

# 三角函数积分

## 一. 底层建筑:

### ① $\sin x$ 与 $\cos x$ 的几次幂

#### ①. (1) 奇次幂:

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

拆开暴力积回去

#### ①. (2) 偶次幂:

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

拆开化为奇数次积回去

### ② $\tan x$ 的幂

(1)  $\int \tan x dx = -\int \frac{d\cos x}{\cos x} = -\ln|\cos x| + C$

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

#### (3) 高阶形式:

$$\int \tan^6 x dx = \int \tan^4 x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx \\ = \int \tan^4 x d\tan x - \int \tan^4 x dx$$

通过  $\sec^2 x = \tan^2 x + 1$  不断降阶

### ③ $\sec x$ 的幂

(1)  $\int \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$

(2)  $\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$

(3)  $\int \sec x \cdot \tan x \cdot dx = \sec x + C$

#### (4) 高阶

$$\int \sec^4 x dx = \int \sec^2 x \cdot d\tan x \\ = \sec^2 x \cdot \tan x - \int \tan x d\sec^2 x \\ = \sec^2 x \cdot \tan x - \int \tan^3 x \cdot 2\sec^2 x dx \\ = \sec^2 x \cdot \tan x - 2 \int (\sec^2 x - 1) \sec^2 x dx \\ = \sec^2 x \cdot \tan x - 2 \int \sec^4 x dx + 2 \int \sec^2 x dx$$

通过分部积分与  $\tan^2 x + 1 = \sec^2 x$  不断降阶

### ④ 与之对应

$$\cot x = \frac{1}{\tan x} \quad \csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x} \\ \cot^2 x + 1 = \csc^2 x$$

$$(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$$

$$(\csc x)' = -\cot x \cdot \csc x$$

$$\int \cot x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

$$\int \csc x dx = -\ln|\csc x + \cot x| + C$$

$$\int \cot^2 x dx = \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx = -\cot x - x + C$$

符号恰好与  $\sec x, \tan x$  一组相反

ex:  $\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x - \sin^3 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x} \cdot |\cos x| dx$   
分类讨论

PS: 本人写的有可能是错的  
请一定指正!!!

## 二. 一些想法

### ① $1 \pm \text{trig}$ :

$$1 + \cos x = 2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \quad 1 + \sin x = (\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2})^2$$

$$1 - \cos x = 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \quad 1 - \sin x = (\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2})^2$$

例:  $\int \frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx$

$$(1) \int \frac{1}{1+\cos x} dx + \int \frac{-d\cos x}{1+\cos x}$$

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

折项 + 基于  $1+\cos x$  的降幂升角

$$= \tan \frac{x}{2} - \ln|1+\cos x| + C$$

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

$$= \int (1 + 2 \tan t + \tan^2 t) dt$$

$$= t - 2 \ln|\cos t| + \tan t - t + C$$

$$= \tan t - 2 \ln|\cos t| + C$$

$$= \tan \frac{x}{2} - 2 \ln|\cos \frac{x}{2}| + C$$

$$\hookrightarrow -\ln \frac{1+\cos x}{2} + C$$

### ② 共轭处理:

$$\int \frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx = \int \frac{1-\cos x + \sin x - \sin x \cdot \cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \csc^2 x dx - \int \csc x \cdot \cot x dx + \int \csc x dx$$

$$- \int \cot x dx$$

$$= -\cot x + \csc x - \ln|\csc x + \cot x| - \ln|\sin x| + C$$

$$= \frac{1-\cos x}{\sin x} - \ln|1+\cos x| + C$$

$\hookrightarrow$  万能公式  $= \tan \frac{x}{2}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sec x + 1} = \int \frac{\sec x + 1}{\tan^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec x}{\tan^2 x} dx + \int \cot^2 x dx$$

$\hookrightarrow$  实在无想法则

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

$$= \int \cot x \cdot \csc x dx - \cot x - x + C$$

$$= -\csc x - \cot x - x + C$$

### ③ 和差化积

$$\int \sin(19x) \cdot \cos(3x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 22x + \sin 16x dx$$

例  $\int \frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x} e^x dx$

不加处理分母部分会去世

$$\int \frac{(\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2})^2}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} e^x dx$$

$$= \int (\tan^2 t + 2 \tan t + 1) e^{2t} dt$$

$$= \int \sec^2 t e^{2t} dt + 2 \int \tan t \cdot e^{2t} dt$$

$$= e^{2t} \tan t - \int \tan t \cdot 2 \cdot e^{2t} dt + 2 \int \dots$$

$$= e^{2t} \cdot \tan t + C$$

$$= e^x \cdot \tan \frac{x}{2} + C$$

Ps: 见3页⑥处

### ④ 关于分类讨论

实际上  $x = a \sin t$ ;  $x = a \tan t$ ;  
通过限定  $|t| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  均可不分类

但  $x = a \sec t$ ,  $|t| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  一定要分类

### ⑤ $\sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$

$$= \sqrt{2} \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx; \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

令  $t = x + \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $t = x - \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

折项及效果绝佳!

# 不定积分小记

① 及时变更  $dx$ .

$$\text{如 } I_n = \int \frac{(x+a)}{((x+a)^2+b^2)^n} dx$$

不换元你积个寂寞

$$dx = d(x+a)$$

例:  $f(x) = \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt$ . 计算  $I = \int_0^1 x f(x) dx$   
怎么可能是先积出  $f(x)$  再代入  $I$  !!!

$$\int_0^1 x \cdot f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) dx^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} f(x) \cdot x^2 \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot 2x \cdot e^{-x^4} dx$$

→ 分部积分后定积分部分为0是基操

$$\textcircled{2} \left. \begin{aligned} x dx &= \frac{1}{2} dx^2 \\ \frac{dx}{x} &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{dx^2}{x^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{用于换元}$$

③ 一次根式  $\sqrt{1+x}$  etc.  
⇒ 整体换元

高次根式  $\sqrt{1+x^5}$   
⇒ 先换  $x^5$  再换元

$\sqrt{1+\ln x} \Rightarrow$  整体换元

④ 善用分部积分破局.

⑤ 西巴方后整体换元是个好习惯

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

⑥  $e^x$  性质

$$\int (f(x) + f'(x)) e^x dx = e^x \cdot f(x) + C.$$

$$\text{以处理 } \int (1 - \frac{2}{x})^2 e^x dx, \int \frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x} \cdot e^x dx$$



# 定积分

## 一. 构造黎曼和:

核心: ① 构造出  $n \rightarrow +\infty$  时的  $\frac{1}{n}$  用于  $dx$ .  
② 找好标志点, 即  $\xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$  用于寻找上下界

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n}} (1 + \sqrt{2} + \dots + \sqrt{n})$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} (\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \sqrt{\frac{n}{n}}) = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{(k+n)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{(\frac{k}{n}+1)^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx$$

## 二. 变上限积分:

①  $\left[ \int_{u(x)}^{v(x)} f(t) dt \right]'$ : 链式法则

② 变上限积分求极限  $\Rightarrow$  L-H

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt)^2}{\int_0^x e^{2t^2} dt} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^2}$$

③ 对混参变上限积分求导

Core:  $\int_{u(x)}^{v(x)} f(t, x) dt$  中,  $x$  是一个参数  
既可以提出  $\int$  也可以写入  $dt$

$$F(x) = \int_a^x (x-t)f(t) dt \text{ 求 } F'(x)$$

$$= \int_a^x (x f(t) - t f(t)) dt$$

$$= x \int_a^x f(t) dt - \int_a^x t f(t) dt$$

川乘次求导即可

$$\phi(x) = \int_0^1 f(xt) dt \text{ 求 } \phi'(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \int_0^1 f(xt) dx = \frac{\int_0^x f(y) dy}{x}$$

注意积分上下限改变

④ 构造变上限积分处理不等式  
—— 结合利用中值泰罗尔, 罗尔

例:  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上二阶导连续  
 $f$  上凸, 求证  
 $f(\frac{a+b}{2})(b-a) \geq \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2}(b-a)$

以右为例, 构造  
 $G(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt - \frac{f(a)+f(x)}{2}(x-a)$   
显然  $G(b) \geq 0$   
 $G'(x) = f(x) - \frac{f(x)}{2}(x-a) - \frac{f(a)+f(x)}{2}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2}(f(x)-f(a)-f(x)(x-a))$   
 $= \frac{1}{2}(f(\xi)-f(x))(x-a) \quad (a < \xi < x)$   
 $= \frac{1}{2}(\xi-a)(x-a)f''(\eta) \quad (a < \xi < \eta < x)$   
两次构造中值定理

例:  $f$  在  $[0, 1]$  上可导,  $f(1) = 4 \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{-x^3} f(x) dx$   
 $\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (0, 1)$  s.t.  $f(\xi) = 3\xi^2 f(\xi)$   
考虑结论同法用:  $(e^{-x^3} f(x))'$   
 $= -3x^2 \cdot e^{-x^3} f(x) + f(x) \cdot e^{-x^3}$   
 $\Rightarrow$  一定以  $e^{-x^3} f(x)$  整体作文章.  
在构造积分第一中值定理时, 不应将二者分开  
 $4 \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{-x^3} f(x) dx \xrightarrow{\exists \eta \in [0, \frac{1}{4}]} e^{-\eta^3} f(\eta) = f(1)$   
令  $g(x) = e^{-x^3} f(x) \therefore g(1) = g(\eta)$   
 $\therefore \exists \xi$  s.t.  $g'(\xi) = 0$

Rolle定理与积分第一中值定理

三. 定积分的对称性  $\Rightarrow$  变换区间的定积分  $\Rightarrow$  专治三角函数定积分与对称区间定积分

$$(1) \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx$$

$$(2) \int_{-x}^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x [f(t) + f(-t)] dt \Rightarrow \text{联想奇函数求积分}$$

(3) 仅用于偶函数

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \int_{a-x}^{a+x} f(t) dt &= 2 \int_{a-x}^a f(t) dt = 2 \int_a^{a+x} f(t) dt \\ \int_{-x}^x f(t) dt &= 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt = 2 \int_{-x}^0 f(t) dt \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{只有这儿才有} \\ \text{系数 2} \end{array}$$

不要既换上下界又换上下界符号

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例} \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{\cos^2 x}{x(\pi-2x)} dx &= \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x(\pi-2x)} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{1}{x(\pi-2x)} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例证明 } I_n \triangleq \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x dx \equiv \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^n x dx$$

并求之.  $\Rightarrow$  同积复现

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= - \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{n-1} x d \cos x \\ &= - \sin^{n-1} x \cdot \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} + (n-1) \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 x \cdot \sin^{n-2} x dx \\ &\quad \text{分部出 0} \\ &= (n-1) \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - \sin^2 x) \sin^{n-2} x dx \\ &= (n-1) I_{n-2} - (n-1) I_n \\ \Rightarrow I_n &= \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例: } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos x}{1+e^x} dx \Rightarrow \text{为什么是求特殊区间上的定积分?} \Rightarrow \text{利用特殊性}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos x}{1+e^x} dx &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos(-x)}{1+e^{-x}} dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos x \cdot e^x}{1+e^x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos x dx = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{\cos x}{1+e^x} + \frac{\cos(-x)}{1+e^{-x}} \right) dx \text{ 更直接, 一步到位}$$

$$\text{例: } \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-3x^2}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-3x^2}} + \frac{\arcsin(-x)}{\sqrt{1-3x^2}} \right) dx = 0$$

$$\text{例: } \int_0^x e^{xt-t^2} dt = e^{x^2/4} \int_0^x e^{-t^2/4} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{x^2/4} \int_0^x e^{-\frac{x^2}{4} + xt - t^2} dt &\quad \text{后式} = \int_0^x e^{-\left(t - \frac{x}{2}\right)^2} dt = \int_{-\frac{x}{2}}^{\frac{x}{2}} e^{-m^2} dm \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{x}{2}} e^{-m^2} dm = \int_0^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{4}} dt \end{aligned}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  一定是手动从里面提出来的