2x d2x = -\frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^\pi \ln \sin t dt$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx, \text{ 解得 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2.$$

于是,  $\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \pi - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \ln \sin \pi x dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \pi - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{\pi} \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \right) = \ln \sqrt{2\pi}.$