



一、定积分的定义

1. 定义

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \lim_{d \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\xi_{k}) \Delta x_{k}.$$
 分、匀、和、精

- 2. 几何意义 f(x) > 0, $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ 表示曲边梯形面积
- 3. 定积分存在的条件
 - 1) 必要条件 f(x)在[a,b]上有界
 - 2) 充分条件 (1) f(x) 在[a,b]上连续;
 - (2) f(x)在[a,b]上除去有限个第一类间断点均连续.

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2. 几何意义 f(x) > 0, $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ 表示曲边梯形面积

例 求
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=1}^n\frac{k}{n^2}\ln\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right)$$
.

解析: 原式 =
$$\int_0^1 x \ln(1+x) dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

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$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left(\cos^2\frac{\pi}{n}+\cos^2\frac{2\pi}{n}+\cdots+\cos^2\frac{(n-1)\pi}{n}\right)$$

解析: 原式 =
$$\int_0^1 \cos^2 \pi x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2}$$
.

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2. 几何意义 f(x) > 0, $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ 表示曲边梯形面积

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n^2+1^2} + \frac{n+\frac{1}{2}}{n^2+2^2} + \dots + \frac{n+\frac{1}{n}}{n^2+n^2} \right).$$

例
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n^2+1^2} + \frac{n+\frac{1}{2}}{n^2+2^2} + \dots + \frac{n+\frac{1}{n}}{n^2+n^2} \right).$$
分析:
$$\frac{n+1}{n^2+1^2} + \frac{n+\frac{1}{2}}{n^2+2^2} + \dots + \frac{n+\frac{1}{n}}{n^2+n^2} = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1+\frac{1}{n}}{1+(\frac{1}{n})^2} + \frac{1+\frac{1}{2n}}{1+(\frac{1}{n})^2} \dots + \frac{1+\frac{1}{n^2}}{1+(\frac{n}{n})^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{n+1}{n^2+1^2} + \frac{n+\frac{1}{2}}{n^2+2^2} + \dots + \frac{n+\frac{1}{n}}{n^2+n^2} \ge \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{1+(\frac{1}{n})^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+(\frac{n}{n})^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{n+1}{n^2+1^2} + \frac{n+\frac{1}{2}}{n^2+2^2} + \dots + \frac{n+\frac{1}{n}}{n^2+n^2} \le (1+\frac{1}{n})\frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{1+(\frac{1}{n})^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+(\frac{n}{n})^2} \right)$$
原式 $= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$

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$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \lim_{d \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\xi_{k}) \Delta x_{k}.$$
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2. 几何意义 f(x) > 0, $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ 表示曲边梯形面积

例 计算积分 $\int_0^2 x\sqrt{2x-x^2}dx$.

解析:
$$\sqrt{2x-x^2} = \sqrt{1-(1-x)^2}$$
, $1-x=t$
原式 = $\int_{-1}^{1} (1-t)\sqrt{1-t^2} dt = \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1-t^2} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

4. 定积分的性质

- (1) 可加性 $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^c f(x)dx + \int_c^b f(x)dx$
- (2) 不等式 若 $f(x) \le g(x)$, 则 $\int_a^b f(x) dx \le \int_a^b g(x) dx$.

例 设
$$I_k = \int_0^{k\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx \ (k = 1, 2, 3),$$
 则 ().

(A)
$$I_1 < I_2 < I_3$$
; (B) $I_3 < I_2 < I_1$; (C) $I_2 < I_3 < I_1$; (D) $I_2 < I_1 < I_3$

$$I_1 = \int_0^{\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx = \int_0^{\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx$$

$$I_3 = \int_0^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx = \int_0^{\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx$$

4. 定积分的性质

- (1) 可加性 $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^c f(x)dx + \int_a^b f(x)dx$
- (2) 不等式 若 $f(x) \le g(x)$, 则 $\int_a^b f(x) dx \le \int_a^b g(x) dx$.
- (3) 最值 若 f(x)在 [a,b]上连续,则 $m(b-a) \le \int_a^b f(x) dx \le M(b-a).$
- (4) 绝对值 $\left|\int_a^b f(x)dx\right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)|dx$.
- (5-1) 中值定理 若 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续,则 $\int_a^b f(x)dx = f(c)(b-a) \quad (a < c < b)$
- (5-2) 中值定理 若 f(x)在[a,b]上连续, g(x)在[a,b]上可积且 取值不变号, 则至少存在一点 $\xi \in [a,b]$, 使 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x)\mathrm{d}x = f(\xi)\int_a^b g(x)\mathrm{d}x$

二、定积分的计算

定理1(Newton-Leibniz公式、微积分基本公式)

设f在[a,b]上可积,且f在[a,b]上有一个原函数F,则

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a) = F(x)\Big|_a^b$$

定理2(微积分第一基本定理)

设
$$f \in C[a,b]$$
, 则 $(\int_a^x f(t)dt)' = f(x)$

定理3(微积分第二基本定理)

F(x)是 f(x)在 I 上的一个原函数, 则F(x)+ C 是 f(x) 在 I 上的所有原函数的一般表达式.

定理4(换元法)

设 $f \in C[a,b]$, 变换 $x = \varphi(t), t \in [\alpha, \beta]$ 有连续的导数,且

(1)
$$\varphi(\alpha)=a, \varphi(\beta)=b;$$
 (2) $t \in [\alpha, \beta], a \leq \varphi(t) \leq b;$

则
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^\beta f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt$$

例设
$$|f(x)| \le \pi, f'(x) \ge m > 0$$
 $(a \le x \le b)$,证明: $\left| \int_a^b \sin f(x) dx \right| \le \frac{2}{m}$.

证 因为 $f'(x) \ge m > 0$ $(a \le x \le b)$,所以f(x) 在[a,b]上严格增,

又因为
$$|f(x)| \le \pi$$
, 所以 $-\pi \le f(a) < f(b) \le \pi$

设
$$\varphi(y)$$
是 $f(x)$ 的反函数, $0 < \varphi'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(x)} \le \frac{1}{m}$

$$\left| \int_a^b \sin f(x) dx \right| \stackrel{\text{respect}}{=} \left| \int_{f(a)}^{f(b)} \sin y \cdot \varphi'(y) dy \right| \leq \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{m} \sin y dy = \frac{2}{m}.$$

定理4(换元法)

设 $f \in C[a,b]$, 变换 $x = \varphi(t), t \in [\alpha, \beta]$ 有连续的导数,且

(1)
$$\varphi(\alpha)=a, \varphi(\beta)=b;$$
 (2) $t \in [\alpha, \beta], a \leq \varphi(t) \leq b;$
$$\iiint_a^b f(x) dx = \int_\alpha^\beta f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt$$

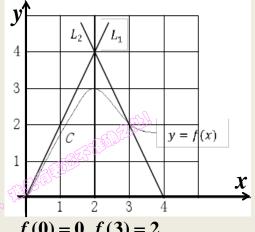
定理5(分部积分法)

设 u(x),v(x)在[a,b]上有连续的导数,则

$$\int_a^b u(x)dv(x) = u(x)v(x)\Big|_a^b - \int_a^b u'(x)v(x)dx.$$

如何用? 何时用?

例 如图, 曲线C的方程为y = f(x), (3,2)是它的一个拐点, 直线 L_1 与 L_2 分别是曲线C在点(0,0)与(3,2)处的切线, 其交点为(2,4). 设函数f(x)具有三阶连续导数, 计算定积分 $\int_{0}^{3} (x^2 + x) f'''(x) dx.$



解析: f''(3) = 0, f'(0) = 2, f'(3) = -2. f(0) = 0, f(3) = 2.

$$\int_0^3 (x^2 + x) f'''(x) dx = \int_0^3 (x^2 + x) df''(x)$$

$$= (x^2 + x) f''(x) \Big|_0^3 - \int_0^3 (2x + 1) f''(x) dx$$

$$= \dots = 20$$

定理6(变限定积分)设 $f \in C[a,b], \varphi(x), \phi(x)$ 可导,则

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\int_{\varphi(x)}^{\phi(x)} f(t)dt\right) = f(\phi(x))\phi'(x) - f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)$$

例 设 f(x)为连续函数,则 $\frac{\mathbf{d}}{\mathbf{d}x} \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\ln x} x f(t) dt = ($)

$$(A)\frac{1}{x}f(\ln x) + \frac{1}{x}f(\frac{1}{x}) + \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\ln x} f(t)dt \qquad (B)f(\ln x) + \frac{1}{x}f(\frac{1}{x}) + \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\ln x} f(t)dt$$

(C)
$$f(\ln x) - \frac{1}{x} f(\frac{1}{x}) + \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\ln x} f(t) dt$$
 (D) $f(\ln x) + \frac{1}{x^2} f(\frac{1}{x}) + \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\ln x} f(t) dt$

分析:
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\ln x} x f(t) \mathrm{d}t = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(x \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\ln x} f(t) \mathrm{d}t \right) = \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\ln x} f(t) \mathrm{d}t + x \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\ln x} f(t) \mathrm{d}t$$

例 求函数 $f(x) = \int_{1}^{x^{2}} (x^{2} - t) e^{-t^{2}} dt$ 的单调区间与极值.

定理6 (变限定积分) 设 $f \in C[a,b]$, $\varphi(x)$, $\phi(x)$ 可导,则

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\int_{\varphi(x)}^{\phi(x)} f(t)dt\right) = f(\phi(x))\phi'(x) - f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)$$

例 设函数 $F(x) = \int_0^x \sin^n t dt$, n 是正整数,则().

- (A) F(x) 是有界函数
- (B) n 为偶数时 F(x) 必为周期函数
- (C) n 为奇数时F(x) 必为周期函数
- (D) F(x)不可能是周期函数

定理6(变限定积分)设 $f \in C[a,b], \varphi(x), \phi(x)$ 可导,则

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\int_{\varphi(x)}^{\phi(x)} f(t)dt\right) = f(\phi(x))\phi'(x) - f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)$$

常用定积分公式

(1)
$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx = \begin{cases} 2 \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx & f(x) \neq x \\ 0 & f(x) \neq x \end{cases}$$
例 设
$$M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1+x)^{2}}{1+x^{2}} dx, N = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+x}{e^{x}} dx, K = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1+\sqrt{\cos x}) dx,$$

则(

$$(\mathbf{A}) M > N > K$$

$$(\mathbf{B}) \, M > K > N$$

(C)
$$K > M > N$$
 (D) $K > N > M$

(D)
$$K > N > M$$

定理6(变限定积分)设 $f \in C[a,b], \varphi(x), \phi(x)$ 可导,则

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_{\phi(x)}^{\varphi(x)} f(t) dt \right) = f(\varphi(x)) \varphi'(x) - f(\phi(x)) \phi'(x)$$

(1)
$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx = \begin{cases} 2 \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx & f(x) \neq x \\ 0 & f(x) \neq x \end{cases}$$

(2) 设f(x)是R上以T为周期的连续函数,

则
$$\forall a \in R$$
 都有 $\int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx$. $\int_a^{a+nT} f(x) dx = n \int_0^T f(x) dx$

(3)
$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$$

例 计算定积分
$$I = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x \cdot \arctan e^x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$
.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{I} = \int_{-\pi}^{0} \frac{x \sin x \cdot \arctan e^{x}}{1 + \cos^{2} x} dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x \cdot \arctan e^{x}}{1 + \cos^{2} x} dx & \mathbf{x} = -t \\
& = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{t \sin t \cdot \arctan e^{-t}}{1 + \cos^{2} t} dt + \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x \cdot \arctan e^{x}}{1 + \cos^{2} x} dx \\
& = \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\arctan e^{-x} + \arctan e^{x}\right) \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^{2} x} dx & \arctan e^{-x} + \arctan e^{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} \\
& = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^{2} x} dx = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^{2} x} dx \\
& = -\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2} \arctan(\cos x)\Big|_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^{3}}{8} \cdot \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^{2} x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^{2} x} dx
\end{aligned}$$

常用定积分公式

(5) 三角函数系. 在 $1, \cos x, \sin x, \cos 2x, \sin 2x, \cdots, \cos mx, \sin mx, \cdots$ 中任取两个不同函数, 若自然数 $m \neq n$, 则

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin mx \cos nx \, dx = 0, \quad \int_0^{2\pi} \sin mx \, dx = 0, \quad \int_0^{2\pi} \cos nx \, dx = 0,$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 mx \, dx = \pi, \quad \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 nx \, dx = \pi, \quad \int_0^{2\pi} 1 \, dx = 2\pi.$$

三、不定积分

1. 概念 设F(x)在I上可导且F'(x) = f(x),则称F(x)为f(x)的一个原函数,称集合F(x) + C为f(x)的不定积分,

记为 $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$ 其中C 为任意常数.

- 2. 性质 (1) $(\int f(x)dx)' = f(x)$ $d\int f(x)dx = f(x)dx$
 - (2) $\int f'(x)dx = f(x) + C \qquad \int df(x) = f(x) + C$
 - (3) $\int kf(x)dx = k \int f(x)dx$
 - (4) $\int [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$

3. 基本公式

$$\int x^{\alpha} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} x^{\alpha + 1} + C, \quad \alpha \neq -1 \qquad \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int a^{x} dx = \frac{1}{\ln a} a^{x} + C, \quad a > 0, a \neq 1 \qquad \int e^{x} dx = e^{x} + C$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C \qquad \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \tan x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C \qquad \int \cot x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

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

$$\int \sec^{2} x dx = \tan x + C \qquad \int \csc^{2} x dx = -\cot x + C$$

3. 基本公式

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \right| + C$$

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

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

4. 不定积分的计算

(1) 第一换元法(凑微分法)

设f(u)连续, $\varphi(x)$ 有连续的导数,则

$$\int f \left[\phi(x) \right] \phi'(x) dx = \int f \left[\varphi(x) \right] d\varphi(x) \underbrace{\frac{u = \varphi(x)}{u = \varphi(x)}} \left(\int f(u) du \right) \Big|_{u = \varphi(x)}$$

(2) 第二换元法

设f(x)连续, φ 有连续的导数, φ' 定号,则

$$\int f(x)dx \, \underline{\underline{x} = \varphi(t)} \left(\int f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t)dt \right) \Big|_{t=\varphi^{-1}(x)}$$

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例 计算
$$I = \int (1+x-\frac{1}{x})e^{x+\frac{1}{x}}dx$$
.

$$\mathbf{I} = \int e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} dx + \int (x - \frac{1}{x}) e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} dx = \int e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} dx + \int x (1 - \frac{1}{x^2}) e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} dx
= \int e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} dx + \int x de^{x+\frac{1}{x}} = x e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} + C.$$

4. 不定积分的计算

(1) 第一换元法(凑微分法)

设f(u)连续, $\varphi(x)$ 有连续的导数, 则

$$\int f \left[\phi(x) \right] \phi'(x) dx = \int f \left[\varphi(x) \right] d\varphi(x) \underbrace{\frac{u = \varphi(x)}{u}} \left(\int f(u) du \right) \Big|_{u = \varphi(x)}$$

例 计算
$$I = \int \frac{1}{x(x^8+1)} dx$$
.

分析:
$$I = \int \frac{1}{x(x^8+1)} dx = \int \frac{x'}{x^8(x^8+1)} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{x^8(x^8+1)} dx^8 = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{x^8} dx^8 - \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{x^8+1} dx^8 + 1$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^8} dx \qquad \int \frac{1}{x^8 + \varepsilon} dx \qquad \int \frac{1}{x(x^8 + \varepsilon)} dx = \int \frac{x^7}{x^8(x^8 + \varepsilon)} dx = \frac{1}{8\varepsilon} \int \frac{1}{x^8} dx^8 - \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{x^8 + \varepsilon} dx^8 + \varepsilon$$

(2) 第二换元法

设f(x)连续, φ 有连续的导数, φ' 定号,则

$$\int f(x)dx \, \underline{\underline{x} = \varphi(t)} \left(\int f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t)dt \right) \Big|_{t=\varphi^{-1}(x)}$$

例 计算不定积分 $\int e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$.

解析: 原式
$$\sqrt[4]{e^{x}-1} = t$$
 $\int (1+t^2)^2 \arctan t \frac{2t}{1+t^2} dt = \int 2t(1+t^2) \arctan t dt$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left((1+t^2)^2 \arctan t - t - \frac{1}{3}t^3 \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{3} \left(e^x - 1 \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) + C$$

(2) 第二换元法

设f(x)连续, φ 有连续的导数, φ' 定号,则

$$\int f(x)dx \, \underline{\underline{x} = \varphi(t)} \left(\int f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t)dt \right) \Big|_{t=\varphi^{-1}(x)}$$

例
$$I = \int \frac{e^{-\sin x} \sin 2x}{(1 - \sin x)^2} dx$$

$$I = \frac{t = \sin x}{1 - \sin x} \int \frac{2e^{-t}t}{(1-t)^2} dt = \frac{2e^{-\sin x}}{1 - \sin x} + C$$

4. 不定积分的计算

(3) 分部积分法

$$\int f(x)g'(x)dx = \int f(x)dg(x) = f(x)g(x) - \int g(x)df(x)$$
$$d(uv) = vdu + udv$$

例 计算
$$\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$
, 其中 $f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} dt$.

分析:
$$\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \left[\sqrt{x} f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} f'(x) dx \right]$$
$$= -2 \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 8 - 2\pi - 4 \ln 2.$$

4. 不定积分的计算

(3) 分部积分法

$$\int f(x)g'(x)dx = \int f(x)dg(x) = f(x)g(x) - \int g(x)df(x)$$
$$d(uv) = vdu + udv$$

被积函数是两类不同函数相乘,通常采用分部积分

$$\int P_n(x)e^{\alpha x} dx, \int P_n(x)\sin\alpha x dx, \int P_n(x)\cos\alpha x dx;$$

$$\int P_n(x)\ln x dx, \int P_n(x)\arctan x dx, \int P_n(x)\arctan x dx;$$

$$\int e^{\alpha x}\sin\beta x dx, \int e^{\alpha x}\cos\beta x dx.$$

4. 不定积分的计算

(4) 简单的有理函数的积分

任一有理函数可分解为一个多项式与若干个部分分式的和.

这些部分分式的形式为
$$\int \frac{1}{(x-a)^n} dx \ (n \in \mathbb{N}),$$

或
$$\int \frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx (p^2 < 4q, n \in \mathbb{N}) = \frac{A}{2} \int \frac{2x+p+B_1}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx$$

这两种形式的积分可用第一换元法求解.

4. 不定积分的计算

(5) 无理函数的积分

可采用适当的换元如
$$\sqrt[n]{x} = t$$
, $\sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}} = t$ 等.

(6) 特定的三角函数的积分

用万能公式变换, 如
$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$
, 则 $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$,

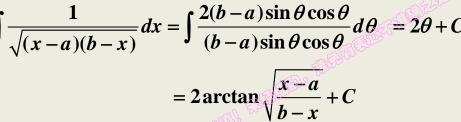
$$\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \ dx = \frac{2}{1-t^2}dt.$$

注意:
$$\int \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$
, $\int e^{x^2} dx$, $\int \frac{1}{\ln x} dx$, $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} dx$ 等积不出来.

例 求
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}} dx (a < x < b).$$

解 令 $x = a \cos^2 \theta + b \sin^2 \theta \ (0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}} dx = \int \frac{2(b-a)\sin\theta\cos\theta}{(b-a)\sin\theta\cos\theta} d\theta = 2\theta + C$$



$$I = \int \frac{x \sec^2 x + \tan x}{(1 - x \tan x)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{(1 - x \tan x)^2} d(x \tan x)$$
$$= \frac{-1}{1 - x \tan x} + C = \frac{1}{x \tan x - 1} + C$$

例 计算
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi + \cos x}{x^2 - \pi x + 2022} dx$$
.

解 原式 = $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi + \cos x}{(x - \frac{\pi}{2})^2 + 2022 - \frac{\pi^2}{4}} dx$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\pi}{t^2 + a^2} dt - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin t}{t^2 + a^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{a} \arctan \frac{t}{a} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{2022 - \frac{\pi^2}{4}}} \arctan \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2022 - \frac{\pi^2}{4}}}.$$

例 求p的值,使
$$\int_{a}^{b} (x+p)^{2021} e^{(x+p)^{2}} dx = 0$$
.

分析 $\int_{a}^{b} (x+p)^{2021} e^{(x+p)^{2}} dx \stackrel{\diamondsuit{x+p=t}}{=} \int_{a+p}^{b+p} t^{2021} e^{t^{2}} dt = 0$

当p满足 $b+p=-(a+p)$,即 $p=-\frac{a+b}{2}$

解 取 $p=-\frac{a+b}{2}$

$$\int_{a}^{b} (x+p)^{2021} e^{(x+p)^{2}} dx \stackrel{\diamondsuit{x+p=t}}{=} \int_{a+p}^{b+p} t^{2021} e^{t^{2}} dt$$

$$=\int_{-\frac{b-a}{2}}^{\frac{b-a}{2}} t^{2021} e^{t^{2}} dt = 0.$$