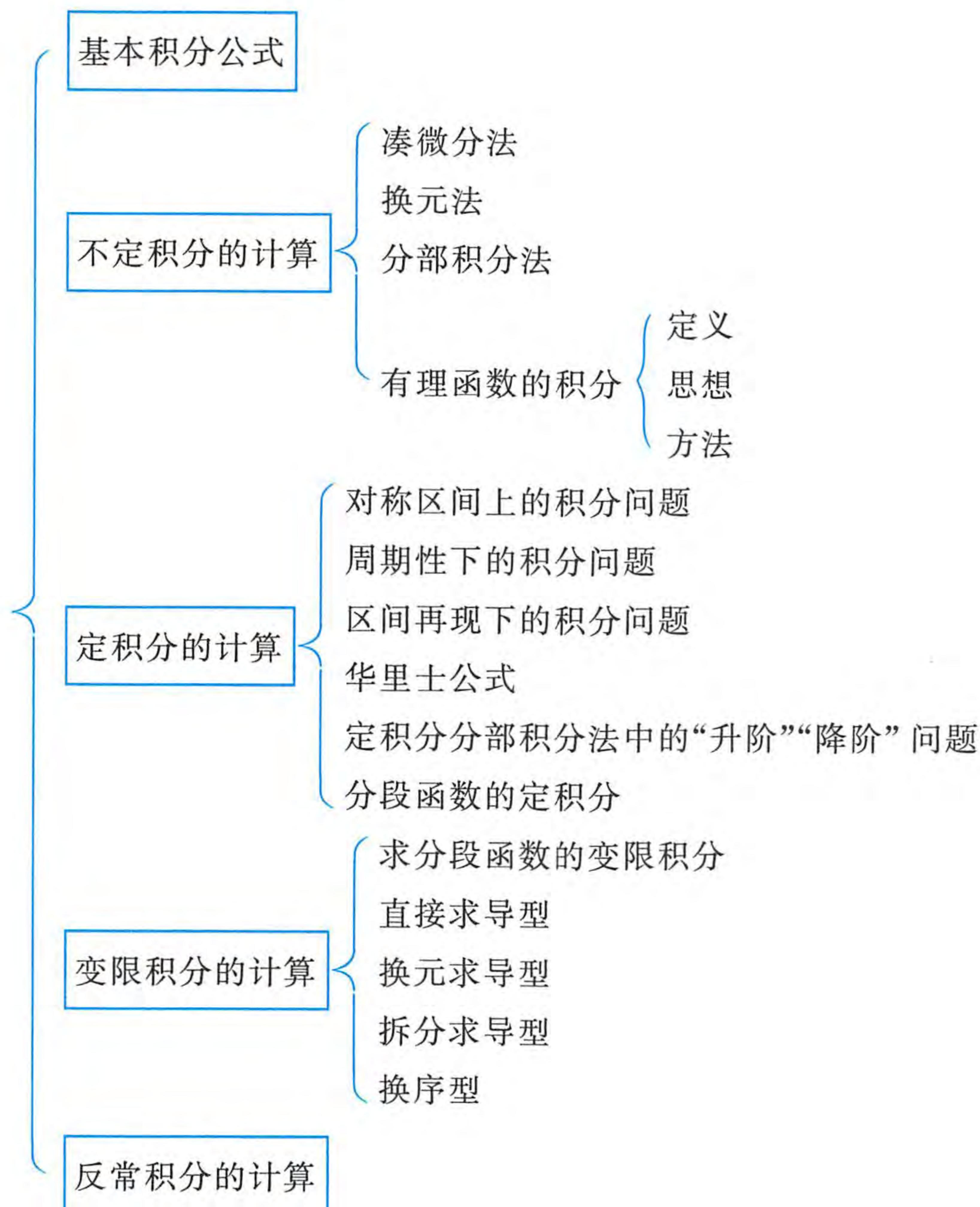


# 第9讲

# 一元函数积分学的计算

## 知识结构



## 一 基本积分公式



$$\text{①} \int x^k dx = \frac{1}{k+1} x^{k+1} + C, k \neq -1; \begin{cases} \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C, \\ \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} + C. \end{cases}$$



$$\textcircled{2} \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int e^x dx = e^x + C; \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C, a > 0 \text{ 且 } a \neq 1.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C; \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C;$$

$$\int \tan x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C; \int \cot x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C;$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \int \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C;$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \int \csc x dx = \ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C;$$

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C; \int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C;$$

$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C; \int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C.$$

$$\textcircled{5} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C, \\ \int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C (a > 0). \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{6} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C, \\ \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C (a > 0). \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{7} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + C (\text{常见 } a=1), \\ \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} dx = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2-a^2}| + C (|x| > |a| > 0). \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{8} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int \frac{dx}{(x+a)(x+b)} = \frac{1}{b-a} \ln \left| \frac{x+a}{x+b} \right| + C (a \neq b), \\ \int \frac{1}{x^2-a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C \left( \int \frac{1}{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x+a}{x-a} \right| + C \right). \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{9} \int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + C (a > |x| \geqslant 0).$$

$$\textcircled{10} \int \sin^2 x dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C \left( \sin^2 x = \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} \right);$$

$$\int \cos^2 x dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C \left( \cos^2 x = \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} \right);$$

$$\int \tan^2 x dx = \tan x - x + C (\tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1);$$

$$\int \cot^2 x dx = -\cot x - x + C (\cot^2 x = \csc^2 x - 1).$$

## 二 不定积分的计算



### 1. 凑微分法

$$\int f[g(x)]g'(x)dx = \int f[g(x)]d[g(x)] \xrightarrow{g(x)=u} \int f(u)du.$$

**【注】常用的凑微分公式：**

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 由于 } xdx = \frac{1}{2}d(x^2), \text{ 故 } \int xf(x^2)dx = \frac{1}{2}\int f(x^2)d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2}\int f(u)du.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 由于 } \sqrt{x}dx = \frac{2}{3}d(x^{\frac{3}{2}}), \text{ 故 } \int \sqrt{x}f(x^{\frac{3}{2}})dx = \frac{2}{3}\int f(x^{\frac{3}{2}})d(x^{\frac{3}{2}}) = \frac{2}{3}\int f(u)du.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 由于 } \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 2d(\sqrt{x}), \text{ 故 } \int \frac{f(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}}dx = 2\int f(\sqrt{x})d(\sqrt{x}) = 2\int f(u)du.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ 由于 } \frac{dx}{x^2} = d\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right), \text{ 故 } \int \frac{f\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^2}dx = \int f\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)d\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) = \int f(u)du.$$

$$\textcircled{5} \text{ 由于 } \frac{1}{x}dx = d(\ln x) (x > 0), \text{ 故 } \int \frac{f(\ln x)}{x}dx = \int f(\ln x)d(\ln x) = \int f(u)du.$$

$$\textcircled{6} \text{ 由于 } e^x dx = d(e^x), \text{ 故 } \int e^x f(e^x)dx = \int f(e^x)d(e^x) = \int f(u)du.$$

$$\textcircled{7} \text{ 由于 } a^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln a}d(a^x), a > 0 \text{ 且 } a \neq 1, \text{ 故}$$

$$\int a^x f(a^x)dx = \frac{1}{\ln a} \int f(a^x)d(a^x) = \frac{1}{\ln a} \int f(u)d(u).$$

$$\textcircled{8} \text{ 由于 } \sin x dx = d(-\cos x), \text{ 故}$$

$$\int \sin x f(-\cos x)dx = \int f(-\cos x)d(-\cos x) = \int f(u)du.$$

$$\textcircled{9} \text{ 由于 } \cos x dx = d(\sin x), \text{ 故 } \int \cos x f(\sin x)dx = \int f(\sin x)d(\sin x) = \int f(u)du.$$

$$\textcircled{10} \text{ 由于 } \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x dx = d(\tan x), \text{ 故 } \int \frac{f(\tan x)}{\cos^2 x}dx = \int f(\tan x)d(\tan x) = \int f(u)du.$$

$$\textcircled{11} \text{ 由于 } \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \csc^2 x dx = d(-\cot x), \text{ 故}$$

$$\int \frac{f(-\cot x)}{\sin^2 x}dx = \int f(-\cot x)d(-\cot x) = \int f(u)du.$$

$$\textcircled{12} \text{ 由于 } \frac{1}{1+x^2}dx = d(\arctan x), \text{ 故}$$

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$$\int \frac{f(\arctan x)}{1+x^2} dx = \int f(\arctan x) d(\arctan x) = \int f(u) du.$$

⑬ 由于  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = d(\arcsin x)$ , 故

$$\int \frac{f(\arcsin x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int f(\arcsin x) d(\arcsin x) = \int f(u) du.$$

**例 9.1**  $\int \frac{x \ln x}{(x^2 - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**【解】** 应填  $-\frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} - \arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C$ .

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x \ln x}{(x^2 - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx \\ &= \int \ln x d\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}\right) = -\frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} + \int \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx \\ &= -\frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2}} d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} - \arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

**例 9.2**  $\int e^{r^2(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2} r^2 (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**【解】** 应填  $\frac{1}{2} e^{r^2(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2} + C$ .

由于

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d[r^2(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2]}{d\theta} &= r^2 \cdot 2(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(\cos \theta - \sin \theta) \\ &= 2r^2(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta), \end{aligned}$$

即  $d[r^2(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2] = 2r^2(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta$ . 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \frac{1}{2} \int e^{r^2(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2} \cdot 2r^2(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int e^{r^2(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2} d[r^2(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{r^2(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

## 2. 换元法

$$\int f(x) dx \xrightarrow{x=g(u)} \int f[g(u)] d[g(u)] = \int f[g(u)] g'(u) du.$$

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**【注】**(1)  $x = g(u)$  是单调可导函数, 且不要忘记计算完后用反函数  $u = g^{-1}(x)$  回代.

(2) 常用换元方法:

① **三角函数代换** —— 当被积函数含有如下根式时, 可作三角代换, 这里  $a > 0$ .

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \xrightarrow{\text{令}} x = a \sin t, \quad |t| < \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \xrightarrow{\text{令}} x = a \tan t, \quad |t| < \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \xrightarrow{\text{令}} x = a \sec t, \quad \begin{cases} \text{若 } x > 0, \text{ 则 } 0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ \text{若 } x < 0, \text{ 则 } \frac{\pi}{2} < t < \pi. \end{cases} \end{array} \right.$$

② **恒等变形后作三角函数代换** —— 当被积函数中含有根式  $\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$  时, 可先化为以下三种形式  $\sqrt{\varphi^2(x) + k^2}$ ,  $\sqrt{\varphi^2(x) - k^2}$ ,  $\sqrt{k^2 - \varphi^2(x)}$ , 再作三角函数代换.

③ **根式代换** —— 当被积函数中含有  $\sqrt[n]{ax+b}$ ,  $\sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}$ ,  $\sqrt[n]{ae^{bx}+c}$  等根式时, 一般令根式  $\sqrt[n]{*} = t$  (因为很难通过根号内换元的办法凑成平方, 所以根号无法去掉). 对既含有  $\sqrt[n]{ax+b}$ , 也含有  $\sqrt[m]{ax+b}$  的函数, 一般取  $m, n$  的最小公倍数  $l$ , 令  $\sqrt[l]{ax+b} = t$ .

④ **倒代换** —— 当被积函数中分母的幂次比分子高两次及两次以上时, 可作倒代换, 令  $x = \frac{1}{t}$ .

⑤ **复杂函数的直接代换** —— 当被积函数中含有  $a^x, e^x, \ln x, \arcsin x, \arctan x$  等时, 可考虑直接令复杂函数等于  $t$ , 值得指出的是, 当  $\ln x, \arcsin x, \arctan x$  与  $P_n(x)$  或  $e^{ax}$  作乘、除时(其中  $P_n(x)$  为  $x$  的  $n$  次多项式), 优先考虑分部积分法.

**例 9.3** 计算不定积分  $\int \ln\left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}\right) dx$  ( $x > 0$ ). 令  $\frac{1}{(t^2-1)(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t-1} + \frac{B}{t+1} + \frac{D}{(t+1)^2}$ .

【解】令  $\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} = t$ , 则  $x = \frac{1}{t^2-1}$ , 于是

通分后代特值  $t=1, t=-1, t=0$ , 分别得  $A=\frac{1}{4}, D=-\frac{1}{2}, B=-\frac{1}{4}$

$$\int \ln\left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}\right) dx = \int \ln(1+t) d\left(\frac{1}{t^2-1}\right) = \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t^2-1} - \int \frac{1}{t^2-1} \cdot \frac{1}{t+1} dt.$$

$$\text{又 } \int \frac{1}{(t^2-1)(t+1)} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \left[ \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{2}{(t+1)^2} \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln(t-1) - \frac{1}{4} \ln(t+1) + \frac{1}{2(t+1)} + C_1,$$

所以

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$$\begin{aligned}\int \ln\left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}\right) dx &= \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{t+1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{2(t+1)} + C \\ &= x \ln\left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x})} + C.\end{aligned}$$

**例 9.4**  $\int \frac{dx}{(2x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**【解】** 应填  $\arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C$ .

令  $x = \tan u$ , 则  $dx = \sec^2 u du$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int \frac{du}{\cos u \cdot (2\tan^2 u + 1)} = \int \frac{\cos u du}{2\sin^2 u + \cos^2 u} \\ &= \int \frac{d(\sin u)}{1 + \sin^2 u} = \arctan(\sin u) + C \\ &= \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C.\end{aligned}$$

**例 9.5** 求不定积分  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x + 1} + \sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx$ .

**【解】** 令  $e^x = t$ , 则  $x = \ln t$ ,  $dx = \frac{1}{t} dt$ , 于是

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t+1} + \sqrt{t-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \int \frac{\sqrt{t+1} - \sqrt{t-1}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{t+1} - \sqrt{t-1}}{t} dt.$$

对  $\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{t+1}}{t} dt$ , 令  $\sqrt{t+1} = u$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{t+1}}{t} dt &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u}{u^2 - 1} \cdot 2u du = \int \frac{u^2}{u^2 - 1} du \\ &= \int \frac{u^2 - 1 + 1}{u^2 - 1} du = u + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{u-1}{u+1} \right| + C_1 \\ &= \sqrt{e^x + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{e^x + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{e^x + 1} + 1} + C_1.\end{aligned}$$

对  $\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{t-1}}{t} dt$ , 令  $\sqrt{t-1} = v$ , 同理有  $\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{t-1}}{t} dt = \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C_2$ . 于是

$$\text{原式} = \sqrt{e^x + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{e^x + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{e^x + 1} + 1} - \sqrt{e^x - 1} + \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C.$$

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### 3. 分部积分法

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$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du.$$

**【注】** $u, v$  的选取原则.

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相对位置在左边的宜选作  $u$ , 用来求导; 相对位置在右边的宜选作  $v$ , 用来积分. 即

- ① 被积函数为  $P_n(x)e^{kx}, P_n(x)\sin ax, P_n(x)\cos ax$  等形式时, 一般来说选取  $u = P_n(x)$ ;
- ② 被积函数为  $e^{ax} \sin bx, e^{ax} \cos bx$  等形式时,  $u$  可以取其中两因子中的任意一个;
- ③ 被积函数为  $P_n(x)\ln x, P_n(x)\arcsin x, P_n(x)\arctan x$  等形式时, 一般分别选取

$$u = \ln x, u = \arcsin x, u = \arctan x.$$

**例 9.6**  $\int e^x \left( \frac{1-x}{1+x^2} \right)^2 dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**【解】** 应填  $\frac{e^x}{1+x^2} + C$ .

$$\begin{aligned} & \int e^x \left( \frac{1-x}{1+x^2} \right)^2 dx \\ &= \int e^x \cdot \frac{1+x^2 - 2x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \int e^x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx - \int e^x \cdot \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{e^x}{1+x^2} dx + \int e^x d\left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) = \int \frac{e^x}{1+x^2} dx + \frac{e^x}{1+x^2} - \int \frac{e^x}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{e^x}{1+x^2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

**【注】** 分部积分法可能创造出积分再现或积分抵消的情形, 是积分中常见的情形.

**例 9.7** 设  $n$  为非负整数, 则  $\int_0^1 x^2 \ln^n x dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**【解】** 应填  $\frac{(-1)^n}{3^{n+1}} n!$ .

记

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \int_0^1 x^2 \ln^n x dx = \int_0^1 \ln^n x d\left(\frac{1}{3}x^3\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln^n x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3}x^3 \cdot n \ln^{n-1} x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &\quad \text{lim}_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^\alpha \ln^\beta x = 0, \forall \alpha, \beta > 0. \\ &= -\frac{n}{3} \int_0^1 x^2 \ln^{n-1} x dx = -\frac{n}{3} a_{n-1}, n = 1, 2, \dots, \end{aligned}$$

于是  $a_n = -\frac{n}{3} a_{n-1} = \left(-\frac{n}{3}\right) \left(-\frac{n-1}{3}\right) a_{n-2} = \dots = \left(-\frac{n}{3}\right) \left(-\frac{n-1}{3}\right) \dots \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) a_0$ , 又  $a_0 =$

$$\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 故 } a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{3^{n+1}} n!.$$

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**例 9.8** 设  $n$  为正整数, 则  $\int_0^\pi x^2 \cos nx dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .





**【解】**应填 $(-1)^n \frac{2\pi}{n^2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi x^2 \cos nx dx &= \int_0^\pi x^2 d\left(\frac{\sin nx}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} x^2 \cdot \sin nx \Big|_0^\pi - \frac{2}{n} \int_0^\pi x \sin nx dx \\ &= -\frac{2}{n} \int_0^\pi x d\left(-\frac{\cos nx}{n}\right) = -\frac{2}{n} \left[ x \cdot \left(-\frac{\cos nx}{n}\right) \Big|_0^\pi + \frac{1}{n} \int_0^\pi \cos nx dx \right] \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{n^2} (-1)^n - \frac{2}{n^2} \int_0^\pi \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{n^2} (-1)^n - \frac{2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{\sin nx}{n} \Big|_0^\pi \\ &= (-1)^n \frac{2\pi}{n^2}. \end{aligned}$$

**【注】**亦可用如下表格法：

$x^2$	$2x$	$2$	$0$
$\cos nx$	$\frac{1}{n} \sin nx$	$-\frac{1}{n^2} \cos nx$	$-\frac{1}{n^3} \sin nx$

则

$$\int_0^\pi x^2 \cos nx dx = x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \Big|_0^\pi + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} \cos nx \Big|_0^\pi - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{n^3} \sin nx \Big|_0^\pi = (-1)^n \frac{2\pi}{n^2}.$$

**例 9.9** 设  $a_n = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-x} \sin nx dx, n = 1, 2, \dots$ .

(1) 求  $a_n$  的表达式；

(2) 计算  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n a_n}{1 - e^{-2\pi}} \right)^{n^2}$ .

**【解】**(1) 由表格法：

$e^{-x}$	$-e^{-x}$	$e^{-x}$
$\sin nx$	$-\frac{1}{n} \cos nx$	$-\frac{1}{n^2} \sin nx$

得

$$\int e^{-x} \sin nx dx = -\frac{e^{-x}}{n} \cos nx - \frac{e^{-x}}{n^2} \sin nx - \frac{1}{n^2} \int e^{-x} \sin nx dx,$$

于是  $\int e^{-x} \sin nx dx \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{n e^{-x}}{1+n^2} \left( \cos nx + \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \right) + C.$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-x} \sin nx dx = -\frac{n e^{-x}}{1+n^2} \left( \cos nx + \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\ &= -\frac{n}{1+n^2} e^{-2\pi} + \frac{n}{1+n^2} = \frac{n}{1+n^2} (1 - e^{-2\pi}). \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n a_n}{1 - e^{-2\pi}} \right)^{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n^2}{1 + n^2} \right)^{n^2} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \cdot \frac{n^2 - 1 - n^2}{1 + n^2}} = e^{-1}.$$

【注】(\*) 处亦可直接套用如下公式：

$$\textcircled{1} \int e^{ax} \sin bx dx = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} (e^{ax})' & (\sin bx)' \\ e^{ax} & \sin bx \end{vmatrix}}{a^2 + b^2} + C = \frac{a e^{ax} \sin bx - b e^{ax} \cos bx}{a^2 + b^2} + C;$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} (e^{ax})' & (\cos bx)' \\ e^{ax} & \cos bx \end{vmatrix}}{a^2 + b^2} + C = \frac{a e^{ax} \cos bx + b e^{ax} \sin bx}{a^2 + b^2} + C.$$

$$\text{于是有 } \int e^{-x} \sin nx dx = \frac{-e^{-x} \sin nx - n e^{-x} \cos nx}{(-1)^2 + n^2} + C.$$

## 4. 有理函数的积分

### (1) 定义.

形如  $\int \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)} dx$  ( $n < m$ ) 的积分称为有理函数的积分, 其中  $P_n(x), Q_m(x)$  分别是  $x$  的  $n$

次多项式和  $m$  次多项式.

### (2) 思想.

若  $Q_m(x)$  在实数域内可因式分解, 则因式分解后再把  $\frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)}$  拆成若干项最简有理分式之和.

### (3) 方法.

①  $Q_m(x)$  的一次单因式  $(ax + b)$  产生一项  $\frac{A}{ax + b}$ .

②  $Q_m(x)$  的  $k$  重一次因式  $(ax + b)^k$  产生  $k$  项, 分别为  $\frac{A_1}{ax + b}, \frac{A_2}{(ax + b)^2}, \dots, \frac{A_k}{(ax + b)^k}$ .

③  $Q_m(x)$  的二次单因式  $px^2 + qx + r$  产生一项  $\frac{Ax + B}{px^2 + qx + r}$ .

④  $Q_m(x)$  的  $k$  重二次因式  $(px^2 + qx + r)^k$  产生  $k$  项, 分别为

$$\frac{A_1 x + B_1}{px^2 + qx + r}, \frac{A_2 x + B_2}{(px^2 + qx + r)^2}, \dots, \frac{A_k x + B_k}{(px^2 + qx + r)^k}.$$

**例 9.10** 求  $\int \frac{x+2}{(2x+1)(x^2+x+1)} dx$ .

**【解】** 设  $\frac{x+2}{(2x+1)(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{A}{2x+1} + \frac{Bx+D}{x^2+x+1}$ , 通分后可得

$$x+2 = A(x^2+x+1) + (Bx+D)(2x+1),$$

代特值  $x = -\frac{1}{2}, x = 0, x = 1$ , 得  $A = 2, D = 0, B = -1$ , 故



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= \int \left( \frac{2}{2x+1} - \frac{x}{x^2+x+1} \right) dx \\
 &= \ln |2x+1| - \int \frac{x}{x^2+x+1} dx \quad \rightarrow \text{已是最简有理分式, 请注意看接下来的积分方法.} \\
 &= \ln |2x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(2x+1)-1}{x^2+x+1} dx \quad \rightarrow \text{分子凑为 "k(分母)' + 常数".} \\
 &= \ln |2x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+x+1)}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} \\
 &= \ln |2x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+x+1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

### 三 定积分的计算



#### 1. 对称区间上的积分问题

若函数  $f(x)$  在对称区间  $[-a, a]$  ( $a > 0$ ) 上连续, 则

- (1) 当  $f(x)$  为奇函数时,  $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$ ;
- (2) 当  $f(x)$  为偶函数时,  $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$ .

**【注】**① 上述两式常称为“偶倍奇零”.

② 常考“通过平移后”实现“偶倍奇零”.

$$(3) \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a [f(x) + f(-x)] dx.$$

**【注】**上述结论的证明:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^a [f(x) + f(-x)] dx \quad \rightarrow \text{偶函数} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \int_0^a [f(x) + f(-x)] dx \\
 &= \int_0^a [f(x) + f(-x)] dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

**例 9.11**  $I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^4 x}{1 + e^{-x}} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**【解】** 应填  $\frac{3\pi}{16}$ .

注意到积分区间关于原点对称, 则

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{\sin^4 x}{1 + e^{-x}} + \frac{\sin^4(-x)}{1 + e^{-(x)}} \right] dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{16}.$$

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## 2. 周期性下的积分问题

设  $f(x)$  是以  $T$  为周期的连续函数, 即  $f(x+T)=f(x)$ , 则  $\int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx$ . 更一般地, 有  $\int_a^{a+nT} f(x) dx = n \int_0^T f(x) dx$ .

**例 9.12**  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} (1 + \cos^2 x) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**【解】** 应填  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} (1 + \cos^2 x) dx &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} 1 dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} \cos^2 x dx = \pi + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx \\ &= \pi + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx = \pi + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

**例 9.13** 函数  $F(x) = \int_x^{x+2\pi} f(t) dt$ , 其中  $f(t) = e^{\sin^2 t} (1 + \sin^2 t) \cos 2t$ , 则  $F(x) (\quad)$ .

- (A) 为正常数      (B) 为负常数      (C) 恒为零      (D) 不是常数

**【解】** 应选(B).

由于被积函数连续且以  $\pi$  为周期 ( $2\pi$  也是周期), 故  $F(x) = F(0) = \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) dt = 2 \int_0^\pi f(t) dt$ ,

即  $F(x)$  为常数. 由于被积函数是变号的, 为确定积分值的符号, 可通过分部积分转化为被积函数定号的情形, 即

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \int_0^\pi f(t) dt &= \int_0^\pi e^{\sin^2 t} (1 + \sin^2 t) d(\sin 2t) \\ &= e^{\sin^2 t} (1 + \sin^2 t) \sin 2t \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi \sin 2t d[e^{\sin^2 t} (1 + \sin^2 t)] \\ &= - \int_0^\pi \sin^2 2t e^{\sin^2 t} (2 + \sin^2 t) dt < 0, \end{aligned}$$

故  $F(x)$  为负常数.

## 3. 区间再现下的积分问题

设以下抽象函数均为连续函数.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx. \quad (1)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b [f(x) + f(a+b-x)] dx. \quad (2)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} [f(x) + f(a+b-x)] dx. \quad (3)$$

**【注】** ① (1) 的证明: 令  $x = a + b - t$ , 则

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_b^a f(a+b-t) (-dt) = \int_a^b f(a+b-t) dt = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx.$$



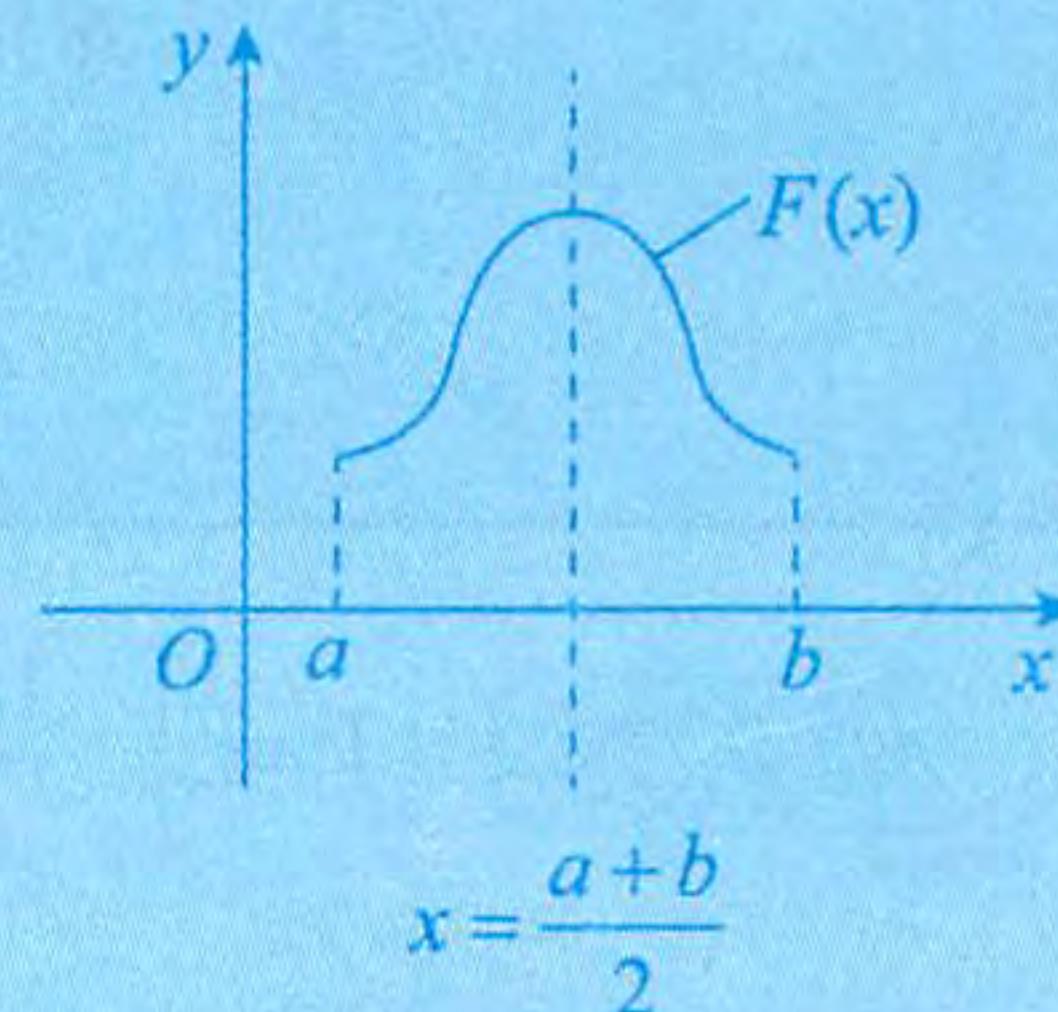
此结论称为区间再现公式.

② 由上述结论, 等式两边相加, 再除以 2, 有公式(2):

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b [f(x) + f(a+b-x)] dx.$$

③ 令  $F(x) = f(x) + f(a+b-x)$ , 则  $F(a+b-x) = f(a+b-x) + f(x) = F(x)$ , 故  $F(x)$  以  $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$  为对称轴, 故又有公式

$$(3): \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} [f(x) + f(a+b-x)] dx.$$



$$\int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx. \quad (4)$$

【注】由“公式(2)”, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \{x f(\sin x) + (\pi - x) f[\sin(\pi - x)]\} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi [x f(\sin x) + \pi f(\sin x) - x f(\sin x)] dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx. \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx. \quad (5)$$

【注】由“公式(3)”, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \{x f(\sin x) + (\pi - x) f[\sin(\pi - x)]\} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [x f(\sin x) + \pi f(\sin x) - x f(\sin x)] dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx. \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx. \quad (6)$$

【注】由“公式(1)”, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f\left[\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)\right] dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx. \end{aligned}$$

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

**【注】**由“公式(1)”，有

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x, \cos x) dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f\left[\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right), \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)\right] dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x, \sin x) dx.\end{aligned}$$

**例 9.14**  $I = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**【解】**应填  $\frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2$ .

令  $x = \tan t$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1 + \tan t) dt \xrightarrow{\text{令 } u = \frac{\pi}{4} - t} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln\left[1 + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - u\right)\right] du \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1 - \tan u}{1 + \tan u}\right) du = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \frac{2}{1 + \tan u} du \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - I,\end{aligned}$$

得  $I = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2$ .

**例 9.15**  $\int_0^{\pi} x \sqrt{\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**【解】**应填  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\pi} x \sqrt{\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x} dx &= \int_0^{\pi} x \sqrt{\cos^2 x \cdot (1 - \cos^2 x)} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} x \sqrt{(1 - \sin^2 x) \cdot \sin^2 x} dx \\ \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx \quad \swarrow \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(1 - \sin^2 x) \cdot \sin^2 x} dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \cdot \sin x dx = \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

#### 4. 华里士公式

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1, & n \text{ 为大于 1 的奇数,} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为正偶数.} \end{cases}\end{aligned}\tag{8}$$



$$\int_0^\pi \sin^n x dx = \begin{cases} 2 \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1, & n \text{ 为大于 1 的奇数,} \\ 2 \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为正偶数.} \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

$$\int_0^\pi \cos^n x dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ 为正奇数,} \\ 2 \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为正偶数.} \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^n x dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ 为正奇数,} \\ 4 \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为正偶数.} \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

**例 9.16** 设  $f(x)$  为连续函数,  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(2x) dx - f(x) = \cos^4 x$ , 则  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**【解】** 应填  $\frac{3\pi}{4(\pi-4)}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [f(x) + \cos^4 x] dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(2x) dx \right] dx - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &\stackrel{\substack{\text{令 } 2x = t \\ 2dx = dt}}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(t) dt \right] dx - \frac{3\pi}{16} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(t) dt \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx - \frac{3\pi}{16} \xrightarrow{\text{常数}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(t) dt - \frac{3\pi}{16}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx = \frac{-\frac{3\pi}{16}}{1 - \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{3\pi}{4(\pi-4)}.$$

**例 9.17** 设数列  $\{a_n\}$  的通项  $a_n = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^n}$ ,  $n = 2, 3, \dots$ , 计算  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right)^{\ln(1+e^{2n})}$ .

$$\text{【解】} a_n = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^n} \stackrel{\text{令 } x = \tan t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^2 t}{(\sec^2 t)^n} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n-2} t dt.$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n} t dt}{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n-2} t dt} = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{(2n-2)!!}{(2n-3)!!} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} = \frac{2n-1}{2n},$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right)^{\ln(1+e^{2n})} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2n} \right)^{\ln(1+e^{2n})} \\ &= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln(1+e^{2n}) \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{2n} \right)} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1+e^{2n})}{\ln e^{2n}} \cdot \ln e^{2n} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{2n} \right)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2n \cdot (-\frac{1}{2n})} = e^{-1}.$$

## 5. 定积分分部积分法中的“升阶”“降阶”问题

**例 9.18** 设  $f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t^2 \sin \frac{x}{t} \cdot \left[ g\left(2x + \frac{1}{t}\right) - g(2x) \right]$ , 且  $g(x)$  的一个原函数为  $\ln(x+1)$ , 求  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$ .

**【解】** 由题设知,  $f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{t}}{\frac{x}{t}} \cdot x \cdot \frac{g\left(2x + \frac{1}{t}\right) - g(2x)}{\frac{1}{t}}$ , 由于

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{t}}{\frac{x}{t}} = 1, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g\left(2x + \frac{1}{t}\right) - g(2x)}{\frac{1}{t}} = g'(2x),$$

故  $f(x) = xg'(2x)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 f(x) dx &= \int_0^1 xg'(2x) dx \xrightarrow{\text{令 } 2x=t} \int_0^2 \frac{t}{2} g'(t) \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 x d[g(x)] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[ xg(x) \Big|_0^2 - \int_0^2 g(x) dx \right] = \frac{1}{4} \left[ x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} - \ln(x+1) \right] \Big|_0^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{2}{3} - \ln 3 \right) = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{4} \ln 3. \end{aligned}$$

**【注】** 仔细观察解题过程便可发现, 已知的是  $\int g(x) dx$ , 而起点是  $g'(x)$ , 要用分部积分法, 将  $g'(x)$  变为  $g(x)$ , 再变为  $\int g(x) dx$ , 这叫“降阶”.

**例 9.19** 设  $f(x) = \int_0^x e^{-t^2+2t} dt$ , 求  $\int_0^1 (x-1)^2 f(x) dx$ .

**【解】** 由题设知,  $f(0) = 0$ ,  $f'(x) = e^{-x^2+2x}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 (x-1)^2 f(x) dx &= \frac{1}{3} (x-1)^3 f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (x-1)^3 f'(x) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (x-1)^3 e^{-x^2+2x} dx = -\frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 (x-1)^2 e^{-(x-1)^2+1} d[(x-1)^2] \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{令 } t=(x-1)^2} -\frac{1}{6} \int_1^0 t e^{-t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{6} (e-2). \end{aligned}$$

**【注】** 知道了  $f'(x)$  的表达式, 便想到用分部积分法, 使得  $\int_0^1 (x-1)^2 f(x) dx$  中的  $f(x)$  作为  $u$ (求导) 的身份, 出现  $f'(x)$ , 这叫“升阶”.



## 6. 分段函数的定积分

**例 9.20** 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x \geq 0, \\ 1+x^2, & x < 0, \end{cases}$ , 则  $\int_{-2}^2 f(x-1)dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

【解】应填  $13 - e^{-1}$ .

在积分中作变量代换, 令  $x-1=t$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-2}^2 f(x-1)dx &= \int_{-3}^1 f(t)dt = \int_{-3}^0 f(t)dt + \int_0^1 f(t)dt \\ &= \int_{-3}^0 (1+t^2)dt + \int_0^1 e^{-t}dt \\ &= \left( t + \frac{t^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{-3}^0 - e^{-t} \Big|_0^1 = 13 - e^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

**例 9.21**  $\int_0^{\ln 4} [\lfloor e^x \rfloor] dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ . ( $[\lfloor e^x \rfloor]$  表示不超过  $e^x$  的最大整数)

【解】应填  $5\ln 2 - \ln 3$ .

当  $0 \leq x \leq \ln 4$  时, 有  $1 \leq e^x \leq 4$ , 以  $e^x = 1, 2, 3, 4$  来划分  $[0, \ln 4]$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^{\ln 2} [\lfloor e^x \rfloor] dx + \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} [\lfloor e^x \rfloor] dx + \int_{\ln 3}^{\ln 4} [\lfloor e^x \rfloor] dx \\ &= \int_0^{\ln 2} 1 dx + \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} 2 dx + \int_{\ln 3}^{\ln 4} 3 dx \\ &= \ln 2 + 2(\ln 3 - \ln 2) + 3(\ln 4 - \ln 3) \\ &= 5\ln 2 - \ln 3. \end{aligned}$$

## 四 变限积分的计算



### 1. 求分段函数的变限积分

**例 9.22** 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + \frac{3}{2}x^2, & -1 \leq x < 0, \\ \frac{x e^x}{(e^x + 1)^2}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \end{cases}$  求函数  $F(x) = \int_{-1}^x f(t)dt$  的表达式.

【解】当  $x \in [-1, 0)$  时,

$$F(x) = \int_{-1}^x f(t)dt = \int_{-1}^x \left( 2t + \frac{3}{2}t^2 \right) dt = \left( t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t^3 \right) \Big|_{-1}^x = \frac{1}{2}x^3 + x^2 - \frac{1}{2};$$

当  $x \in [0, 1]$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \int_{-1}^x f(t)dt = \int_{-1}^0 f(t)dt + \int_0^x f(t)dt = \left( t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t^3 \right) \Big|_{-1}^0 + \int_0^x \frac{t e^t}{(e^t + 1)^2} dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} + \int_0^x \left( -t \right) d \left( \frac{1}{e^t + 1} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{t}{e^t + 1} \Big|_0^x + \int_0^x \frac{dt}{e^t + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{e^x + 1} + \int_0^x \frac{d(e^t)}{e^t(e^t + 1)} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{e^x + 1} + \int_0^x \left( \frac{1}{e^t} - \frac{1}{e^t + 1} \right) d(e^t) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{e^x + 1} + \ln \frac{e^t}{e^t + 1} \Big|_0^x = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{e^x + 1} + \ln \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} - \ln \frac{1}{2},
 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{2} + x^2 - \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \leq x < 0, \\ \ln \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} - \frac{x}{e^x + 1} + \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

## 2. 直接求导型

可直接用下述求导公式(I),(II)求导的积分称为直接求导型.

$$(I) \left[ \int_a^{\varphi(x)} f(t) dt \right]'_x = f[\varphi(x)] \cdot \varphi'(x).$$

$$(II) \left[ \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(t) dt \right]'_x = f[\varphi_2(x)] \cdot \varphi'_2(x) - f[\varphi_1(x)] \varphi'_1(x).$$

**例 9.23** 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  内可导,  $f(0) = 0$ , 且其反函数为  $g(x)$ . 若  $\int_0^{f(x)} g(t) dt = x^2 e^x$ , 求  $f(x)$ .

**【解】** 等式两边对  $x$  求导, 得  $g[f(x)]f'(x) = 2xe^x + x^2 e^x$ , 而  $g[f(x)] = x$ , 故

$$xf'(x) = 2xe^x + x^2 e^x.$$

当  $x \neq 0$  时,  $f'(x) = 2e^x + xe^x$ , 两边对  $x$  积分得  $f(x) = (x+1)e^x + C$ .

由于  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处右连续, 故由

$$0 = f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} [(x+1)e^x + C],$$

得  $C = -1$ , 因此  $f(x) = (x+1)e^x - 1 (x \geq 0)$ .

**【注】** 部分考生对  $g[f(x)] = x$  这一反函数的基本性质不熟悉, 导致后续无法化简; 积分方程往往都是通过求导转化为微分方程再去求解. 另外, 本题利用初始条件确定  $C$  的值的过程值得体会.

## 3. 换元求导型

先用换元法处理, 再用求导公式(I),(II)求导的积分称为换元求导型.

**例 9.24** 设  $f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  内可导,  $f(0) = 0$ , 其反函数为  $g(x)$ . 若

$$\int_x^{x+f(x)} g(t-x) dt = x^2 \ln(1+x),$$

求  $f(x)$ .

**【解】** 令  $t-x=u$ , 则  $dt=du$ , 于是

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$$\int_x^{x+f(x)} g(t-x) dt = \int_0^{f(x)} g(u) du = x^2 \ln(1+x).$$





将等式  $\int_0^{f(x)} g(u) du = x^2 \ln(1+x)$  两边对  $x$  求导, 同时注意到  $g[f(x)] = x$ , 于是有

$$x f'(x) = 2x \ln(1+x) + \frac{x^2}{1+x}.$$

当  $x \neq 0$  时, 有  $f'(x) = 2\ln(1+x) + \frac{x}{1+x}$ , 两边对  $x$  积分得

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int \left[ 2\ln(1+x) + \frac{x}{1+x} \right] dx \\ &= 2[\ln(1+x) + x \ln(1+x) - x] + x - \ln(1+x) + C \\ &= \ln(1+x) + 2x \ln(1+x) - x + C. \end{aligned}$$

可知  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = C$ , 由于  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处右连续, 又  $f(0)=0$ , 解得  $C=0$ , 于是

$$f(x) = \ln(1+x) + 2x \ln(1+x) - x (x \geq 0).$$

**例 9.25** 设  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内非负连续, 且

$$\int_0^x t f(x^2) f(x^2 - t^2) dt = \sin^2(x^2),$$

求  $f(x)$  在  $[0, \pi]$  上的平均值.

**【解】** 令  $x^2 - t^2 = u$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x t f(x^2) f(x^2 - t^2) dt &= f(x^2) \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \int_{x^2}^0 f(u) du \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} f(x^2) \int_0^{x^2} f(u) du, \end{aligned}$$

于是有  $f(x^2) \int_0^{x^2} f(u) du = 2 \sin^2(x^2)$ , 再令  $x^2 = v$ , 有

$$f(v) \int_0^v f(u) du = 2 \sin^2 v.$$

又令  $F(v) = \int_0^v f(u) du$ , 于是

$$F(v) F'(v) = 2 \sin^2 v,$$

上式在  $[0, \pi]$  上对  $v$  作积分, 有

$$\int_0^\pi F(v) F'(v) dv = \int_0^\pi F(v) d[F(v)] = \frac{1}{2} F^2(v) \Big|_0^\pi = 2 \int_0^\pi \sin^2 v dv = \pi,$$

故  $F(\pi) = \sqrt{2\pi}$ , 则  $f(x)$  在  $[0, \pi]$  上的平均值为  $\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$ .

**【注】**(1) 连续函数  $f(x)$  的一个原函数表达形式常写为  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(u) du$ , 考生须熟知. 见到  $f(x) \int_0^x f(u) du$ , 一般令  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(u) du$ , 这样便有  $F'(x) = f(x)$ , 即得  $F'(x) F(x)$ , 于是  $\int F'(x) F(x) dx = \int F(x) d[F(x)] = \frac{1}{2} F^2(x) + C$ , 此思路非常重要.

(2) 平均值是考研重点.



## 4. 拆分求导型

需先拆分区间化成若干个积分，再用求导公式(I),(II)求导的积分(往往带绝对值)称为拆分求导型。

**例 9.26** 设  $|x| \leq 1$ , 求积分  $I(x) = \int_{-1}^1 |t-x| e^{2t} dt$  的最大值。

**【解】** 由题设知,  $I(x) = \int_{-1}^1 |t-x| e^{2t} dt$  积分变量  $t$  与求导变量  $x$  的取值在同一区间，不需要分情况讨论。

$$= \int_{-1}^x (x-t) e^{2t} dt + \int_x^1 (t-x) e^{2t} dt$$

$$= x \int_{-1}^x e^{2t} dt - \int_{-1}^x t e^{2t} dt + \int_x^1 t e^{2t} dt - x \int_x^1 e^{2t} dt,$$

$$I'(x) = \int_{-1}^x e^{2t} dt + x e^{2x} - x e^{2x} - x e^{2x} - \int_x^1 e^{2t} dt + x e^{2x} = \int_{-1}^x e^{2t} dt - \int_x^1 e^{2t} dt$$

$$= e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2}(e^2 + e^{-2}) \stackrel{\text{令}}{=} 0,$$

得  $x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{e^2 + e^{-2}}{2}$  为唯一驻点,  $I''(x) = 2e^{2x} > 0$ , 故  $x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{e^2 + e^{-2}}{2}$  为  $I(x)$  在  $[-1, 1]$  上的最小值, 最大值只能在端点  $x = -1, x = 1$  处取得。又

$$I(-1) = \frac{3}{4}e^2 + \frac{1}{4}e^{-2}, I(1) = \frac{1}{4}e^2 - \frac{5}{4}e^{-2},$$

所以  $I_{\max} = I(-1) = \frac{3}{4}e^2 + \frac{1}{4}e^{-2}$ .

**例 9.27** 设函数  $f(x) = \int_0^1 |t^2 - x^2| dt (x > 0)$ , 求  $f'(x)$ , 并求  $f(x)$  的最小值。

**【解】** 当  $0 < x \leq 1$  时,  $f(x) = \int_0^x |t^2 - x^2| dt + \int_x^1 |t^2 - x^2| dt$

$$= \int_0^x (x^2 - t^2) dt + \int_x^1 (t^2 - x^2) dt = \frac{4}{3}x^3 - x^2 + \frac{1}{3};$$

当  $x > 1$  时,

$$f(x) = \int_0^1 (x^2 - t^2) dt = x^2 - \frac{1}{3}.$$

积分变量  $t$  与求导变量  $x$  的取值不在同一区间，需要分情况讨论。

所以

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{3}x^3 - x^2 + \frac{1}{3}, & 0 < x \leq 1, \\ x^2 - \frac{1}{3}, & x > 1, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{而 } f'_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\frac{4}{3}x^3 - x^2 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3}}{x - 1} = 2, f'_+(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3}}{x - 1} = 2,$$

$$\text{故 } f'(x) = \begin{cases} 4x^2 - 2x, & 0 < x \leq 1, \\ 2x, & x > 1. \end{cases}$$

由  $f'(x) = 0$  得唯一驻点  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ , 又  $f''(\frac{1}{2}) > 0$ , 从而  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  为  $f(x)$  的最小值点, 最小值

为  $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$ .

## 5. 换序型

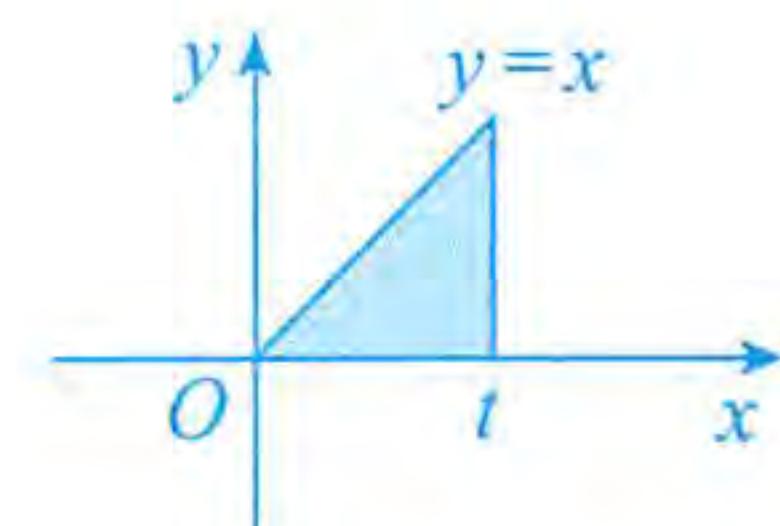
积分是一种累次积分(即先算里面一层积分,再算外面一层积分),一般里面一层积分不易处理,故化为二重积分再交换积分次序,称这种类型的积分为换序型.

**例 9.28** 极限  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{t^5} \int_0^t dy \int_y^t \frac{\sin(xy)^2}{x} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**【解】** 应填  $\frac{1}{15}$ .

将二重积分交换积分次序,得

$$\int_0^t dy \int_y^t \frac{\sin(xy)^2}{x} dx = \int_0^t \frac{1}{x} dx \int_0^x \sin(xy)^2 dy.$$



记  $\int_0^x \sin(xy)^2 dy = f(x)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原极限} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^t \frac{1}{x} f(x) dx}{t^5} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{t} f(t)}{5t^4} \quad \text{ty} = u \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(t)}{5t^5} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^t \sin(ty)^2 dy}{5t^5} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{t} \int_0^{t^2} \sin u^2 du}{5t^5} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{t^2} \sin u^2 du}{5t^6} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin t^4 \cdot 2t}{30t^5} = \frac{1}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

## 五 反常积分的计算



在收敛的条件下.

①  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = F(+\infty) - F(a)$ , 其中  $F(+\infty)$  是指  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x)$ .

② 若  $a$  为瑕点, 则  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$ , 其中  $F(a)$  是指  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} F(x)$ .

③ 换元后, 有可能实现反常积分与定积分的相互转化.

**例 9.29** 求  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ .

**【解】** 由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = +\infty$ , 故  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$  是反常积分.

令  $\arcsin x = t$ , 则  $x = \sin t, t \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ , 则

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换元，将反常积分转化为定积分。

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t \sin^2 t}{\cos t} \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \sin^2 t dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{t}{2} - \frac{t \cos 2t}{2} \right) dt = \frac{t^2}{4} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t d(\sin 2t) \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{t \sin 2t}{4} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2t dt = \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{1}{8} \cos 2t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{16} + \frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

**例 9.30** 求  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(1+2t^2)t^2}{(1+t^2)^3} dt$ .

**【解】**令  $t = \tan u$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\sec^2 u + \tan^2 u) \tan^2 u}{\sec^6 u} d(\tan u) \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^2 u \tan^2 u + \tan^4 u}{\sec^4 u} du \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^2 u + \sin^4 u) du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &= \frac{7\pi}{16}. \end{aligned}$$

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