## 每日一题(2)

2019.03.21

计算积分:

$$(1)I = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx.$$
$$(2)I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx.$$

解: (1) 令  $x = \tan t$ , 则d $x = \sec^2 t dt$ , 于是

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan t) dt$$

而

$$\ln[1 + \tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - t)] = \ln(1 + \frac{1 - \tan t}{1 + \tan t}) = \ln 2 - \ln(1 + \tan t),$$

故  $\ln(1+\tan t)-\frac{1}{2}\ln 2$  是关于区间  $[0,\frac{\pi}{4}]$  的中点的奇函数,在该区间上的积分为  $[0,\frac{\pi}{4}]$  0,因此

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} [\ln(1+\tan t) - \frac{1}{2}\ln 2] dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2}\ln 2 dt = \frac{\pi}{8}\ln 2.$$

(2) 利用分部积分法,

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-1} x d(-\cos x)$$

$$= -\sin^{n-1} x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x d(\sin^{n-1} x)$$

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

$$= (n-1)I_{n-2} - (n-1)I_{n-1}$$

得到递推公式:

$$I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2} (n \ge 2)$$

又 
$$I_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}, I_1 = 1$$
,于是