09. 积分部分习题课 2022-12

1.积分计算问题

$$(1).(P192/Ex.3)$$
若 $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上可积,

F(x)在[a,b]上连续,且除有限多个点

外有F'(x) = f(x),则有

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a).$$

(2).计算
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2 + \cos 2x} dx$$
.

(3).计算
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx$$
.

2.证明:
$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{\sin^2 x} dx \ge 3\pi$$
.

3.设
$$f(x)$$
在 $[a,b]$ 上有连续的导函数,且 $f(a) = 0$,

3.设
$$f(x)$$
在 $[a,b]$ 上有连续的导函数,且 $f(a) = 0$,
$$|f'(x)| \le M, x \in [a,b].$$
求证: $\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \le \frac{1}{2} M (b-a)^2$.

4.设
$$f ∈ C[0,1], f(x) > 0$$
.证明

$$|f(x)| \le M, x \in [a,b].$$
来证: $|\int_a f(x)dx| \le \frac{1}{2}M(b-a)$
4.设 $f \in C[0,1], f(x) > 0$.证明
 $\ln \int_0^1 f(x)dx \ge \int_0^1 \ln f(x)dx. (与P220/Ex.1,8 类同)$
5.设 $f(x), g(x)$ 在区间 $[a,b]$ 上连续且同为单调增加9单调减少,则有
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \int_a^b g(x)dx \le (b-a) \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx.$$

$$5.$$
设 $f(x),g(x)$ 在区间 $[a,b]$ 上连续且同为单调增加或

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \int_a^b g(x)dx \le (b-a) \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx.$$

6. 设
$$f(x)$$
, $g(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上可积,则有:

$$\left[\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx\right]^2 \le \int_a^b f^2(x)dx \int_a^b g^2(x)dx.$$

7.设函数f(x)在[a,b]上连续,求证:

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x)dx\right)^2 \le \left(b-a\right)\int_a^b f^2(x)dx.$$

8.(
$$P205/Ex.11$$
)若 $f(x)$ 在[a,b]上

二阶可导,且f''(x) > 0.求证:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \ge (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right).$$

9.计算不定积分
$$(1).\int \frac{dx}{x+\sqrt{1-x^2}}; \quad (2).\int \sqrt{a^2-x^2}dx; \quad (3).\int \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{2x}};$$

$$(4).\int (x\ln x)^2 dx; \quad (5).\int e^{-3\sqrt{x}}dx;$$

$$(6).\int \frac{\arctan x}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}}dx; \quad (7).\int \sqrt{e^x-1} dx;$$

$$(8).\int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2}dx; \quad (9).\int \frac{x+2x^3}{1+x+x^2}dx.$$

(6)
$$\int \frac{\arctan x}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}} dx$$
; (7) $\int \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$

(8)
$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$
; (9) $\int \frac{x+2x^3}{1+x+x^2} dx$

1.积分计算问题

(1).(P192/Ex.3)若f(x)在[a,b]上可积,F(x)在[a,b]上连

续,且除有限多个点外有F'(x) = f(x),则有

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

这叫作拓广的Newton - Leibniz公式.

证明 取[a,b]的一个划分 $T = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n\}, a = x_0, x_n = b,$

使得使F'(x) = f(x)不成立的点成为划分T的部分分点,

 $\Delta_k = [x_{k-1}, x_k]$ 上由Lagrange微分中值定理得

$$F(x_k)-F(x_{k-1})=F'(\xi_k)\Delta x_k=f(\xi_k)\Delta x_k,$$

$$:: f(x) 在 [a,b] 上可积, :: \lim_{\|T\| \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k = \int_a^b f(x) dx .$$
 证毕

解 在
$$(-\infty, +\infty)$$
上, $\arctan x$ 是 $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 的一个原函数

$$\therefore \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \left[\arctan x\right]_{-1}^{1} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x \neq 0$$
时, $\left(-\arctan\frac{1}{x}\right)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$,但是 $-\arctan\frac{1}{x}$ 在 $x = 0$ 时没有定义,

例如,计算积分:
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$
.

解 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上, $\arctan x$ 是 $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 的一个原函数,

$$\therefore \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \left[\arctan x\right]_{-1}^{1} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$
 $x \neq 0$ 时, $\left(-\arctan \frac{1}{x}\right)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$, 但是 $-\arctan \frac{1}{x}$ 在 $x = 0$ 时没有定义,

所以 $-\arctan \frac{1}{x}$ 不是 $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 在 $\left[-1,1\right]$ 上的一个原函数.稍作改造,

$$\frac{-\arctan \frac{1}{x}}{x} < 0$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \quad , \quad x = 0 \quad , \Phi(x)$$
在 $\left[-1,1\right]$ 上连续, 且 $x \neq 0$ 时 $\Phi'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$,
$$\frac{\pi}{-\arctan \frac{1}{x}}, x > 0$$

于是, $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \Phi(1) - \Phi(-1) = \pi - \arctan 1 - \left(-\arctan \frac{1}{(-1)}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

于是,
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \Phi(1) - \Phi(-1) = \pi - \arctan 1 - \left(-\arctan \frac{1}{(-1)}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$







1.积分计算(2).
$$I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{2 + \cos 2x} dx$$
.
$$\int \frac{1}{2 + \cos 2x} dx = \int \frac{1}{1 + 2\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{2 + \cos^2 x} dx$$

1.积分计算(2).
$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2 + \cos 2x} dx$$
.
$$\int \frac{1}{2 + \cos 2x} dx = \int \frac{1}{1 + 2\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{2 + \sec^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(\tan x)'}{3 + \tan^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3})^2 + \tan^2 x} d(\tan x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

尚由
$$\int \frac{1}{2 + \cos 2x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$[\pi]$$
上 $\frac{1}{2+\cos 2x} \ge \frac{1}{3} > 0$,我们知道错了!

$$\frac{1}{2+\cos 2x}$$
在 $[0,\pi]$ 上连续,因而其原函数也

1.积分计算(2).
$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2 + \cos 2x} dx$$
.

倘由 $\int \frac{1}{2 + \cos 2x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{3}} + C$

得 $I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2 + \cos 2x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{3}} \Big|_0^{\pi} = 0$,

在 $[0,\pi]$ 上 $\frac{1}{2 + \cos 2x} \ge \frac{1}{3} > 0$,我们知道错了!

由 $\frac{1}{2 + \cos 2x}$ 在 $[0,\pi]$ 上连续,因而其原函数也

必须是连续的.故 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ arctan $\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{3}}$ 不是 $\frac{1}{2 + \cos 2x}$ 在 $[0,\pi]$ 上的原函数.

$$\Re \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2 + \cos 2x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + 2\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{1 + 2\cos^{2} x} dx + \int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \frac{1}{1 + 2\cos^{2} x} dx + \int_{3\pi/4}^{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + 2\cos^{2} x} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi/4} \frac{dx}{2 + \sec^{2}x} dx + \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \frac{\csc^{2}x + 2\cot^{2}x}{\csc^{2}x + 2\cot^{2}x} dx + \int_{3\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \frac{dx}{2 + \sec^{2}x} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi/4} \frac{d(\tan x)}{(\sqrt{3})^{2} + \tan^{2}x} + \int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \frac{-d(\cot x)}{1 + (\sqrt{3}\cot x)^{2}} dx + \int_{3\pi/4}^{\pi} \frac{d(\tan x)}{(\sqrt{3})^{2} + \tan^{2}x} dx$$

$$($$
注:其中点 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 的选取是随意的,只要取

$$\left(0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$
内的点即可;同样, $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ 亦如此.

1.积分计算(2).
$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2 + \cos 2x} dx$$
.

 $\Phi(x) = \left\{$

法二 由
$$\int \frac{1}{2 + \cos 2x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$
,

 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\arctan\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{3}}, 0 \le x < \frac{\pi}{2}$

据拓广的Newton - Leibniz公式,取

$$\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{3}} \quad , \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} \qquad , \quad \Phi(x) \in [0,\pi]$$
上连续,



1.积分计算(3).
$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx$$
.

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} \right| + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\arctan\left(\sqrt{2}x + 1\right) + \arctan\left(\sqrt{2}x - 1\right) \right] + C.$$

$$\iint_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{x+\sqrt{2}}{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1} - \frac{x-\sqrt{2}}{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1}{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1} \right| + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\arctan\left(\sqrt{2}x+1\right) + \arctan\left(\sqrt{2}x-1\right) \right] + C.$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1}{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1} \right| \\ + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\arctan\left(\sqrt{2}x+1\right) + \arctan\left(\sqrt{2}x-1\right) \right] \right]_{-1}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\ln\left(\sqrt{2}+1\right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = A.$$

解二
$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx + \int \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^4} dx \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + 2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x - \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x + \frac{1}{x} - \sqrt{2}}{x + \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{2}} \right| + C_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} \right| + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x^2 - 1}{x\sqrt{2}} + C_1,$$

$$\ln \left| \frac{x + \sqrt{2x + 1}}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} \right| + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x - 1}{x\sqrt{2}} + C_1,$$

1.积分计算(3).
$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx$$
.

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} \right| + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x^2 - 1}{x\sqrt{2}} + C_1,$$

1.积分计算(3).
$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx$$
.
$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} \right| + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x^2 - 1}{x\sqrt{2}} + C_1,$$
作与 1.(2)同样的改造,
$$G(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} \right| + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x^2 - 1}{x\sqrt{2}}, x < 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{2}} & , x = 0 \end{cases}$$
连续,
$$dx = 0 \quad \text{E}$$

$$dx \neq 0 \quad \text{时}$$

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$$dx \neq 0 \quad \text{th}$$

$$dx = G(1) - G(-1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\ln \left(\sqrt{2} + 1 \right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = A.$$



2.证明:
$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{\sin^2 x} dx \ge 3\pi$$
.

Hint. $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ 有 $e^t \geq 1 + t$ …

3.设
$$f(x)$$
在 $[a,b]$ 上有连续的导函数,且 $f(a) = 0$,

$$\left| f'(x) \right| \le M, x \in [a,b]. \Re \mathbb{H} : \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \le \frac{1}{2} M (b-a)^2.$$

Hint. $x \in [a,b]$,

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(\xi)(x-a) = f'(\xi)(x-a), \xi \in (a,x)$$

$$|f'(x)| \le M \Rightarrow -M(x-a) \le f(x) \le M(x-a), x \in [a,b]$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{2}M(b-a)^2 = -M\int_a^b (x-a)dx \le \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

$$\le M\int_a^b (x-a)dx = \frac{1}{2}M(b-a)$$

$$\leq M \int_a^b (x-a) dx = \frac{1}{2} M (b-a)^2.$$







4.设
$$f \in C[0,1], f(x) > 0$$
.证明

$$\ln \int_{0}^{1} f(x)dx \ge \int_{0}^{1} \ln f(x)dx. (与 P220/Ex.1,8 类同)$$

证明 由[0,1]上
$$f(x) > 0$$
 知 $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = A > 0$.

$$\because \forall t > -1, \ln(1+t) \leq t. \quad \therefore \forall x \in [0,1]$$

4.设
$$f \in C[0,1], f(x) > 0$$
.证明
$$\ln \int_0^1 f(x) dx \ge \int_0^1 \ln f(x) dx. (与 P 220/Ex.1, 8 类同)$$
证明 由 $[0,1]$ 上 $f(x) > 0$ 知 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = A > 0$.
$$\forall t > -1, \ln(1+t) \le t. \quad \forall x \in [0,1],$$

$$\ln f(x) = \ln A + \ln\left(1 + \frac{f(x)}{A} - 1\right) \le \ln A + \frac{f(x)}{A} - 1,$$

$$\therefore R \le \int_0^1 \left[\ln A + \frac{f(x)}{A} - 1\right] dx = \ln A + \int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{A} dx - 1$$

$$= \ln A = L.$$

$$\therefore R \le \int_0^1 \left[\ln A + \frac{f(x)}{A} - 1 \right] dx = \ln A + \int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{A} dx - 1$$

$$= \ln A = L.$$

5.设f(x),g(x)在区间[a,b]上连续且同为单调增加或单调减少,则有

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \int_a^b g(x)dx \le \left(b-a\right) \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx .$$
 证明

6. 设f(x),g(x)在[a,b]上可积,则有:

$$\left[\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx\right]^2 \le \int_a^b f^2(x)dx \int_a^b g^2(x)dx.$$

(Cauchy - Schwarz - Bunijiakovsky 不等式)

证明 据离散形式的
$$Cauchy$$
不等式 $\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i\right)^2 \le \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right)$,

f(x),g(x)在[a,b]上可积 $\Rightarrow f(x)g(x)$ 在[a,b]上可积 ,

对区间[a,b]作划分 $T = \{\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \cdots, \Delta_n\}$,则相应的Riemann积分和

有
$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} f\left(\xi_{i}\right)g\left(\xi_{i}\right)\Delta x_{i}\right)^{2} \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} f^{2}\left(\xi_{i}\right)\Delta x_{i}\right)\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} g^{2}\left(\xi_{i}\right)\Delta x_{i}\right)$$
,于是,

$$\lim_{\|T\|\to 0} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n f\left(\xi_i\right) g\left(\xi_i\right) \Delta x_i \right)^2 \leq \lim_{\|T\|\to 0} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n f^2\left(\xi_i\right) \Delta x_i \right) \cdot \lim_{\|T\|\to 0} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n g^2\left(\xi_i\right) \Delta x_i \right),$$

即得 $\left[\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx\right]^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x)dx \int_a^b g^2(x)dx$.

6. 设
$$f(x)$$
, $g(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上可积,则有:

$$\left[\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx\right]^2 \le \int_a^b f^2(x)dx \int_a^b g^2(x)dx.$$

(Cauchy - Schwarz - Bunijiakovsky 不等式)

证二
$$\forall x \in [a,b], \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, (\lambda f(x) + g(x))^2 \ge 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \left[\lambda f(x) + g(x) \right]^{2} dx \ge 0, :: \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \hat{\eta}$$

$$\lambda^2 \int_a^b f^2(x) dx + 2\lambda \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx + \int_a^b g^2(x) dx \ge 0,$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x)dx > 0, \Delta \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\int_a^b f^2(x)dx \int_a^b g^2(x)dx \ge \left[\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx\right]^2.$$

(2).
$$\int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x) dx = 0, \cdots$$
 (回到证法一)

上页 下

返回

6. 设f(x),g(x)在[a,b]上可积,则有:

$$\left[\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx\right]^2 \le \int_a^b f^2(x)dx \int_a^b g^2(x)dx.$$

(Cauchy - Schwarz - Bunijiakovsky 不等式)

7.设函数f(x)在[a,b]上连续,求证:

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x)dx\right)^2 \le \left(b-a\right)\int_a^b f^2(x)dx.$$

证明…

若
$$f(x)$$
是 $[a,b]$ 上二阶可导的凸函数,

求证:
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \ge (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore x \in [a,b]$$
 时有 $f(x) \ge f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)$

8. 若
$$f(x)$$
是 $[a,b]$ 上二阶可导的凸函数,
求证: $\int_a^b f(x)dx \ge (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$.
证明 $:: f(x)$ 是 $[a,b]$ 上可导的凸函数,

$$:: x \in [a,b]$$
时有 $f(x) \ge f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)$,
$$:: \int_a^b f(x)dx \ge \int_a^b \left[f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)\right]dx$$

$$= (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx$$

$$=(b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)+0=(b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right).$$

8. 岩
$$f(x)$$
是 $[a,b]$ 上二阶可导的凸函数,

求证:
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \ge (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$$

$$\forall x \in [a,b], f(x) =$$

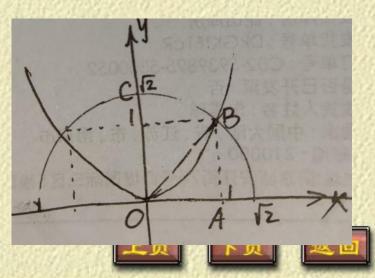
$$:: f(x)$$
是[a,b]上二阶可导的凸函数,故 $f''(x) \ge 0$,

$$\therefore f(x) \ge f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) \cdots$$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{2-x^2} = 1$$

月积分几何意义,得
$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{2-x^2} dx$$

$$A_{AB} + A_{ar{eta}\mathcal{B}C} = rac{1}{2} + rac{1}{2} \cdot rac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left(\sqrt{2}
ight)^2 = rac{1}{2} + rac{\pi}{4}$$



例.计算积分.
$$\int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \ (a > 0);$$
解 令 $x = a \sin t, dx = a \cos t dt, t \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \int |a\cos t| \cdot a\cos t dt$$
$$= a^2 \int \cos^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2} a^2 \int (1 + \cos 2t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}a^{2}\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2t\right) + C = \frac{1}{2}a^{2}t + \frac{1}{2}a^{2}\sin t\cos t + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}a^{2}\arcsin\frac{x}{a} + \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}} + C.$$

$$(1) \int \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \frac{x = \sin t}{t \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]} \int \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \left| \cos t \right|} dt$$

$$\frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{\cos t}{\sqrt{2}} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{\cos t}{\sqrt{2}} dt$$

$$9.(1).\int \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \frac{\frac{x = \sin t}{\cos t}}{t \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]} \int \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + |\cos t|} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{\cos t}{\sin \left(t + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{\cos \left(u - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)}{\sin u} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{\cos u \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin u \sin \frac{\pi}{4}}{\sin u} du = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 + \frac{\cos u}{\sin u} \right) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(u + \ln|\sin u| \right) + C = \frac{1}{2} \left(t + \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln\left|\sin\left(t + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(t + \ln|\sin t + \cos t| \right) + C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\arcsin x + \ln\left| x + \sqrt{1 - x^2} \right| \right) + C_1.$$

$$|\ln u|$$
 $+ C = \frac{1}{2} \left(t + \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln \left| \sin \left(t + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| \right) + C$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(t + \ln|\sin t + \cos t| \right) + C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\arcsin x + \ln|x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}| \right) + C_1.$$

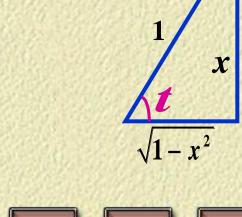
$$9.(1).\int \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} \frac{\int \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + |\cos t|} dt = \int \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt$$

或者,令
$$\int \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt = J_C$$
, $\int \frac{\sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt = J_S$,

则
$$J_C + J_S = \int 1dt = t + C_1$$
,

$$V_C = \frac{1}{2} \left(t + \ln\left|\sin t + \cos t\right| \right) + C_3$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\arcsin x + \ln \left| x + \sqrt{1 - x^2} \right| \right) + C_3$$



9.(2).
$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \ (a > 0);$$

解 令
$$x = a \sin t, dx = a \cos t dt, t \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \int |a \cos t| \cdot a \cos t dt$$

$$= a^2 \int \cos^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2} a^2 \int (1 + \cos 2t) dt$$

$$\cos^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2}a^2 \int (1 + \cos 2t) dt$$

$$\sqrt{a^2}$$

9.(4).
$$\int u^2 e^u du = u^2 e^u - \int 2u e^u du = u^2 e^u - \left(2u e^u - \int 2e^u du\right)$$
$$= u^2 e^u - 2u e^u + 2e^u + C_1,$$

$$\int (x \ln x)^2 dx = \int_{x=e^t}^{\ln x = t} \int t^2 e^{2t} \cdot e^t dt = \int_{x=e^t}^{t} \int u^2 e^{u} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{27} \left(u^2 e^u - 2u e^u + 2e^u + C_1 \right) = \frac{1}{27} \left(u^2 - 2u + 2 \right) e^u + C_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{27} \left(9t^2 - 6t + 2 \right) e^{3t} + C_2 = \frac{1}{27} x^3 \left[9(\ln x)^2 - 6(\ln x) + 2 \right] + C_2.$$

$$\int (x \ln x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 (\ln x)^2 - \frac{1}{3} \int x^3 \cdot 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}x^{3}(\ln x)^{2} - \frac{2}{3}\int x^{2} \ln x dx = \frac{1}{3}x^{3}(\ln x)^{2} - \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{3}x^{3}\ln x - \frac{1}{3}\int x^{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(\ln x)^{2} - \frac{2}{3}\int x^{2} \ln x dx = \frac{1}{3}(\ln x)^{2} - \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{3}x^{3}\ln x - \frac{1}{3}\int x^{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}x^{3}(\ln x)^{2} - \frac{2}{9}x^{3}\ln x + \frac{2}{27}x^{3} + C = \frac{1}{27}x^{3} \Big[9(\ln x)^{2} - 6(\ln x) + 2 \Big] + C.$$



9.(3).
$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{2x}}, \ \sqrt{2x}=t,$$

9.(3).
$$\int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{2x}}, \sqrt{2x} = t,$$
9.(5).
$$\int e^{-\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} = t}{x = t^3} 3 \int t^2 e^{-t} dt = \dots = -3e^{-t} (t^2 + 2t + 2) + C$$

$$= -3e^{-\sqrt[3]{x}} (\sqrt[3]{x^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{x} + 2) + C.$$

9.(6).
$$\int \frac{\arctan x}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}} dx \frac{\arctan x = t}{t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} \int \frac{t}{|\sec t|^3} \cdot \sec^2 t dt = \int t \cos t dt$$

$$= t \sin t - \int \sin t dt = t \sin t + \cos t + C$$

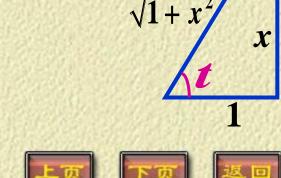
$$= \frac{x \arctan x + 1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C.$$

$$\sqrt{\left(1+x^2\right)^3} \quad t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^4 \left|\sec t\right|^3$$

$$= t \sin t - \int \sin t dt = t \sin t + \cos t + C$$

$$= x \arctan x + 1$$

$$= \frac{x \arctan x + 1}{-x - 1} + C.$$



$$9.(7).\int \sqrt{e^x - 1} \, dx = \frac{\sqrt{e^x - 1} = t}{x = \ln(1 + t^2)} \int t \cdot \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} dt = 2\int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + t^2}\right) dt$$

$$= 2t - 2\arctan t + C = 2\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 2\arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C.$$

9.(8). $\int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} \int \frac{1}{\sec^4 t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt = \int \cos^2 t dt$

$$(8) \cdot \int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{t \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} \int \frac{1}{\sec^4 t} \cdot \sec^4 t dt = \int \cos^4 t dt$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 + \cos 2t\right) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left(t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t\right) + C$$

 $= \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left(t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) + C$ $= \frac{1}{2} \left(\arctan x + \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right) + C.$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x}$$
1

9.(9).
$$2x^3 + x = 2x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x - (2x^2 + 2x + 2) + x + 2$$
,

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

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

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

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

$$= x^{2} - 2x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x+x^{2}) + 3 \int \frac{1}{(2x+1)^{2} + (\sqrt{3})^{2}} d(2x+1)$$

$$= x^{2} - 2x + \ln\sqrt{1+x+x^{2}} + 3 = x + 1 + C$$

$$= x^{2} - 2x + \ln \sqrt{1 + x + x^{2}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$= x^{2} - 2x + \ln \sqrt{1 + x + x^{2}} + \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

返回

9.(10).
$$\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx$$
.

$$-\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} \left(1+e^x\right)' dx$$

10.(1).
$$\int \frac{1 + \cos x}{x + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{(x + \sin x)'}{x + \sin x} dx = \ln|x + \sin x| + C$$

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

10.(1).
$$\int \frac{1+\cos x}{x+\sin x} dx = \int \frac{(x+\sin x)'}{x+\sin x} dx = \ln|x+\sin x| + C.$$
(2).
$$\int \frac{x+\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx = \int \frac{x+2\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} dx$$

$$= \int x \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sec^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx + \int \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx = \int x \cdot \left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)' dx + \int \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$$

$$= x \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \int \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx + \int \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx = x \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C.$$
这种特别的巧遇不必在意.

$$= x \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \int \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx + \int \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx = x \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$$

以下所示谓之"单元法",甚至还有所谓"双元法"之类的问题,这种特别的巧遇不必在意.若沉迷于其中,则或许是有害的.

10.(3).
$$\int \frac{1 + x \cos x}{x \left(1 + x e^{\sin x}\right)} dx = \int \frac{\left(1 + x \cos x\right) e^{\sin x}}{x e^{\sin x} \left(1 + x e^{\sin x}\right)} dx = \int \frac{\left(x e^{\sin x}\right)'}{x e^{\sin x} \left(1 + x e^{\sin x}\right)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{u(1+u)} du = \int \left(\frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{1+u}\right) du = \ln \left|\frac{u}{1+u}\right| + C = \ln \left|\frac{xe^{\sin x}}{1+xe^{\sin x}}\right| + C.$$

(4).
$$\int \frac{x^2 - x}{\left(e^x - x\right)^2} dx = \int \frac{\left(x^2 - x\right)e^{-2x}}{\left(1 - xe^{-x}\right)^2} dx = \int \frac{\left(u^2 + u\right)e^{2u}}{\left(1 + ue^u\right)^2} du$$

$$= \int \frac{ue^{u} \cdot (1+u)e^{u}}{(1+ue^{u})^{2}} du = \int \frac{ue^{u} \cdot (ue^{u})'}{(1+ue^{u})^{2}} du = \int \frac{ue^{u}}{(1+ue^{u})^{2}} d(ue^{u})$$

$$= \int \frac{t}{(1+t)^2} dt = \int \frac{1+t}{(1+t)^2} dt - \int \frac{1}{(1+t)^2} dt = \ln|1+t| + \frac{1}{1+t} + C$$

$$= \ln \left| 1 + ue^{u} \right| + \frac{1}{1 + ue^{u}} + C = \ln \left| 1 - xe^{-x} \right| + \frac{1}{1 - re^{-x}} + C.$$

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Add.备注

由Lagrange微分中值定理我们可推知:

注 1. 区间I 内可导函数的导函数要么连续,要么有第二类间断点.

也就是说,可导函数的导函数不可能有第一类间断点.

注 2. (原函数存在定理)区间I内连续函数必定有原函数.

注 3. 知道函数可积的必要条件与充分条件.

注4. 函数f(x)在[a,b]上Riemann可积与在[a,b]上

函数f(x)有原函数是两回事。



由Th.9.2知,在区间[a,b]上函数有界是可积的必要条件.

若在[a,b]上函数f(x)无界,则f(x)在

[a,b]上必定不可积.

当然,在[a,b]上f(x)有界,则在[a,b]上f(x)未必可积.

比如,因为函数 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ 在(0,1]上无界,所以

符号 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ 表示的不是一个定积分.





11. 关于原函数与可积性.

(1). 函数
$$F_1(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \le 0 \\ \ln(1+x), & x > 0 \end{cases}$$
 可导,

$$f_1(x) = F_1'(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \le 0 \\ \frac{1}{1+x}, & x > 0 \end{cases},$$

所以 $F_1(x)$ 是 $f_1(x)$ 的原函数,函数 $f_1(x)$ 连续, $f_1(x)$ 在任一闭区间上可积.

(2). 函数
$$F_2(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x}, x \neq 0 \\ 0, x = 0 \end{cases}$$
可导,

$$f_2(x) = F_2'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x\cos\frac{1}{x} + \sin\frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

所以 $F_2(x)$ 是 $f_2(x)$ 的原函数 ,x = 0是函数 $f_2(x)$ 的第二 类间断点 .函数 $f_2(x)$ 有界 ,故在任一闭区间上可积 .

11. 关于原函数与可积性.

(3). 函数
$$D(x) = \begin{cases} 1 , x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 , x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$
,每一点都是 函数 $D(x)$ 的第二类间断点 .根据 $Darboux\ th$. (导函数介值定理)知 ,不存在函数 $F_3(x)$ 使得 $F_3'(x) = D(x).D(x)$ 不存在原函数 . $D(x)$ 在任一闭区间上都不可积 .

$$F_3'(x) = D(x).D(x)$$
不存在原函数.

11.(3). Dirichlet 函数 $D(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0, & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$ 在任意一点 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ 处的左右极限均不存在, 任意一点 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ 都是D(x)的第二类间断点, 但是不存在函数C(x),使得C'(x) = D(x). 因为,否则,若存在C(x),使得C'(x) = D(x), $C'(1) = 1, C'(\sqrt{2}) = 0,$ 据Darboux 定理(Th.4)知 $\exists \xi \in (1,\sqrt{2}),$ 使得 $C'(\xi) = \frac{1}{2} = D(\xi),$ 而这是不可能的.

11.(3). 在[a,b]上有界的函数未必可积 .如Dirichlet 函数 $D(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0, & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}, |D(x)| \le 1, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$ 对于[0,1]的任一分割T,由有理数与无理数在实 数中的稠密性,在分割T的每一个 Δ ,上,当 ξ ,都取 有理数时, $\sum D(\xi_i)\Delta x_i = 1$,而当 ξ_i 都取无理数时, $\sum_{i=1}^{n} D(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = 0$. 所以无论 ||T|| 多么小,积分和的 极限不存在,说明D(x)在[0,1]上不可积.

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11.(4).函数
$$H(x) = \begin{cases} 0, x < 0 \\ 1, x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$
, $x = 0$

是函数H(x)的第一类间断点,所以函数 H(x)不存在原函数.

函数
$$H(x) = \begin{cases} 0, x < 0 \\ 1, x \ge 0 \end{cases}, x = 0$$

是函数H(x)的第一类间断点,所以函数 H(x)在区间[-1,1]上可积.

11.(5).函数 $F(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x^2}, x \neq 0 \\ 0, x = 0 \end{cases}$ $\mathbb{D}F'(x) = f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x\cos\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x}\sin\frac{1}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases},$ x = 0是函数f(x)的第二类间断点,函数f(x)有原函数F(x). 函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x\cos\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x}\sin\frac{1}{x^2}, x \neq 0\\ 0, x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $U^{o}(0)$ 内f(x)无界,所以函数 f(x)在区间 [-1,1]上不可积 .

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