

# 高等数学A(上)

# 第3章 一元函数积分学

## 本章重点

### 积分学

不定积分  
定积分

### 微积分基本公式

揭示出定积分与不定积分之间的联系，给出定积分计算的有效而简便的方法

### 换元法和分部积分

计算定积分的  
常用方法

# 第5.1节 不定积分的分部积分法

**一、问题**

**二、分部积分法**

# 一、分部积分公式

**问题**  $\int x e^x dx = ??$      $\int x \ln x dx = ??$      $\int e^x \sin x dx = ??$

**特点** 被积函数是两个不同函数的乘积

**解决思路** 利用两个函数乘积的求导法则.

**过程** 设函数  $u = u(x)$  和  $v = v(x)$  具有连续导数,

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv' \Rightarrow uv' = (uv)' - u'v \quad \text{两边积分}$$

$$\int uv' dx = uv - \int u'v dx, \quad \int u dv = uv - \int v du. \quad \text{分部积分公式}$$

## 分部积分公式

$$\int uv' dx = uv - \int u' v dx$$

### $u$ 和 $v'$ 的选取原则

- (1)  $v'$ 的选取要使 $v$ 易求出;
- (2)  $\int u' v dx$  比  $\int uv' dx$  容易计算.



## 二、例题

**例1** 求  $\int x \cos x dx$ .

**解** 设  $u = x$ ,  $v' = \cos x$ ,

则  $u' = 1$ ,  $v = \sin x$

$$\therefore \int uv' dx = uv - \int u' v dx,$$

$$\therefore \int x \cos x dx$$

$$= x \sin x - \int \sin x dx$$

$$= x \sin x + \cos x + C$$

**解** 设  $u = \cos x$ ,  $v' = x$ ,

$$\text{则 } u' = -\sin x, v = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\therefore \int u dx = uv - \int v du.$$

$$\therefore \int x \cos x dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \cos x + \int \frac{x^2}{2} \sin x dx$$

$u, v'$  选择不当, 积分更难进行

**例2** 求  $\int x^2 e^x dx$ .

**解**

$\downarrow$   
 $u$     $\downarrow$   
 $v'$

$$e^x dx = dv$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int uv' dx &= \int u dv \\ &= uv - \int v du \\ &= uv - \int u' v dx\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int x^2 e^x dx &= \int x^2 de^x \\ &= x^2 e^x - 2 \int x e^x dx\end{aligned}$$

再次使用分部积分法

$$\begin{aligned}&= x^2 e^x - 2 \int x de^x \\ &= x^2 e^x - 2(xe^x - \int e^x dx) + C \\ &= e^x (x^2 - 2x + 2) + C\end{aligned}$$

**例3** 求  $\int x \ln x dx$ .

**解** 设  $u = \ln x$ ,  $v' = x$  (若设  $v' = \ln x$ , 则  $v$  不容易求出)

$$\text{则 } \int x \ln x dx = \int \ln x d\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)$$

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

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

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 + C$$

$$\int uv' dx = \int u dv$$

$$= uv - \int v du$$

$$= uv - \int u' v dx$$



**例4** 求  $\int \arccos x dx$ .

**解** 设  $u = \arccos x$ ,  $v' = 1$  (若设  $v' = \arccos x$ , 则  $v$  不容易求出)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \int \arccos x dx &= x \arccos x - \int x d(\arccos x) \\ &= x \arccos x - \int \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= x \arccos x - \frac{1}{2} \int (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1-x^2) = x \arccos x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} \int uv' dx &= \int u dv \\ &= uv - \int v du \\ &= uv - \int u' v dx \end{aligned}$$

**例5** 求  $\int x \arctan x dx$ .

**解**

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

从以上例子可看出

对于  $\int x^n e^{ax} dx$  和  $\int x^n \sin bx dx$ ,  
 $\int x^n \cos bx dx$ .

选择  $u = x^n$

对于  $\int x^n \ln x dx$  和  $\int x^n \arcsin x dx$ ,  
 $\int x^n \arccos x dx$ ,  
 $\int x^n \arctan x dx$ .

选择  $v' = x^n$ .

**例6** 求  $\int e^x \sin x dx$ .

**解**  $\int e^x \sin x dx = \int \sin x de^x = e^x \sin x - \int e^x d(\sin x)$

$$= e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x dx = e^x \sin x - \int \cos x de^x$$
$$= e^x \sin x - (e^x \cos x - \int e^x d \cos x)$$
$$= e^x (\sin x - \cos x) - \int e^x \sin x dx$$

**注意循环形式**

$$\therefore \int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{e^x}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) + C.$$

**例7** 求  $\int \sec^3 x dx$ .

**解**  $\int \sec^3 x dx = \int \sec x \cdot \sec^2 x dx = \int \sec x d(\tan x)$

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

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

$$= \sec x \tan x - \int \sec^3 x dx + \int \sec x dx$$

$$= \sec x \tan x + \ln |\sec x + \tan x| - \int \sec^3 x dx$$

注意循环形式

$$\therefore \int \sec^3 x dx = \frac{1}{2} (\sec x \tan x + \ln |\sec x + \tan x|) + C$$

**例8** 求  $\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$  .

**解** 令  $\sqrt{x} = t$ , 则  $x = t^2$ ,  $dx = 2t dt$

$$\begin{aligned}\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx &= 2 \int t e^t dt = 2 \int t de^t \\&= 2(te^t - \int e^t dt) \\&= 2(te^t - e^t) + C \\&= 2e^{\sqrt{x}}(\sqrt{x} - 1) + C\end{aligned}$$

## 第5.2节 定积分的分部积分法

**一、问题**

**二、分部积分法**

## 一、分部积分法

**定理2** 设函数 $u(x), v(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上具有连续导数, 则

$$\int_a^b uv' dx = uv \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b u' v dx$$

定积分的分部积分公式

由不定积分的分部积分法及牛顿—莱布尼茨公式立即可得.



**例1** 计算  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \arcsin x dx$ .  $\int_a^b uv' dx = uv \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b v du = uv \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b vu' dx$

**解**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= x \arcsin x \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x d(\arcsin x) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \quad \text{凑微分} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} d(1-x^2) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{12} + \sqrt{1-x^2} \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

**例2** 计算  $\int_0^4 e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$ .

$$\int_a^b uv' dx = uv \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b v du = uv \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b vu' dx$$

**解**

先换元去掉根号

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} & \xrightarrow[\text{则 } dx = 2t dt]{\text{令 } \sqrt{x} = t} \int_0^2 e^t \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int_0^2 t de^t \\ & = 2 \left( te^t \Big|_0^2 - \int_0^2 e^t dt \right) \\ & = 2 \left( 2e^2 - e^t \Big|_0^2 \right) = 2(e^2 + 1) \end{aligned}$$

**例3** 已知  $f(x) = \int_1^{x^2} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$ , 求  $\int_0^1 xf(x)dx$ .

**解**  $\because \frac{\sin x}{x}$  没有初等形式的原函数, 无法直接求出,

$\therefore$  采用分部积分法计算.

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

$$\begin{aligned}\int_a^b uv' dx &= uv \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b v du \\ &= uv \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b vu' dx\end{aligned}$$

$$\because f(x) = \int_1^{x^2} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt, \therefore f(1) = \int_1^1 \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = 0,$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_0^1 x f(x) dx &= \frac{1}{2} f(1) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 f'(x) dx && \text{凑微分} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 2x \sin x^2 dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sin x^2 dx^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos x^2]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 1 - 1). \end{aligned}$$

## 例4 证明定积分公式

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

自证

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为正偶数,} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3}, & n \text{ 为大于1的正奇数} \end{cases}$$

证

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } u &= \sin^{n-1} x, v = -\cos x, \\ du &= (n-1) \sin^{n-2} x \cos x dx, \\ dv &= \sin x dx, \end{aligned}$$

$$I_n = \underbrace{[-\sin^{n-1} x \cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}_{\downarrow 0} + (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x \underbrace{\cos^2 x}_{\downarrow 1 - \sin^2 x} dx$$

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

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

$$\therefore I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2} \quad \longrightarrow \quad I_{n-2} = \frac{n-3}{n-2} I_{n-4} \quad \longrightarrow \quad I_{n-4} = \frac{n-5}{n-4} I_{n-6}$$

$\longrightarrow = \dots \dots$  积分  $I_n$  关于下标的递推公式  
直到下标减到0或1为止

$$I_{2m} = \frac{2m-1}{2m} \cdot \frac{2m-3}{2m-2} \cdots \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} I_0, \quad (m = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

$$I_{2m+1} = \frac{2m}{2m+1} \cdot \frac{2m-2}{2m-1} \cdots \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} I_1,$$

$$\therefore I_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = 1,$$

$$\therefore I_{2m} = \frac{2m-1}{2m} \cdot \frac{2m-3}{2m-2} \cdots \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad (m = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

$$I_{2m+1} = \frac{2m}{2m+1} \cdot \frac{2m-2}{2m-1} \cdots \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3}.$$

证毕