

第三节 · 定积分的换元法和分部积分法

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3.1 定积分的换元法

根据牛顿—莱布尼茨公式: 若函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, $F(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数 ($F'(x) = f(x)$), 则

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

对于一个复合函数 $F(g(x))$ 求得

$$\frac{d}{dx}F(g(x)) = F'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) = f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x).$$

所以, 根据牛顿—莱布尼茨公式:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)dx &= F(g(b)) - F(g(a)) \\ &= F(u)|_{u=g(a)}^{u=g(b)} = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(u)du. \end{aligned}$$

定理 1 若 $g'(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 连续, 且 f 在 $u = g(x)$ 的值域连续, 则

$$\int_a^b f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)dx = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(u)du$$

其中, 当 $x = a$ 时, $u = g(a)$; 当 $x = b$ 时, $u = g(b)$.

例1 计算 $\int_{-1}^1 3x^2 \sqrt{x^3+1} dx$.

解 设 $u = x^3 + 1$, $du = 3x^2 dx$.

当 $x = -1$, $u = (-1)^3 + 1 = 0$.

当 $x = 1$, $u = (1)^3 + 1 = 2$.

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-1}^1 3x^2 \sqrt{x^3+1} dx &= \int_0^2 \sqrt{u} du = \left[\frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \right]_0^2 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} [2^{3/2} - 0^{3/2}] = \frac{2}{3} [2\sqrt{2}] = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}.\end{aligned}$$

■ 必需注意 **换元必换限**, 原函数中的变量不必代回.

例2 (章节 4 不定积分例 20, 课本 p179)

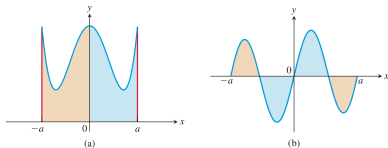
计算 $\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$, ($a > 0$).

解 设 $x = a \sin t$, $dx = a \cos t dt$, 且 $t = \arcsin \frac{x}{a}$.

当 $x = 0$, $t = \arcsin \frac{0}{a} = 0$. 当 $x = a$, $t = \arcsin \frac{a}{a} = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

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

3.2 定积分性质



(a) 对**偶**函数, 从 $-a$ 到 a 的定积分是从 0 到 a 定积分的**两倍**. (**偶倍**)

(b) 对**奇**函数, 从 $-a$ 到 a 的定积分是 **零**. (**奇零**)

奇偶性与定积分

定理 (1) 若 $f(x)$ 为奇函数, 则 $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$.

(2) 若 $f(x)$ 为偶函数, 则 $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$.

证明 (1) $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{而 } \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx &= - \int_a^0 f(-t) dt \quad (\text{令 } t = -x) \\ &= - \int_0^a f(t) dt = - \int_0^a f(x) dx\end{aligned}$$

从而 $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = - \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx = 0$.

例 3 计算 $\int_{-2}^2 \frac{x^{27}(\arctan x)^4 \cos 2x}{\sqrt{5-x^2}} dx$

解 被积函数为奇函数, 则原式 $= 0$.

例 4 计算 $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$

解 被积函数为偶函数, 故

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

令 $x = \tan u$, 则 $(1+x^2)^2 = \sec^4 u$, $dx = \sec^2 u du$

且 $u = \arctan(x)$ 有 $x = 0, u = 0, x = 1, u = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sec^4 u} \cdot \sec^2 u du \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 u du = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 1 + \cos(2u) du \\ &= u + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2u) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 1 \right).\end{aligned}$$

例 5 $f(x) = \begin{cases} xe^{-x^2}, & x \geq 0; \\ \frac{1}{1+\cos x}, & -1 < x < 0. \end{cases}$ 求 $\int_1^4 f(x-2)dx$.

解: 设 $x = t + 2$, 则 $t = x - 2, dx = dt$. 且 $x = 1, t = -1, x = 4, t = 2$.

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^4 f(x-2)dx &= \int_{-1}^2 f(t)dt = \int_{-1}^0 f(t)dt + \int_0^2 f(t)dt \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{1+\cos t} dt + \int_0^2 te^{-t^2} dt \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{2\cos^2 \frac{t}{2}} dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 e^{-t^2} d(-t^2) \\ &= \tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2}e^{-4} + \frac{1}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

定理 2

$$\text{1} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx. \quad [\text{p213, 例 5}]$$

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

证明 (1) 令 $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$, 则 $t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$, $dx = -dt$, 且

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{2}; \\ x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow t = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f(\cos t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx$$

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

令 $x = \pi - t$, 则 $t = \pi - x$, $dx = -dt$, 且 $\begin{cases} x = 0 \Rightarrow t = \pi; \\ x = \pi \Rightarrow t = 0. \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx &= - \int_{\pi}^0 (\pi - t) f[\sin(\pi - t)] dt \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin t) dt - \int_0^{\pi} t f(\sin t) dt \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx - \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx \\ \therefore \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx \end{aligned}$$

3.3 定积分的分部积分法

定理 3 (定积分的分部积分法) 设函数 $u(x), v(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有连续导数, 则

$$\int_a^b u(x) v'(x) dx = u(x) v(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b u'(x) v(x) dx.$$

或

$$\int_a^b u(x) dv(x) = u(x) v(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b v(x) du(x).$$

■ 根据“反、对、幂、指、三”先后顺序设 u .

■ 定积分的分部积分公式的适用范围及使用方法与不定积分分类同.

例6 计算 $\int_0^1 \arctan x dx$.

解 设 $u = \arctan x$, $v' = x$, 则 $u' = \frac{1}{x^2+1}$, $v = x$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 \arctan x dx &= (x \arctan x)|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx \\&= \frac{\pi}{4} - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx \\&= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_0^1 \\&= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2.\end{aligned}$$

例7 (多次使用分部积分法) 计算 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin x dx$.

解 设 $u = e^x$, $v' = \sin x$, 则 $u' = e^x$, $v = -\cos x$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin x dx = -e^x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos x dx$$

设 $u = e^x$, $v' = \cos x$, 则 $u' = e^x$, $v = \sin x$

$$= -e^x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + e^x \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin x dx$$

$$\text{故 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} (e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 1).$$

■ 也可设 $u = \sin x$, $v' = e^x$, 但两次所设类型必须一致.

3.4 内容小结

基本积分法 (换元必换限, 配元不换限, 边积边代限.)

■ 换元积分法

■ 分部积分法

本节完!