

三角函数积分

一. 底层建筑:

① $\sin x$ 与 $\cos x$ 的 n 次幂

①. (1) 奇次幂:

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

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:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \tan^6 x dx &= \int \tan^4 x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx \\ &= \int \tan^4 x d\tan x - \int \tan^4 x dx\end{aligned}$$

通过 $\sec^2 x = \tan^2 x + 1$ 不断降阶

③ $\sec x$ 的幂

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

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

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

(4) 高阶

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sec^4 x dx &= \int \sec^2 x \cdot d\tan x \\ &= \sec^2 x \cdot \tan x - \int \tan x d\sec^2 x \\ &= \sec^2 x \cdot \tan x - \int \tan^3 x \cdot 2\sec^2 x dx \\ &= \sec^2 x \cdot \tan x - 2 \int (\sec^2 x - 1) \sec^2 x dx \\ &= \sec^2 x \cdot \tan x - 2 \int \sec^4 x dx + 2 \int \sec^2 x dx\end{aligned}$$

通过分部积分, 同积复现, 毕氏恒等式
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

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

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

不加处理分母可能会去世

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

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

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

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

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

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

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: $f(x) = \int_1^x e^{-t^2} dt$. 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. \implies Ex. f 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续可导, $f(x)$ 有界 \implies
 $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x) \cos \lambda x dx = 0$

⑤ 西巴方后整体换元是个好习惯

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

$$\int_a^b f(x) \cos \lambda x dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_a^b f(x) d \sin \lambda x$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda} f(x) \sin \lambda x \Big|_a^b - \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_a^b f'(x) \sin \lambda x dx$$

分出的 $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ 至关重要

$$\left| \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_a^b f(x) \sin \lambda x dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_a^b |f(x) \sin \lambda x| dx$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_a^b |f(x)| dx \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} (b-a) \cdot M \rightarrow 0$$

而前式也 $\rightarrow 0$

⑥ e^x 性质

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

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

(2) $[e^{-x} \cdot f(x)]' = e^{-x} (f'(x) - f(x))$

如: $f \in C'[0, 1]$, $f(0) = 0$, $f(1) = 1 \implies \int_0^1 |f(x) - f'(x)| dx \geq \frac{1}{e}$

不等号方向与积分绝对值不等号相同

$$\geq \int_0^1 e^{-x} |f(x) - f'(x)| dx \geq \int_0^1 |e^{-x} (f(x) - f'(x))| dx$$

$$\geq \left| \int_0^1 e^{-x} (f(x) - f'(x)) dx \right| = |e^{-x} \cdot f(x) \Big|_0^1| = \frac{1}{e}$$

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

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

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

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

用两次求导即可

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

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

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) $\int_{-x}^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x [f(t) + f(-t)] dt \Rightarrow$ 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\hookrightarrow 一定是手动从 | 里提出来的
 $e^{x^2/4} \int_0^x e^{-\frac{x^2}{4} + xt - t^2} dt$ 后式 $= \int_0^x e^{-\left(t - \frac{x}{2}\right)^2} dt = \int_{-\frac{x}{2}}^{\frac{x}{2}} e^{-m^2} dm$
 $= 2 \int_0^{\frac{x}{2}} e^{-m^2} dm = \int_0^x e^{-\frac{t^2}{4}} dt$

例: 三角函数积分的对称性

证 $\int_0^{2k\pi} \frac{\sin t}{1+t} dt \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} + \int_{2\pi}^{4\pi} + \dots + \int_{2(k-1)\pi}^{2k\pi}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{(2m-2)\pi}^{2m\pi} \frac{\sin t}{1+t} dt &= \int_{(2m-2)\pi}^{(2m-1)\pi} + \int_{(2m-1)\pi}^{2m\pi} \\ &= \int_{(2m-2)\pi}^{(2m-1)\pi} \frac{\sin t}{1+t} dt + \int_{(2m-1)\pi}^{2m\pi} \frac{\sin(t+\pi)}{1+t+\pi} d(t+\pi) \\ &= \int_{(2m-2)\pi}^{(2m-1)\pi} \sin t \left(\frac{1}{1+t} - \frac{1}{1+t+\pi} \right) dt \\ &= \int_{(2m-2)\pi}^{(2m-1)\pi} \frac{\sin t \cdot \pi}{(1+t)(1+t+\pi)} dt \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

trig 以 π 为单位的平移
 区间折半使 trig 定号

\Rightarrow 推论 $\int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{1+t} dt \geq 0$

以 $(2k\pi, 2k\pi+\pi) / (2k\pi+\pi, (2k+2)\pi)$ 来放缩

\hookrightarrow 更进一步推论

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{1+t} dt$ 存在

$\max \left(\int_0^{2k\pi}, \int_0^{2k\pi+2\pi} \right) < \int_0^x < \int_0^{2k\pi+\pi}$
 考虑两端极限

四. 定积分不等式

$$(1) f(x) \leq g(x) \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$(2) \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$

积分的绝对值 \leq 绝对值的积分

$$(3) \left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right)^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x) dx$$

积的积分的平方 \leq 平方的积分的积

$$(4) f \in C[a, b] \quad g \in R[a, b] \quad \text{且 } g \text{ 不变号}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = f(\xi) \cdot \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

注意: 后式不变号但将前式提出

$\xi \in [a, b]$ 且 ξ 可能与别的参数有关

$$\text{EX: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x^n} dx = 1.$$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x^n} dx \leq \int_0^{1-\frac{1}{n}} \sqrt{1+x^n} dx + \int_{1-\frac{1}{n}}^1 \sqrt{2} dx$$

$$\leq \int_0^{1-\frac{1}{n}} \sqrt{1+\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n} dx + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\leq \sqrt{1+\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

用中值定理是错的

$$\exists \xi \in [0, 1] \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x^n} dx = \sqrt{1+\xi^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

因为 ξ 可能与 n 有关 \Leftarrow 被积函数与 n 有关

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\text{EX: } f \in C'[a, b] \Rightarrow f(x)_{\max} \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| + \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx$$

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq |f(\xi)| \quad (\xi \in [a, b])$$

$$|f(x)| \leq |f(x) - f(\xi)| + |f(\xi)| = |f(\xi)| + \left| \int_{\xi}^x f'(t) dt \right|$$

$$\leq |f(\xi)| + \int_{\xi}^x |f'(t)| dt \leq |f(\xi)| + \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx$$

$$\text{EX: } f \in C'[0, 1], f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx \leq \int_0^1 f'(x)^2 dx$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x f'(t) dt = \int_0^x f'(t) dt$$

$$f^2(x) \leq \left(\int_0^x f'(t) dt \right)^2 \leq \left(\int_0^x 1 \cdot f'(t) dt \right)^2$$

$$\leq \int_0^x 1^2 dt \cdot \int_0^x f'(t)^2 dt = x \cdot \int_0^x f'(t)^2 dt \leq \int_0^1 f'(x)^2 dx$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx \leq \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 f'(x)^2 dx \right) dx$$

注意到 $\int_0^1 f'(x)^2 dx$ 是个常数