分部积分法

数学分析I

第29讲

December 14, 2022

设
$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$$
, 即 $F'(x) = f(x)$, 由求导公式[$F(x)g(x)$]' = $f(x)g(x) + F(x)g'(x)$ 以及 $\int [F(x)g(x)]'dx = F(x)g(x) + C$, 易得

$$\int f(x)g(x)dx = F(x)g(x) - \int F(x)g'(x)dx.$$
 (1)

上式也可以写成

$$\int g(x)dF(x) = F(x)g(x) - \int F(x)dg(x). \tag{2}$$

公式(1)或(2)叫做分部积分公式. 它的实质就是通过把被积函数看成为两个函数之积, 其中一个函数f(x)看成是某个函数F(x)的导数, 然后通过交换求导的位置, 实现完成积分的目的. 为求F(x), 须先对f(x)积分, 这就是分部积分的含义. 公式(2)有第一换元法的"凑微分"的技巧.

设
$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$$
,那么

$$\int f(x)g(x)dx = F(x)g(x) - \int F(x)g'(x)dx \tag{1}$$

成立的条件是什么呢?

由(1)式的推导过程可见,(1)式成立当且仅当f(x)g(x)和F(x)g'(x)中的一个有原函数(这时就保证了另一个也有原函数). 由"连续函数有原函数"可以得到分部积分公式成立的充分条件.

设f(x)在区间I上有原函数, $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$,又设g(x)在区间I上连续可导,则F(x)g'(x)在区间I上有原函数,于是f(x)g(x)在区间I上有原函数,且(1)式成立.

公式(2)也可以写成

$$\int u \mathrm{d}v = uv - \int v \mathrm{d}u,$$

这样更方便记忆.

练习题1

设f(x)是 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的函数, $f(x)\sin x$ 和 $f(x)\cos x$ 都在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上 有原函数. 证明: f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有原函数.

分部积分法

判断下面的命题是否成立.

设函数f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有原函数,则|x|f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有原函数.

- (A) 成立
- (B) 不成立

求 $\int \ln x \, \mathrm{d}x$.

按分部积分公式,有

$$\int \ln x \, dx = \int \ln x d(x) = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$
$$= x \ln x - \int dx = x \ln x - x + C.$$

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$$\int \ln^m x \, dx = x \ln^m x - m \int \ln^{m-1} x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{x}{m+1} \sum_{k=0}^m (-1)^k (m+1) m(m-1) \cdots (m-k+1) \ln^{m-k} x$$

$$\int x^n \ln^m x \, dx = \frac{x^{n+1} \ln^m x}{n+1} - \frac{m}{n+1} \int x^n \ln^{m-1} x \, dx$$
$$= \frac{x^{n+1}}{m+1} \sum_{k=0}^m (-1)^k (m+1) m(m-1) \cdots (m-k+1) \frac{\ln^{m-k} x}{(n+1)^{k+1}}$$

这里和后面给出的一般化公式都取自Elsevier Inc.的《Table of Integrals, Series, and Products》,其结果中略去了"+C". 大家在解题中务必要"+C".

 $\Re \int x \cos x dx$.

按分部积分公式,有

$$\int x \cos x dx = \int x d \sin x = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx$$
$$= x \sin x + \cos x + C.$$

$$\int x^{2n} \sin x \, dx = (2n)! \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{x^{2n-2k}}{(2n-2k)!} \cos x + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2n-2k-1}}{(2n-2k-1)!} \sin x \right\}$$

$$\int x^{2n+1} \sin x \, dx = (2n+1)! \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{x^{2n-2k+1}}{(2n-2k+1)!} \cos x + \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2n-2k}}{(2n-2k)!} \sin x \right\}$$

$$\int x^{2n} \cos x \, dx = (2n)! \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2n-2k}}{(2n-2k)!} \sin x + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2n-2k-1}}{(2n-2k-1)!} \cos x \right\}$$

$$\int x^{2n+1} \cos x \, dx = (2n+1)! \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2n-2k+1}}{(2n-2k+1)!} \sin x + \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{x^{2n-2k}}{(2n-2k)!} \cos x \right\}$$

下面的积分也是应用同样的方法.

$$\int x^n e^{ax} \, dx = \frac{x^n e^{ax}}{a} - \frac{n}{a} \int x^{n-1} e^{ax} \, dx$$
$$\int x^n e^{ax} \, dx = e^{ax} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k k! \binom{n}{k}}{a^{k+1}} x^{n-k} \right)$$

求
$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx$$
.

分部积分两次,有

$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{1}{a} \int \cos bx de^{ax}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a} \int e^{ax} \sin bx dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2} \int \sin bx de^{ax}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b^2}{a^2} \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx.$$

上式右端第二项的积分与左端积分的相同,移项并整理,得到

$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \cos bx + b \sin bx) + C.$$

$$\int x^{p}e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx = \frac{x^{p}e^{ax}}{a^{2} + b^{2}} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx) - \frac{p}{a^{2} + b^{2}} \int x^{p-1}e^{ax} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{p}e^{ax}}{\sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}}} \sin(bx + t) - \frac{p}{\sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}}} \int x^{p-1}e^{ax} \sin(bx + t) \, dx$$

$$\int x^{p}e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{x^{p}e^{ax}}{a^{2} + b^{2}} (a \cos bx + b \sin bx) - \frac{p}{a^{2} + b^{2}} \int x^{p-1}e^{ax} (a \cos bx + b \sin bx) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{p}e^{ax}}{\sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}}} \cos(bx + t) - \frac{p}{\sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}}} \int x^{p-1}e^{ax} \cos(bx + t) \, dx$$

$$\int x^{n}e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx = e^{ax} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}n!x^{n-k+1}}{(n-k+1)!(a^{2} + b^{2})^{k/2}} \sin(bx + kt)$$

$$\int x^{n}e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx = e^{ax} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}n!x^{n-k+1}}{(n-k+1)!(a^{2} + b^{2})^{k/2}} \cos(bx + kt)$$

练习题2

$$\cancel{x} \int e^{\sin x} \cdot \frac{x \cos^3 x - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx.$$

$$\int e^{\sin x} \cdot \frac{x \cos^3 x - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int e^{\sin x} x \cos x dx - \int e^{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int x d \left(e^{\sin x} \right) - \int e^{\sin x} d \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} \right)$$

$$= x e^{\sin x} - \int e^{\sin x} dx - e^{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} + \int e^{\sin x} dx$$

$$= x e^{\sin x} - e^{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} + C$$

$$= e^{\sin x} (x - \sec x) + C.$$

有时能直接看出原函数

$$\int e^{\sin x} \cdot \frac{x \cos^3 x - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int e^{\sin x} x \cos x dx - \int e^{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int e^{\sin x} (x \cos x + 1) dx - \int e^{\sin x} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x}\right) dx$$

$$= \int d \left(x e^{\sin x}\right) - \int d \left(e^{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x}\right)$$

$$= e^{\sin x} (x - \sec x) + C.$$

$$\int \left(1 + x - \frac{1}{x}\right) e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} dx$$

$$= \int d\left(x e^{x + \frac{1}{x}}\right)$$

$$= x e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} + C.$$

分部积分,得到

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx = x \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \int x \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx$$

$$= x \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx - a^2 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}.$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + C.$$

$$\begin{split} u &= \sqrt{a + cx^2}. \\ \int u^5 \, dx &= \frac{1}{6} x u^5 + \frac{5}{24} a x u^3 + \frac{5}{16} a^2 x u + \frac{5}{16} a^3 I_1 \\ \int u^3 \, dx &= \frac{1}{4} x u^3 + \frac{3}{8} a x u + \frac{3}{8} a^2 I_1 \\ \int u \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} x u + \frac{1}{2} a I_1 \\ \int \frac{dx}{u} &= I_1 \\ I_1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \ln \left(x \sqrt{c} + u \right) & [c > 0] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-c}} \arcsin x \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a}} & [c < 0 \text{ and } a > 0] \\ \int x^2 u^3 \, dx &= \frac{1}{6} \frac{x u^5}{c} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{a x u^3}{c} - \frac{1}{16} \frac{a^2 x u}{c} - \frac{1}{16} \frac{a^3}{c} I_1 \\ \int x^2 u \, dx &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{x u^3}{c} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{a x u}{c} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{a^2}{c} I_1 \\ \int \frac{x^2}{u} \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{x u}{c} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{a}{c} I_1 \\ \int \frac{x^2}{u^3} \, dx &= -\frac{x}{cu} + \frac{1}{c} I_1 \end{split}$$

求不定积分
$$I_n = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n}, n \in \mathbb{N}^*.$$

利用分部积分法来推导递推关系, 进而解决问题. 当n > 1时,改写后利用分部积分, 得到

$$I_{n} = \frac{1}{a^{2}} \int \frac{x^{2} + a^{2} - x^{2}}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{n}} dx = \frac{1}{a^{2}} I_{n-1} - \frac{1}{a^{2}} \int \frac{x^{2}}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{n}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^{2}} I_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2(n-1)a^{2}} \int x \left[\frac{1}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{n-1}} \right]' dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^{2}} I_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2(n-1)a^{2}} \left[\frac{x}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{n-1}} - \int \frac{dx}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{n-1}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2n-3}{2(n-1)a^{2}} I_{n-1} + \frac{x}{2(n-1)a^{2}(x^{2} + a^{2})^{n-1}}.$$

求不定积分
$$I_n = \int \sin^n x dx, n \in \mathbb{N}^*.$$

当n > 1时,改写后利用分部积分,得到

$$I_n = -\int \sin^{n-1} x d\cos x$$

= $-\sin^{n-1} x \cos x + (n-1) \int \sin^{n-2} x (1 - \sin^2 x) dx$
= $-\sin^{n-1} x \cos x + (n-1)(I_{n-2} - I_n).$

由此可得递推式

$$I_n = \frac{n-1}{n}I_{n-2} - \frac{1}{n}\sin^{n-1}x\cos x.$$

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$$ℜ \int \tan^n x dx, n ∈ \mathbb{N}, n \geqslant 2.$$

利用三角公式和第一换元积分法,有

$$I_n = \int \tan^n x dx = \int \tan^{n-2} x \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \tan^{n-2} x \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$
$$= \int \tan^{n-2} x d \tan x - \int \tan^{n-2} x dx = \frac{1}{n-1} \tan^{n-1} x - I_{n-2}.$$

我们得到一个递推公式.

$$\int \frac{x \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = -\int \arcsin x d\sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$= -\sqrt{1 - x^2} \arcsin x + \int \sqrt{1 - x^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= -\sqrt{1 - x^2} \arcsin x + x + C.$$

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补充积分表

•
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \ln|x+\sqrt{x^2\pm a^2}| + C;$$

•
$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$
, $a > 0$;

•
$$\int \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \pm \frac{a^2}{2} \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C;$$

•
$$\int \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$
;