

## 第四章 積分

### 4.1 不定積分

**定義** (反導函數). 給定  $F(x)$ , 若  $\frac{d}{dx}F(x) = f(x)$ , 則稱  $F(x)$  為  $f(x)$  的反導函數 (antiderivative).

**性質**. 若  $F(x), G(x)$  分別為  $f(x), g(x)$  的反導函數,  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ . 則

- $F(x) + c$  為  $f(x)$  的反導函數.
- $cF(x)$  為  $cf(x)$  的反導函數.
- $F(x) + G(x)$  為  $f(x) + g(x)$  的反導函數.

**結論**.

- $\frac{d}{dx}F(x) = f(x) \implies dF(x) = f(x) \cdot dx \implies F(x) = \int f(x) \cdot dx = \int f(x) dx$
- $F(x)$  為  $f(x)$  的反導函數  $\iff f(x)$  的反導函數為  $F(x) \iff F(x)$  的導函數為  $f(x) \iff F(x)$  (對  $x$ ) 的微分為  $f(x) \iff f(x)$  (對  $x$ ) 的 (不定) 積分為  $F(x)$
- $f(x)$  的反導函數  $\equiv f(x)$  (對  $x$ ) 的 (不定) 積分
- 基礎積分集: 以下  $\alpha \neq -1, a \neq 0$ .

$f(x)$	$x^\alpha$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$e^{ax}$	$\sin ax$	$\cos ax$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{a^2 + x^2}$
$\int f(x) dx$	$\frac{1}{\alpha + 1} x^{\alpha+1}$	$\ln  x $	$\frac{1}{a} e^{ax}$	$-\frac{1}{a} \cos ax$	$\frac{1}{a} \sin ax$	$\sin^{-1} \frac{x}{ a }$	$\frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$

- (Liouville)  $e^{-x^2}, \frac{e^x}{x}, \frac{1}{\ln x}, \sin(x^2), \cos(x^2), \frac{\sin x}{x}, \frac{\cos x}{x}, x^x$  無 (初等函數形式之) 反導函數!

**例.**

- $\int \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$
- $\int x^\pi dx = \frac{1}{\pi + 1} x^{\pi+1} + c$
- $\int \sin \pi x dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi x + c$
- $\int \cos xy dx = \frac{1}{y} \sin xy + c$
- $\int e^{-2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} + c$
- $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi - x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{\pi}} + c$
- $\int \frac{1}{e + u^2} du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \tan^{-1} \frac{u}{\sqrt{e}} + c$
- $\int \left( \frac{\pi}{x} - e^{\pi x} \right) du = \pi \ln x - \frac{e^{\pi x}}{\pi} + c$
- $\int \frac{3 + x^2}{1 + x^2} du = x + 2 \tan^{-1} x + c$

**習題.** 求下列不定積分.

- $\int \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^3} dx = x + \frac{1}{2x^3} + c$
- $\int 5 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 5x - 2\sqrt{x} + c$
- $\int (t - 1)(t + 1) dt = \frac{t^3}{3} - t + c$
- $\int (\sqrt{x} + 1)^2 dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{4x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + c$
- $\int x\sqrt{3x} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + c$
- $\int \frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^5} dx = \frac{-1}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{4x^4} + c$
- $\int \sec^2 x - \sec x \tan x dx = \tan x - \sec x + c$
- $\int \frac{e^{3x} + 1}{e^x + 1} dx = \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - e^x + x + c$

## 變數變換法

**結論.**  $\frac{d}{dx}f(g(x)) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \implies df(g(x)) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx \implies f(g(x)) = \int f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx.$

令  $u = g(x)$ , 則  $\frac{du}{dx} = g'(x) \implies du = g'(x) dx$ ; 故  $\int f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx = \int f'(u) du = f(u) + c = f(g(x)) + c.$

**例.** 求  $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx.$

**解.**

• (解一) 令  $u = x + 1$ , 則  $x = u - 1$ ,  $du = dx$ . 故  $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \int \frac{u-1}{\sqrt{u}} du = \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} - u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2\sqrt{u} + c = \frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2\sqrt{x+1} + c.$

• (解二)  $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \int \frac{x+1-1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \int \sqrt{x+1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$ . 令  $u = x + 1$ , 則  $du = dx$ . 故  $\int \sqrt{x+1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} - u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2\sqrt{u} + c = \frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2\sqrt{x+1} + c.$

• (解三) 令  $u = \sqrt{x+1}$ , 則  $x = u^2 - 1$ ,  $du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} dx \implies \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = 2 du$ . 故  $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \int x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \int (u^2 - 1) \cdot 2 du = \frac{2}{3} u^3 - 2u + c = \frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2\sqrt{x+1} + c.$

**例.** 求  $\int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx.$

**解.** 令  $u = x^2 + 1$ , 則  $du = 2x dx \implies x dx = \frac{1}{2} du$ . 故  $\int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} \cdot x dx = \int \frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + c.$

**例.** 求  $\int \frac{\sin(3 \ln x)}{x} dx.$

**解.** 令  $u = \ln x$ , 則  $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$ . 故  $\int \frac{\sin(3 \ln x)}{x} dx = \int \sin(3 \ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \int \sin 3u \cdot du = -\frac{1}{3} \cos 3u + c = -\frac{1}{3} \cos(3 \ln x) + c.$

**例.** 求  $\int e^x \sqrt{1+e^x} dx.$

**解.** 令  $u = 1+e^x$ , 則  $du = e^x dx$ . 故  $\int e^x \sqrt{1+e^x} dx = \int \sqrt{1+e^x} \cdot e^x dx = \int \sqrt{u} \cdot du = \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + c = \frac{2}{3} (1+e^x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$

**例.** 求  $\int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{2-e^{2x}}} dx.$

**解.** 令  $u = e^x$ , 則  $du = e^x dx$ . 故  $\int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{2-e^{2x}}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-u^2}} du = \sin^{-1} \frac{u}{\sqrt{2}} + c = \sin^{-1} \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{2}} + c.$

**例.** 求  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}} dx.$

解.  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}} dx = \int \frac{1}{e^x \sqrt{1-e^{-2x}}} dx = \int \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{1-e^{-2x}}} dx$ . 令  $u = e^{-x}$ , 則  $du = -e^{-x} dx \Rightarrow e^{-x} dx = -du$ ;  
故  $\int \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{1-e^{-2x}}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \cdot e^{-x} dx = -\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} du = -\sin^{-1} u + c = -\sin^{-1} e^{-x} + c$ .

例. 求  $\int \frac{1}{x^2+4x+5} dx$ .

解.  $\int \frac{1}{x^2+4x+5} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+2)^2+1} dx$ . 令  $u = x+2$ , 則  $du = dx$ ; 故  $\int \frac{1}{(x+2)^2+1} dx = \int \frac{1}{u^2+1} du = \tan^{-1} u + c = \tan^{-1}(x+2) + c$ .

例. 求  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+2x-x^2}} dx$

解.  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+2x-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-(x-1)^2}} dx$ . 令  $u = x-1$ , 則  $du = dx$ ; 故  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-(x-1)^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-u^2}} du = \sin^{-1} \frac{u}{\sqrt{5}} + c = \sin^{-1} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{5}} + c$ .

例. 求  $\int \tan x dx$ .

解.  $\int \tan x dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx$ . 令  $u = \cos x$ , 則  $du = -\sin x dx$ ; 故  $\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{-1}{u} du = -\ln |u| + c = -\ln |\cos x| + c = \ln |\sec x| + c$

例. 求  $\int \cos^5 ax dx, a \neq 0$ .

解.  $\int \cos^5 ax dx = \int (1-\sin^2 ax)^2 \cos ax dx$ . 令  $u = \sin ax$ , 則  $du = a \cos ax dx$ ; 故  $\int (1-\sin^2 ax)^2 \cos ax dx = \frac{1}{a} \int (1-u^2)^2 du = \frac{1}{a} \int (1-2u^2+u^4) du = \frac{1}{a} \left( u - \frac{2}{3} u^3 + \frac{1}{5} u^5 \right) + c = \frac{1}{a} \left( \sin ax - \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 ax + \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 ax \right) + c$ .

例. 求  $\int \cos^4 ax dx, a \neq 0$ .

解.  $\int \cos^4 ax dx = \int \left( \frac{1+\cos 2ax}{2} \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \int (1+2\cos 2ax+\cos^2 2ax) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \left( 1+2\cos 2ax+\frac{1+\cos 4ax}{2} \right) dx$   
 $= \int \left( \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2ax + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4ax \right) dx = \frac{3}{8} x + \frac{1}{4a} \sin 2ax + \frac{1}{32a} \sin 4ax + c$

例. 求  $\int \sec x dx$ .

解.  $\int \sec x dx = \int \frac{\sec x \cdot (\sec x + \tan x)}{\sec x + \tan x} dx$ . 令  $u = \sec x + \tan x$ , 則  $du = (\sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x) dx$ ; 故  $\int \frac{\sec x \cdot (\sec x + \tan x)}{\sec x + \tan x} dx = \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln |u| + c = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + c$

例. 令  $T_1 = \int \frac{\sin x}{a \cos x + b \sin x} dx, T_2 = \int \frac{\cos x}{a \cos x + b \sin x} dx, a, b \neq 0$ , 求  $T_1, T_2$ .

解.

$$(a) \quad bT_1 + aT_2 = \int \frac{b \sin x}{a \cos x + b \sin x} dx + \int \frac{a \cos x}{a \cos x + b \sin x} dx = \int \frac{b \sin x + a \cos x}{a \cos x + b \sin x} dx = \int 1 dx = x.$$

$$(b) -aT_1 + bT_2 = \int \frac{-a \sin x}{a \cos x + b \sin x} dx + \int \frac{b \cos x}{a \cos x + b \sin x} dx = \int \frac{-a \sin x + b \cos x}{a \cos x + b \sin x} dx = \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln u = \ln |a \cos x + b \sin x| \quad (\text{令 } u = a \cos x + b \sin x, \text{ 則 } du = (-a \sin x + b \cos x) dx).$$

解  $T_1, T_2$  方程式 (a), (b) 得  $T_1 = \frac{bx - a \ln |a \cos x + b \sin x|}{a^2 + b^2}, T_2 = \frac{ax + b \ln |a \cos x + b \sin x|}{a^2 + b^2}.$

**習題.** 以變數變換法求下列不定積分. 注意: 可能會因為常數項而跟此處答案不同.

- |                                    |   |  |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-1}} dx$ | 4. $\int e^{\pi x-1} dx$                  | 7. $\int \frac{\cos 3x}{\sin^2 3x} dx$ |
| 2. $\int \sqrt{7x+4} dx$           | 5. $\int (x^2 - 2x + 1)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx$ | 8. $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+2x^2}} dx$   |
| 3. $\int \sin(3x-1) dx$            | 6. $\int \sin 3x \cos 3x dx$              | 9. $\int x^2 \sqrt{1-x} dx$            |

**解.**

- 令  $u = 2x-1$ , 則  $du = 2 dx \implies dx = \frac{1}{2} du$ . 故  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-1}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du = \sqrt{u} + c = \sqrt{2x-1} + c.$
- 令  $u = 7x+4$ , 則  $du = 7 dx \implies dx = \frac{1}{7} du$ . 故  $\int \sqrt{7x+4} dx = \int \sqrt{u} \cdot \frac{1}{7} du = \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + c = \frac{2}{21} (7x+4)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c.$
- 令  $u = 3x-1$ , 則  $du = 3 dx \implies dx = \frac{1}{3} du$ . 故  $\int \sin(3x-1) dx = \int \sin u \cdot \frac{1}{3} du = -\frac{1}{3} \cos u + c = \frac{-\cos(3x-1)}{3} + c.$
- 令  $u = \pi x-1$ , 則  $du = \pi dx \implies dx = \frac{1}{\pi} du$ . 故  $\int e^{\pi x-1} dx = \int e^u \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} du = \frac{1}{\pi} e^u + c = \frac{e^{\pi x-1}}{\pi} + c.$
- 令  $u = x-1$ , 則  $du = dx$ . 故  $\int (x^2 - 2x + 1)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = \int (x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx = \int u^{\frac{2}{3}} du = \frac{3}{5} u^{\frac{5}{3}} + c = \frac{3}{5} (x-1)^{\frac{5}{3}} + c.$
- 令  $u = \sin 3x$ , 則  $du = 3 \cos 3x dx \implies \cos 3x dx = \frac{1}{3} du$ . 故  $\int \sin 3x \cos 3x dx = \int u \cdot \frac{1}{3} du = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} u^2 + c = \frac{\sin^2 3x}{6} + c.$
- 令  $u = \sin 3x$ , 則  $du = 3 \cos 3x dx \implies \cos 3x dx = \frac{1}{3} du$ . 故  $\int \frac{\cos 3x}{\sin^2 3x} dx = \int \frac{1}{u^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} du = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{u} + c = -\frac{1}{3 \sin 3x} + c.$
- 令  $u = 1 + 2x^2$ , 則  $du = 4x dx \implies x dx = \frac{1}{4} du$ . 故  $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+2x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{1}{4} du = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 u^{\frac{1}{2}} + c = \frac{\sqrt{1+2x^2}}{2} + c.$
- 令  $u = \sqrt{1-x}$ , 則  $u^2 = 1-x \implies x = 1-u^2, dx = -2u du$ . 故  $\int x^2 \sqrt{1-x} dx = \int (1-u^2)^2 \cdot u \cdot (-2) u du = -2 \int (1-u^2)^2 \cdot u^2 du = -2 \int (u^2 - 2u^4 + u^6) du = -\frac{2u^3}{3} + \frac{4u^5}{5} - \frac{2u^7}{7} + c = -\frac{2(1-x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + \frac{4(1-x)^{\frac{5}{2}}}{5} - \frac{2(1-x)^{\frac{7}{2}}}{7}.$

**習題.** 以變數變換法求下列不定積分, 其中  $a \neq b \neq 0$ . 注意: 可能會因為常數項而跟此處答案不同.

1.  $\int e^{2x} \sin e^{2x} dx$
2.  $\int x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$
3.  $\int \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$
4.  $\int x^2 2^{x^3+1} dx$
5.  $\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$
6.  $\int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}} dx$
7.  $\int \frac{x^2}{2+x^6} dx$
8.  $\int \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx$
9.  $\int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$
10.  $\int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sqrt{1-\tan^2 x}} dx$
11.  $\int \sin^4 x \cos^5 x dx$
12.  $\int \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx$
13.  $\int \sin^{-\frac{2}{3}} x \cos^3 x dx$
14.  $\int \frac{\sin^3(\ln x) \cos^3(\ln x)}{x} dx$
15.  $\int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^4 x} dx$
16.  $\int \cos ax \cos bx dx$
17.  $\int \sin ax \sin bx dx$
18.  $\int \sin ax \cos bx dx$

解.

1. 令  $u = e^{2x}$ , 則  $du = 2e^{2x} dx \Rightarrow e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} du$ . 故  $\int e^{2x} \sin e^{2x} dx = \int \sin e^{2x} \cdot e^{2x} dx = \int \sin u \cdot \frac{1}{2} du = -\frac{1}{2} \cos u + c = -\frac{1}{2} \cos e^{2x} + c$ .
2. 令  $u = \frac{x^2}{2}$ , 則  $du = x dx$ , 故  $\int x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \int e^{-u} \cdot x dx = \int e^{-u} du = -e^{-u} + c = -e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + c$
3. 令  $u = \sqrt{x}$ , 則  $du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 du$ , 故  $\int \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \sin \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \sin u \cdot 2 du = -2 \cos u + c = -2 \cos \sqrt{x} + c$
4. 令  $u = x^3 + 1$ , 則  $du = 3x^2 dx \Rightarrow x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} du$ , 故  $\int x^2 2^{x^3+1} dx = \int 2^{x^3+1} \cdot x^2 dx = \int 2^u \cdot \frac{1}{3} du = \frac{1}{3} \int e^{u \ln 2} du = \frac{1}{3 \ln 2} e^{u \ln 2} + c = \frac{2^{x^3+1}}{3 \ln 2} + c$
5. 令  $u = \ln x$ , 則  $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$ , 故  $\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \int u du = \frac{1}{2} u^2 + c = \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 + c$
6. 令  $u = x^2+2x+3$ , 則  $du = (2x+2) dx \Rightarrow (x+1) dx = \frac{1}{2} du$ , 故  $\int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}} \cdot (x+1) dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du = \sqrt{u} + c = \sqrt{x^2+2x+3} + c$
7. 令  $u = x^3$ , 則  $du = 3x^2 dx \Rightarrow x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} du$ , 故  $\int \frac{x^2}{2+x^6} dx = \int \frac{1}{2+u^2} \cdot x^2 dx = \int \frac{1}{2+u^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} du = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \frac{u}{\sqrt{2}} + c = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{2}} + c$
8.  $\int \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx$ . 令  $u = e^x$ , 則  $du = e^x dx$ , 故  $\int \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{e^{2x} + 1} \cdot e^x dx = \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} du = \tan^{-1} u + c = \tan^{-1} e^x + c$ .
9.  $\int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ . 令  $u = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ , 則  $du = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \Rightarrow \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -du$ , 故  $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int -du = -u + c = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$ ,  $\int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + \sin^{-1} x + c$ .

10. 令  $u = \tan x$ , 則  $du = \sec^2 x dx$ , 故  $\int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sqrt{1 - \tan^2 x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \tan^2 x}} \cdot \sec^2 x dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} du = \sin^{-1} u + c = \sin^{-1}(\tan x) + c$
11.  $\int \sin^4 x \cos^5 x dx = \int \sin^4 x \cdot \cos^4 x \cdot \cos x dx = \int \sin^4 x \cdot (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 \cdot \cos x dx = \int (\sin^4 x - 2\sin^6 x + \sin^8 x) \cdot \cos x dx$ . 令  $u = \sin x$ , 則  $du = \cos x dx$ , 故  $\int (\sin^4 x - 2\sin^6 x + \sin^8 x) \cdot \cos x dx = \int (u^4 - 2u^6 + u^8) du = \frac{u^5}{5} - \frac{2u^7}{7} + \frac{u^9}{9} + c = \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} - \frac{2\sin^7 x}{7} + \frac{\sin^9 x}{9} + c$
12.  $\int \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int (1 - \cos^2 2x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(1 - \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2}\right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos 4x}{2}\right) dx = \frac{x}{8} - \frac{\sin 4x}{32} + c$
13.  $\int \sin^{-\frac{2}{3}} x \cos^3 x dx = \int \sin^{-\frac{2}{3}} x \cdot \cos^2 x \cdot \cos x dx = \int \sin^{-\frac{2}{3}} x \cdot (1 - \sin^2 x) \cdot \cos x dx = \int (\sin^{-\frac{2}{3}} x - \sin^{\frac{4}{3}} x) \cdot \cos x dx$ . 令  $u = \sin x$ , 則  $du = \cos x dx$ , 故  $\int (\sin^{-\frac{2}{3}} x - \sin^{\frac{4}{3}} x) \cdot \cos x dx = \int (u^{-\frac{2}{3}} - u^{\frac{4}{3}}) du = 3u^{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{3}{7}u^{\frac{7}{3}} + c = 3\sin^{\frac{1}{3}} x - \frac{3}{7}\sin^{\frac{7}{3}} x + c$
14. 令  $u = \ln x$ , 則  $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$ , 故  $\int \frac{\sin^3(\ln x) \cos^3(\ln x)}{x} dx = \int \sin^3(\ln x) \cos^3(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \int \sin^3 u \cos^3 u du = \int \sin^3 u \cdot \cos^2 u \cdot \cos u du = \int \sin^3 u (1 - \sin^2 u) \cdot \cos u du = \int (\sin^3 u - \sin^5 u) \cdot \cos u du$ . 令  $w = \sin u$ , 則  $dw = \cos u du$ , 故  $\int (\sin^3 u - \sin^5 u) \cdot \cos u du = \int (w^3 - w^5) dw = \frac{w^4}{4} - \frac{w^6}{6} + c = \frac{\sin^4(\ln x)}{4} - \frac{\sin^6(\ln x)}{6} + c$
15.  $\int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^4 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x \cdot \sin x}{\cos^4 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^4 x} \cdot \sin x dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^4 x} \cdot \sin x dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^4 x} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}\right) \cdot \sin x dx$ . 令  $u = \cos x$ , 則  $du = -\sin x dx \Rightarrow \sin x dx = -du$ , 故  $\int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^4 x} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}\right) \cdot \sin x dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{u^4} - \frac{1}{u^2}\right) (-du) = \int \left(\frac{1}{u^2} - \frac{1}{u^4}\right) du = -\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{3u^3} + c = -\frac{1}{\cos x} + \frac{1}{3\cos^3 x} + c$
16. 由積化和差公式  $\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta))$ ,  $\int \cos ax \cos bx dx = \int \frac{1}{2} (\cos(ax - bx) + \cos(ax + bx)) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} (\cos(a - b)x + \cos(a + b)x) dx = \frac{\sin(a - b)x}{2(a - b)} + \frac{\sin(a + b)x}{2(a + b)} + c$ .
17. 由積化和差公式  $\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta))$ ,  $\int \sin ax \sin bx dx = \int \frac{1}{2} (\cos(ax - bx) - \cos(ax + bx)) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} (\cos(a - b)x - \cos(a + b)x) dx = \frac{\sin(a - b)x}{2(a - b)} - \frac{\sin(a + b)x}{2(a + b)} + c$ .
18. 由積化和差公式  $\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(\alpha - \beta) + \sin(\alpha + \beta))$ ,  $\int \sin ax \cos bx dx = \int \frac{1}{2} (\sin(ax - bx) + \sin(ax + bx)) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} (\sin(a - b)x + \sin(a + b)x) dx = -\frac{\cos(a - b)x}{2(a - b)} - \frac{\cos(a + b)x}{2(a + b)} + c$ .

## 部份積分法

**結論.**  $\frac{d}{dx} (u(x) v(x)) = u(x) \frac{dv(x)}{dx} + v(x) \frac{du(x)}{dx} \Rightarrow u(x) v(x) = \int u(x) dv(x) + \int v(x) du(x)$   
 $\Rightarrow \int u dv = uv - \int v du.$

例. 求  $\int x e^x dx$ .

解. 令  $u = x$ , 則  $du = dx$ . 令  $dv = e^x dx$ , 則  $v = e^x$ . 故  $\int x e^x dx = x \cdot e^x - \int e^x dx = x e^x - e^x + c$ .

例. 求  $\int \ln x dx$ .

解. 令  $u = \ln x$ , 則  $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$ . 令  $dv = dx$ , 則  $v = x$ . 故  $\int \ln x dx = \ln x \cdot x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - x + c$ .

例. 求  $\int x \tan^{-1} x dx$ .

解. 令  $u = \tan^{-1} x$ , 則  $du = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$ . 令  $dv = x dx$ , 則  $v = \frac{x^2}{2}$ . 故  $\int x \tan^{-1} x dx = \tan^{-1} x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx = \tan^{-1} x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx = \tan^{-1} x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (x - \tan^{-1} x) + c$ .

例. 求  $\int x^2 \sin x dx$ .

解. 令  $u = x^2$ , 則  $du = 2x dx$ ; 令  $dv = \sin x dx$ , 則  $v = -\cos x$ . 故  $\int x^2 \sin x dx = x^2 \cdot (-\cos x) + 2 \int x \cos x dx$ .

令  $u = x$ , 則  $du = dx$ ; 令  $dv = \cos x dx$ , 則  $v = \sin x$ . 故  $\int x \cos x dx = x \cdot \sin x - \int \sin x dx = x \cdot \sin x + \cos x$ .

由上,  $\int x^2 \sin x dx = -x^2 \cos x + 2(x \sin x + \cos x) + c$ .

例. 求  $\int \sin^{-1} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx, x > 0$ .

解. 令  $u = \sin^{-1} \sqrt{1-x^2}$ , 則  $du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{1-x^2})^2}} \cdot \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}} \cdot \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ ; 令

$dv = dx$ , 則  $v = x$ . 故  $\int \sin^{-1} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = x \sin^{-1} \sqrt{1-x^2} + \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = x \sin^{-1} \sqrt{1-x^2} - \sqrt{1-x^2}$ .

例. 求  $\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx$  與  $\int e^{ax} \sin bx dx, a, b \neq 0$ .

解.

(a) 考慮  $\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx$ : 令  $u = \cos bx$ , 則  $du = -b \sin bx dx$ ; 令  $dv = e^{ax} dx$ , 則  $v = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax}$ , 故  $\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = \cos bx \cdot \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} + \frac{b}{a} \int e^{ax} \cdot \sin bx dx$ .

(b) 考慮  $\int e^{ax} \sin bx dx$ : 令  $u = \sin bx$ , 則  $du = b \cos bx dx$ ; 令  $dv = e^{ax} dx$ , 則  $v = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax}$ , 故  $\int e^{ax} \sin bx dx = \sin bx \cdot \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} - \frac{b}{a} \int e^{ax} \cdot \cos bx dx$ .

令  $X = \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx, Y = \int e^{ax} \sin bx dx$ , 由 (a)(b)  $X = \cos bx \cdot \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} + \frac{b}{a} Y, Y = \sin bx \cdot \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} - \frac{b}{a} X$ . 解  $X, Y$  得  $X = \frac{e^{ax}(a \cos bx + b \sin bx)}{a^2 + b^2}, Y = \frac{e^{ax}(a \sin bx - b \cos bx)}{a^2 + b^2}$ .

## 部份積分法: 列表

結論.

1. 將要微分函數寫左邊, 積分函數寫右邊; 左邊連續微分, 右邊連續積分
2. 依序左上連右下斜線函數相乘, 最底部水平兩邊函數相乘並積分, 符號正負相間
3. 將上式所得項全部加總即為所求積分

例. 求  $\int (x+3)e^{2x} dx$ .

Diff	Int
$x+3$	$e^{2x}$
1	$\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$
0	$\frac{1}{4}e^{2x}$

解.

$$\int (x+3)e^{2x} dx = (x+3)\frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4}e^{2x}$$

例. 求  $\int (x^2 - 2x)e^{kx} dx$ .

Diff	Int
$x^2 - 2x$	$e^{kx}$
$2(x-1)$	$\frac{1}{k}e^{kx}$
2	$\frac{1}{k^2}e^{kx}$
0	$\frac{1}{k^3}e^{kx}$

解.

$$\int (x^2 - 2x)e^{kx} dx = (x^2 - 2x)\frac{1}{k}e^{kx} - 2(x-1)\frac{1}{k^2}e^{kx} + 2\frac{1}{k^3}e^{kx}$$

例. 求  $\int x^4 \sin 2x dx$ .

Diff	Int
$x^4$	$\sin 2x$
$4x^3$	$-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x$
$12x^2$	$-\frac{1}{4}\sin 2x$
$24x$	$\frac{1}{8}\cos 2x$
24	$\frac{1}{16}\sin 2x$
0	$-\frac{1}{32}\cos 2x$

解.

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^4 \sin 2x dx &= -x^4 \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + 4x^3 \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + 12x^2 \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x - 24x \frac{1}{16} \sin 2x - 24 \frac{1}{32} \cos 2x \\ &= \left( -\frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{3x^2}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \right) \cos 2x + \left( x^3 - \frac{3x}{2} \right) \sin 2x \end{aligned}$$

例. 求  $\int x^5 e^{ax} dx$ .

Diff	Int
$x^5$	$e^{ax}$
$5x^4$	$\frac{1}{a}e^{ax}$
$20x^3$	$\frac{1}{a^2}e^{ax}$
$60x^2$	$\frac{1}{a^3}e^{ax}$
$120x$	$\frac{1}{a^4}e^{ax}$
120	$\frac{1}{a^5}e^{ax}$
0	$\frac{1}{a^6}e^{ax}$

解.

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^5 e^{ax} dx &= x^5 \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} - 5x^4 \frac{1}{a^2} e^{ax} + 20x^3 \frac{1}{a^3} e^{ax} - 60x^2 \frac{1}{a^4} e^{ax} + 120x \frac{1}{a^5} e^{ax} - 120 \frac{1}{a^6} e^{ax} \\ &= \left( \frac{x^5}{a} - \frac{5x^4}{a^2} + \frac{20x^3}{a^3} - \frac{60x^2}{a^4} + \frac{120x}{a^5} - \frac{120}{a^6} \right) e^{ax} \end{aligned}$$



例. 求  $\int (\sin^{-1} x)^2 dx$ .

解.

Diff		Int
$(\sin^{-1} x)^2$	+	1
$\frac{2 \sin^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	-	$x$

Diff		Int
$2 \sin^{-1} x$	+	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	-	$-\sqrt{1-x^2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int (\sin^{-1} x)^2 dx &= (\sin^{-1} x)^2 \cdot x - \int \frac{2 \sin^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot x dx \\
 &= (\sin^{-1} x)^2 \cdot x - \int 2 \sin^{-1} x \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
 &= (\sin^{-1} x)^2 \cdot x - \left( -2 \sin^{-1} x \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} + \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \right) \\
 &= (\sin^{-1} x)^2 \cdot x + 2 \sin^{-1} x \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} - 2x
 \end{aligned}$$

例. 求  $\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx$ ,  $a, b \neq 0$ .

解.

Diff		Int
$\cos bx$	+	$e^{ax}$
$-b \sin bx$	-	$\frac{1}{a} e^{ax}$
$-b^2 \cos bx$	+	$\frac{1}{a^2} e^{ax}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx &= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b^2}{a^2} \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx \\
 \Rightarrow \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx &= \frac{e^{ax}(a \cos bx + b \sin bx)}{a^2 + b^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

例. 求  $\int e^{ax} \sin bx dx$ ,  $a, b \neq 0$ .

解.

Diff		Int
$\sin bx$	+	$e^{ax}$
$b \cos bx$	-	$\frac{1}{a} e^{ax}$
$-b^2 \sin bx$	+	$\frac{1}{a^2} e^{ax}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int e^{ax} \sin bx dx &= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ax} \cos bx - \frac{b^2}{a^2} \int e^{ax} \sin bx dx \\
 \Rightarrow \int e^{ax} \sin bx dx &= \frac{e^{ax}(a \sin bx - b \cos bx)}{a^2 + b^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 遞迴式

例. 令  $I_n = \int \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} dx$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , 則  $I_{n+1} = \frac{x}{2na^2(x^2 + a^2)^n} + \frac{2n-1}{2na^2} I_n$ .

解. 令  $u = \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^n}$ , 則  $du = -2n \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} dx$ ;  $dv = dx$ , 則  $v = x$ . 故  $I_n = \int \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} dx =$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} + 2n \int \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} dx &= \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} + 2n \int \frac{(x^2 + a^2 - a^2)}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} dx = \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} + 2n I_n - 2na^2 I_{n+1} \\
 2na^2 I_{n+1} &= \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} + (2n-1) I_n \Rightarrow I_{n+1} = \frac{x}{2na^2(x^2 + a^2)^n} + \frac{2n-1}{2na^2} I_n.
 \end{aligned}$$

註 (使用例).  $I_1 = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$ ,  $I_2 = \frac{1}{2a^2} I_1 + \frac{x}{2a^2(x^2 + a^2)} = \frac{1}{2a^3} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{2a^2(x^2 + a^2)}$ ,  $I_3 = \frac{3}{4a^2} I_2 + \frac{x}{4a^2(x^2 + a^2)^2} = \frac{3}{4a^2} \left( \frac{1}{2a^3} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{2a^2(x^2 + a^2)} \right) + \frac{x}{4a^2(x^2 + a^2)^2} = \frac{3}{8a^5} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{3x}{8a^4(x^2 + a^2)} + \frac{x}{4a^2(x^2 + a^2)^2}$ .

例. 令  $J_n = \int \sin^n x dx$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $n \geq 2$ , 則  $J_n = \frac{-\sin^{n-1} x \cos x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} J_{n-2}$ .

**解.** 令  $u = \sin^{n-1}x$ , 則  $du = (n-1) \sin^{n-2}x \cos x dx$ ;  $dv = \sin x dx$ , 則  $v = -\cos x$ . 故  $J_n = \int \sin^n x dx = -\sin^{n-1}x \cdot \cos x + (n-1) \int \cos x \cdot \sin^{n-2}x \cos x dx = -\sin^{n-1}x \cos x + (n-1) \int \sin^{n-2}x \cos^2 x dx = -\sin^{n-1}x \cos x + (n-1) \int \sin^{n-2}x \cdot (1 - \sin^2 x) dx = -\sin^{n-1}x \cos x + (n-1) \int \sin^{n-2}x dx - (n-1) \int \sin^n x dx = -\sin^{n-1}x \cos x + (n-1)J_{n-2} + (1-n)J_n \implies nJ_n = -\sin^{n-1}x \cos x + (n-1)J_{n-2} \implies J_n = \frac{-\sin^{n-1}x \cos x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} J_{n-2}$ .

**註 (使用例).**  $J_2 = \frac{-\sin x \cos x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} J_0 = \frac{-\sin x \cos x}{2} + \frac{x}{2}$ ,  $J_3 = \frac{-\sin^2 x \cos x}{3} + \frac{2}{3} J_1 = \frac{-\sin^2 x \cos x}{3} - \frac{2 \cos x}{3}$ ,  $J_4 = \frac{-\sin^3 x \cos x}{4} + \frac{3}{4} J_2 = \frac{-\sin^3 x \cos x}{4} + \frac{3 \sin x \cos x}{8} - \frac{3x}{8}$ .

**例.** 令  $K_n = \int \sec^{2n+1} \theta d\theta$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $n \geq 1$ , 則  $K_n = \frac{\sec^{2n-1} \theta \tan \theta}{2n} + \frac{2n-1}{2n} K_{n-1}$ .

**解.** 令  $u = \sec^{2n-1} \theta$ , 則  $du = (2n-1) \sec^{2n-2} \theta \cdot \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta = (2n-1) \sec^{2n-1} \theta \tan \theta d\theta$ ; 令  $dv = \sec^2 \theta d\theta$ , 則  $v = \tan \theta$ . 故  $K_n = \int \sec^{2n+1} \theta d\theta = \sec^{2n-1} \theta \cdot \tan \theta - \int \tan \theta \cdot (2n-1) \sec^{2n-1} \theta \tan \theta d\theta = \sec^{2n-1} \theta \tan \theta - (2n-1) \int \tan^2 \theta \cdot \sec^{2n-1} \theta d\theta = \sec^{2n-1} \theta \tan \theta - (2n-1) \int (\sec^2 \theta - 1) \cdot \sec^{2n-1} \theta d\theta = \sec^{2n-1} \theta \tan \theta - (2n-1) \int \sec^{2n+1} \theta d\theta + (2n-1) \int \sec^{2n-1} \theta d\theta \implies K_n = \sec^{2n-1} \theta \tan \theta - (2n-1)K_n + (2n-1)K_{n-1} \implies K_n = \frac{\sec^{2n-1} \theta \tan \theta}{2n} + \frac{2n-1}{2n} K_{n-1}$ .

**註 (使用例).**  $K_0 = \int \sec \theta d\theta = \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta|$ ,  $\int \sec^3 \theta d\theta = K_1 = \frac{\sec \theta \tan \theta}{2} + \frac{1}{2} K_0 = \frac{1}{2} (\sec \theta \tan \theta + \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta|)$ ,  $\int \sec^5 \theta d\theta = K_2 = \frac{\sec^3 \theta \tan \theta}{4} + \frac{3}{4} K_1 = \frac{\sec^3 \theta \tan \theta}{4} + \frac{3}{8} (\sec \theta \tan \theta + \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta|)$ .

**習題.** 以部份積分法求下列不定積分. 注意: 可能會因為常數項而跟此處答案不同.

- |                                      |                                   |  |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. $\int \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{x^2} dx$ | 5. $\int x^2 \tan^{-1} x dx$      | 9. $\int (2x^2 + 1)e^{x^2} dx$         |
| 2. $\int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx$   | 6. $\int \frac{xe^x}{(x+1)^2} dx$ | 10. $\int \sin(\ln x) dx$              |
| 3. $\int x^3 \ln x dx$               | 7. $\int x^5 e^{-x^2} dx$         | 11. $\int x^2 \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} dx$  |
| 4. $\int x(\ln x)^3 dx$              | 8. $\int xe^{\sqrt{x}} dx$        | 12. $\int \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx$ |

**解.**

1. 令  $u = \sin^{-1} x$ , 則  $du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ ;  $dv = \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ , 則  $v = \frac{-1}{x}$ . 故  $\int \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{x^2} dx = \sin^{-1} x \cdot \frac{-1}{x} - \int \frac{-1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\frac{\sin^{-1} x}{x} + \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ . 令  $w = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ , 則  $-x^2 = w^2 - 1$ ,  $dw = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ . 故  $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{-x^2} \cdot \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{w^2-1} dw = \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{w-1} - \frac{1}{w+1} \right) dw = \frac{1}{2} (\ln |w-1| - \ln |w+1|) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{w-1}{w+1} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}+1} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right|$ .

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{(1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2})^2}{x^2} \right| = \ln \left| \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x} \right|.$$

以上,  $\int \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\sin^{-1} x}{x} + \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\frac{\sin^{-1} x}{x} + \ln \left| \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \right| + c.$

2. 令  $u = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$ , 則  $du = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot (x + \sqrt{1+x^2})' dx = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$ ;  $dv = dx$ , 則  $v = x$ . 故  $\int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \cdot x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) x - \sqrt{1+x^2} + c.$

3. 令  $u = \ln x$ , 則  $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$ ;  $dv = x^3 dx$ , 則  $v = \frac{x^4}{4}$ . 故  $\int x^3 \ln x dx = \ln x \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - \int \frac{x^4}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - \int \frac{x^3}{4} dx = \ln x \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^4}{16} + c.$

4. 令  $u = (\ln x)^3$ , 則  $du = 3(\ln x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$ ;  $dv = x dx$ , 則  $v = \frac{x^2}{2}$ . 故  $\int x(\ln x)^3 dx = (\ln x)^3 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot 3(\ln x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = (\ln x)^3 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \int x(\ln x)^2 dx$ . 令  $u = (\ln x)^2$ , 則  $du = 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$ ;  $dv = x dx$ , 則  $v = \frac{x^2}{2}$ . 故  $\int x(\ln x)^2 dx = (\ln x)^2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = (\ln x)^2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \int x \ln x dx$ . 令  $u = \ln x$ , 則  $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$ ;  $dv = x dx$ , 則  $v = \frac{x^2}{2}$ . 故  $\int x \ln x dx = \ln x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int x dx = \ln x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{4}$ . 以上,  $\int x(\ln x)^3 dx = (\ln x)^3 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \left( (\ln x)^2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \left( \ln x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{4} \right) \right) = \frac{x^2}{2} \left( (\ln x)^3 - \frac{3(\ln x)^2}{2} + \frac{3 \ln x}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \right) + c$

5. 令  $u = \tan^{-1} x$ , 則  $du = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$ ;  $dv = x^2 dx$ , 則  $v = \frac{x^3}{3}$ . 故  $\int x^2 \tan^{-1} x dx = \tan^{-1} x \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - \int \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$ . 又  $\int \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{(x^3+x) - x}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x(x^2+1) - x}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \left( x - \frac{x}{x^2+1} \right) dx$ . 令  $w = x^2 + 1$ , 則  $dw = 2x dx \implies x dx = \frac{1}{2} dw$ , 故  $\int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} \cdot x dx = \int \frac{1}{w} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dw = \frac{1}{2} \ln w + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + c$ . 以上,  $\int x^2 \tan^{-1} x dx = \tan^{-1} x \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - \int \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \tan^{-1} x \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{6} + c.$

6.  $\int \frac{x e^x}{(x+1)^2} dx = \int \frac{(x+1-1)e^x}{(x+1)^2} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{x+1} dx - \int \frac{e^x}{(x+1)^2} dx$ . 令  $u = e^x$ , 則  $du = e^x dx$ ;  $dv = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx$ , 則  $v = \frac{-1}{x+1}$ . 故  $\int \frac{e^x}{(x+1)^2} dx = e^x \cdot \frac{-1}{x+1} + \int \frac{1}{x+1} \cdot e^x dx = \frac{-e^x}{x+1} + \int \frac{e^x}{x+1} dx$ ; 原式  $\int \frac{x e^x}{(x+1)^2} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{x+1} dx - \int \frac{e^x}{(x+1)^2} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{x+1} dx - \left( \frac{-e^x}{x+1} + \int \frac{e^x}{x+1} dx \right) = \frac{e^x}{x+1}.$

7. 令  $w = x^2$ , 則  $dw = 2x dx \implies x dx = \frac{1}{2} dw$ , 故  $\int x^5 e^{-x^2} dx = \int e^{-x^2} \cdot (x^2)^2 \cdot x dx = \int e^{-w} \cdot w^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} dw = \frac{1}{2} \int w^2 e^{-w} dw = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-w} (w^2 + 2w + 2) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} (x^4 + 2x^2 + 2) + c.$

Diff	Int
$w^2$	$e^{-w}$
$2w$	$-e^{-w}$
$2$	$e^{-w}$
$0$	$-e^{-w}$

$$\int w^2 e^{-w} dw = -w^2 e^{-w} - 2w e^{-w} - 2 e^{-w} = -e^{-w}(w^2 + 2w + 2)$$

8. 令  $w = \sqrt{x}$ , 則  $w^2 = x$ ,  $dx = 2w dw$ , 故  $\int x e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int w^2 e^w \cdot 2w dw = 2 \int w^3 e^w dw = 2 e^w (w^3 - 3w^2 + 6w - 6) = 2 e^{\sqrt{x}} (x\sqrt{x} - 3x + 6\sqrt{x} - 6) + c$

Diff	Int
$w^3$	$e^w$
$3w^2$	$e^w$
$6w$	$e^w$
$6$	$e^w$
$0$	$e^w$

$$\int w^3 e^w dw = w^3 e^w - 3w^2 e^w + 6w e^w - 6 e^w = e^w (w^3 - 3w^2 + 6w - 6)$$

9.  $\int (2x^2 + 1) e^{x^2} dx = \int 2x^2 e^{x^2} dx + \int e^{x^2} dx$ . 令  $u = x$ , 則  $du = dx$ ;  $dv = 2x e^{x^2} dx$ , 則  $v = e^{x^2}$ . 故  $\int 2x^2 e^{x^2} dx = x \cdot e^{x^2} - \int e^{x^2} dx$ ; 原式  $\int 2x^2 e^{x^2} dx + \int e^{x^2} dx = x \cdot e^{x^2} - \int e^{x^2} dx + \int e^{x^2} dx = x e^{x^2}$

10. 令  $w = \ln x$ , 則  $e^w = x$ ,  $dx = e^w dw$ , 故  $\int \sin(\ln x) dx = \int \sin w \cdot e^w dw = \int e^w \sin w dw = \frac{e^w (\sin w - \cos w)}{2} = \frac{x (\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x))}{2} + c$

Diff	Int
$\sin w$	$e^w$
$\cos w$	$e^w$
$-\sin w$	$e^w$

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^w \sin w dw &= e^w \sin w - e^w \cos w - \int e^w \sin w dw \\ \Rightarrow \int e^w \sin w dw &= \frac{e^w (\sin w - \cos w)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

11. 令  $u = \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x}$ , 則  $du = \frac{1+x}{1-x} \cdot \left( \frac{1-x}{1+x} \right)' dx = \frac{1+x}{1-x} \cdot \frac{(1+x) \cdot (-1) - (1-x)}{(1+x)^2} dx = \frac{2}{x^2 - 1} dx$ ;  $dv = x^2 dx$ , 則  $v = \frac{x^3}{3}$ . 故  $\int x^2 \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} dx = \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - \int \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{x^2 - 1} dx$ . 又  $\int \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{x^2 - 1} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 1} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int \left( x + \frac{x}{x^2 - 1} \right) dx = \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{x}{x^2 - 1} dx$ . 令  $w = x^2 - 1$ , 則  $dw = 2x dx \Rightarrow x dx = \frac{1}{2} dw$ , 故  $\int \frac{x}{x^2 - 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \cdot x dx = \int \frac{1}{w} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dw = \frac{1}{2} \ln w + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - 1) + c$ . 以上,  $\int x^2 \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} dx = \frac{1+x}{1-x} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - \int \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} dx = \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2 + \ln(x^2 - 1)}{3} + c$ .

12. 令  $u = \ln x$ , 則  $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$ ;  $dv = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx$ , 則  $v = 2\sqrt{1+x}$ . 故  $\int \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx = \ln x \cdot 2\sqrt{1+x} - 2 \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{x} dx$ . 令  $w = \sqrt{1+x}$ , 則  $w^2 = 1+x \Rightarrow x = w^2 - 1$ ,  $2w dw = dx$ , 故  $\int \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{x} dx = \int \frac{w}{w^2 - 1} \cdot 2w dw = 2 \int \frac{w^2}{w^2 - 1} dw = 2 \int \frac{(w^2 - 1) + 1}{w^2 - 1} dw = 2w + 2 \int \frac{1}{w^2 - 1} dw = 2\sqrt{1+x} +$

$$2 \int \frac{1}{w^2-1} dw. \quad \text{由} \quad \frac{1}{w^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{w-1} - \frac{1}{w+1} \right), \quad \int \frac{1}{w^2-1} dw = \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{w-1} - \frac{1}{w+1} \right) dw = \frac{1}{2} (\ln|w-1| - \ln|w+1|) = \frac{1}{2} (\ln|\sqrt{1+x}-1| - \ln|\sqrt{1+x}+1|). \quad \text{以上,} \quad \int \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx = \ln x \cdot 2\sqrt{1+x} - 2(2\sqrt{1+x} + 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} (\ln|\sqrt{1+x}-1| - \ln|\sqrt{1+x}+1|) \right)) = \ln x \cdot 2\sqrt{1+x} - 4\sqrt{1+x} - 2\ln|\sqrt{1+x}-1| + 2\ln|\sqrt{1+x}+1| + c.$$

## 4.2 定積分

定積分  $\approx$  (帶符號) 面積:  $x$  軸上方為正, 下方為負.

**定義.** 給定  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

- $[a, b]$  分割  $\mathbb{P}: a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_n = b$
- $\Delta x_k = x_k - x_{k-1}, k = 1, 2, \dots, n; \|\mathbb{P}\| = \max\{|\Delta x_k| \mid 1 \leq k \leq n\}$
- 樣本點  $\xi_k: x_{k-1} \leq \xi_k \leq x_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$
- $u_k = \sup\{f(x) \mid x_{k-1} \leq x \leq x_k\}, l_k = \inf\{f(x) \mid x_{k-1} \leq x \leq x_k\}, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$
- $R(f, \mathbb{P}) = \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k, U(f, \mathbb{P}) = \sum_{k=1}^n u_k \Delta x_k, L(f, \mathbb{P}) = \sum_{k=1}^n l_k \Delta x_k;$   
顯然  $L(f, \mathbb{P}) \leq R(f, \mathbb{P}) \leq U(f, \mathbb{P})$ .

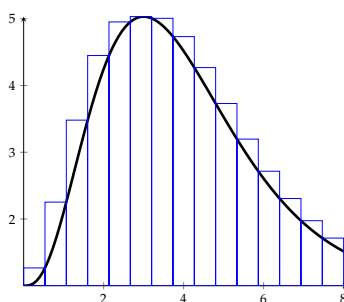
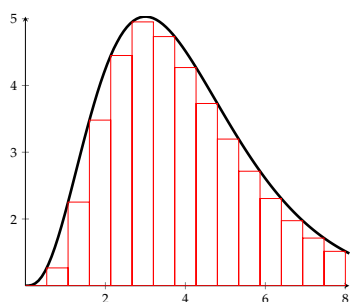
- 求  $\lim_{\|\mathbb{P}\| \rightarrow 0} R(f, \mathbb{P})$ . 若對不同分割與樣本點選取此極限均存在且相等, 稱  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  可積 (分);  $f(x)$  在

$$[a, b] \text{ 的定積分 } \int_a^b f(x) dx \equiv \lim_{\|\mathbb{P}\| \rightarrow 0} R(f, \mathbb{P})$$

**註.**

- 在  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  中,  $a$  為積分下限 (lower limit of integration),  $b$  為積分上限 (upper limit of integration),  $f(x)$  為被積分式 (integrand),  $x$  為積分變數 (variable of integration).
- $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(t) dt = \int_a^b f(u) du$  (定積分數值與積分變數無關)

**結論.** 若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  連續, 則  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  可積.



**性質.** 令  $f, g$  在包含  $a, b, c$  之區間為可積,  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ . 則

$$1. \int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$$

2.  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$
3.  $\int_a^b (\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)) dx = \alpha \int_a^b f(x) dx + \beta \int_a^b g(x) dx$
4.  $\int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^c f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx$
5.  $\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx$ , 若  $f(x) \leq g(x) \forall x \in [a, b]$ ,  $a \leq b$
6.  $\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$ ,  $a \leq b$
7.  $f(x)$  為奇函數:  $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$
8.  $f(x)$  為偶函數:  $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$

例.

1.  $\int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2-x^2} dx = \pi$  (半徑  $\sqrt{2}$  之半圓面積)
2. 定義  $\text{sgn}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$ , 則  $\int_{-1}^2 \text{sgn}(x) dx = 2 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 = 1$
3.  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(x^7 - 5x^3) dx = 0$  ( $\sin(x^7 - 5x^3)$  為奇函數)
4.  $\int_{-6}^6 e^{-x^4} \sin(\sin x) dx = 0$  ( $e^{-x^4} \sin(\sin x)$  為奇函數)
5.  $\int_{-4}^4 (e^x - e^{-x}) dx = 0$  ( $e^x - e^{-x}$  為奇函數)
6.  $\int_{-2025}^{2025} (e^{9x^5-2x^7} - e^{-9x^5+2x^7}) dx = 0$  ( $e^{9x^5-2x^7} - e^{-9x^5+2x^7}$  為奇函數)
7.  $\int_{-a}^a |x| dx = 2 \int_0^a |x| dx = a^2$  ( $|x|$  為偶函數; 兩  $a \times a$  等腰直角三角形面積)
8. 定義  $\int_1^x \frac{1}{\tau} d\tau = \ln x$ , 則  $\int_{\frac{1}{4}}^3 \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_1^3 \frac{1}{x} dx = - \int_1^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_1^3 \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln 12$
9.  $\int_0^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} \cdot \text{sgn}(1-x) dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx - \int_1^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \left( \frac{4\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) - \left( \frac{4\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$
10.  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \int_n^{n+1} [x] dx = n$

以極限定義求定積分

結論.  $\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$ .

證. 由  $k(k+1) = \frac{k(k+1)(k+2) - (k-1)k(k+1)}{3}$ ,  $\sum_{k=1}^n k(k+1) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3}$ . 又  $k^2 = k(k+1) - k$ ,  
 $\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n (k(k+1) - k) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3} - \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$ .

例. 求  $\int_0^1 x^2 dx$ .

解. 建立  $[0, 1]$  分割  $\mathbb{P}: \left\{0, \frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}, \dots, \frac{n}{n}\right\}$ , 則  $\Delta x_k = \frac{1}{n} \forall k = 1, 2, \dots, n$  且  $\|P\| \rightarrow 0$  當  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .  $f(x) = x^2$  且  $f$  在  $[0, 1]$  嚴格遞增,  $U(f, \mathbb{P}) = \sum_{k=1}^n u_k \Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{k=1}^n k^2$ ,  $L(f, \mathbb{P}) = \sum_{k=1}^n l_k \Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(k-1)^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k^2$ ,  $L(f, \mathbb{P}) \leq R(f, \mathbb{P}) \leq U(f, \mathbb{P})$ . 由  $\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U(f, \mathbb{P}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^3} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} L(f, \mathbb{P}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n-1)n(2n-1)}{6n^3} = \frac{1}{3}$ , 故由夾擊定理  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R(f, \mathbb{P}) = \frac{1}{3}$ .

結論. 若  $r \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\sum_{k=0}^n r^k = \frac{r^{n+1} - 1}{r - 1}$ .

證. 令  $s = \sum_{k=0}^n r^k$ , 則  $rs = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} r^k$ ;  $rs - s = r^{n+1} - 1 \implies s = \frac{r^{n+1} - 1}{r - 1}$ .

例. 求  $\int_0^1 e^x dx$ .

解. 建立  $[0, 1]$  分割  $\mathbb{P}: \left\{0, \frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}, \dots, \frac{n}{n}\right\}$ , 則  $\Delta x_k = \frac{1}{n} \forall k = 1, 2, \dots, n$  且  $\|P\| \rightarrow 0$  當  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .  $f(x) = e^x$  且  $f$  在  $[0, 1]$  嚴格遞增,  $U(f, \mathbb{P}) = \sum_{k=1}^n u_k \Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^n e^{\frac{k}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}}(e^{\frac{n}{n}} - 1)}{e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1} = \frac{e - 1}{n} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}}}{e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}$ ,  $L(f, \mathbb{P}) = \sum_{k=1}^n l_k \Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^n e^{\frac{k-1}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \frac{e^0(e^{\frac{n}{n}} - 1)}{e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1} = \frac{e - 1}{n} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}$ ,  $L(f, \mathbb{P}) \leq R(f, \mathbb{P}) \leq U(f, \mathbb{P})$ .  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U(f, \mathbb{P}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e - 1}{n} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}}}{e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1} = (e - 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{xe^x}{e^x - 1} = (e - 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{e^x + xe^x}{e^x} = e - 1$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} L(f, \mathbb{P}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e - 1}{n} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1} = (e - 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{x}{e^x - 1} = (e - 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{1}{e^x} = e - 1$ , 故由夾擊定理  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R(f, \mathbb{P}) = e - 1$ .

結論.  $\sum_{k=1}^n \cos kx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{2})x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} - 1 \right)$

證. 考慮  $\sum_{k=1}^n e^{ikx} = \frac{e^{ix}(1 - e^{inx})}{1 - e^{ix}}$ , 則  $\sum_{k=1}^n \cos kx = \Re \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n e^{ikx} \right\} = \Re \left\{ \frac{e^{ix}(1 - e^{inx})}{1 - e^{ix}} \right\} = \Re \left\{ \frac{e^{ix} e^{\frac{inx}{2}} (e^{-\frac{inx}{2}} - e^{\frac{inx}{2}})}{e^{\frac{ix}{2}} (e^{-\frac{ix}{2}} - e^{\frac{ix}{2}})} \right\} = \frac{\cos \frac{(n+1)x}{2} \sin \frac{nx}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\sin(\frac{nx}{2} + \frac{(n+1)x}{2}) + \sin(\frac{nx}{2} - \frac{(n+1)x}{2})}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{2})x - \sin \frac{x}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{2})x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} - 1 \right)$ .

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

**解.** 建立  $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  分割  $\mathbb{P} : \{0, \frac{\pi}{2n}, \frac{2\pi}{2n}, \dots, \frac{n\pi}{2n}\}$ , 則  $\Delta x_k = \frac{\pi}{2n} \forall k = 1, 2, \dots, n$  且  $\|P\| \rightarrow 0$  當  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , 則積分為  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R(f, \mathbb{P}) = \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \cos \frac{k\pi}{2n} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \cos \left(k \left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right)\right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2n} =$   
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sin \left((n + \frac{1}{2}) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2n}\right)}{\sin \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2n}\right)} - 1 \right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \left((n + \frac{1}{2}) \frac{\pi}{2n}\right) \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2n}}{\sin \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2n}\right)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4n}\right) \pi \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2n}}{\sin \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2n}\right)} =$   
 $\sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 1 = 1.$

## 微積分基本定理

### 複習：連續函數性質

**定理 (中間值定理).** 若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  連續, 則對任意介於  $f(a)$  與  $f(b)$  之間的數  $d$ , 存在  $c \in [a, b]$  使得  $f(c) = d$ .

**定理 (最大最小值定理).** 若函數在定義域為 **有限閉區間**, 或 **有限閉區間的有限聯集** 連續, 則函數在定義域上有最大值及最小值.

### 積分均值定理

**定理 (積分均值定理).** 設  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  連續, 則存在  $c \in (a, b)$  使得  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(c) \cdot (b - a)$ .

**證. 第一步: 建立上下界.** 因  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  連續, 根據最大最小值定理,  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  有最大值  $M$  及最小值  $m$ , 亦即  $\exists x_m, x_M$  使  $m = f(x_m) \leq f(x) \leq f(x_M) = M, \forall x \in [a, b]$ .

**第二步: 積分的夾擠.** 對不等式  $m \leq f(x) \leq M$  在  $[a, b]$  上積分, 得  $m(b - a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(b - a)$ ;

除以  $(b - a) > 0$  得  $m \leq \frac{1}{b - a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M$ .

**第三步: 應用中間值定理.** 令  $\mu = \frac{1}{b - a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$ : 我們已證明  $m \leq \mu \leq M$ . 因為  $f$  連續且  $f(x_m) = m$ ,  $f(x_M) = M$ , 由中間值定理, 存在  $c$  介於  $x_m$  與  $x_M$  間 (故  $c \in [a, b]$ ), 使  $f(c) = \mu = \frac{1}{b - a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \implies$   
 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(c) \cdot (b - a).$

**定理 (微積分基本定理 I (積分的微分)).** 設  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上連續. 定義  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt, x \in [a, b]$ , 則  $F$  在  $(a, b)$  可微, 且  $F'(x) = f(x)$ .

**證.** 對於  $x \in (a, b)$  及充分小的  $h \neq 0$ , 考慮  $\frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{h} = \frac{1}{h} \int_x^{x+h} f(t) dt$ . 因  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  連續, 由積分均值定理, 存在  $c_h$  介於  $x$  與  $x+h$  間, 使  $\int_x^{x+h} f(t) dt = f(c_h) \cdot h$ , 故  $\frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{h} = f(c_h)$ . 當  $h \rightarrow 0$ ,  $c_h \rightarrow x$ . 由  $f$  的連續性,  $f(c_h) \rightarrow f(x)$ . 故  $F'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{h} = f(x)$ .

**定理 (微積分基本定理 II (牛頓-萊布尼茲公式)).** 設  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  連續, 且  $G$  是  $f$  的任一反導函數 (即  $G'(x) = f(x)$ ), 則  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = G(b) - G(a)$ .



證. 由微積分基本定理 I,  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$  滿足  $F'(x) = f(x)$ . 因為  $G$  也是  $f$  的反導函數,  $F$  與  $G$  相差一個常數:  $F(x) = G(x) + C$ . 由  $F(a) = \int_a^a f(t) dt = 0$  得  $0 = G(a) + C \implies C = -G(a)$ . 故  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) = G(b) + C = G(b) - G(a)$ .

例 (以 FTC 求定積分).

1.  $x^2$  之反導函數為  $\frac{x^3}{3}$ , 故  $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1^3}{3} - \frac{0^3}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$ .

2.  $e^x$  之反導函數為  $e^x$ , 故  $\int_0^1 e^x dx = e^1 - e^0 = e - 1$ .

3.  $\cos x$  之反導函數為  $\sin x$ , 故  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin 0 = 1$ .

結論 (定積分變數變換).

- 求反導函數後代入:  $\int_a^b f'(g(x)) g'(x) dx = f(g(x)) \Big|_{x=a}^{x=b} = f(g(b)) - f(g(a))$
- 變數變換並改變積分範圍:  $\int_a^b f'(g(x)) g'(x) dx = \int_a^b f'(g(x)) dg(x) = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f'(u) du = f(u) \Big|_{u=g(a)}^{u=g(b)} = f(g(b)) - f(g(a))$

例. 求  $\int_0^1 x^3(1+x^4)^3 dx$ .

解.

- 求反導函數後代入: 令  $u = 1 + x^4$ , 則  $du = 4x^3 dx \implies x^3 dx = \frac{du}{4}$ , 故  $\int x^3(1+x^4)^3 dx = \int (1+x^4)^3 x^3 dx = \int u^3 \frac{du}{4} = \frac{u^4}{16} + c = \frac{(1+x^4)^4}{16} + c$ . 故  $\int_0^1 x^3(1+x^4)^3 dx = \frac{(1+x^4)^4}{16} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} = \frac{(1+1^4)^4 - (1+0^4)^4}{16} = \frac{15}{16}$ .
- 變數變換並改變積分範圍: 令  $u = 1 + x^4$ , 則  $du = 4x^3 dx \implies x^3 dx = \frac{du}{4}$ . 積分範圍  $x$  由 0 至 1, 則變數變換後  $u$  由  $1+0^4 = 1$  至  $1+1^4 = 2$ , 故  $\int_0^1 x^3(1+x^4)^3 dx = \int_0^1 (1+x^4)^3 x^3 dx = \int_1^2 u^3 \frac{du}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \int_1^2 u^3 du = \frac{1}{16} u^4 \Big|_{u=1}^{u=2} = \frac{2^4 - 1^4}{16} = \frac{15}{16}$ .

例. 求  $\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{4x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$ .

解.

- 求反導函數後代入: 令  $u = 1 + x^2$ , 則  $du = 2x dx \implies 4x dx = 2 du$ , 故  $\int \frac{4x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{u}} du = 4\sqrt{u} + c = 4\sqrt{1+x^2} + c$ . 故  $\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{4x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = 4\sqrt{1+x^2} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=\sqrt{3}} = 4\sqrt{1+3} - 4\sqrt{1} = 4$ .
- 變數變換並改變積分範圍: 令  $u = 1 + x^2$ , 則  $du = 2x dx \implies 4x dx = 2 du$ . 積分範圍  $x$  由 0 至  $\sqrt{3}$ , 則變數變換後  $u$  由  $1+0^2 = 1$  至  $1+(\sqrt{3})^2 = 4$ , 故  $\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{4x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int_1^4 \frac{2}{\sqrt{u}} du = 4\sqrt{u} \Big|_{u=1}^{u=4} = 4(\sqrt{4} - \sqrt{1}) = 4$ .

例. 求  $\int_0^\pi 3 \cos^2 x \sin x \, dx$ .

解.

- 求反導函數後代入: 令  $u = \cos x$ , 則  $du = -\sin x \, dx \implies \sin x \, dx = -du$ , 故  $\int 3 \cos^2 x \sin x \, dx = -3 \int u^2 \, du = -u^3 + c = -\cos^3 x + c$ . 故  $\int_0^\pi 3 \cos^2 x \sin x \, dx = -\cos^3 x \Big|_{x=0}^{x=\pi} = -(\cos^3 \pi - \cos^3 0) = -((-1)^3 - 1^3) = 2$ .
- 變數變換並改變積分範圍: 令  $u = \cos x$ , 則  $du = -\sin x \, dx \implies \sin x \, dx = -du$ . 積分範圍  $x$  由 0 至  $\pi$ , 則變數變換後  $u$  由  $\cos 0 = 1$  至  $\cos \pi = -1$ , 故  $\int_0^\pi 3 \cos^2 x \sin x \, dx = -\int_1^{-1} 3u^2 \, du = -u^3 \Big|_{u=1}^{u=-1} = -((-1)^3 - 1^3) = 2$ .

例. 若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  二次可微且  $f(a) = f(b) = 0$ , 證明  $\int_a^b (x-a)(b-x) f''(x) \, dx = -2 \int_a^b f(x) \, dx$ .

解.  $\int_a^b (x-a)(b-x) f''(x) \, dx = ((x-a)(b-x) f'(x) - (a+b-2x) f(x)) \Big|_a^b - 2 \int_a^b f(x) \, dx = ((b-a)(b-b) f'(b) - (a+b-2b) f(b)) - ((a-a)(b-a) f'(a) - (a+b-2a) f(a)) - 2 \int_a^b f(x) \, dx = -2 \int_a^b f(x) \, dx$ .

Diff		Int	
$(x-a)(b-x)$	+	$f''(x)$	$\int (x-a)(b-x) f''(x) \, dx$ $= ((x-a)(b-x) f'(x) - (a+b-2x) f(x)) - 2 \int f(x) \, dx$
$a+b-2x$	-	$f'(x)$	
$-2$	+	$f(x)$	
$0$		$\int f(x) \, dx$	

性質. 令  $F(x) = \int_{v(x)}^{u(x)} f(\tau) \, d\tau$ , 則  $F'(x) = f(u(x)) \cdot u'(x) - f(v(x)) \cdot v'(x)$ .

證. 令  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $F(x) = \int_{v(x)}^{u(x)} f(\tau) \, d\tau = \int_a^{u(x)} f(\tau) \, d\tau - \int_a^{v(x)} f(\tau) \, d\tau$ . 令  $G(x) \equiv \int_a^x f(\tau) \, d\tau$ , 則  $G'(x) = f(x)$ ,  $F(x) = \int_a^{u(x)} f(\tau) \, d\tau - \int_a^{v(x)} f(\tau) \, d\tau = G(u(x)) - G(v(x))$ ; 故  $F'(x) = (G(u(x)) - G(v(x)))' = G'(u(x)) \cdot u'(x) - G'(v(x)) \cdot v'(x) = f(u(x)) \cdot u'(x) - f(v(x)) \cdot v'(x)$ .

例.

1.  $F(x) = \int_1^x \frac{1}{1+\tau^4} \, d\tau \implies F'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^4}$
2.  $F(x) = \int_2^{\sqrt{x}} \sin \tau \, d\tau \implies F'(x) = \sin \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$
3.  $F(x) = \int_x^{2x} \tau^3 \, d\tau \implies F'(x) = (2x)^3 \cdot 2 - x^3 \cdot 1 = 15x^3$
4.  $F(x) = \int_{\sin x}^{\tan^{-1} x} e^{\tau^2} \, d\tau \implies F'(x) = e^{(\tan^{-1} x)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} - e^{\sin^2 x} \cdot \cos x$

例. 若  $g(x) = \int_0^{\cos x} (1 + \sin(t^2)) \, dt$ ,  $f(x) = \int_0^{g(x)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^3}} \, dt$ , 求  $f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ .

解.  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+g(x)^3}} \cdot g'(x)$ ,  $g'(x) = (1 + \sin(\cos^2 x)) \cdot (-\sin x)$ . 代入  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $g\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$ ,  $g'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1$ , 故  $f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1$ .

例. 若  $\int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt = x \sin \pi x$ , 求  $f'(9)$ .

解.  $\int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt = x \sin \pi x$  兩邊對  $x$  微分得  $f(x^2) \cdot 2x = \sin \pi x + x \cdot \pi \cos \pi x$ . 兩邊再對  $x$  微分得  $(f'(x^2) \cdot 2x) \cdot 2x + f(x^2) \cdot 2 = \pi \cos \pi x + \pi \cos \pi x - x \cdot \pi^2 \sin \pi x$ . 代入  $x = 3$ , 則  $(f'(9) \cdot 2 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 \cdot 3 + f(9) \cdot 2 = \pi \cos 3\pi + \pi \cos 3\pi - 3 \cdot \pi^2 \sin 3\pi \implies f'(9) \cdot 36 + f(9) \cdot 2 = -2\pi$ . 又  $f(3^2) \cdot (2 \cdot 3) = \sin 3\pi + 3 \cdot \pi \cos 3\pi \implies f(9) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ , 故  $f'(9) = -\frac{\pi}{36}$ .

例. 求函數  $f$  與  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  使  $6 + \int_a^x \frac{f(t)}{t^2} dt = 2\sqrt{x}$ ,  $\forall x > 0$ .

解.  $6 + \int_a^x \frac{f(t)}{t^2} dt = 2\sqrt{x}$  兩邊對  $x$  微分得  $\frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \implies f(x) = x^{\frac{3}{2}}$ . 代入原式得  $6 + \int_a^x \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{t^2} dt = 6 + \int_a^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} dt = 6 + 2\sqrt{t} \Big|_a^x = 6 + 2\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{a} = 2\sqrt{x} \implies a = 9$ .

例. 求下列極限.

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (\sec t - 1) dt}{x^3}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{x^2}^0 e^{t-x^2} (2t^2 + 1) dt}{x^4}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{\tan x} f(u)(\sin x - \cos u) du$ ,  $f$  為連續函數

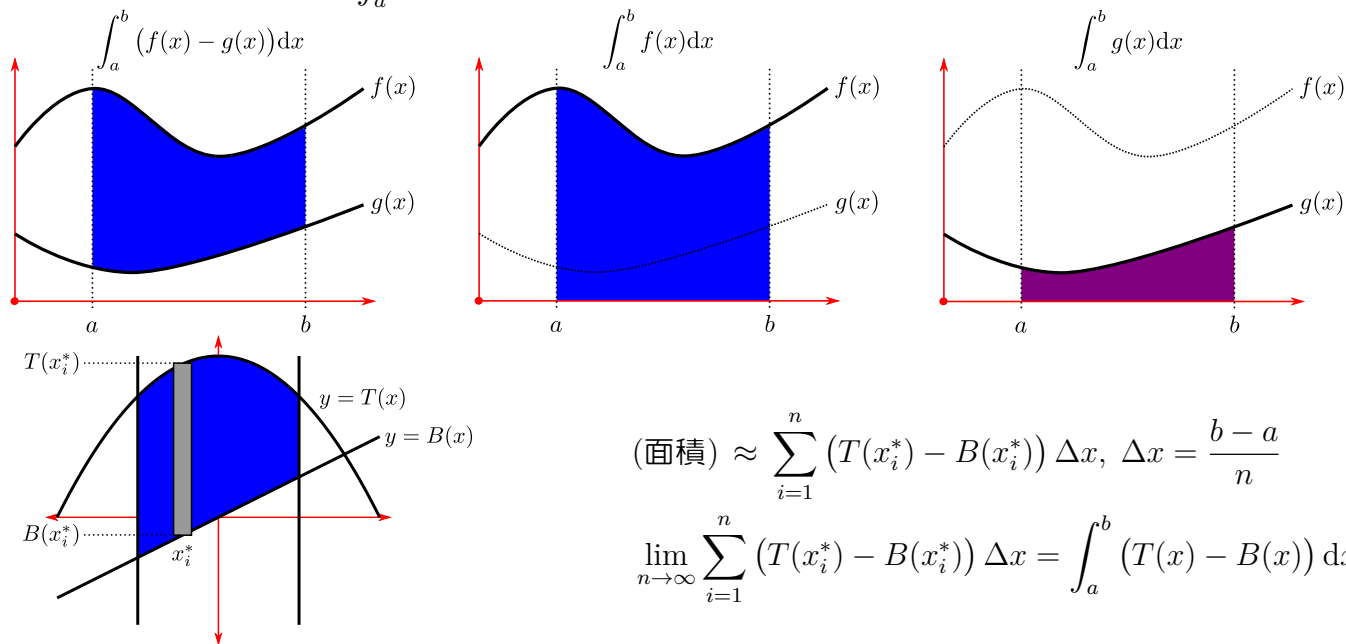
解.

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (\sec t - 1) dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec x - 1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec x \tan x}{6x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec x \tan x \cdot \tan x + \sec x \cdot \sec^2 x}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$ .
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{x^2}^0 e^{t-x^2} (2t^2 + 1) dt}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{x^2}^0 e^t (2t^2 + 1) dt}{e^{x^2} x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-e^{x^2} (2(x^2)^2 + 1) \cdot 2x}{e^{x^2} 2x \cdot x^4 + e^{x^2} \cdot 4x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-(4x^5 + 2x)}{2x^5 + 4x^3} = -2$ .
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{\tan x} f(u)(\sin x - \cos u) du = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{\tan x} f(u)(\sin x - \cos u) du}{x}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \int_0^{\tan x} f(u) du - \int_0^{\tan x} f(u) \cos u du}{x}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \int_0^{\tan x} f(u) du + \sin x \cdot f(\tan x) \cdot \sec^2 x - f(\tan x) \cos(\tan x) \cdot \sec^2 x}{1} = -f(0)$

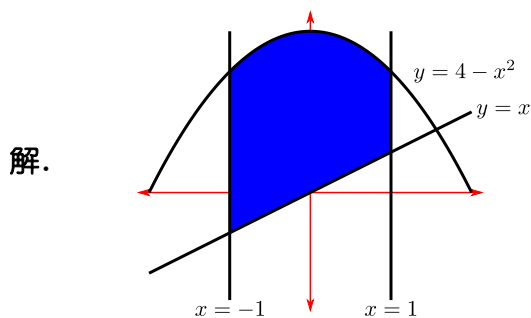
## 4.3 面積與體積

### 面積

結論. 當  $f(x) \geq 0 \forall x \in [a, b]$ ,  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  為  $y = f(x)$ ,  $x$  軸,  $x = a$ , 與  $x = b$  所圍成之面積.



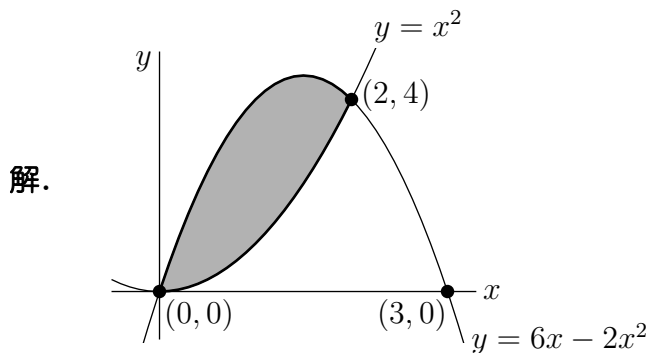
例. 求以  $y = 4 - x^2$ ,  $y = x$ ,  $x = -1$ , 與  $x = 1$  圍成之區域面積.



解.

$$(\text{面積}) = \int_{-1}^1 ((4 - x^2) - x) dx = \frac{22}{3}$$

例. 求  $y = x^2$  與  $y = 6x - 2x^2$  圍成之區域面積.

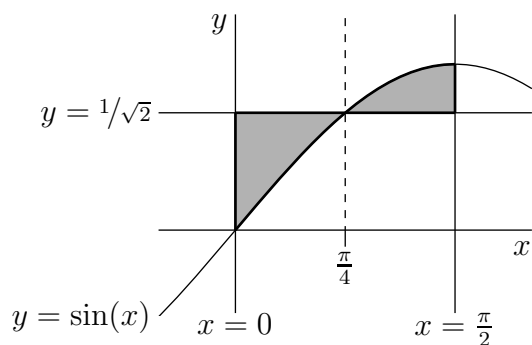


解.

$$(\text{面積}) = \int_0^2 ((6x - 2x^2) - x^2) dx = 4$$

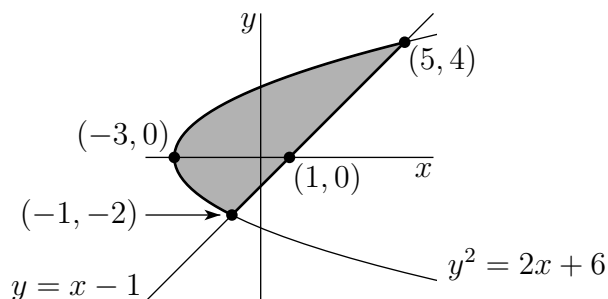
例. 求  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  與  $y = \sin x$  在  $x$  從 0 至  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  範圍內圍成之區域面積.

解.



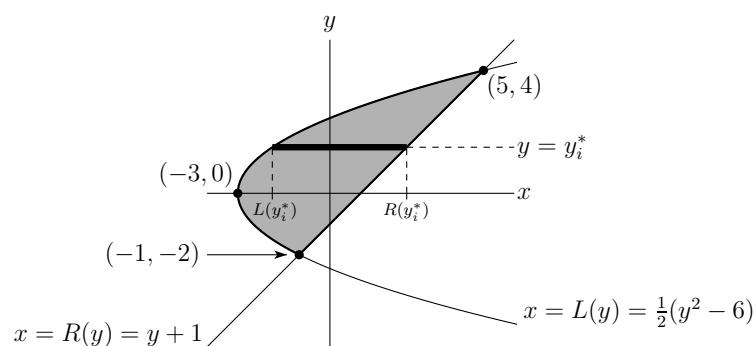
$$(\text{面積}) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \sin x \right) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \sin x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) dx = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

例.

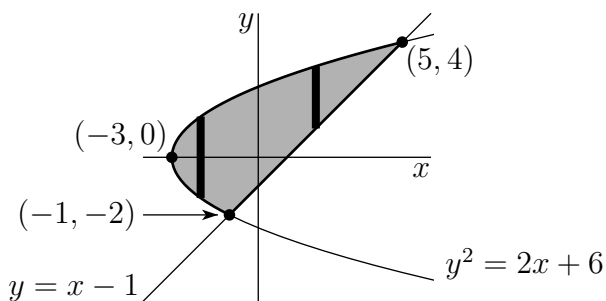


求  $y^2 = 2x + 6$  與  $y = x - 1$  圍成之區域面積.

解.



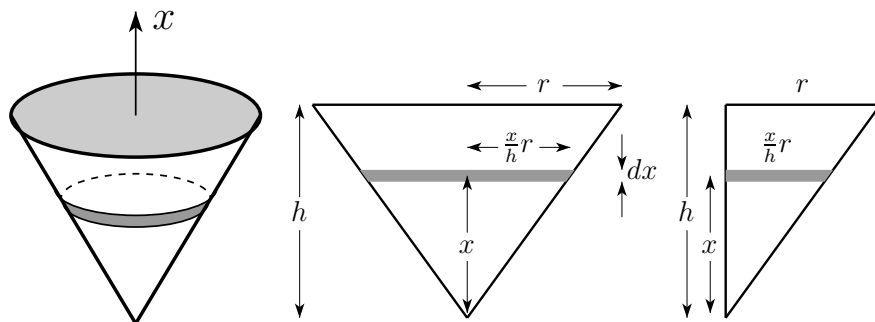
$$(\text{面積}) = \int_{-2}^4 \left( (y + 1) - \frac{1}{2} (y^2 - 6) \right) dy = 18$$



$$(\text{面積}) = \int_{-3}^{-1} 2\sqrt{2x + 6} dx + \int_{-1}^5 (\sqrt{2x + 6} - x + 1) dx = 18$$

例. 求高  $h$  與底半徑  $r$  之圓錐體體積.

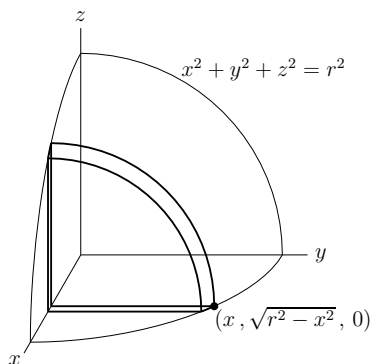
解.



$$(\text{體積}) = \int_0^h \pi \left( \frac{x}{h} r \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$$

例. 求半徑  $r$  之三維球體體積.

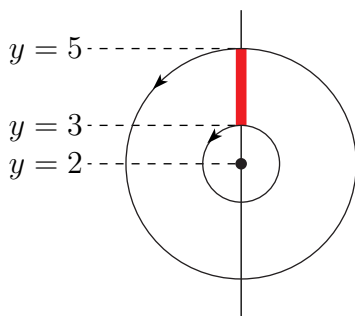
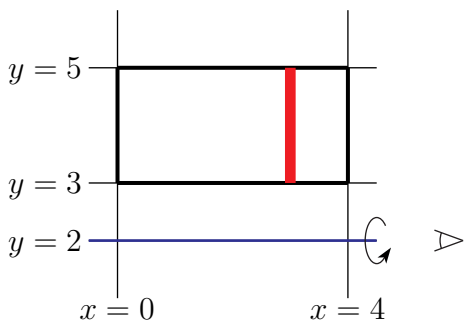
解.



$$(\text{體積}) = 8 \cdot \int_0^r \frac{\pi}{4} (\sqrt{r^2 - x^2})^2 dx = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

例. 求以  $y = 3$ ,  $y = 5$ ,  $x = 0$  與  $x = 4$  圍成之區域繞  $y = 2$  旋轉而成之旋轉體體積.

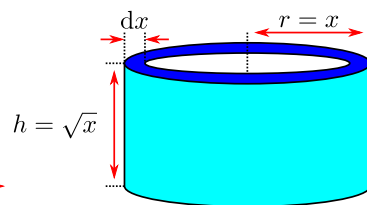
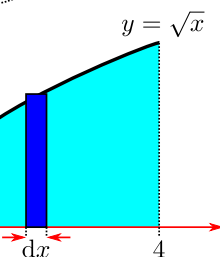
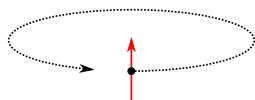
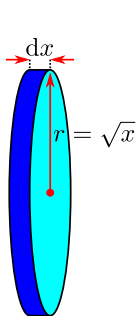
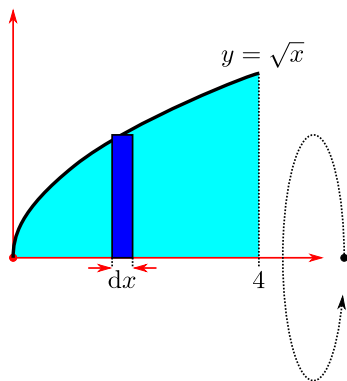
解.



$$(\text{體積}) = \int_0^4 \pi(3^2 - 1^2) dx = 32\pi$$

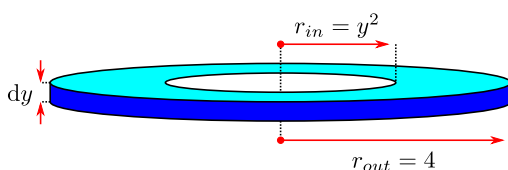
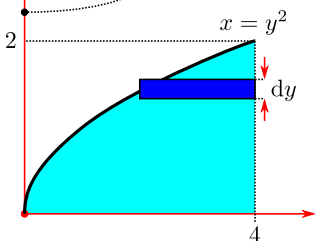
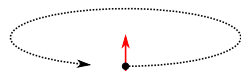
例. 求以  $y = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $x = 0$  與  $x = 4$  圍成之區域繞 (i)  $y = 0$  (ii)  $x = 0$  旋轉而成之旋轉體體積.

解.



$$(\text{體積}) = \int_0^4 \pi (\sqrt{x})^2 dx = 8\pi$$

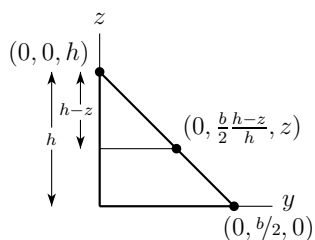
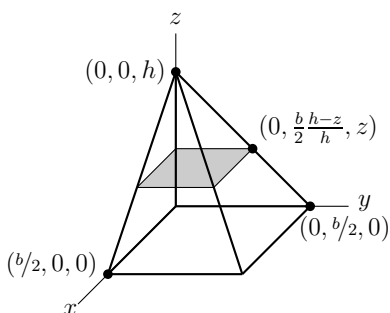
$$(\text{體積}) = \int_0^4 2\pi \cdot x \cdot \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{128\pi}{5}$$



$$(\text{體積}) = \int_0^2 \pi(4^2 - (y^2)^2) dy = \frac{128\pi}{5}$$

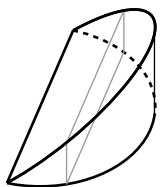
例. 求高為  $h$ , 底面為邊長  $b$  正方形之錐體體積.

解.



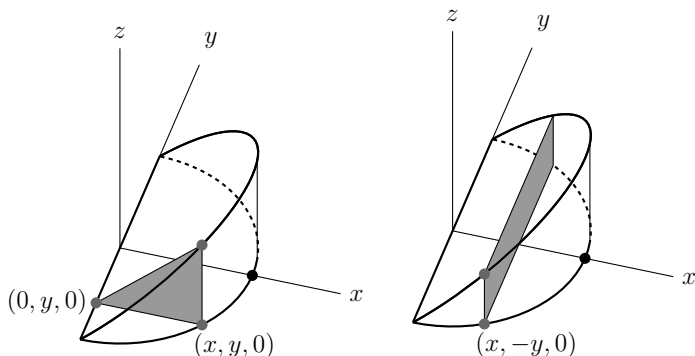
$$(\text{體積}) = \int_0^h \left(b - \frac{z}{h}b\right)^2 dz = \frac{1}{3}b^2h$$

例.



將一半徑為  $a$  之圓柱體水平橫切, 再對其底面圓心  $45^\circ$  角斜切, 求如圖所示結果體積.

解.



$$(\text{體積}) = \int_{-a}^a \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{a^2 - y^2})^2 dy = \frac{2}{3} a^3$$

$$(\text{體積}) = \int_0^a x \cdot 2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{2}{3} a^3$$

## 4.4 積分技巧

### 部份分式

例 (動機). 若  $a \neq 0$ , 求  $\int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx$ .

解. 由  $\frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \left( \frac{1}{x - a} - \frac{1}{x + a} \right)$ ,  $\int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{2a} \left( \frac{1}{x - a} - \frac{1}{x + a} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2a} (\ln |x - a| - \ln |x + a|) = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right|$

結論.

- 實係數多項式可分解成不可約的一次及二次因式的乘積.
- 有理式可寫成多項式與真分式之和.
- 若  $\frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$  為一真分式,  $q(x) = (x + a_1)^{m_1} (x + a_2)^{m_2} \cdots (x + a_k)^{m_k} \cdot (x^2 + b_1x + c_1)^{n_1} (x^2 + b_2x + c_2)^{n_2} \cdots (x^2 + b_lx + c_l)^{n_l}$ , 其中  $(x + a_i)$ ,  $(x^2 + b_ix + c_i)$  均相異,  $(x^2 + b_ix + c_i)$  為不可分解之二次式 ( $b_i^2 - 4c_i < 0$ ), 則

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} = & \frac{\alpha_{11}}{x + a_1} + \frac{\alpha_{12}}{(x + a_1)^2} + \cdots + \frac{\alpha_{1m_1}}{(x + a_1)^{m_1}} + \\ & \frac{\alpha_{21}}{x + a_2} + \frac{\alpha_{22}}{(x + a_2)^2} + \cdots + \frac{\alpha_{2m_2}}{(x + a_2)^{m_2}} + \cdots + \\ & \frac{\alpha_{k1}}{x + a_k} + \frac{\alpha_{k2}}{(x + a_k)^2} + \cdots + \frac{\alpha_{km_k}}{(x + a_k)^{m_k}} + \\ & \frac{\beta_{11}x + \gamma_{11}}{x^2 + b_1x + c_1} + \frac{\beta_{12}x + \gamma_{12}}{(x^2 + b_1x + c_1)^2} + \cdots + \frac{\beta_{1n_1}x + \gamma_{1n_1}}{(x^2 + b_1x + c_1)^{n_1}} + \\ & \frac{\beta_{21}x + \gamma_{21}}{x^2 + b_2x + c_2} + \frac{\beta_{22}x + \gamma_{22}}{(x^2 + b_2x + c_2)^2} + \cdots + \frac{\beta_{2n_2}x + \gamma_{2n_2}}{(x^2 + b_2x + c_2)^{n_2}} + \cdots + \\ & \frac{\beta_{l1}x + \gamma_{l1}}{x^2 + b_lx + c_l} + \frac{\beta_{l2}x + \gamma_{l2}}{(x^2 + b_lx + c_l)^2} + \cdots + \frac{\beta_{ln_l}x + \gamma_{ln_l}}{(x^2 + b_lx + c_l)^{n_l}} \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\alpha_{ij}, \beta_{ij}, \gamma_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$ .

註. 任一有理函數之積分可分解為多項式積分與以下兩型積分:

$$\bullet \int \frac{1}{(x+a)^n} dx, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\bullet \int \frac{f(x)}{(x^2+bx+c)^n} dx, f(x)=1 \text{ 或 } f(x)=x; b^2-4c < 0, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

例. 求  $\int \frac{x}{x^2-5x+6} dx$ .

解.  $\frac{x}{x^2-5x+6} = \frac{x}{(x-3)(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x-2} \Rightarrow x = A(x-2) + B(x-3)$ . 代入  $x=3 \Rightarrow 3=A$ ;  
代入  $x=2 \Rightarrow 2=B(2-3) \Rightarrow B=-2$ , 故  $\frac{x}{x^2-5x+6} = \frac{3}{x-3} - \frac{2}{x-2}$ ,  $\int \frac{x}{x^2-5x+6} dx = \int \left( \frac{3}{x-3} - \frac{2}{x-2} \right) dx = 3 \ln|x-3| - 2 \ln|x-2|$

例. 求  $\int \frac{1}{x^3+1} dx$ .

解.  $\frac{1}{x^3+1} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-x+1} \Rightarrow 1 = A(x^2-x+1) + (Bx+C)(x+1)$ . 代入  $x=-1 \Rightarrow 1 = A((-1)^2 - (-1) + 1) = 3A \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{3}$ ; 代入  $x=0 \Rightarrow 1 = A + C \Rightarrow C = \frac{2}{3}$ ;  
代入  $x=1 \Rightarrow 1 = A + (B+C) \cdot 2 \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{1}{3} + \left(B + \frac{2}{3}\right) \cdot 2 \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{3}$ ; 故  $\frac{1}{x^3+1} = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{x-2}{x^2-x+1} \right)$ ,  $\int \frac{1}{x^3+1} dx = \int \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{x-2}{x^2-x+1} \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x-1) - \frac{3}{2}}{x^2-x+1} \right) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^2-x+1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}$

例. 求  $\int \frac{1}{x^4+4} dx$ .

解. 由  $x^4+4 = (x^2+2)^2 - (2x)^2 = (x^2-2x+2)(x^2+2x+2)$ ,  $\frac{1}{x^4+4} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2-2x+2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+2x+2} \Rightarrow (Ax+B)(x^2+2x+2) + (Cx+D)(x^2-2x+2) = 1 \Rightarrow (A+C)x^3 + (2A+B-2C+D)x^2 + (2A+2B+2C-2D)x + (2B+2D) = 1 \Rightarrow A+C=0, 2A+B-2C+D=0, 2A+2B+2C-2D=0, 2B+2D=1 \Rightarrow A=-\frac{1}{8}, B=\frac{1}{4}, C=\frac{1}{8}, D=\frac{1}{4}$ . 故  $\frac{1}{x^4+4} = \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{x+2}{x^2+2x+2} - \frac{x-2}{x^2-2x+2} \right)$ ,  $\int \frac{1}{x^4+4} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int \left( \frac{x+2}{x^2+2x+2} - \frac{x-2}{x^2-2x+2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{8} \int \left( \frac{(x+1)+1}{(x+1)^2+1} - \frac{(x-1)-1}{(x-1)^2+1} \right) dx = \frac{1}{16} \ln \frac{x^2+2x+2}{x^2-2x+2} + \frac{1}{8} (\tan^{-1}(x+1) - \tan^{-1}(x-1))$

例. 求  $\int \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} dx$ .

解.  $\int \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos^4 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{(1-\sin^2 x)^2} dx$ . 令  $u = \sin x$ , 则  $du = \cos x dx$ , 则  $\int \frac{\cos x}{(1-\sin^2 x)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{(1-u^2)^2} du$ .  $\frac{1}{(1-u^2)^2} = \frac{1}{(u-1)^2(u+1)^2} = \frac{A}{u-1} + \frac{B}{(u-1)^2} + \frac{C}{u+1} + \frac{D}{(u+1)^2} \Rightarrow 1 = A(u-1)(u+1)^2 + B(u+1)^2 + C(u-1)^2(u+1) + D(u-1)^2$ . 代入  $u=1 \Rightarrow 1=4B \Rightarrow B=\frac{1}{4}$ ; 代入  $u=-1 \Rightarrow 1=4D \Rightarrow D=\frac{1}{4}$ ; 代入  $u=0 \Rightarrow 1=-A+B+C+D \Rightarrow 1=-A+\frac{1}{4}+C+\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}=-A+C$ ;  
代入  $u=2 \Rightarrow 1=9A+9B+3C+D \Rightarrow 1=9A+\frac{9}{4}+3C+\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow A=-\frac{1}{4}, C=\frac{1}{4}$ ; 则  $\frac{1}{(1-u^2)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{-1}{u-1} + \frac{1}{(u-1)^2} + \frac{1}{u+1} + \frac{1}{(u+1)^2} \right)$ ,  $\int \frac{1}{(1-u^2)^2} du = \int \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{-1}{u-1} + \frac{1}{(u-1)^2} + \frac{1}{u+1} + \frac{1}{(u+1)^2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \left( -\ln|u-1| - \frac{1}{u-1} + \ln|u+1| - \frac{1}{u+1} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( -\ln|\sin x - 1| - \frac{1}{\sin x - 1} + \ln|\sin x + 1| - \frac{1}{\sin x + 1} \right)$ .



部份分式另解:  $\frac{1}{(1-u^2)^2} = \left(\frac{1}{u^2-1}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{(u-1)(u+1)}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{u-1} - \frac{1}{u+1}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{(u-1)^2} - \frac{2}{(u-1)(u+1)} + \frac{1}{(u+1)^2}\right)$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{(u-1)^2} - \left(\frac{1}{u-1} - \frac{1}{u+1}\right) + \frac{1}{(u+1)^2}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{-1}{u-1} + \frac{1}{(u-1)^2} + \frac{1}{u+1} + \frac{1}{(u+1)^2}\right).$$

## 三角函數代換

結論.

- 遇  $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ , 考慮  $x = a \sin \theta \implies \theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$ ,  $dx = a \cos \theta d\theta$
- 遇  $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$ , 考慮  $x = a \tan \theta \implies \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$ ,  $dx = a \sec^2 \theta d\theta$
- 遇  $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$ , 考慮  $x = a \sec \theta \implies \theta = \sec^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$ ,  $dx = a \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$
- 遇  $\sin x$ ,  $\cos x$  之有理式, 考慮  $u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ , 由以下化為  $u$  之有理式:

$$\begin{aligned} -\sin x &= 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} = 2 \frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} = \frac{2u}{1+u^2} \\ -\cos x &= 2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+u^2} - 1 = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2} \\ -du &= \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} dx \implies dx = \frac{2}{1+u^2} du \end{aligned}$$

例. 若  $a \neq 0$ , 求下列不定積分.

- |                                   |   |  |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$     | 4. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx$     | 7. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx$  |
| 2. $\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$     | 5. $\int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx$ | 8. $\int \frac{1}{\tan x + \sin x} dx$   |
| 3. $\int x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$ | 6. $\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$               | 9. $\int \frac{1}{a + \sin x} dx, a > 1$ |

解.

- 令  $x = a \sin \theta$ , 則  $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \int \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 \theta} a \cos \theta d\theta = a^2 \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta = a^2 \int \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$   
 $= \frac{a^2}{2} \theta + \frac{a^2}{4} \sin 2\theta = \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{a^2}{2} \frac{x}{a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a} = \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}.$
- 令  $x = a \tan \theta$ , 則  $\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = \int a \sec \theta \cdot a \sec^2 \theta d\theta = a^2 \int \sec^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{a^2}{2} (\sec \theta \cdot \tan \theta + \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta|)$   
 $= \frac{a^2}{2} \left( \frac{x}{a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a} + \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a} + \frac{x}{a} \right| \right) = \frac{x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln |\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + x| - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln |a|$
- 令  $x = a \tan \theta$ , 則  $\int x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = \int a \sec^2 \theta \cdot a^2 \tan^2 \theta \cdot a \sec \theta d\theta = a^4 \int \sec^3 \theta \tan^2 \theta d\theta$   
 $= a^4 \int \sec^3 \theta (\sec^2 \theta - 1) d\theta = a^4 \int (\sec^5 \theta - \sec^3 \theta) d\theta = \frac{a^4}{4} \left( \sec^3 \theta \tan \theta - \frac{1}{2} (\sec \theta \tan \theta + \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta|) \right)$   
 $= \frac{a^4}{4} \left( \sec^3 \theta \tan \theta - \frac{1}{2} (\sec \theta \tan \theta + \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta|) \right) = \frac{x(x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{4} - \frac{a^2 x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{8} - \frac{a^4 \ln |\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + x|}{8} + \frac{a^4 \ln |a|}{8}.$

4. 令  $x = a \tan \theta$ , 則  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{a \sec \theta} \cdot a \sec^2 \theta d\theta = \int \sec \theta d\theta = \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta|$   
 $= \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a} + \frac{x}{a} \right| = \ln |\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + x| - \ln |a|.$
5. 令  $x = a \tan \theta$ , 則  $\int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \int \frac{a \sec^2 \theta}{a^2 \tan^2 \theta \cdot a \sec \theta} d\theta = \int \frac{\sec \theta}{a^2 \tan^2 \theta} d\theta = \int \frac{\cos \theta}{a^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta$   
 $= -\frac{1}{a^2 \sin \theta} = -\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a^2 x}.$
6. 令  $x = a \sec \theta$ , 則  $\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx = \int a \tan \theta \cdot a \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta = a^2 \int \sec \theta \tan^2 \theta d\theta = a^2 \int \sec \theta (\sec^2 \theta - 1) d\theta = a^2 \left( \int \sec^3 \theta d\theta - \int \sec \theta d\theta \right) = \frac{a^2}{2} \left( \sec \theta \cdot \tan \theta + \int \sec \theta d\theta - 2 \int \sec \theta d\theta \right) = \frac{a^2}{2} \left( \sec \theta \cdot \tan \theta - \int \sec \theta d\theta \right) = \frac{a^2}{2} (\sec \theta \cdot \tan \theta - \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta|) = \frac{a^2}{2} \left( \frac{x}{a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a} - \ln \left| \frac{x}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a} \right| \right) = \frac{x \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a} \right| = \frac{x \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln |\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + x| + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln |a|.$
7. 令  $x = a \sec \theta$ , 則  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \int \frac{a \sec \theta \tan \theta}{a \tan \theta} d\theta = \int \sec \theta d\theta = \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta|$   
 $= \ln \left| \frac{x}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a} \right| = \ln |\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + x| - \ln |a|.$
8. 令  $u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ , 則  $\int \frac{1}{\tan x + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\frac{2u}{1-u^2} + \frac{2u}{1+u^2}} \frac{2}{1+u^2} du = \int \frac{1-u^2}{2u} du = \frac{\ln |u|}{2} - \frac{u^2}{4} = \frac{\ln |\tan \frac{x}{2}|}{2} - \frac{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{4}$
9. 令  $u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ , 則  $\int \frac{1}{a + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{a + \frac{2u}{1+u^2}} \frac{2}{1+u^2} du = 2 \int \frac{1}{au^2 + 2u + a} du = \frac{2}{a \sqrt{\frac{a^2-1}{a^2}}} \tan^{-1} \frac{u + \frac{1}{a}}{\sqrt{\frac{a^2-1}{a^2}}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a^2-1}} \tan^{-1} \frac{au + 1}{\sqrt{a^2-1}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a^2-1}} \tan^{-1} \frac{a \tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\sqrt{a^2-1}}.$

## 4.5 瑕積分

定義 (瑕積分 (improper integral)).

- 無限區間 (第一型) 瑕積分

- 若  $f(x)$  在  $[a, \infty)$  連續, 則  $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx.$
- 若  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, b]$  連續, 則  $\int_{-\infty}^b f(x) dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx.$
- 若  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, \infty)$  連續, 則任取  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\int_{-\infty}^\infty f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^c f(x) dx + \int_c^\infty f(x) dx.$

- 不連續點 (第二型) 瑕積分

- 若  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b]$  連續, 則  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow a+} \int_c^b f(x) dx.$
- 若  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b)$  連續, 則  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow b-} \int_a^c f(x) dx.$

– 令  $c \in (a, b)$ . 若  $f(x)$  在  $[a, c) \cup (c, b]$  連續且在  $x = c$  不連續, 則  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx +$

$$\int_c^b f(x) dx.$$

例. 1.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx.$

2.  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx.$

3.  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx.$

解.

1.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = 2 \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = 2 \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \tan^{-1} b = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi.$

2.  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{1}{b} + 1 \right) = 1$

3.  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow 0+} \int_c^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow 0+} 2\sqrt{x} \Big|_c^1 = \lim_{c \rightarrow 0+} (2 - 2\sqrt{c}) = 2$

例. 證明  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \int_0^1 (\ln x)^n dx = (-1)^n n!.$

解. 使用數學歸納法:  $n = 1$  時  $\int_0^1 \ln x dx = (x \ln x - x) \Big|_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} x \ln x = -1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\ln \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} =$

$-1 + \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln y}{y} = -1 = (-1)^1 1!.$  令等式在  $n-1$  成立:  $\int_0^1 (\ln x)^{n-1} dx = (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)!,$  則  $\int_0^1 (\ln x)^n dx =$

$x (\ln x)^n \Big|_0^1 - n \int_0^1 x \cdot (\ln x)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = 0 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} x (\ln x)^n + (-1) \cdot n \cdot (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! = - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} x (\ln x)^n + (-1)^n n!.$

反覆使用 L'Hôpital 法則得  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} x (\ln x)^n = (-1)^n \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{(\ln \frac{1}{x})^n}{\frac{1}{x}} = (-1)^n \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln y)^n}{y} = (-1)^n \cdot n \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln y)^{n-1}}{y} =$

$(-1)^n \cdot n(n-1) \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln y)^{n-2}}{y} = \dots = (-1)^n n! \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{y} = 0,$  故  $\int_0^1 (\ln x)^n dx = (-1)^n n!.$  成立.

定理. 給定  $0 < a < \infty.$

•  $\int_a^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx$  當  $p > 1$  收斂至  $\frac{a^{1-p}}{p-1},$  當  $p \leq 1$  發散至  $\infty.$

•  $\int_0^a \frac{1}{x^p} dx$  當  $p < 1$  收斂至  $\frac{a^{1-p}}{1-p},$  當  $p \geq 1$  發散至  $\infty.$

定理. 令  $-\infty \leq a < b \leq \infty, f, g$  在  $(a, b)$  連續, 且  $0 \leq f(x) \leq g(x) \forall x.$

• 若  $\int_a^b g(x) dx$  收斂,  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  收斂.

• 若  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  發散,  $\int_a^b g(x) dx$  發散.

定理. 令  $f, g$  在  $[a, \infty), a \in \mathbb{R}$  連續, 均為正值, 且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  存在, 則  $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$  與  $\int_a^{\infty} g(x) dx$  同斂散.

例. 證明  $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$  收斂.

解. 由  $e^{-x^2} \leq 1 \forall 0 \leq x < 1$  及  $e^{-x^2} \leq e^{-x} \forall x \geq 1,$   $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx + \int_1^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \leq \int_0^1 1 dx + \int_1^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = 1 + \frac{1}{e},$  故  $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$  收斂.

例. 定義  $\Gamma$  函數  $\Gamma(x) \equiv \int_0^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt;$  已知  $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$

1. 證明  $\Gamma(x)$  收斂,  $\forall x > 0$ .
2. 證明  $\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$ ,  $\forall x > 0$ .
3. 證明  $\Gamma(n+1) = n!$ ,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ .
4. 求  $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$  與  $\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$ .

解.

1.  $\int_0^\infty t^{x-1}e^{-t} dt = \int_0^1 t^{x-1}e^{-t} dt + \int_1^\infty t^{x-1}e^{-t} dt$ .  $\int_1^\infty t^{x-1}e^{-t} dt$  收斂, 因為
  - $\int_0^1 t^{x-1}e^{-t} dt \leq \int_0^1 t^{x-1} dt = \frac{t^x}{x} \Big|_{t=0}^{t=1} = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $\int_0^1 t^{x-1}e^{-t} dt$  收斂.
  - $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{t^2} dt$  收斂,  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t^{x-1}e^{-t}}{\frac{1}{t^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t^{x+1}}{e^t} = 0$ ,  $\int_1^\infty t^{x-1}e^{-t} dt$  收斂.
2.  $\Gamma(x+1) = \int_0^\infty t^x e^{-t} dt = \lim_{\substack{a \rightarrow 0+ \\ b \rightarrow \infty}} \int_a^b t^x e^{-t} dt$ . 令  $u = t^x$ , 則  $du = xt^{x-1} dt$ . 令  $dv = e^{-t} dt$ , 則  $v = -e^{-t}$ .  
 故  $\lim_{\substack{a \rightarrow 0+ \\ b \rightarrow \infty}} \int_a^b t^x e^{-t} dt = \lim_{\substack{a \rightarrow 0+ \\ b \rightarrow \infty}} \left( -t^x e^{-t} \Big|_a^b + \int_a^b e^{-t} \cdot xt^{x-1} dt \right) = 0 + x \int_0^\infty t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt = x\Gamma(x)$ .
3. 由上  $\Gamma(n+1) = n\Gamma(n) = n(n-1)\Gamma(n-2) = \cdots = n(n-1)\cdots 2\Gamma(1)$ , 又  $\Gamma(1) = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b e^{-t} dt = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} -e^{-t} \Big|_0^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} 1 - e^{-b} = 1$ , 得證.
4. (a)  $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_0^\infty t^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt = \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-t}}{\sqrt{t}} dt$ . 令  $u = \sqrt{t}$ , 則  $t = u^2$ ,  $du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} dt \implies \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} dt = 2 du$ .  
 積分範圍  $t$  由 0 至  $\infty$ , 則變數變換後  $u$  由  $\sqrt{0} = 0$  至  $\sqrt{\infty} = \infty$ , 故  $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-t}}{\sqrt{t}} dt = 2 \int_0^\infty e^{-u^2} du = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \sqrt{\pi}$ .  
 (b) 由  $\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$ ,  $\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right) = \frac{1}{2}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\pi}$ .

## 4.6 Leibniz 積分法則: 積分號下取微分

**定理** (Leibniz 積分法則). 設  $(X, \mathcal{A}, \mu)$  為測度空間,  $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  為開區間, 函數  $f: X \times U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  (或  $\mathbb{C}$ ) 滿足

- (i) **可測性**: 對每個  $t \in U$ , 函數  $x \mapsto f(x, t)$  是  $\mathcal{A}$ -可測的.
- (ii) **可微性**: 對  $\mu$ -幾乎所有  $x \in X$ , 函數  $t \mapsto f(x, t)$  在  $U$  上可微.
- (iii) **控制條件**: 存在函數  $g \in L^1(\mu)$  使得對所有  $t \in U$  及  $\mu$ -幾乎所有  $x \in X$ ,  $\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(x, t) \right| \leq g(x)$ .

則

- (a) 對每個  $t \in U$ , 函數  $x \mapsto f(x, t)$  屬於  $L^1(\mu)$ .
- (b) 函數  $F(t) := \int_X f(x, t) d\mu(x)$  在  $U$  上可微.
- (c) 微分與積分可交換次序:  $\frac{dF}{dt}(t) = \int_X \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(x, t) d\mu(x)$ .

## 重要特例

**系理** (Lebesgue 測度下的經典形式). 設  $U, V \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  為開區間,  $f: U \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  滿足

(i)  $f$  與  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$  在  $U \times V$  上連續;

(ii) 存在可積函數  $g: U \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  使得  $\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(x, t) \right| \leq g(x)$  對所有  $(x, t) \in U \times V$  成立.

則  $F(t) = \int_U f(x, t) dx$  在  $V$  上可微, 且  $F'(t) = \int_U \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(x, t) dx$ .

**系理** (緊支撐或有界區間情形). 設  $[a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}$  為有界閉區間,  $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  為開區間,  $f: [a, b] \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  滿足

(i)  $f$  對  $x$  可積, 對  $t$  可微;

(ii)  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$  在  $[a, b] \times V$  上連續.

$$\text{則 } \frac{d}{dt} \int_a^b f(x, t) dx = \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(x, t) dx.$$

**證.** 連續函數在緊集  $[a, b] \times K$  ( $K \subset V$  為任意緊子區間) 上有界, 故控制條件自動滿足.

## 應用範例

**例.**  $\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$

**證.** 令  $F(t) = \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-t^2(1+x^2)}}{1+x^2} dx, t \geq 0; F(\infty) = 0, F(0) = \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \tan^{-1} x \Big|_0^\infty = \tan^{-1} \infty - \tan^{-1} 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

則  $F'(t) = \int_0^\infty \frac{-2t(1+x^2)e^{-t^2(1+x^2)}}{1+x^2} dx = \underbrace{-2te^{-t^2} \int_0^\infty e^{-t^2x^2} dx}_{\text{令 } u=tx, \text{ 則 } du=t dx} = -2e^{-t^2} \underbrace{\int_0^\infty e^{-u^2} du}_{=I} = -2e^{-t^2} I \implies$

$\int_0^b F'(t) dt = -2I \int_0^b e^{-t^2} dt \implies F(b) - F(0) = -2I \int_0^b e^{-t^2} dt. \text{ 令 } b \rightarrow \infty, \text{ 則 } F(\infty) - F(0) = -2I^2 \implies$   
 $0 - \frac{\pi}{2} = -2I^2 \implies I = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$

**例.**  $\int_0^\infty x^{2n} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^{n+1}} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a^{2n+1}}} = \frac{(2n)!}{n! 4^n} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a^{2n+1}}}, \forall a > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ 其中 } (2n-1)!! = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1).$

**證.** 令  $F(a) = \int_0^\infty e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}},$  則  $F'(a) = -\int_0^\infty x^2 e^{-ax^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) a^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4a^{\frac{3}{2}}} \implies$   
 $\int_0^\infty x^2 e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4a^{\frac{3}{2}}}, F''(a) = \int_0^\infty x^4 e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{3\sqrt{\pi}}{8a^{\frac{5}{2}}};$  可歸納出通式為  $(-1)^n F^{(n)}(a) = \int_0^\infty x^{2n} e^{-ax^2} dx.$  由  $\frac{d^n}{da^n} (a^{-\frac{1}{2}}) = (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^n} a^{-\frac{2n+1}{2}},$  得證.

**例.**  $\int_0^\infty e^{-ax^2} \cos bx dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}}, \forall a > 0.$

**證.** 令  $F(b) = \int_0^\infty e^{-ax^2} \cos bx dx,$  則  $F(0) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}; F'(b) = -\int_0^\infty x e^{-ax^2} \sin bx dx.$  令  $u = \sin bx,$  則  $du = b \cos bx; dv = -xe^{-ax^2} dx,$  則  $v = \frac{1}{2a} e^{-ax^2};$  故  $F'(b) = \sin bx \cdot \frac{1}{2a} e^{-ax^2} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=\infty} - \frac{b}{2a} \int_0^\infty e^{-ax^2} \cos bx dx = -\frac{b}{2a} F(b)$   
 $\implies F(b) = F(0) e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}}.$

例.  $\int_0^\infty x e^{-ax^2} \sin bx \, dx = \frac{b}{4a} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}}, \forall a > 0.$

證. 令  $F(b) = \int_0^\infty e^{-ax^2} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}}$ , 則  $F'(b) = -\int_0^\infty x e^{-ax^2} \sin bx \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \cdot e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}} \cdot \left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right) = -\frac{b}{4a} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}}.$

例.  $\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2 - \frac{a^2}{x^2}} \, dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-2a}, \forall a > 0.$

證. 令  $F(a) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2 - \frac{a^2}{x^2}} \, dx$ , 則  $F(0) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$ ;  $F'(a) = -2a \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x^2 - \frac{a^2}{x^2}}}{x^2} \, dx$ . 變數變換  $u = \frac{a}{x}$ , 則  $x = \frac{a}{u}$ ,  $-\frac{du}{a} = \frac{dx}{x^2}$ , 積分範圍  $x$  從  $0+$  到  $\infty$ , 則  $u = \frac{a}{x}$  從  $\infty$  到  $0$ ,  $\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x^2 - \frac{a^2}{x^2}}}{x^2} \, dx = \int_\infty^0 e^{-\frac{a^2}{u^2} - u^2} (-1) \frac{du}{a} = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{a^2}{u^2} - u^2} \, du = \frac{F(a)}{a}$ , 故  $F'(a) = -2F(a) \implies F(a) = F(0) e^{-2a} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-2a}.$

例. 若  $a > 0$ , 求  $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^2}$ ,  $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^3}$  並推導  $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^n}, n \in \mathbb{N}.$

解. 由  $F(a) = \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{\pi}{2a} = \frac{\pi}{2} a^{-1}$ ,  $F'(a) = \frac{d}{da} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} a^{-1} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} (-1) a^{-2} = (-1) 2a \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} \implies \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} = \frac{\pi}{4a^3}$ ; 等式兩邊再對  $a$  微分  $\implies (-2)(2a) \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^3} = (-3) \frac{\pi}{4a^4} \implies \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^3} = \frac{3\pi}{16a^5}$ . 由數學歸納法可得  $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} = \frac{\pi}{(2a)^{2n-1}} \binom{2(n-1)}{n-1}, n \in \mathbb{N}.$

例.  $\int_0^\infty e^{-tx} \frac{\sin x}{x} \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} t, \forall t > 0$

證. 令  $F(t) = \int_0^\infty e^{-tx} \frac{\sin x}{x} \, dx$ , 則  $F'(t) = -\int_0^\infty e^{-tx} \sin x \, dx = -\frac{e^{-tx}(-t \sin x - \cos x)}{1+t^2} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=\infty} = -\frac{1}{1+t^2} \implies F(t) = -\tan^{-1} t + c$ . 令  $t \rightarrow \infty, F(\infty) = 0 = -\tan^{-1} \infty + c = -\frac{\pi}{2} + c \implies c = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

註. 上式令  $t \rightarrow 0+$  得  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x} \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ; 由變數變換  $u = ax$  得  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin ax}{x} \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(a), \forall a \neq 0.$

例.  $\int_0^\infty e^{-ax} \frac{\sin bx}{x} \, dx = \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a}, \forall a, b > 0.$

證. 令  $F(b) = \int_0^\infty e^{-ax} \frac{\sin bx}{x} \, dx$ , 則  $F(0) = 0$ ;  $F'(b) = \int_0^\infty e^{-ax} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} \implies F(b) = \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a}.$

例.  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin^2 ax}{x^2} \, dx = \frac{\pi a}{2}, \forall a > 0.$

證. 令  $F(a) = \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin^2 ax}{x^2} \, dx$ , 則  $F(0) = 0$ ;  $F'(a) = \int_0^\infty \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left( \frac{\sin^2 ax}{x^2} \right) \, dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{2 \sin ax \cos ax \cdot x}{x^2} \, dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin 2ax}{x} \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 故  $F(a) = \frac{\pi a}{2}.$

例.  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x^2} \, dx = \frac{\pi(b-a)}{2} \quad \forall a, b > 0.$

證. 設  $F(a) = \int_0^\infty \frac{1 - \cos ax}{x^2} dx$ , 則  $F(0) = 0$ ;  $F'(a) = \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin ax}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 故  $F(a) = \frac{\pi a}{2}$ ,  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x^2} dx = F(b) - F(a) = \frac{\pi(b-a)}{2}$ .

例 (Frullani 公式). 若  $f$  在  $(0, \infty)$  連續, 且  $f(0+)$  和  $f(\infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$  都存在且有限, 則  $\forall a, b > 0$   
 $\int_0^\infty \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = (f(0+) - f(\infty)) \ln \frac{b}{a}$ .

證. 令  $F(a) = \int_0^\infty \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx$ , 則  $F(b) = 0$ ; 變數變換  $u = ax$ ,  $F'(a) = \int_0^\infty f'(ax) dx = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^\infty f'(u) du = \frac{1}{a}(f(\infty) - f(0+))$ . 則  $\int_b^a F'(t) dt = (f(\infty) - f(0+)) \int_b^a \frac{1}{t} dt \Rightarrow F(a) = (f(\infty) - f(0+)) \ln \frac{a}{b}$ .

註.  $\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx = \ln \frac{b}{a}$ ,  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\tan^{-1} ax - \tan^{-1} bx}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{a}{b}$  可分別由 Frullani 公式求得: 分別取  $f(x) = e^{-x}$ ;  $f(0+) = 1$ ,  $f(\infty) = 0$  及取  $f(x) = \tan^{-1}(x)$ ;  $f(0+) = 0$ ,  $f(\infty) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

例.  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \pi \ln \frac{a+b}{2}$ ,  $\forall a, b > 0$ .

證. 令  $F(a, b) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta) d\theta$ ,  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a \cos^2 \theta}{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta$ ,  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial b} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2b \sin^2 \theta}{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta$ .  
 令  $K = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta$ ,  $L = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta$ . 變數變換  $t = \tan \theta$ , 則  $\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$ ,  $\sin^2 \theta = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2}$ ,  $d\theta = \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$ ,  $t$  範圍從 0 至  $\infty$ ;  $K+L = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2 t^2} dt = \frac{\pi}{2ab}$ . 又  
 $a^2 K + b^2 L = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta}{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 解得  $K = \frac{\pi}{2a(a+b)}$ ,  $L = \frac{\pi}{2b(a+b)}$ ; 代入得  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial b} = \frac{\pi}{a+b}$ ,  
 $F(a, b) = \pi \ln(a+b) + C$ . 令  $a = b$ ,  $F(a, a) = \pi \ln a = \pi \ln(2a) + C \Rightarrow C = -\pi \ln 2$ , 故  $F(a, b) = \pi \ln(a+b) - \pi \ln 2 = \pi \ln \frac{a+b}{2}$ .

例.  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos \theta) d\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$ ,  $\int_0^\pi \ln(2 \pm 2 \cos \theta) d\theta = 0$ .

證. 變數變換  $u = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta$ ,  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \ln(\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - u))(-1) du = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos u) du = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos \theta) d\theta$ ;

接連變數變換  $x = 2\theta$ ,  $u = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$ ,  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \ln(\sin x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos u)(-1) du = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos u) du = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos \theta) d\theta$ ;  
 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin 2\theta) d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos \theta) d\theta + \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos \theta) d\theta$   
 $\Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$ .  $\int_0^\pi \ln(2 + 2 \cos \theta) d\theta = \int_0^\pi \ln\left(4 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}\right) d\theta = 2\pi \ln 2 + 2 \int_0^\pi \ln\left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2}\right) d\theta = 2\pi \ln 2 + 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos \theta) d\theta = 0$ ;  
 $\int_0^\pi \ln(2 - 2 \cos \theta) d\theta = \int_0^\pi \ln\left(4 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}\right) d\theta = 2\pi \ln 2 + 2 \int_0^\pi \ln\left(\sin \frac{\theta}{2}\right) d\theta = 2\pi \ln 2 + 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta = 0$ ;

例 (Poisson 積分).  $\int_0^\pi \ln(1 - 2r \cos \theta + r^2) d\theta = \begin{cases} 0 & |r| \leq 1 \\ 2\pi \ln |r| & |r| > 1 \end{cases}$

證. 設  $F(r) = \int_0^\pi \ln(1 - 2r \cos \theta + r^2) d\theta$ ,  $\forall |r| \neq 1$ ,  $F(0) = \int_0^\pi \ln 1 d\theta = 0$ . 令  $u = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$ , 則  $\cos \theta = \frac{1 - u^2}{1 + u^2}$ ,  
 $d\theta = \frac{2}{1 + u^2} du$ ,  $u: 0 \rightarrow \infty$ . 由  $1 - 2r \cos \theta + r^2 = 1 - 2r \cdot \frac{1 - u^2}{1 + u^2} + r^2 = \frac{(1 + u^2) - 2r(1 - u^2) + r^2(1 + u^2)}{1 + u^2} =$   
 $\frac{(1 - r)^2 + (1 + r)^2 u^2}{1 + u^2}$ ,  $-2 \cos \theta + 2r = -2 \cdot \frac{1 - u^2}{1 + u^2} + 2r = \frac{2(r - 1) + 2(1 + r)u^2}{1 + u^2}$ ,  $F'(r) = \int_0^\pi \frac{-2 \cos \theta + 2r}{1 - 2r \cos \theta + r^2} d\theta =$   
 $\int_0^\infty \frac{2(r - 1) + 2(1 + r)u^2}{(1 - r)^2 + (1 + r)^2 u^2} \cdot \frac{2}{1 + u^2} du = 4 \int_0^\infty \frac{(r - 1) + (1 + r)u^2}{((1 - r)^2 + (1 + r)^2 u^2)(1 + u^2)} du$ . 求部份分式:  
 $\frac{(r - 1) + (1 + r)u^2}{((1 - r)^2 + (1 + r)^2 u^2)(1 + u^2)} = \frac{A}{((1 - r)^2 + (1 + r)^2 u^2)} + \frac{B}{1 + u^2}$ , 則  $A = \frac{r^2 - 1}{2r}$ ,  $B = \frac{1}{2r}$ .  
 $\int_0^\infty \frac{du}{(1 - r)^2 + (1 + r)^2 u^2} = \frac{1}{(1 + r)^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{du}{\frac{(1 - r)^2}{(1 + r)^2} + u^2} = \frac{1}{(1 + r)^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{|1 - r|} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{|1 + r| \cdot |1 - r|} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{|1 - r^2|}$ ,  
故  $F'(r) = 4 \int_0^\infty \frac{(r - 1) + (1 + r)u^2}{((1 - r)^2 + (1 + r)^2 u^2)(1 + u^2)} du = 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \left( \frac{A}{|1 - r^2|} + B \right) = \frac{\pi}{r} \left( \frac{r^2 - 1}{|r^2 - 1|} + 1 \right)$ . 故  $F'(r) =$   
 $\begin{cases} 0 & |r| < 1 \\ \frac{2\pi}{r} & |r| > 1 \end{cases}$ ,  $F(r) = \begin{cases} 0 & |r| < 1 \\ 2\pi \ln |r| & |r| > 1 \end{cases}$ ;  $|r| = 1$  情形由  $\int_0^\pi \ln(2 \pm 2 \cos \theta) d\theta = 0$  含括.

例.  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin ax \sin bx}{x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \min(a, b)$ ,  $\forall a, b > 0$ .

證. 由  $\sin ax \sin bx = \frac{\cos(a - b)x - \cos(a + b)x}{2}$ ,  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin ax \sin bx}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\cos(a - b)x - \cos(a + b)x}{x^2} dx$ .  
設  $F(c) = \int_0^\infty \frac{1 - \cos cx}{x^2} dx$ , 則  $F(0) = 0$ .  $F'(c) = \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin cx}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(c)$ ,  $F(c) = \frac{\pi|c|}{2}$ .  
 $\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos(a - b)x - \cos(a + b)x}{x^2} dx = F(a + b) - F(|a - b|) = \frac{\pi(a + b)}{2} - \frac{\pi|a - b|}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2 \min(a, b) = \pi \min(a, b)$ ,  
故  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin ax \sin bx}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \min(a, b) = \frac{\pi}{2} \min(a, b)$ .