第 5 章 c: 定积分的换元积分法与分部积分法

数学系 梁卓滨

2019-2020 学年 I

Outline



• 求定积分 $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ 可分成两步:

1. 求出不定积分
$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$$
 (方法: 直接积分法、换元积分法、分部积分法(第五章))

2.
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = F(x)|_{a}^{b} = F(b) - F(a)$$



• 求定积分 $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 可分成两步:

1. 求出不定积分
$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$$
 (方法: 直接积分法、换元积分法、分部积分法(第五章))

2.
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = F(x)|_{a}^{b} = F(b) - F(a)$$

• 在实际操作中,两步可合成一步:

- 求定积分 $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 可分成两步:
 - 1. 求出不定积分 $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$ (方法: 直接积分法、换元积分法、分部积分法(第五章))
 - 2. $\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = F(x)|_{a}^{b} = F(b) F(a)$
- 在实际操作中,两步可合成一步:
 - 以换元积分法、分部积分法为例说明

例1 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx$

例1 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx$

例1 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx$

$$\therefore \int \sin^2 x \cos x dx =$$

例1 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx$

$$\therefore \int \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int \sin^2 x d \sin x =$$

例1 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx$

$$\therefore \int \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int \sin^2 x d \sin x = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C$$

例1 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx$

$$\therefore \int \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int \sin^2 x d \sin x = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2}$$

例1 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx$

$$\therefore \int \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int \sin^2 x d \sin x = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{3} (1 - 0)$$

例1 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx$

$$\therefore \int \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int \sin^2 x d \sin x = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{3} (1 - 0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

例1 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx$

$$\therefore \int \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int \sin^2 x d \sin x = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{3} (1 - 0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

解法二
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx$$

例1 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx$

$$\therefore \int \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int \sin^2 x d \sin x = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{3} (1 - 0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

解法二
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x d \sin x$$

例1 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx$

$$\therefore \int \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int \sin^2 x d \sin x = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{3} (1 - 0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

解法二
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x d \sin x = \frac{u - \sin x}{u^2 du}$$

例1 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx$

$$\therefore \int \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int \sin^2 x d \sin x = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{3} (1 - 0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

解法二
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x d \sin x \xrightarrow{u=\sin x} \int_0^1 u^2 du$$

例1 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx$

$$\therefore \int \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int \sin^2 x d \sin x = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{3} (1 - 0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

解法二
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x d \sin x \xrightarrow{u=\sin x} \int_0^1 u^2 du$$
$$= \frac{1}{3}u^3$$

例1 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx$

$$\therefore \int \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int \sin^2 x d \sin x = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{3} (1 - 0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

解法二
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x d \sin x = \frac{u - \sin x}{\int_0^1 u^2 du}$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} u^3 \Big|_0^1$$

例1 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx$

$$\therefore \int \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int \sin^2 x d \sin x = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{3} (1 - 0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

解法二
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x d \sin x \xrightarrow{u=\sin x} \int_0^1 u^2 du$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} u^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} (1-0)$$

例1 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx$

$$\therefore \int \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int \sin^2 x d \sin x = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{3} (1 - 0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

解法二
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x d \sin x = \frac{u - \sin x}{\int_0^1 u^2 du}$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} u^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} (1 - 0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

例1 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx$

解法一 先计算 $\int \sin^2 x \cos x dx$,再将积分上下限代入原函数:

$$\therefore \int \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int \sin^2 x d \sin x = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{3} (1 - 0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

解法二
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x d \sin x \xrightarrow{u = \sin x} \int_0^1 u^2 du$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} u^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (1 - 0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

例2 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx$



例2 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx$

例2 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx$

例2 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx$

$$\because \int \cos^2 x \sin x dx =$$

例 2 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx$

$$\therefore \int \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\int \cos^2 x d \cos x$$

例 2 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx$

$$\therefore \int \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\int \cos^2 x d \cos x = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C$$

例 2 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx$

$$\therefore \int \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\int \cos^2 x d \cos x = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2}$$

例 2 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx$

$$\therefore \int \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\int \cos^2 x d \cos x = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = -\frac{1}{3} (0 - 1)$$

例 2 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx$

$$\therefore \int \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\int \cos^2 x d \cos x = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = -\frac{1}{3} (0 - 1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

例 2 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx$

解法一 先计算 $\int \cos^2 x \sin x dx$,再将积分上下限代入原函数:

$$\therefore \int \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\int \cos^2 x d \cos x = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{1}{3} (0 - 1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx$$

例 2 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx$

解法一 先计算 $\int \cos^2 x \sin x dx$,再将积分上下限代入原函数:

$$\therefore \int \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\int \cos^2 x d \cos x = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = -\frac{1}{3} (0 - 1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x d \cos x$$

例 2 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx$

解法一 先计算 $\int \cos^2 x \sin x dx$,再将积分上下限代入原函数:

$$\therefore \int \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\int \cos^2 x d \cos x = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = -\frac{1}{3} (0 - 1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x d \cos x \xrightarrow{u = \cos x} -\int u^2 du$$

例 2 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx$

解法一 先计算 $\int \cos^2 x \sin x dx$,再将积分上下限代入原函数:

$$\therefore \int \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\int \cos^2 x d \cos x = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = -\frac{1}{3} (0 - 1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2} x \sin x dx = -\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2} x d \cos x \xrightarrow{u = \cos x} -\int_{1}^{0} u^{2} du$$

例 2 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx$

解法一 先计算 $\int \cos^2 x \sin x dx$,再将积分上下限代入原函数:

$$\therefore \int \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\int \cos^2 x d \cos x = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = -\frac{1}{3} (0 - 1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2} x \sin x dx = -\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2} x d \cos x \xrightarrow{u = \cos x} -\int_{1}^{0} u^{2} du$$
$$= -\frac{1}{3} u^{3}$$

例 2 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx$

解法一 先计算 $\int \cos^2 x \sin x dx$,再将积分上下限代入原函数:

$$\therefore \int \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\int \cos^2 x d \cos x = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = -\frac{1}{3} (0 - 1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x d \cos x \xrightarrow{u = \cos x} -\int_1^0 u^2 du$$
$$= -\frac{1}{3} u^3 \Big|_1^0$$

例 2 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx$

解法一 先计算 $\int \cos^2 x \sin x dx$,再将积分上下限代入原函数:

$$\therefore \int \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\int \cos^2 x d \cos x = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = -\frac{1}{3} (0 - 1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

解法二

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x d \cos x \xrightarrow{u = \cos x} -\int_1^0 u^2 du$$
$$= -\frac{1}{3} u^3 \Big|_1^0 = -\frac{1}{3} [0 - (-1)]$$

例 2 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx$

解法一 先计算 $\int \cos^2 x \sin x dx$,再将积分上下限代入原函数:

$$\therefore \int \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\int \cos^2 x d \cos x = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = -\frac{1}{3} (0 - 1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

解法二

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x d \cos x \xrightarrow{u = \cos x} -\int_1^0 u^2 du$$
$$= -\frac{1}{3} u^3 \Big|_1^0 = -\frac{1}{3} [0 - (-1)] = \frac{1}{3}$$

例2 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx$

解法一 先计算
$$\int \cos^2 x \sin x dx$$
,再将积分上下限代入原函数:

$$\therefore \int \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\int \cos^2 x d \cos x = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{1}{3} (0 - 1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

解法二

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2} x \sin x dx = -\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2} x d \cos x \xrightarrow{u = \cos x} -\int_{1}^{0} u^{2} du$$
$$= -\frac{1}{3} u^{3} \Big|_{1}^{0} = -\frac{1}{3} [0 - (-1)] = \frac{1}{3}$$

例3 计算定积分 $\int_0^3 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$



例 3 计算定积分 $\int_0^3 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$



例 3 计算定积分
$$\int_0^3 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int_0^3 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$

例 3 计算定积分
$$\int_0^3 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int_0^3 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 \frac{1}{1+x^2} d(1+x^2)$$



例3 计算定积分
$$\int_0^3 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int_0^3 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 \frac{1}{1+x^2} d(1+x^2) \xrightarrow{u=1+x^2} \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du$$



例3 计算定积分
$$\int_0^3 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int_0^3 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 \frac{1}{1+x^2} d(1+x^2) \xrightarrow{u=1+x^2} \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{10} \frac{1}{u} du$$



例3 计算定积分
$$\int_0^3 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int_0^3 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 \frac{1}{1+x^2} d(1+x^2) \xrightarrow{u=1+x^2} \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{10} \frac{1}{u} du$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln u$$

例 3 计算定积分
$$\int_0^3 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int_0^3 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 \frac{1}{1+x^2} d(1+x^2) \xrightarrow{u=1+x^2} \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{10} \frac{1}{u} du$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln u \Big|_1^{10}$$



例3 计算定积分
$$\int_0^3 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int_0^3 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 \frac{1}{1+x^2} d(1+x^2) \frac{u=1+x^2}{2} \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{10} \frac{1}{u} du$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln u \Big|_1^{10} = \frac{1}{2} [\ln 10 - \ln 1)]$$



例 3 计算定积分
$$\int_0^3 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int_0^3 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 \frac{1}{1+x^2} d(1+x^2) \xrightarrow{u=1+x^2} \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{10} \frac{1}{u} du$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln u \Big|_1^{10} = \frac{1}{2} [\ln 10 - \ln 1)] = \frac{1}{2} \ln 10$$



例 1 计算定积分 $\int_1^4 \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$

解法一 先求出 $\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$,

解法一 先求出
$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$$
, 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$, 则 $x = t^2$,

解法一 先求出
$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$$
, 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$,则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$
$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2+t} \cdot$$

解法一 先求出
$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$$
, 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$,则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$
$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2+t} \cdot 2tdt$$

解法一 先求出
$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$$
, $\Rightarrow t = \sqrt{x}$, 则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$

$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2+t} \cdot 2t dt = \int \frac{2}{t+1} dt$$

解法一 先求出
$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$$
, 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$,则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$

$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2+t} \cdot 2t dt = \int \frac{2}{t+1} dt$$

$$= 2 \ln|t+1| + C$$

解法一 先求出
$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$$
, $\Rightarrow t = \sqrt{x}$, 则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$

$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2+t} \cdot 2t dt = \int \frac{2}{t+1} dt$$

$$= 2 \ln|t+1| + C = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) + C$$

解法一 先求出
$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$$
, 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$, 则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$

$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2+t} \cdot 2t dt = \int \frac{2}{t+1} dt$$

$$= 2 \ln|t+1| + C = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) + C$$

$$\therefore \int_{1}^{4} \frac{x}{1+x^{2}} dx = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) \Big|_{1}^{4}$$

解法一 先求出
$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$$
, $\Rightarrow t = \sqrt{x}$, 则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$

$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2+t} \cdot 2t dt = \int \frac{2}{t+1} dt$$

$$= 2 \ln|t+1| + C = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) + C$$

$$\therefore \int_{1}^{4} \frac{x}{1+x^{2}} dx = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) \Big|_{1}^{4} = 2(\ln 3 - \ln 2)$$

解法一 先求出
$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$$
, 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$, 则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$

$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2+t} \cdot 2t dt = \int \frac{2}{t+1} dt$$

$$= 2 \ln|t+1| + C = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) + C$$

$$\therefore \int_{1}^{4} \frac{x}{1+x^{2}} dx = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) \Big|_{1}^{4} = 2(\ln 3 - \ln 2) = 2 \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

例 1 计算定积分 $\int_1^4 \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$

解法一 先求出
$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$$
, 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$, 则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$

$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2+t} \cdot 2t dt = \int \frac{2}{t+1} dt$$

$$= 2 \ln|t+1| + C = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) + C$$

$$\therefore \int_{1}^{4} \frac{x}{1+x^{2}} dx = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) \Big|_{1}^{4} = 2(\ln 3 - \ln 2) = 2 \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

解法二 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$,则 $x = t^2$,dx = 2tdt,

例 1 计算定积分 $\int_1^4 \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$

解法一 先求出
$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$$
, 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$,则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$

$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2+t} \cdot 2t dt = \int \frac{2}{t+1} dt$$

$$= 2 \ln|t+1| + C = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) + C$$

$$\therefore \int_{1}^{4} \frac{x}{1+x^{2}} dx = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) \Big|_{1}^{4} = 2(\ln 3 - \ln 2) = 2 \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

解法二 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$,则 $x = t^2$,dx = 2tdt,

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

例 1 计算定积分 $\int_1^4 \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$

解法一 先求出
$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$$
, 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$,则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$
$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2+t} \cdot 2t dt = \int \frac{2}{t+1} dt$$
$$= 2 \ln|t+1| + C = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) + C$$

$$\therefore \int_{1}^{4} \frac{x}{1+x^{2}} dx = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) \Big|_{1}^{4} = 2(\ln 3 - \ln 2) = 2 \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

解法二 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$,则 $x = t^2$,dx = 2tdt,t = 1...2

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

解法一 先求出
$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$$
, 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$,则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$

$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2+t} \cdot 2t dt = \int \frac{2}{t+1} dt$$

$$= 2 \ln|t+1| + C = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) + C$$

$$\therefore \int_{1}^{4} \frac{x}{1+x^{2}} dx = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) \Big|_{1}^{4} = 2(\ln 3 - \ln 2) = 2 \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

解法二 令
$$t = \sqrt{x}$$
,则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$, $t = 1...2$

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

例1 计算定积分 $\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$

解法一 先求出
$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$$
, 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$,则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$

$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2+t} \cdot 2t dt = \int \frac{2}{t+1} dt$$

$$= 2 \ln|t+1| + C = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) + C$$

$$\therefore \int_{1}^{4} \frac{x}{1+x^{2}} dx = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) \Big|_{1}^{4} = 2(\ln 3 - \ln 2) = 2 \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

解法二 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$,则 $x = t^2$,dx = 2tdt,t = 1...2

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

解法一 先求出
$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$$
, 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$,则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$

$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2+t} \cdot 2t dt = \int \frac{2}{t+1} dt$$

$$= 2 \ln|t+1| + C = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) + C$$

$$\therefore \int_{1}^{4} \frac{x}{1+x^{2}} dx = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) \Big|_{1}^{4} = 2(\ln 3 - \ln 2) = 2 \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

解法二 令
$$t = \sqrt{x}$$
,则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$, $t = 1...2$

$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x}} dx = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{t^{2} + t} \cdot 2t dt = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{2}{t + 1} dt = 2 \ln|t + 1|$$

解法一 先求出
$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$$
, 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$,则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$
$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2+t} \cdot 2t dt = \int \frac{2}{t+1} dt$$
$$= 2 \ln|t+1| + C = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) + C$$

$$\therefore \int_{1}^{4} \frac{x}{1+x^{2}} dx = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) \Big|_{1}^{4} = 2(\ln 3 - \ln 2) = 2 \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

解法二 令
$$t = \sqrt{x}$$
,则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$, $t = 1...2$

$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x}} dx = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{t^{2} + t} \cdot 2t dt = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{2}{t + 1} dt = 2 \ln|t + 1||_{1}^{2}$$



例1 计算定积分 $\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$

解法一 先求出
$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$$
, 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$, 则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$

$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2+t} \cdot 2t dt = \int \frac{2}{t+1} dt$$

$$= 2 \ln|t+1| + C = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) + C$$

$$\therefore \int_{1}^{4} \frac{x}{1+x^{2}} dx = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) \Big|_{1}^{4} = 2(\ln 3 - \ln 2) = 2 \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

解法二 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$,则 $x = t^2$,dx = 2tdt,t = 1...2

$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x}} dx = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{t^{2} + t} \cdot 2t dt = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{2}{t + 1} dt = 2 \ln|t + 1||_{1}^{2} = 2 \ln\frac{3}{2}$$



例 1 计算定积分 $\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$

解法一 先求出
$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$$
, 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$, 则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$

$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2+t} \cdot 2t dt = \int \frac{2}{t+1} dt$$

$$= 2 \ln|t+1| + C = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) + C$$

$$\therefore \int_{1}^{4} \frac{x}{1+x^{2}} dx = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) \Big|_{1}^{4} = 2(\ln 3 - \ln 2) = 2 \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

解法二 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$,则 $x = t^2$,dx = 2tdt,t = 1...2

$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x}} dx = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{t^{2} + t} \cdot 2t dt = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{2}{t + 1} dt = 2 \ln|t + 1||_{1}^{2} = 2 \ln\frac{3}{2}$$



例 1 计算定积分 $\int_1^4 \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$

解法一 先求出
$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$$
, 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$, 则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$

$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2+t} \cdot 2t dt = \int \frac{2}{t+1} dt$$

$$= 2 \ln|t+1| + C = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) + C$$

$$\therefore \int_{1}^{4} \frac{x}{1+x^{2}} dx = 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) \Big|_{1}^{4} = 2(\ln 3 - \ln 2) = 2 \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

解法二 令
$$t = \sqrt{x}$$
,则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$, $t = 1...2$

$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x}} dx = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{t^{2} + t} \cdot 2t dt = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{2}{t + 1} dt = 2 \ln|t + 1||_{1}^{2} = 2 \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

例 2 计算定积分 $\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$



例 2 计算定积分
$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 令 $t = \sqrt{x} + 1$, 则 $x = (t-1)^2$, $dx = 2(t-1)dt$,

例 2 计算定积分
$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+1} dx$$

解 令
$$t = \sqrt{x} + 1$$
,则 $x = (t - 1)^2$, $dx = 2(t - 1)dt$,
$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + 1} dx = \int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{t} \cdot 2(t - 1)dt$$

例 2 计算定积分
$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+1} dx$$

解 令
$$t = \sqrt{x} + 1$$
, 则 $x = (t - 1)^2$, $dx = 2(t - 1)dt$, $t = 2...3$

$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+1} dx = \int \frac{1}{t} \cdot 2(t-1) dt$$

例 2 计算定积分
$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+1} dx$$

解令
$$t = \sqrt{x} + 1$$
,则 $x = (t-1)^2$, $dx = 2(t-1)dt$, $t = 2...3$

$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+1} dx = \int_{2}^{3} \frac{1}{t} \cdot 2(t-1) dt$$

例 2 计算定积分
$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

解 令
$$t = \sqrt{x} + 1$$
,则 $x = (t-1)^2$, $dx = 2(t-1)dt$, $t = 2...3$

$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+1} dx = \int_{2}^{3} \frac{1}{t} \cdot 2(t-1) dt = 2 \int_{2}^{3} 1 - \frac{1}{t} dt$$

例 2 计算定积分
$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

解令
$$t = \sqrt{x} + 1$$
,则 $x = (t-1)^2$, $dx = 2(t-1)dt$, $t = 2...3$

$$\int_1^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + 1} dx = \int_2^3 \frac{1}{t} \cdot 2(t-1)dt = 2\int_2^3 1 - \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$= 2(t - \ln|t|)$$

例 2 计算定积分
$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

解令
$$t = \sqrt{x} + 1$$
,则 $x = (t - 1)^2$, $dx = 2(t - 1)dt$, $t = 2...3$

$$\int_1^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + 1} dx = \int_2^3 \frac{1}{t} \cdot 2(t - 1)dt = 2\int_2^3 1 - \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$= 2(t - \ln|t|)|_2^3 =$$

例 2 计算定积分
$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \Leftrightarrow t = \sqrt{x} + 1, \ \mathbb{M} \ x = (t - 1)^2, \ dx = 2(t - 1)dt, \ t = 2...3$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + 1} dx = \int_{2}^{3} \frac{1}{t} \cdot 2(t - 1)dt = 2 \int_{2}^{3} 1 - \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$= 2(t - \ln|t|) \Big|_{2}^{3} = 2 + 2 \ln \frac{2}{3}$$

例 2 计算定积分
$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

$$\mathbf{R} \Leftrightarrow t = \sqrt{x} + 1, \ \mathbb{M} \ x = (t - 1)^2, \ dx = 2(t - 1)dt, \ t = 2...3$$

$$\int_1^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + 1} dx = \int_2^3 \frac{1}{t} \cdot 2(t - 1)dt = 2\int_2^3 1 - \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$= 2(t - \ln|t|)|_2^3 = 2 + 2\ln\frac{2}{2}$$

例 3 计算定积分 $\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$



例3 计算定积分
$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$$

解



例3 计算定积分
$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$$

$$\mathbf{m} \, \diamondsuit \, t = \sqrt{e^{x} - 1},$$

例 3 计算定积分
$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$$

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^{x} - 1} dx = \int t \cdot$$

例3 计算定积分
$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$$

$$\mathbf{R}$$
 令 $t = \sqrt{e^x - 1}$,则 $x = \ln(1 + t^2)$,

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^{x} - 1} dx = \int t \cdot$$

例 3 计算定积分
$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$$

解令
$$t = \sqrt{e^x - 1}$$
,则 $x = \ln(1 + t^2)$, $dx = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} dt$,

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \int t \cdot$$

例 3 计算定积分
$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$$

解令
$$t = \sqrt{e^x - 1}$$
,则 $x = \ln(1 + t^2)$, $dx = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}dt$,

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \int t \cdot \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} dt$$

例 3 计算定积分
$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$$

解令
$$t = \sqrt{e^x - 1}$$
,则 $x = \ln(1 + t^2)$, $dx = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} dt$, $t = 0...1$

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \int t \cdot \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} dt$$



例3 计算定积分
$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$$

解令
$$t = \sqrt{e^x - 1}$$
, 则 $x = \ln(1 + t^2)$, $dx = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}dt$, $t = 0...1$

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \int_0^1 t \cdot \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} dt$$



例 3 计算定积分
$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$$

解令
$$t = \sqrt{e^x - 1}$$
, 则 $x = \ln(1 + t^2)$, $dx = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}dt$, $t = 0...1$

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \int_0^1 t \cdot \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} dt = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{t^2}{1 + t^2} dt$$



例3 计算定积分
$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$$

解令
$$t = \sqrt{e^x - 1}$$
,则 $x = \ln(1 + t^2)$, $dx = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} dt$, $t = 0...1$

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \int_0^1 t \cdot \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} dt = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{t^2}{1 + t^2} dt$$

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

例3 计算定积分
$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$$

解令
$$t = \sqrt{e^x - 1}$$
,则 $x = \ln(1 + t^2)$, $dx = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}dt$, $t = 0...1$

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \int_0^1 t \cdot \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} dt = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{t^2}{1 + t^2} dt$$

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

$$= 2(t - \arctan t)$$

例3 计算定积分
$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$$

解令
$$t = \sqrt{e^x - 1}$$
,则 $x = \ln(1 + t^2)$, $dx = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}dt$, $t = 0...1$

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \int_0^1 t \cdot \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} dt = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{t^2}{1 + t^2} dt$$

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

$$= 2(t - \arctan t)\big|_0^1$$

例3 计算定积分
$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$$

解令
$$t = \sqrt{e^x - 1}$$
,则 $x = \ln(1 + t^2)$, $dx = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} dt$, $t = 0...1$

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \int_0^1 t \cdot \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} dt = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{t^2}{1 + t^2} dt$$

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

$$= 2(t - \arctan t) \Big|_0^1 = 2[(1 - \frac{\pi}{4}) - 0] = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

例3 计算定积分
$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$$

解令
$$t = \sqrt{e^x - 1}$$
,则 $x = \ln(1 + t^2)$, $dx = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}dt$, $t = 0...1$

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \int_0^1 t \cdot \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} dt = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{t^2}{1 + t^2} dt$$

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

$$= 2(t - \arctan t) \Big|_0^1 = 2[(1 - \frac{\pi}{4}) - 0] = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

