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数

学

第五章 定积分

- 5.1 定积分的概念及性质
- 5.2 定积分基本公式
- 5.3 定积分的计算法
- 5.4 反常积分初步
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5.1 定积分的概念及性质

一、定积分问题举例

二、定积分的定义

三、定积分的性质



一、定积分问题举例

矩形面积 = ah

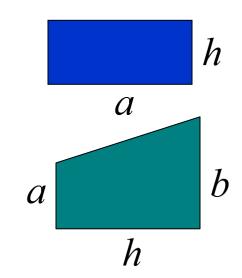
梯形面积 =
$$\frac{h}{2}(a+b)$$

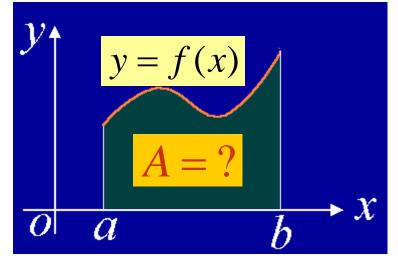
曲边梯形的面积

设曲边梯形是由连续曲线

$$y = f(x) \quad (f(x) \ge 0)$$

及 x轴,以及两直线 x = a, x = b 所围成,求其面积 A.





解决步骤:

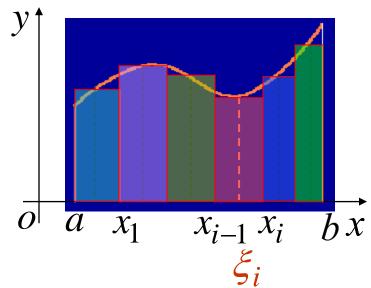
1) 分割. 在区间 [a,b] 中任意插入 n-1 个分点

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$$

用直线 $x = x_i$ 将曲边梯形分成 n 个小曲边梯形;

2) **取近似.** 在第i 个小曲边梯形上任取 $\xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$

作以 $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 为底, $f(\xi_i)$ 为高的小矩形,并以此小矩形面积近似代替相应 窄曲边梯形面积 ΔA_i ,得



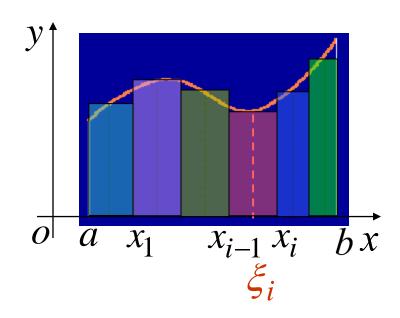
$$\Delta A_i \approx f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i \quad (\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}), i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

3) 求和.

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta A_i \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$$

4) 取极限. \diamondsuit $\lambda = \max_{1 \le i \le n} \{\Delta x_i\}$,则曲边梯形面积

$$A = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta A_{i}$$
$$= \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}) \Delta x_{i}$$



二、定积分的定义

设函数 f(x)定义在[a,b]上, 若对[a,b]的任意分法

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n = b$$
, $\Leftrightarrow \Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$, $\Leftarrow \mathbb{P}$

$$\xi_i \in [x_i, x_{i-1}]$$
,只要 $\lambda = \max_{1 \le i \le n} \{\Delta x_i\} \to 0$ 时 $\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$

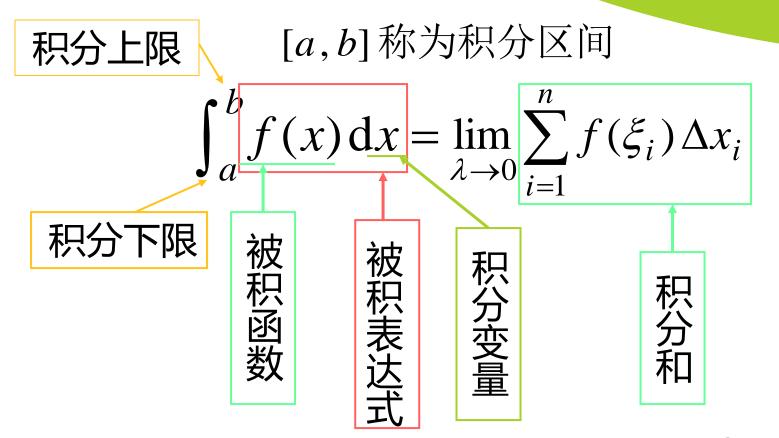
总趋于确定的极限 I ,则称此极限 I 为函数 f(x) 在区间

$$[a,b]$$
上的定积分,记作 $\int_a^b f(x) dx$

[a,b]上的定积分,记作
$$\int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx$$

即 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}) \Delta x_{i}$

此时称 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上可积.



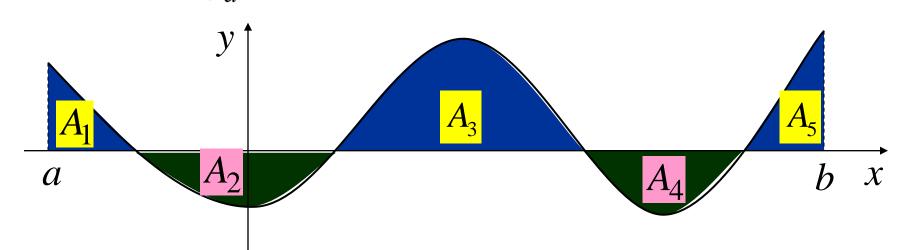
定积分仅与被积函数及积分区间有关,而与积分 变量用什么字母表示无关,即

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(t) dt = \int_{a}^{b} f(u) du$$

定积分的几何意义:

$$f(x) > 0$$
, $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = A$ 曲边梯形面积

$$f(x) < 0$$
, $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = -A$ 曲边梯形面积的负值



$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = A_{1} - A_{2} + A_{3} - A_{4} + A_{5}$$

各部分面积的代数和

可积的充分条件:

函数 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续

 $\rightarrow f(x)$ 在 [a,b]可积.

三、定积分的性质 (设所列定积分都存在)

1.
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = -\int_{b}^{a} f(x) dx \longrightarrow \int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx = 0$$

$$2. \int_{a}^{b} dx = b - a$$

3.
$$\int_{a}^{b} k f(x) dx = k \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \qquad (k 为常数)$$

4.
$$\int_{a}^{b} [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \pm \int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx$$

5.
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{c} f(x) dx + \int_{c}^{b} f(x) dx$$

6. 若在 [a] $f(x) \ge 0$,则 $\int_a^b f(x) dx \ge 0$.

推论1. 若在 [a,b] 上 $f(x) \le g(x)$,则

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \le \int_{a}^{b} g(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

7. 设 $M = \max_{[a,b]} f(x), m = \min_{[a,b]} f(x), 则$

$$m(b-a) \le \int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \le M(b-a) \quad (a < b)$$

8. 积分中值定理

若 $f(x) \in C[a,b]$,则至少存在一点 $\xi \in [a,b]$, 使

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b-a)$$



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5.2 微积分基本公式

一、变上限积分函数

二、牛顿 - 莱布尼兹公式



变上限积分函数

定理1. 若 $f(x) \in C[a,b]$,则变上限函数 $\Phi(x)$

$$y = f(x)$$

$$\phi(x)$$

$$a = x$$

$$b = x$$

$$\Phi(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt$$

是 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上的一个原函数.

即
$$\Phi'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt = f(x)$$

证明: $\operatorname{Ex} x \in [a,b]$, 改变量 Δx 满足 $x + \Delta x \in [a,b]$,

$$\Delta\Phi = \Phi(x + \Delta x) - \Phi(x) = \int_{a}^{x + \Delta x} f(t)dt - \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt$$
$$= \left[\int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt + \int_{a}^{x + \Delta x} f(t)dt\right] - \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt = \int_{a}^{x + \Delta x} f(t)dt$$

由积分中值定理

所以
$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} f(\xi) = f(x)$$
,于是 $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta x} = f(x)$

即 $\Phi(x)$ 在x处可导,且 $\Phi'(x) = f(x), x \in [a,b]$.

变限积分求导公式:(重点)

(1)
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_{x}^{b} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t = -f(x)$$

(2)
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_{a}^{\varphi(x)} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t = f[\varphi(x)] \varphi'(x)$$

(3)
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_{\psi(x)}^{\varphi(x)} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t = f[\varphi(x)] \varphi'(x) - f[\psi(x)] \psi'(x)$$

例1 求
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \arctan t dt}{x^2}$$
.

解 这属于 $\frac{0}{0}$ 型的极限问题,利用洛必达法则,有

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \arctan t dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_0^x \arctan t dt \right]}{(x^2)'}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\arctan x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(\arctan x)'}{(x)'}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

例2: 求
$$\left[\int_{-1}^{x} \ln(1+t^2) dt \right]' .$$

解: 原式=
$$\left[\int_{-1}^{x} \ln(1+t^2) dt\right]' = \ln(1+x^2).$$

例3. 求
$$(\int_{1}^{\cos x} e^{-t^2} dt)'$$

解: 原式=
$$e^{-\cos^2 x} \cdot (\cos x)' = e^{-\cos^2 x} \cdot (-\sin x)$$

例4: 求
$$\left[\int_{\cos x}^{\sin x} e^{t} dt \right]' .$$

解: 原式 =
$$e^{\sin x} \cdot (\sin x)' - e^{\cos x} (\cos x)'$$

= $e^{\sin x} \cdot (\cos x) - e^{\cos x} (-\sin x)$.

练习一

$$1: \Re \left[\int_{x^2}^{e^x} \sin t \, \mathrm{d}t \right]'.$$

2: 设
$$f(x) = \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \cos t^2 dt$$
, 求 $f'(\pi)$.

$$3: \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \sin t dt}{x^4}$$

$$\left[\int_{\psi(x)}^{\varphi(x)} f(t) dt\right]' = f[\varphi(x)] \varphi'(x) - f[\psi(x)] \psi'(x)$$

$$1: \ \ \cancel{\Xi} \ \left[\int_{x^2}^{e^x} \sin t \, \mathrm{d}t\right]'.$$

解:
$$\left[\int_{x^2}^{e^x} \sin t \, dt\right]' = \sin(e^x) \cdot (e^x)' - \sin(x^2) \cdot (x^2)'$$
$$= e^x \cdot \sin e^x - 2x \cdot \sin x^2$$

$$\left[\int_{a}^{\varphi(x)} f(t) dt\right]' = f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)$$

2: 设
$$f(x) = \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \cos t^2 dt$$
, 求 $f'(\pi)$.

$$f'(x) = \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \cos t^2 dt\right)' = \cos x \cdot \left(\sqrt{x}\right)'$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cos x$$

$$f'(\pi) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}}$$

12:3.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \sin t dt}{x^4} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\left(\int_0^{x^2} \sin t dt\right)'}{\left(x^4\right)'}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x^2 \cdot \left(x^2\right)'}{4x^3}$$

$$=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{2x\sin x^2}{4x^3}$$

$$=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin x^2}{2x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

二、牛顿 - 莱布尼兹公式

定理2. 设F(x)是连续函数f(x)在[a,b]上的一个原

函数,则
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(x)\Big|_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$

(牛顿-莱布尼兹公式)

证明:由定理1可知,

$$\Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt \, \mathcal{L}f(x) \, dt \, \mathcal{L}f(x) \, dt \, \mathcal{L}h(x) \, \mathcal{L}h(x) \, dt \, \mathcal{L}h(x) \, \mathcal{L}h(x) \, \mathcal{L}h(x) \, dt \, \mathcal{L}h(x) \, \mathcal{L}h(x) \, \mathcal{L}h(x) \, \mathcal{L$$

设 F(x) 是 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上的原函数,由原函数的性质:

$$\Phi(x) = F(x) + C$$
, ($a \le x \le b, C$ 为常数)

在上式中,分别以x = b, x = a 代入后相减,得

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \Phi(b) - \Phi(a) = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = F(x)\Big|_{a}^{b} = F(b) - F(a)$$

(1)
$$\int_{1}^{2} x^{2} dx = \frac{1}{3} x^{3} \Big|_{1}^{2} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^{3} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1^{3} = \frac{7}{3}$$

(2)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2x \, d(2x)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x\Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\sin\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\sin 0$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}$$

例2. 计算
$$\int_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx.$$

解:

$$\int_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x \Big|_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}} = \arctan \sqrt{3} - \arctan(-1)$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{3}-(-\frac{\pi}{4})=\frac{7}{12}\pi$$

例3. (1)
$$\int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx = F(x) \Big|_{a}^{a} = F(a) - F(a) = 0$$

(2)
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = F(x) \Big|_{a}^{b} = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$\int_{b}^{a} f(x) dx = F(x) \Big|_{b}^{a} = F(a) - F(b)$$

$$\int_{b}^{a} f(x) dx = -\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

(3)
$$\int_{a}^{b} dx = \int_{a}^{b} 1 \cdot dx = x \Big|_{a}^{b} = b - a$$



1: 求下列定积分

$$(1)\int_0^1 5^x dx$$

$$(2)\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3\sin x dx$$

$$(3) \int_{-2}^{1} x^2 |x| dx$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$(1) \int_0^1 5^x dx = \frac{5^x}{\ln 5} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{5^1}{\ln 5} - \frac{5^0}{\ln 5}$$

$$=\frac{5}{\ln 5}-\frac{1}{\ln 5}$$

$$=\frac{4}{\ln 5}$$

$$\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3\sin x dx = -3\cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \left(-3\cos\frac{\pi}{2} \right) - \left(-3\cos 0 \right)$$

$$= \left(-3 \times 0 \right) - \left(-3 \times 1 \right)$$

$$= 0 - \left(-3 \right) = 3$$

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ -x, & -2 \le x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \int_{-2}^{1} x^{2} |x| dx = \int_{-2}^{0} x^{2} |x| dx + \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} |x| dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{0} x^{2} \cdot (-x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} \cdot x dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{0} (-x^{3}) dx + \int_{0}^{1} x^{3} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} x^{4} \Big|_{-2}^{0} + \frac{1}{4} x^{4} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} (0 - 16) + \frac{1}{4} (1 - 0) = \frac{17}{4}$$



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一、定积分的换元法(重点)

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

- $1)\phi(t)$ 在[α , β]上具有连续导数, $\varphi(\alpha) = a, \varphi(\beta) = b$;
- 2) 在[α , β] 上 $a \le \varphi(t) \le b$,

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

注意:

1)定积分的换元法在换元后,积分上,下限也要作相 应的变换,即"换元必换限"。

2) 换元公式也可反过来使用,即

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

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

例1 求
$$\int_4^9 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}-1} dx.$$

当
$$x = 4$$
时, $t = 2$,当 $x = 9$ 时, $t = 3$,

$$\int_{4}^{9} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx = \int_{2}^{3} \frac{t}{t-1} 2t dt = 2 \int_{2}^{3} \frac{t^{2}}{t-1} dt$$

$$=2\int_{2}^{3} \frac{(t^{2}-1)+1}{t-1} dt = 2\int_{2}^{3} (t+1+\frac{1}{t-1}) dt$$

$$= 2 \times \left| \left(\frac{t^2}{2} + t + \ln|t - 1| \right) \right|_2^3 = 7 + \ln 4.$$

例2: 求
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x \cos x dx$$
.

解:
$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = t$$
, 则 $\cos x dx = d(\sin x) = dt$,

当
$$x = 0$$
时, $t = 0$,当 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $t = 1$,则

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x d(\sin x) = \int_0^1 t^4 dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} t^5 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{5}.$$

方法二:

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4}x \cos x dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4}x d(\sin x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \sin^{5}x \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{5} - \frac{1}{5} (\sin 0)^{5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}.$$

定积分的分部积分法(重点) [ルルラル・ | カルル

定理2. 设 $u'(x), v'(x) \in C[a, b]$, 则

$$\int_{a}^{b} u(x)v'(x) dx = u(x)v(x) \left| \frac{b}{a} - \int_{a}^{b} u'(x)v(x) dx \right|$$

或
$$\int_{a}^{b} u \, dv = uv \bigg|_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} v \, du$$

图漏.

例3: 求
$$\int_0^1 x e^x dx$$
.

$$\int_0^1 x e^x dx = \int_0^1 x de^x$$

$$= \int_0^1 x e^x dx = \int_0^1 x de^x$$

$$= \int_0^1 x e^x dx = \int_0^1 x de^x$$

$$=xe^{x}\Big|_{0}^{1}-\int_{0}^{1}e^{x}d\bar{x}^{x}e^{x}d\bar{x}^{x}$$

$$= (e-0) - \int_0^1 e^x dx \qquad \int_0^1 x e^x dx$$

$$=e-e^{x}\Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \left(\times e^{2} - e^{2} \right) \Big|_{2}$$

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

例4: 求 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x dx.$

$$\mathbf{\tilde{H}}: \qquad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x d(\sin x)$$

$$= x \cdot \sin x \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} -\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2} -0 \right] - \left(-\cos x \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos x \Big|_{2}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{2} + \left[\cos\frac{\pi}{2} - \cos 0\right] = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

例5. 计算 $\int_1^2 \ln x \, dx$.

解: 原式 =
$$x \cdot \ln x \Big|_{1}^{2} - \int_{1}^{2} x d(\ln x)$$

=
$$\left(2 \cdot \ln 2 - 1 \cdot \ln 1\right) - \int_{1}^{2} x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

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

$$= 2 \ln 2 - x \Big|_{1}^{2}$$

$$= 2 \ln 2 - (2-1)$$

$$= 2 \ln 2 - 1$$

例6. 计算 $\int_0^1 \arctan x \, dx$.

解: 原式 =
$$x \cdot \arctan x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 xd \left(\arctan x\right)$$

$$= (\arctan 1 - 0) - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1 + x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} d\left(1+x^{2}\right)$$

 $\frac{1}{Hn^2} dx$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \times \ln\left(1 + x^2\right)\Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\ln 2$$

练习三

求下列积分:

$$(1) \int_1^{e^3} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+\ln x}} \mathrm{d}x$$

(2)
$$\int_0^1 t e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$(3) \int_0^\pi x^2 \cos x dx$$

$$(4)\int_0^1 t \,\mathrm{e}^{-t}\mathrm{d}t$$

解:

$$\frac{1}{x}dx = d\left(1 + \ln\left|x\right|\right)^{\frac{1}{y}} dy = \int_{V}^{\frac{1}{y}} dy$$

(1)
$$\int_{1}^{e^{3}} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+\ln x}} dx = \int_{1}^{e^{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\ln x}} d(1+\ln x)$$

$$= \left(2\sqrt{1 + \ln x}\right)\Big|_{1}^{e^{3}}$$

$$= \left(2\sqrt{1 + \ln e^3}\right) - \left(2\sqrt{1 + \ln 1}\right)$$

$$=4-2=2$$

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

$$=-\frac{1}{2}e^{-t^2}\Big|_0^1$$

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

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

(3)
$$\int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos x \, dx = \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \, d(\sin x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = x^2 \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, d(x^2) \\
&= (\pi^2 \cdot \sin \pi - 0) - \int_0^{\pi} 2x \sin x \, dx \\
&= -\int_0^{\pi} 2x \sin x \, dx \\
&= \int_0^{\pi} 2x \, d(\cos x) \\
&= 2x \cdot \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} - 2\int_0^{\pi} \cos x \, dx \\
&= (2\pi \cos \pi - 0) - 2\sin x \Big|_0^{\pi}
\end{aligned}$$

 $=-2\pi - 2(\sin \pi - \sin 0) = -2\pi$

$$(4) \int_0^1 t e^{-t} dt = -\int_0^1 t d(e^{-t})$$

$$= - \left[te^{-t} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^{-t} dt \right]$$

$$= -\left[\left(1 \times e^{-1} - 0 \times e^{0}\right) + e^{-t} \Big|_{0}^{1}\right]$$

$$= - \left[e^{-1} + \left(e^{-1} - e^{0} \right) \right]$$

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



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一、无穷限的反常积分

定义1. 设 $f(x) \in C[a, +\infty)$, 取b > a, 若

$$\lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

存在,则称此极限为f(x)的无穷限反常积分,记作

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

这时称反常积分 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛; 如果上述极限不存在, 就称反常积分 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 发散.

类似地,
$$\int_{-\infty}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

若 $f(x) \in C(-\infty, +\infty)$, 则定义

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{c} f(x) dx + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{c}^{b} f(x) dx$$

$$(c 为任意取定的常数)$$

只要有一个极限不存在,就称 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 发散.

无穷限的反常积分也称为第一类反常积分.

若F(x)是f(x)的原函数,引入记号

$$F(+\infty) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} F(x); \quad F(-\infty) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} F(x)$$

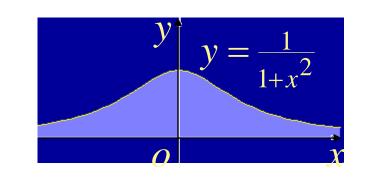
则有类似牛顿 – 莱布尼兹公式的计算表达式:

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = F(x) \bigg|_{a}^{+\infty} = F(+\infty) - F(a) = 2\sqrt{6} \Rightarrow 4\sqrt{6}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{b} f(x) dx = F(x) \begin{vmatrix} b \\ -\infty \end{vmatrix} = F(b) - F(-\infty)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = F(x) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = F(+\infty) - F(-\infty)$$

例1. 计算反常积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$



$$\mathbf{H}: \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \arctan x - \lim_{x \to -\infty} \arctan x$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{2}-(-\frac{\pi}{2})=\pi$$
 (收敛)

练习四

$$1: \ \, \cancel{\sum}_{\frac{2}{\pi}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x} dx$$

2: 求
$$\int_{e}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx$$

3: 求
$$\int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-x} dx$$

$$1: \quad \int_{\frac{2}{\pi}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_{\frac{2}{\pi}}^{+\infty} \sin \frac{1}{x} d\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$= -\int_{\frac{2}{\pi}}^{+\infty} \sin \frac{1}{x} d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$= \cos \frac{1}{x} \Big|_{\frac{2}{\pi}}^{+\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \cos \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$=1-0=1$$
 (以文章)

解: 2:
$$\int_{e}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^{2}} dx = \int_{e}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln x)^{2}} d(\ln x)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\ln x}\bigg|_{e}^{+\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{\ln x} \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{\ln e} \right)$$

$$= 0+1 = 1 \qquad (収敛)$$

$$\mathbf{HF}: \qquad 3: \quad \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = -\int_0^{+\infty} x d\left(e^{-x}\right)$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{\infty} xa(e)$$

$$= -\left[xe^{-x}\Big|_{0}^{+\infty} - \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx\right]$$

$$= 0 + \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx$$

$$= -e^{-x}\Big|_{0}^{+\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(-e^{-x}\right) - \left(-e^{0}\right)$$

$$=0+1=1$$
 (收敛)

$$(3) \int_{0}^{2} |1-x| dx$$

$$|1-x| = \begin{cases} 1-x, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ x-1, & 1 \le x \le 2 \end{cases}$$

$$= \int_0^1 |1 - x| \, dx + \int_1^2 |1 - x| \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (1-x) dx + \int_1^2 (x-1) dx$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right) \Big|_0^1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x\right) \Big|_1^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} - 0\right) + \left\lceil 0 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \right\rceil = 1$$



主讲教师: 王玉兰

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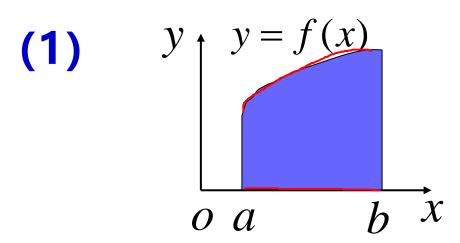


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一、平面图形的面积(重点)



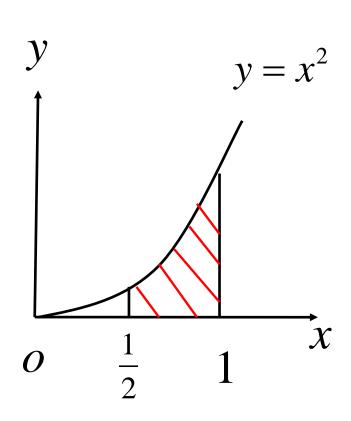
$$A = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

例1. 计算曲线 $y = x^2$ 、 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 、x = 1、y = 0

所围图形的面积.

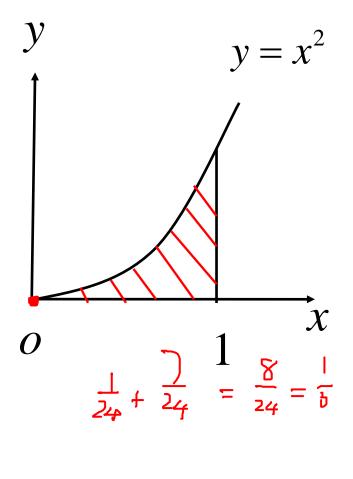
解:
$$A = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} x^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_{\underline{1}}^1 = \frac{7}{24}$$



例2. 计算曲线 $y = x^2$ 、x = 1、y = 0 所围图形的面积.

$$A = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx$$



(2)
$$y = f(x)$$

$$A = -\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

$$y = f(x)$$

例3. 计算曲线 $y = x^3 - x^2 - 2x$

与x轴所围图形的面积。

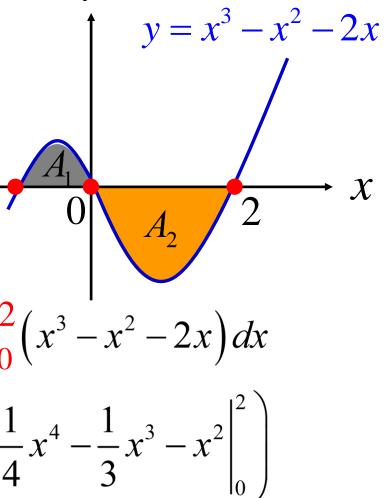
解:

$$A = A_1 + A_2$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0} \left(x^3 - x^2 - 2x \right) dx - \int_{0}^{2} \left(x^3 - x^2 - 2x \right) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2\Big|_{-1}^{0}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2\Big|_{0}^{2}\right)$$

$$=\frac{5}{12}+\frac{8}{3}=\frac{37}{12}$$



(3)

$$y = f(x)$$

$$y = g(x)$$

$$o \ a \qquad b \quad x$$

$$A = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx - \int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx$$
$$= \int_{a}^{b} \left[f(x) - g(x) \right] dx$$

例4. 计算两条抛物线 $y = \sqrt{x}$, $y = x^2$ 在第一象限所围图形的面积.

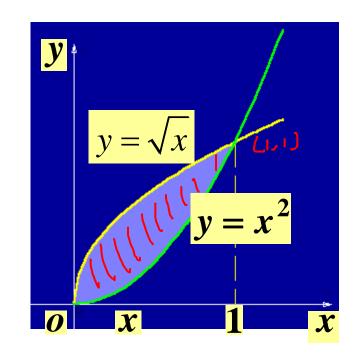
解: 由
$$\begin{cases} y = \sqrt{x} \\ y = x^2 \end{cases}$$

得交点(0,0),(1,1)

$$\therefore A = \int_0^1 \left(\sqrt{x} - x^2\right) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3}x^3\right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

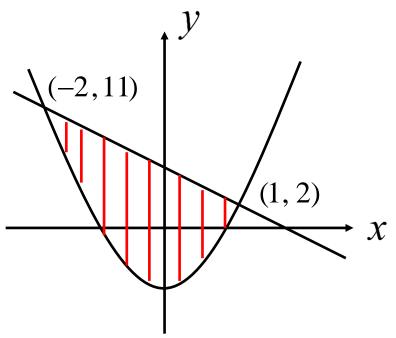


例5. 求由曲线 $y = 3x^2 - 1$ 和直线 y = 5 - 3x

围成的平面图形面积。

解: 由 $\begin{cases} y = 3x^2 - 1 \\ y = 5 - 3x \end{cases}$

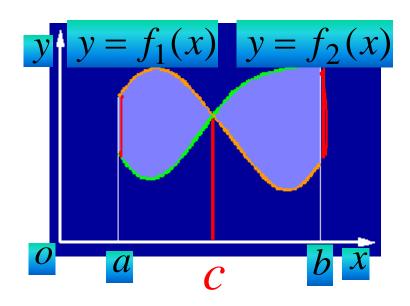
得交点 (-2,11),(1,2)



$$A = \int_{-2}^{1} \left[(5 - 3x) - (3x^2 - 1) \right] dx = \int_{-2}^{1} \left(-3x^2 - 3x + 6 \right) dx$$

$$= \left(-x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 6x\right)\Big|_{2}^{1} = \frac{27}{2}$$

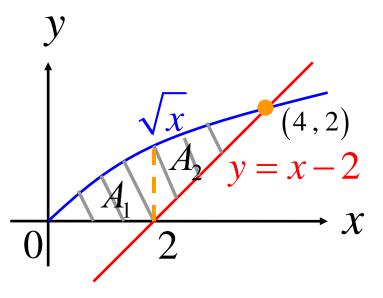
(4)



$$A = \int_{a}^{c} \left[f_{1}(x) - f_{2}(x) \right] dx + \int_{c}^{b} \left[f_{2}(x) - f_{1}(x) \right] dx$$

例6. 求由曲线 $y = \sqrt{x}$ 和直线 y = x - 2

以及 x 轴围成的平面图形面积。



$$A = A_1 + A_2$$

$$= (4,2) = \int_{0}^{2} (\sqrt{x}) dx + \int_{2}^{4} [\sqrt{x} - (x-2)] dx$$

$$= x-2$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}\Big|_{0}^{2} + \left(\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + 2x\right)\Big|_{2}^{4}$$

$$=\frac{10}{3}$$

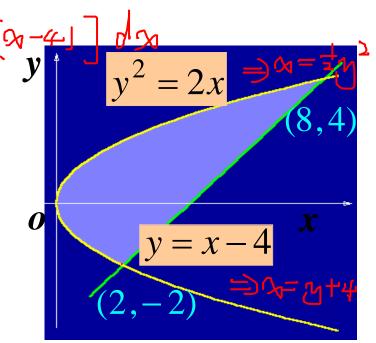
例7. 计算抛物线 $y^2 = 2x$ 与直线 y = x - 4 所围图形的面积.

解: 中文
$$y^2 = 2x$$
 (2, -4) $y^2 = 2x$ (2, -2), (8, 4)

为简便计算, 选取 y 作积分变量, 则有

$$A = \int_{-2}^{4} \left(y + 4 - \frac{1}{2} y^{2} \right) dy$$

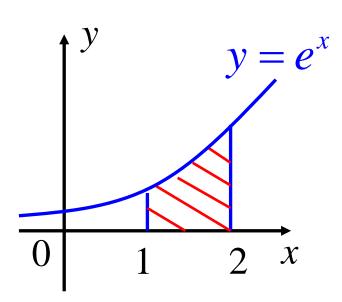
$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} y^{2} + 4y - \frac{1}{6} y^{3} \right]_{-2}^{4} = 18$$



习题课

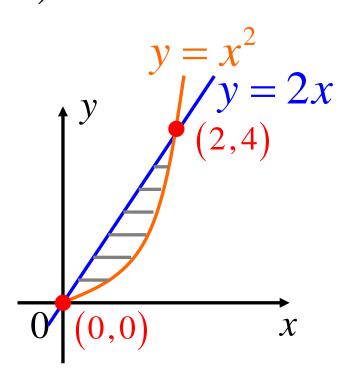
二、求由下列曲线所围成的平面图形的面积

$$(1) y = e^x, y = 0, x = 1, x = 2$$



解:
$$A = \int_{1}^{2} e^{x} dx$$
$$= e^{x} \Big|_{1}^{2}$$
$$= e^{2} - e$$
$$= e(e-1)$$

$$(2) y = x^2, y = 2x$$



解:

$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 \\ y = 2x \end{cases}$$

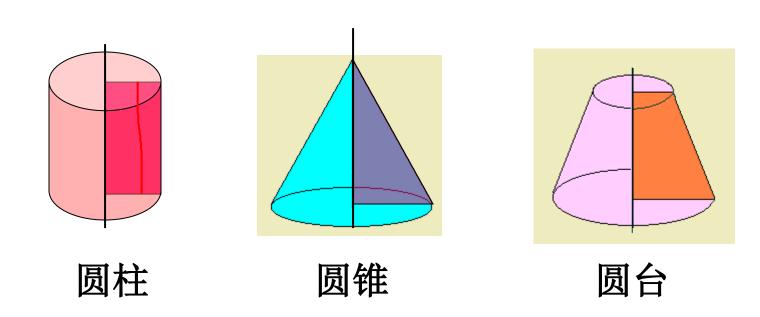
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \neq \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \int_0^2 \left(2x - x^2\right) dx$$

$$= \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3\right)\Big|_0^2 = \frac{4}{3}$$

二、旋转体的体积

旋转体就是由一个平面图形绕这平面内 一条直线旋转一周而成的立体.这直线叫做 旋转轴.



问题1: 连续曲线段 y = f(x) $(a \le x \le b)$ 绕 $x \ne b$

轴旋转一周围成的立体体积时,有

$$V_{M} = \int_{a}^{b} \pi [f(x)]^{2} dx$$

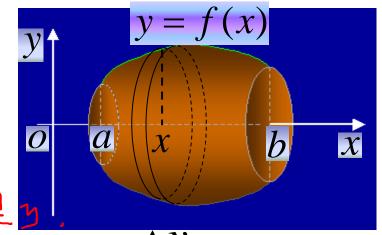
问题2: 连续曲线段

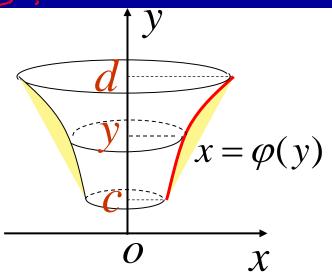
$$x = \varphi(y) \quad (c \le y \le d) \quad \text{and } \quad \text{b}$$



有

$$V_{y} = \int_{c}^{d} \pi \left[\varphi(y) \right]^{2} dy$$





例8. 求由 $y = \sqrt{x}, x = 1, y = 0, x = 4$ 所围成的

图形绕 x 轴旋转而成的旋转体的体积。

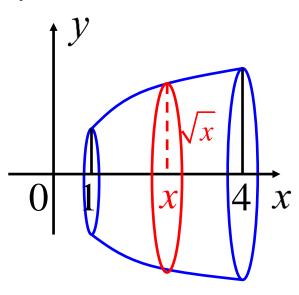
解:

$$V = \int_{1}^{4} \pi \left(\sqrt{x}\right)^{2} dx$$

$$= \int_{1}^{4} \pi x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \pi x^{2} \Big|_{1}^{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\pi (16-1) = \frac{15}{2}\pi$$



例9. 计算由椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 所围图形绕 x 轴旋转而

成的椭球体的体积.

解:

$$y = \frac{b}{a}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \quad (-a \le x \le a)$$

则

$$V = 2 \int_0^a \pi y^2 dx$$

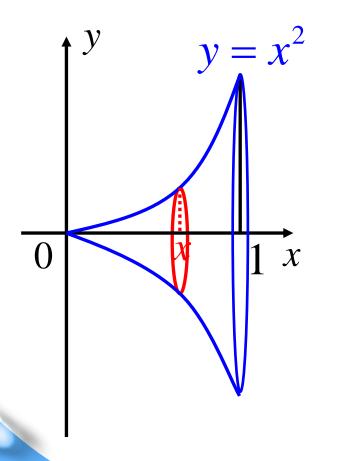
(利用对称性)

$$=2\pi \frac{b^2}{a^2} \int_0^a (a^2 - x^2) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= 2\pi \frac{b^2}{a^2} \left[a^2 x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^a = \frac{4}{3} \pi a b^2$$

三、求下列旋转体的体积

1、求由曲线 $y = x^2, x = 1, y = 0$ 所围成的图形 绕 x 轴旋转而成的旋转体体积。



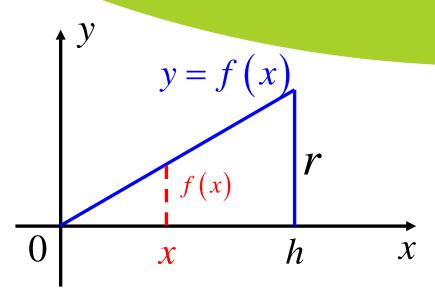
解:

$$V = \int_0^1 \pi \left[\frac{x^2}{x^2} \right]^2 dx$$
$$= \int_0^1 \pi x^4 dx$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{5} x^5 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{5}$$

2、利用定积分求旋转体体积

的方法证明:

圆锥体积公式
$$V=\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2h$$



解:

$$V = \int_0^h \pi \left[f(x) \right]^2 dx = \int_0^h \pi \left[\frac{r}{h} x \right]^2 dx$$

$$= \int_0^h \pi \cdot \frac{r^2}{h^2} \cdot x^2 dx = \pi \cdot \frac{r^2}{h^2} \int_0^h x^2 dx$$

$$= \pi \cdot \frac{r^2}{h^2} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3\Big|_0^h\right) = \pi \cdot \frac{r^2}{h^2} \times \frac{1}{3}h^3 = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$