### § 5 微积分基本定理 一、积分上限函数及其导数 再说牛顿—莱布尼茨公式 三、定积分的计算





### 一、积分上限函数及其导数

设函数f(x)在区间[a,b]上连续,并且设x为 [a,b]上的一点, 考察定积分

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

如果上限x在区间[a,b]上任意变动,则对于每一个取定的x值,定积分有一个对应值,所以它在[a,b]上定义了一个函数,

$$记 \Phi(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt$$
. 积分上限函数







### 积分上限函数的性质

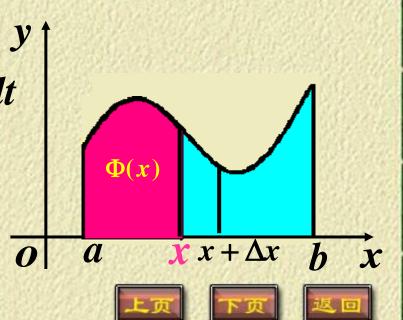
### 微积分基本定理

定理 9. 9 如果 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续,则积分上限的函数  $\Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$  在 [a,b] 上具有导数,且它的导数 是  $\Phi'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t)dt = f(x)$   $(a \le x \le b)$ 

$$\ddot{\mathbf{I}} \ddot{\mathbf{I}} \ddot{\mathbf{I}} \Phi(x + \Delta x) = \int_{a}^{x + \Delta x} f(t)dt$$

$$\Delta \Phi = \Phi(x + \Delta x) - \Phi(x)$$

$$= \int_{a}^{x + \Delta x} f(t)dt - \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& = \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt + \int_{x}^{x+\Delta x} f(t)dt - \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt \\
& = \int_{x}^{x+\Delta x} f(t)dt, \\
& = \partial_{x}^{x+\Delta x} f(t)dt, \\
& = \partial_{x}^{x+\Delta$$

\*下面着重研究变上限定积分的求导.

$$\dot{\Xi}$$
 设 $f(x)$ 连续, $\Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$ ,

$$\left(\int_{a}^{u(x)} f(t)dt\right)' = \left(\int_{a}^{u} f(t)dt\right)_{u}' \cdot \left(u(x)\right)'_{x}$$

$$= f\left[u(x)\right]u'(x)$$





$$\Phi(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt, \Phi'(x) = f(x).$$

$$u(x) 可微,$$

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

$$\left(\int_{a}^{u(x)} f(t)dt\right)' = \Phi'(u) \cdot u'_{x}$$

$$= f[u(x)]u'(x)$$

设
$$f(x)$$
连续,则 $\frac{d}{db}\left(\int_a^b f(x)dx\right) = f(b),$   

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\int_a^b f(x)dx\right) = 0, \quad \frac{d}{da}\left(\int_a^b f(x)dx\right) = -f(a),$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \int_{a}^{x} x f(x) dx \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_{a}^{x} t f(t) dt \right) = x f(x),$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_{a}^{x} x f(t) dt \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( x \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt \right) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt + x f(x),$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi} \left( \int_{a}^{x} (x - t) f(t) dt \right)_{x}' = \left( x \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt - \int_{a}^{x} t f(t) dt \right)_{x}'$$

 $= \int_a^x f(t)dt + xf(x) - xf(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt.$ 

例1.设
$$f(x)$$
在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续,且 $f(x) > 0$ .

求证:
$$F(x) = \frac{\int_0^x tf(t)dt}{\int_0^x f(t)dt}$$
在(0,+\infty)内单调增加.

董证明 
$$::\left(\int_0^x tf(t)dt\right)' = xf(x),$$

$$\therefore F'(x) = \frac{xf(x)\int_0^x f(t)dt - f(x)\int_0^x tf(t)dt}{\left(\int_0^x f(t)dt\right)^2},$$



$$F'(x) = \frac{xf(x)\int_0^x f(t)dt - f(x)\int_0^x tf(t)dt}{\left(\int_0^x f(t)dt\right)^2}$$
$$f(x)\int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt$$

$$\frac{\int_0^x f(t)dt}{\int_0^x f(t)dt},$$

$$\therefore x > 0 时 F'(x) \ge 0 \Rightarrow F(x) \nearrow (0, +\infty).$$

### 定理9.10 (原函数存在定理)

如果f(x)在[a,b]上连续,则积分上限的函数  $\Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$  就是f(x)在[a,b]上的一个原函数.

### 定理的重要意义:

- (1) 肯定了连续函数的原函数是存在的.
- (2)揭示了积分学中的定积分与原函数之间的 联系.



### 二、再说牛顿——莱布尼茨公式

定理 9.1′(牛顿—莱布尼茨公式/微积分基本定理)

如果F(x)是连续函数f(x)在区间a,b]上的一个原函数,则 $\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a)$ .

证 : 已知F(x)是f(x)的一个原函数,

又:  $\Phi(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt$  也是f(x)的一个原函数,

$$\therefore F(x) - \Phi(x) = C \qquad x \in [a,b]$$





$$\Rightarrow x = a \Rightarrow F(a) - \Phi(a) = C,$$

$$\therefore \Phi(a) = \int_a^a f(t)dt = 0 \Rightarrow F(a) = C,$$

$$: F(x) - \int_a^x f(t)dt = C,$$

$$\therefore \int_a^x f(t)dt = F(x) - F(a),$$

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

牛顿—莱布尼茨公式





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

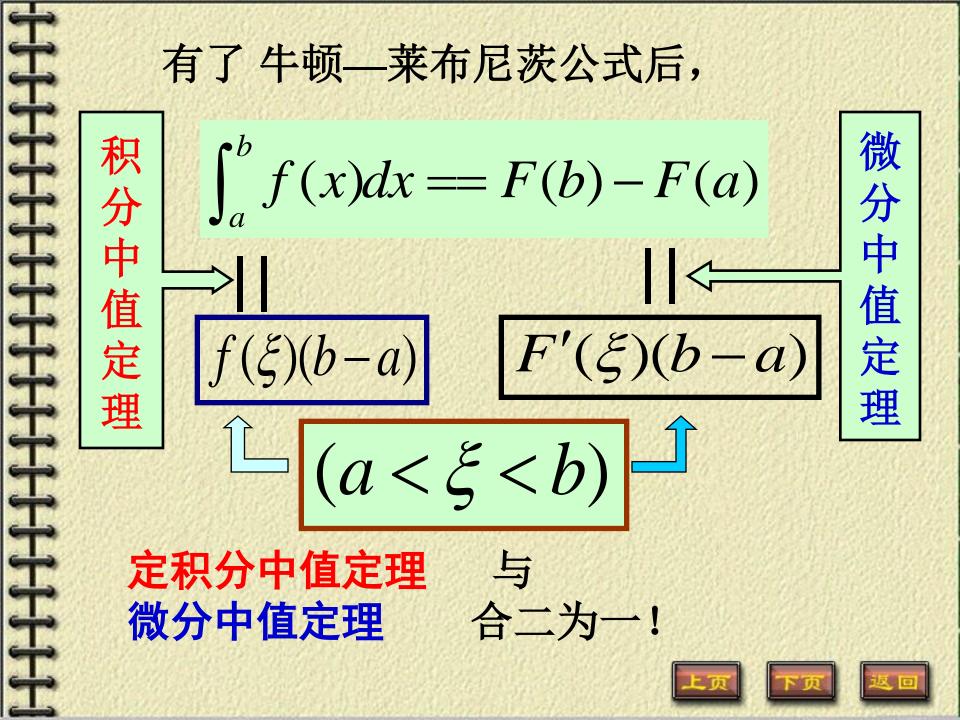
### 微积分基本公式表明:

一个连续函数在区间[a,b]上的定积分等于它的任意一个原函数在区间[a,b]上的增量.

求定积分问题转化为求原函数的问题.







### 小结

- 1.积分上限函数  $\Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$
- 2.积分上限函数的导数  $\Phi'(x) = f(x)$
- 3.微积分基本公式  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) F(a)$

牛顿一莱布尼茨公式沟通了

微分学与积分学之间的关系。



### 练习题(一)

1. 求下列极限:

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt)^2}{\int_0^x e^{2t^2} dt}; \qquad \lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt)^2}{\int_0^x e^{2t^2} dt}.$$

2. 设f(x)为连续函数,证明:

$$\int_0^x f(t)(x-t)dt = \int_0^x (\int_0^t f(u)du)dt .$$

3. 设
$$f(x)$$
在[ $a,b$ ]上连续且 $f(x)>0$ ,

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt + \int_b^x \frac{dt}{f(t)}, 证明:$$

(1), 
$$F'(x) \ge 2$$

(2)、方程
$$F(x) = 0$$
在 $(a,b)$ 内有且仅有一个根.

4.设函数f(x)和g(x)在[a,b]上连续,

证明:(1).若在[a,b]上 $f(x) \ge 0$ 且 $\int_a^b f(x)dx = 0$ ,

则在[a,b]上 $f(x) \equiv 0$ ;

 $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$  (2).若在[a,b]上 $f(x) \ge 0$ 且不恒等于零,

 $\prod_{a} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx > 0;$ 

$$+$$
 (1). 设 $f(x)$ 在[ $a,b$ ]上连续且非负,

工证明:在[a,b]上函数f(x)连续、非负,

$$\frac{1}{4} : \forall u \in [a,b], \left(\int_a^u f(x)dx\right)' = f(u) = 0.$$

上页

返回

### 三、定积分的计算 积分换元公式 分部积分公式

微积分基本公式表明:一个连续 函数在区间[a,b]上的定积分等于它 的任意一个原函数在区间[a,b]上的 增量。而在求原函数时,我们常常 要使用换元积分法和分部积分法。 那么在定积分的计算中如果要使用 换元积分法和分部积分法,那么就 会有一些新的问题需要我们的注意。



### 1.定积分换元公式

### 士 定理9.12 (定积分换元公式)

工设(1).函数f(x)在[a,b]上连续;

工 且有连续的导数;

$$\Xi$$
 (3).当 $t \in [\alpha, \beta]$  (或 $[\beta, \alpha]$ )时 $x = \varphi(t)$ 的值域为

$$[a,b]$$
,且 $\varphi(\alpha)=a,\varphi(\beta)=b$ .

其则有 
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_\alpha^\beta f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt$$





证明 设F(x)是f(x)的一个原函数,

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= F\left[\varphi(t)\right], \\ f(t) &= \frac{dF}{dt} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = f(x)\varphi'(t) = f\left[\varphi(t)\right]\varphi'(t), \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt = \Phi(\beta) - \Phi(\alpha)$$

$$\alpha$$
) =  $a, \varphi(\beta) = b$ 

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt = \Phi(\beta) - \Phi(\alpha),$$

$$\varphi(\alpha) = a, \varphi(\beta) = b$$

$$\Phi(\beta) - \Phi(\alpha) = F[\varphi(\beta)] - F[\varphi(\alpha)] = F(b) - F(a),$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a) = \Phi(\beta) - \Phi(\alpha)$$



### 应用定积分换元公式时应注意

T (1).用 $x = \varphi(t)$ 把变量x变为新的积分变量t时,积分的上下限也要作相应的改变.

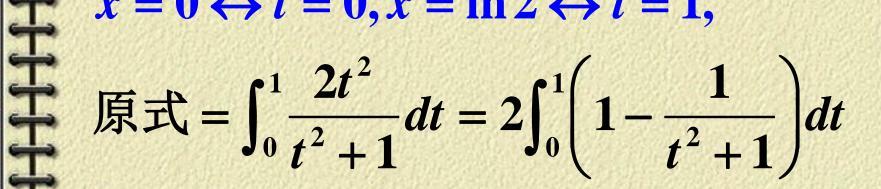
当 $\alpha > \beta$ 时,结论也是成立的.其实, $\alpha$ 或 $\beta$ 

甚至→∞都是可能的,也是可行的.

因此,定积分换元时要恪守一个原则:

上限对上限 下限对下限

(2).在求得 $f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)$ 的原函数 $\Phi(t)$ 后,直接计算 $\Phi(\beta)-\Phi(\alpha)$ 即可,不必象不定积分中那样再把 $\Phi(t)$ 变换成x的函数.



 $\left|\frac{1}{2}\right|^{2} = 2\left(t - \arctan t\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$ 

例3.(1).计算
$$\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$
,  $(a > 0)$  解  $\Rightarrow x = a \sin t$ ,  $dx = a \cos t dt$ ,

$$I = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$[作三角代换时, 一般选择所取三角函数]$$
对应的反三角函数的值域内的数值
$$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} |a\cos t| a\cos t dt = \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 + \cos 2t) dt$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left( t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{4} \pi a^2$$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} |a\cos t| a\cos t dt = \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 + \cos 2t) dt$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left( t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{4} \pi a$$

$$x \in [-1,1],$$

$$\arcsin x \in \left[ -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right], \arccos x \in \left[ 0, \pi \right]$$
$$x \in \left( -\infty, +\infty \right),$$

$$\arctan x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \operatorname{arccot} x \in \left(0, \pi\right)$$





$$x = a\cos t, dx = -a\sin t dt,$$

$$\int_{\pi/2}^{0} |a\sin t| (-a\sin t) dt = \frac{a^2}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi/2} (1 - \cos 2t) dt$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{2} \right|_{0}^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{4} \pi a^{2}.$$

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

$$\therefore I = \int_{\pi}^{\pi/2} a^2 |\cos t| \cos t dt = \frac{a^2}{2} \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} (1 + \cos 2t) dt$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left( t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_{\pi/2}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{4} \pi a^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{I} &= \int_{\pi} a^{2} |\cos t| \cos t dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/2} (1 + \cos 2t) dt \\ a^{2} \left( 1 \right)^{\pi} \mathbf{1} \end{aligned}$$

例3.(2).计算
$$I = \int_0^a \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx, (a > 0)$$
  
解  $\diamondsuit x = a \sin t, dx = a \cos t dt,$ 

$$ft = 0, x = a$$
时取 $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 

例3.(2).计算
$$I = \int_0^a \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx, (a > 0)$$
解 令 $x = a \sin t, dx = a \cos t dt$ ,
$$x = 0$$
时 $t = 0, x = a$ 时取 $t = \frac{\pi}{2},$ 

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{a \cos t}{a \sin t + \sqrt{a^2 (1 - \sin^2 t)}} dt = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \left( \frac{\cos t + \sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} + \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \left( 1 + \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sin t + \cos t| \right)_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$\frac{a\sin t + \sqrt{a^2(1-\sin^2 t)}}{a\sin t + \cos t} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{at}{\sin t + \cos t} dt$$

$$\frac{\cos t + \sin t}{\cos t} + \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\cos t} dt$$

$$\left(\sin t + \cos t + \sin t + \cos t\right) dt$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{\pi}{2}+\left(\frac{1}{2}\ln|\sin t+\cos t|\right)_{0}^{\pi/2}=\frac{\pi}{4}.$$

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

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

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

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

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



下面的做法有一点技巧性:

$$\int_0^a \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt$$

$$\int_{0}^{0} x + \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}} dx - \int_{0}^{0} \sin t + \cos t$$

$$t = \frac{\pi}{2} - s$$

$$\int_{0}^{0} \sin t + \cos t dt$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin t + \cos t dt$$

$$\int_{0}^{a} \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} dx = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt$$

$$\int_{0}^{a} \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} dx = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt$$

$$= \int_{\pi/2}^{a} \frac{\sin s}{\sin s + \cos s} (-ds) = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin s}{\sin s + \cos s} ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt + \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin s}{\sin s + \cos s} ds \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \left( \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} + \frac{\sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$\frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} + \frac{\sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt$$

$$2^{J_0} \left( \sin t + \cos t \right) \sin t + \cos t$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} dt = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

例4. 试问下述如有错误,请给如有错误,请给你有错误,请给你有错误。 $x \in \left[-2, -\sqrt{2}\right]$  $x \in \left[-2, -\sqrt{2}\right]$  $\int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{-2} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$  $= \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} dt = \frac{\pi}{12}.$ 例4. 试问下述求定积分的解法是否正确? 如有错误,请给出正确的做法.

计算 
$$\int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{-2} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$x \in \left[-2, -\sqrt{2}\right], dx = \tan t \sec t dt,$$

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

$$=\int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}}dt=\frac{\pi}{12}.$$







$$=\sec t, t=\frac{2\pi}{2} \to x=-2,$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{4} \to x = -\sqrt{2}, \quad dx = \tan t \sec t dt,$$

解 计算是错误的.正确的解法是
$$x = \sec t, t = \frac{2\pi}{3} \to x = -2,$$

$$t = \frac{3\pi}{4} \to x = -\sqrt{2}, \quad dx = \tan t \sec t dt,$$

$$\int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{-2} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\sec t \mid \tan t} \sec t \tan t dt$$

$$\int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{3\pi} \frac{\sec t \tan t dt}{\sec t \tan t}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sec t \tan t} \sec t \tan t dt = \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} dt = \frac{\pi}{12}.$$



例5.设f(x)在[-a,a]上连续,则有 奇零 ‡ (1).f(x)为奇函数,  $\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 0$ ; 偶倍 ‡ (2).f(x)为偶函数,  $\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 2\int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx$ . 董证明  $\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx$  $\stackrel{\frown}{=} a \int_{-a}^{0} f(x) dx$ 中令 x = -t,  $\int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{0} f(-t)(-dt) = \int_{0}^{a} f(-t)dt,$  $\left[ \prod_{a=0}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{a} \left[ f(x) + f(-x) \right] dx, \right]$ 

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{a} [f(x) + f(-x)]dx,$$
(1).若 $f(x)$ 是奇函数,  $f(-x) = -f(x)$ ,
$$\iint_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{a} [f(x) + f(-x)]dx = 0.$$
(2).若 $f(x)$ 是偶函数,  $f(-x) = f(x)$ ,
$$\iint_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = = \int_{0}^{a} [f(x) + f(-x)]dx = 2\int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx.$$

例5.(2).计算
$$I = \int_{-2}^{2} \left( x^{3} \cos \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \sqrt{4 - x^{2}} dx$$

解  $I = \int_{-2}^{2} x^{3} \cos \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{4 - x^{2}} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} \sqrt{4 - x^{2}} dx$ 

函数 $x^{3} \cos \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{4 - x^{2}} \text{是}[-2,2]$ 上连续的奇函数,

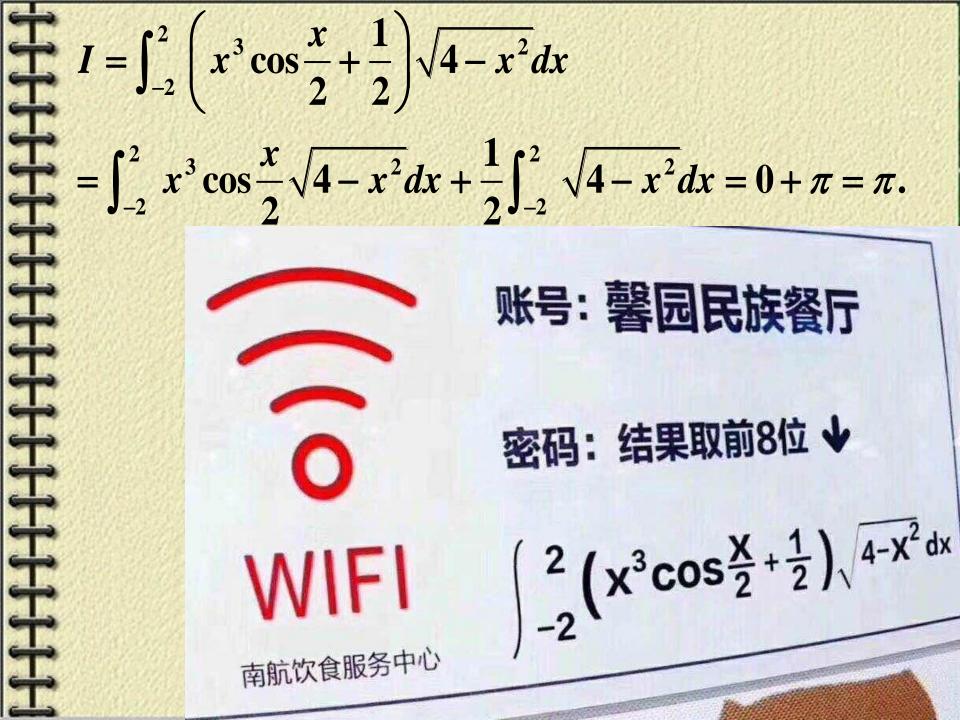
 $\int_{-2}^{2} x^{3} \cos \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{4-x^{2}} dx = 0.$ 

$$\sqrt{4-x^2}$$
是 $[-2,2]$ 上连续的偶函数, $y = \sqrt{4-x^2}$ 表示  
上半圆周,由积分的几何意义知  
 $\int_{-2}^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = 2\int_0^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = 2\pi$ ,



$$I = \int_{-2}^{2} \left( x^{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \sqrt{4 - x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{2} x^{3} \cos \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{4 - x^{2}} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} \sqrt{4 - x^{2}} dx = 0 + \pi = \pi.$$



的原函数,
$$\left[\ln\left(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}\right)\right]' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$
 
 但可注意到 $\ln\left(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}\right)$ 是一个奇函数,
 
$$\ln\left(\sqrt{1+(-x)^2}-x\right) = \ln\frac{\left(\sqrt{1+x^2}\right)^2-x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+x} = -\ln\left(\sqrt{1+x^2}+x\right),$$
再由积分的几何意义立得

**量**例5.(3).计算 $I = \int_{-2}^{2} \left[ x^{2022} \ln \left( x + \sqrt{1 + x^2} \right) + \sqrt{4 - x^2} \right] dx$ 

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 解 虽然用分部积分法可以求出 $x^{2022}\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})$ 

 $\int_{-2}^{2} I = 0 + \int_{-2}^{2} \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx = 2\pi.$ 

我们知道,若函数f(x)在[-a,a]上有定义,则 f(x)可表示为一个奇函数与一个偶函数之和,  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}[f(x) - f(-x)] + \frac{1}{2}[f(x) + f(-x)].$ 

因此有

一 命题.设函数f(x)在[-a,a]上连续,

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

业结论告诉我们,在对称区间[-a,a]上计算定积分时,若函数没有奇偶性我们可以制造奇偶性.

例6.设f(x)是以l为周期的连续函数,

于 证明: $I = \int_{a}^{a+l} f(x) dx$ 的值与a无关.

工证明 : f(x)是以l为周期的连续函数,

$$\int_{l}^{a+l} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{a+l} f(t)dt = \int_{0}^{a} f(t)dt,$$

$$= \int_{a}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{l} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx$$

$$=\int_0^l f(x)dx$$
. 结论得证!





将
$$\int_{a}^{a+l} f(x)dx$$
视作是 $a$ 的函数, 
$$\Phi(a) = \int_{a}^{a+l} f(x)dx,$$

$$=\int_{a}^{a+l}f(x)dx,$$

$$\Phi'(a) = \left(\int_{a}^{a+l} f(x)dx\right)'$$

$$= f(a+l) - f(a) \equiv 0,$$

$$\therefore \int_{a}^{a+l} f(x)dx = 3\pi \pm 2.$$

$$= f(a+l) - f(a) \equiv 0,$$

$$\therefore \int_{a+l}^{a+l} f(x) dx$$
与a无关



列6.(2).计算 
$$\int_0^{1011\pi} \sqrt{1+\sin 2x} dx$$

$$\therefore \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} \sqrt{1+\sin 2x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1+\sin 2x} dx$$

例6.(2).计算 
$$\int_0^{1011\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} dx$$
.

解 :  $\sqrt{1 + \sin 2x}$  是以  $\pi$  为周期的连续函数,

:  $\int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} dx$ 

$$= \int_0^{\pi} |\sin x + \cos x| dx = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \left|\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right| dx$$

$$\frac{x + \frac{\pi}{4} = t}{2\pi} = \sqrt{2} \int_{\pi/4}^{5\pi/4} |\sin t| dt = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} |\sin t| dt$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt = 2\sqrt{2} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}^+)$$

$$= -\frac{x + \frac{\pi}{4}}{4} = t$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2} \int_{\pi/4}^{5\pi/4} |\sin t| dt}{1} = -\frac{\sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} |\sin t| dt}{1}$$

$$=\sqrt{2}\int_0^{\pi}\sin tdt=2\sqrt{2}\quad \left(k\in\mathbb{Z}^+\right)$$

$$\int_0^{1011\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} dx$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{1011} \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{1011\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} dx$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{1011} \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} dx$$

$$= 1011 \int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} dx = 2022 \sqrt{2}.$$
思考练习:
$$(1). \int_{0}^{2022\pi} |\sin x \cos x| = ?$$

$$(1). \int_{0}^{2022\pi} \left| \sin x \cos x \right| = 3$$





例7.若函数
$$f(x)$$
在[0,1]上连续.证明:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} f(\cos x) dx ;$$

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

并由此计算 
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$

证明 (1).设
$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t \Rightarrow dx = -dt$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} f(\sin x) dx = -\int_{\pi/2}^0 f\left[\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right)\right] dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} f(\cos t) dt = \int_0^{\pi/2} f(\cos x) dx.$$

 $\int_{0}^{\pi} xf(\sin x)dx = -\int_{\pi}^{0} (\pi - t)f[\sin(\pi - t)]dt$ 

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

$$\int_0^\pi xf(\sin x)dx = \pi \int_0^\pi f(\sin t)dt - \int_0^\pi tf(\sin t)dt$$
$$= \pi \int_0^\pi f(\sin x)dx - \int_0^\pi xf(\sin x)dx ,$$
$$\therefore \int_0^\pi xf(\sin x)dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\sin x)dx.$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^{2} x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{f(\sin x) dx}{1 + \cos^{2} x} dx$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{1 + \cos^2 x} d(\cos x) \\
& = -\frac{\pi}{2} \left[ \arctan(\cos x) \right]_0^{\pi} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.
\end{aligned}$$

= 例7.(2)\*.计算 $\int_0^{\pi} x \sin^4 x dx$ .

用一般的分部积分法求出原函数再 求积分值的方法,计算比较麻烦.

得
$$\int_0^\pi x \sin^4 x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \sin^4 x dx$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{8}\int_0^{\pi} \left(1-\cos 2x\right)^2 dx$$

$$\frac{1}{8} = \frac{\pi}{8} \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \cos 2x)^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} \int_0^{\pi} (1 - 2\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos 4x) dx = \frac{3}{16} \pi^2.$$

## Addendum.

在定积分计算中,我们常用到下面的"调头变换" (亦称"区间再现")这一技巧.你可以发现,前面一 些问题中所做的变量代换许多都是调头变换.这一 方法值得大家细细品味.

一命题(调头变换or区间再现)

设f(x)是[a,b]上的连续函数,则有

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

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

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

且 x = a时t = b, x = b时t = a.

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



象 Sec.9.4/Ex.11.(1) 若f(x)是 [a,b]上连续的

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

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

- ::函数f(x)是[a,b]上连续的凸函数,

$$\left[ \frac{1}{2} \left[ f(x) + f(a+b-x) \right] \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{1} \right| \ge f \left( \frac{x + (a + b - x)}{2} \right) = f \left( \frac{a + b}{2} \right)$$

上 这样一来结论就显然了!



## 2.分部积分公式

于 设函数u(x),v(x)在上有连续的导数,

工推导:

$$= \left[ (uv)' = u'v + uv' \Rightarrow \int_a^b (uv)' dx = \left[ uv \right]_a^b,$$

$$\Rightarrow [uv]_a^b = \int_a^b u'vdx + \int_a^b uv'dx,$$



学 例8.计算 
$$I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{x}{1 + \cos 2x} dx$$
.

$$x \sec^2 x dx = \int x (\tan x) dx$$
  
 $\tan x - \int \tan x dx$ 

$$\tan x - \ln|\cos x| + C,$$

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} |x| = \frac{1}{2} \left[ |x| \tan x - \ln|\cos x| \right]_{0}^{\pi/4} = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\ln 2}{4}.$$

解:
$$\frac{\sin t}{t}$$
的原函数不是初等函数,虽不能求出  $f(x)$ ,但求 $f'(x)$ 是简单的,故用分部积分法: 
$$\int_0^1 x f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) d(x^2)$$
 
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ x^2 f(x) \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 df(x)$$

$$(x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x)d(x^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ x^2 f(x) \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 df(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = \frac{1}{2} \left[ x^2 f(x) \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 df dx \\
& = \frac{1}{2} f(1) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 f'(x) dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\sin x^{2}}{x^{2}} \cdot 2x = \frac{2\sin x^{2}}{x},$$

$$\therefore \int_{0}^{1} xf(x)dx = \frac{1}{2}f(1) - \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{1} x^{2}f'(x)dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{1} 2x\sin x^{2}dx = -\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{1} \sin(x^{2})d(x^{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\cos(x^{2})\right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2}(\cos 1 - 1).$$

$$I_n = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^n x dx$$

$$I_{n} = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sin^{n} x dx = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \cos^{n} x dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n$$

$$\frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3}, & n$$
证明 设 $v = \sin^{n-1} x, du = \sin x dx,$ 

$$dv = (n-1)\sin^{n-2} x \cos x dx, u = -\cos x,$$

$$I_{n} = \left[ \frac{-\sin^{n-1} x \cos x}{0} \right]_{0}^{\pi/2} + (n-1) \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sin^{n-2} x \cos^{2} x dx$$

$$1 - \sin^{2} x$$

$$I_{n} = (n-1) \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sin^{n-2} x dx - (n-1) \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sin^{n} x dx$$

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

$$I_{n-2} = (n-1)I_{n-2} - (n-1)I_n$$
,
 $I_n = \frac{n-1}{n}I_{n-2}$ ,积分 $I_n$ 关于下标 $n$ 的递推公式
 $I_{n-2} = \frac{n-3}{n-2}I_{n-4}$ ,…,直至下标减至 $0$ 或 $1$ 为止.

$$I_{n} = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sin^{n} x dx = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \cos^{n} x dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} = \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, n = 2m \\ \frac{(2m)!!}{(2m+1)!!}, n = 2m+1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left[ (2n)!! \right]^{2}}{(2n-1)!! \cdot (2n+1)!!} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\frac{2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, n = 2m$$

$$\frac{2m)!!}{m+1)!!}, n = 2m+1$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\left[ (2n)!! \right]^2}{(2n-1)!! \cdot (2n+1)!!} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$





$$\int_{n\to\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \sin^2 3\pi dx = 0, \text{ is } 1 = 1$$

$$\int_{n\to\infty} \left[ \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, n = 2m \right]$$

如果我们证明了
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x dx = 0$$
,那么自
$$I_n = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x dx = \begin{cases} = \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, n = 2m \\ \frac{(2m)!!}{(2m+1)!!}, n = 2m+1 \end{cases}$$
易得  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{(2n-1)}{(2n)}\right) = 0.$ 

$$\longrightarrow (P32/Ex.8.(1))$$

$$n \to \infty$$
  $(2n)!!$   $n \to \infty$   $(24)$   $(2n)$   $\longrightarrow$   $(P32/Ex.8.(1))$ 



小结

定积分的换元法

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

定积分的分部积分公式

$$\int_a^b u'vdx = \left[uv\right]_a^b - \int_a^b uv'dx$$

(注意与不定积分中换元积分法和分部积分法的区别。)



## 练习题

1. 计算下列定积分

$$\int_{2}^{1} \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\int_{\frac{3}{4}}^{3} \sqrt{1-x} - 1$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left( x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2} + x^2 \right) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} \max\{x, x^{3}\} dx; \qquad (5) \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(2+x)^{2}} dx;$$

$$\int_0^\pi x \cos^4 x \, dx \; ;$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} x \cos x \, dx; \quad (8) \int_{a}^{2a} \frac{\sqrt{x^{2} - a^{2}}}{x^{4}} dx (a > 0)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x(a>0)$$

3. 证明 
$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{a} [f(x) + f(-x)]dx$$
,

量 由此计算 
$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1+\sin x}$$

子 
$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 1 + \sin x$$
4. 计算 $\int_{0}^{2a} x \sqrt{2ax - x^2} dx (a > 0)$ 



$$\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{1-x} - 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x = 1, t = 0.$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x} - 1} = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{0} \frac{-2t}{t-1} dt = 2\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{t-1+1}{t-1} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{1} (2) \int_{1}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^{2} \sqrt{1 + x^{2}}};$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \tan t, dx = \sec^{2} t dt,$$

1(3) 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} (x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2} + x^3 \sqrt{1 + x^2}) dx$$
;  
在对称区间上利用被积函数的奇偶性,  
 $\mathbb{R} = 2 \int_{0}^{1} x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx$ ,  
 $\Rightarrow x = \sin t, dx = \cos t dt$ ,  
 $\mathbb{R} = 0$ 时取 $t = 0, x = 1$ 时取 $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .  
$$\int_{1}^{\sqrt{3}} x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sin^2 t \cdot |\cos t| \cos t dt$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\pi/2} (1 - \cos 4t) dt$$

$$1(4) \int_{0}^{2} \max\{x, x^{3}\} dx;$$

$$\max\{x, x^{3}\} = \begin{cases} x, 0 \le x < 1 \\ x^{3}, x \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \int_{0}^{2} \max\{x, x^{3}\} dx = \int_{0}^{1} x dx + \int_{1}^{2} x^{3} dx$$

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

$$= -\left[\frac{\ln(1+x)}{2+x}\right]_{0}^{1} + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2+x} [\ln(1+x)]' dx$$

$$= -\frac{\ln 2}{3} + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2+x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} dx \qquad \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{2+x}$$

$$= -\frac{\ln 2}{3} + \left[\ln(1+x) - \ln(2+x)\right]_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{5}{3} \ln 2 - \ln 3.$$

$$1(6) \int_0^\pi x \sin^4 x dx$$

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

$$x\sin^4 x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 x dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} (1-\cos 2x)^{2} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin^{4} x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \int_{0}^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \int_{0}^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin^{4} x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{4} x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin^{4} x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{4} x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin^{4} x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{4} x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin^{4} x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{4} x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin^{4} x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{4} x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 - \cos 2x)^{2} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 - 2\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos 4x) dx = \frac{3}{16} \pi^{2}$$

$$\int_{a}^{2a} \frac{\sqrt{x^{2} - a^{2}}}{x^{4}} dx = \int_{0}^{\pi/3} \frac{a \tan t}{\left(a \sec t\right)^{4}} a \sec t \tan t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^{2}} \int_{0}^{\pi/3} \sin^{2} t \cos t dt$$

 $x = a \sec t, x = a, \Re t = 0, x = 2a, \Re t = \frac{\pi}{3},$ 

 $\int_{a}^{2a} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x^4} dx (a > 0)$ 

$$\frac{1}{1+x}, x \ge 0, 
\frac{1}{1+e^x}, x < 0, 
\frac{1}{1+e^x}, x < 0, 
\int_0^2 f(x-1)dx, 
\frac{1}{1+e^x} \int_0^1 f(t)dt = \int_{-1}^0 f(t)dt + \int_0^1 f(t)dt 
= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{1+e^t}dt + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+t}dt = -\int_1^0 \frac{1}{1+e^{-s}}ds + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+t}dt 
= \int_0^1 \frac{e^s}{1+e^s}ds + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+t}dt 
= \ln(1+e^s)\Big|_0^1 + \ln(1+t)\Big|_0^1 = \ln(1+e)$$

T 3. 设函数f(x)在[-a,a]上连续,

证明
$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{a} [f(x) + f(-x)]dx$$
,

进而计算
$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1+\sin x}$$

$$f(x)dx = \int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx,$$

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

3. 设函数
$$f(x)$$
在 $[-a,a]$ 上连续,证明 $\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{a} [f(x) + f(-x)]dx$ ,进而计算 $\int_{-a}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x}$ 

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx,$$

$$\int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx \stackrel{-x=t}{===} \int_{a}^{0} f(-t)d(-t) = \int_{0}^{a} f(-t)dt = \int_{0}^{a} f(-x)dx,$$

$$\therefore \int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{a} [f(x) + f(-x)]dx$$

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

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{2}{1 - \sin^{2} x}\right)dx = 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^{2} x dx = 2\tan x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left( \frac{2}{1 + \sin^2 x} \right) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^2 x dx = 2 \tan x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 x} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 x} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 x} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{1 + \cos^2 x} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}$$

五4. 计算
$$\int_0^{2a} x\sqrt{2ax-x^2}dx (a>0)$$
  
 $\int_0^{2a} x\sqrt{2ax-x^2}dx = \int_0^{2a} x\sqrt{a^2-(x-a)^2}dx$ 

$$\int_{0}^{a} x \sqrt{2ax - x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{a} x \sqrt{a^{2} - (x - a)^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{-a}^{a} (a + t) \sqrt{a^{2} - t^{2}} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = a \int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{a^2 - t^2} dt + \int_{-a}^{a} t \sqrt{a^2 - t^2} dt$$

$$\int_{-a}^{a} \int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{a^2 - t^2} dt + 0 = \frac{1}{2} \pi a^3$$

Z III