§6.5 定积分的换元积分法

2017-2018 学年 II



教学要求







4

Outline of $\S6.5$



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

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- 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

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凑微分——练习

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

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EXAMPLE 1

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



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$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln u + C$$

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$$\therefore \int_0^3 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_0^3 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln 10 - \ln 1)$$

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解法
$$\int_0^3 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$

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



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



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

= $\frac{1}{2} \ln u$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln u \Big|_1^{10}$$

解法一 先计算
$$\int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$
, 再将积分上下限代入原函数:

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$$\therefore \int_0^3 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_0^3 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln 10 - \ln 1) = \frac{1}{2} \ln 10$$

解法
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变量代换——例

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

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

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

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

$$\text{APT} \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{x}+1, \ \text{M} \ x = (t-1)^{2}, \ dx = 2(t-1)dt, \ t = 2...3$$

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

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



变量代换——练习

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

解

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

解令
$$t = \sqrt{e^x - 1}$$
,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

变量代换——练习

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

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

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

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

$$\int_{0}^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^{x} - 1} dx = \int_{0}^{1} t \cdot \frac{2t}{1 + t^{2}} dt = 2 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{t^{2}}{1 + t^{2}} dt$$
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + t^{2}} \right) dt$$
$$= 2(t - \arctan t)$$

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

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \int_0^1 t \cdot \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} dt = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{t^2}{1 + t^2} dt$$
$$= 2 \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + t^2} \right) dt$$
$$= 2(t - \arctan t) \Big|_0^1$$

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

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

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

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

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

变量代换——练习

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

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \int_0^1 t \cdot \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} dt = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{t^2}{1 + t^2} dt$$
$$= 2 \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + t^2} \right) dt$$
$$= 2(t - \arctan t) \Big|_0^1 = 2[(1 - \frac{\pi}{4}) - 0] = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$