

第三节

第五章

定积分的换元法和分部积分法

不定积分

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{换元积分法} \\ \text{分部积分法} \end{array} \right\} \longrightarrow \text{定积分} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{换元积分法} \\ \text{分部积分法} \end{array} \right\}$

一、定积分的换元法

二、定积分的分部积分法

一、定积分的换元法

定理1. 设函数 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$, 单值函数 $x = \varphi(t)$ 满足:

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

2) 在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上 $a \leq \varphi(t) \leq b$,

$$\text{则} \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt$$

证: 所证等式两边被积函数都连续, 因此积分都存在, 且它们的原函数也存在. 设 $F(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 则 $F[\varphi(t)]$ 是 $f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t)$ 的原函数, 因此有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) dx &= F(b) - F(a) = F[\varphi(\beta)] - F[\varphi(\alpha)] \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt$$

说明:

1) 当 $\beta < \alpha$, 即区间换为 $[\beta, \alpha]$ 时, 定理 1 仍成立.

2) 必需注意 **换元必换限**, 原函数中的变量不必代回.

3) 换元公式也可反过来使用, 即

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt = \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad (\text{令 } x = \varphi(t))$$

或配元 $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)] d\varphi(t)$

配元不换限

例1. 计算 $\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \quad (a > 0)$.

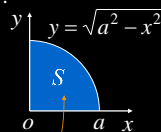
解: 令 $x = a \sin t$, 则 $dx = a \cos t dt$, 且

当 $x = 0$ 时, $t = 0$; $x = a$ 时, $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

$$\therefore \text{原式} = a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2t) dt$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left(t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi a^2}{4}$$



例2. 计算 $\int_0^4 \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx$.

解: 令 $t = \sqrt{2x+1}$, 则 $x = \frac{t^2-1}{2}$, $dx = t dt$, 且

当 $x = 0$ 时, $t = 1$; $x = 4$ 时, $t = 3$.

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \int_1^3 \frac{\frac{t^2-1}{2} + 2}{t} t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 (t^2 + 3) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} t^3 + 3t \right) \Big|_1^3 = \frac{22}{3}$$

例3. 设 $f(x) \in C[-a, a]$,

偶倍奇零

(1) 若 $f(-x) = f(x)$, 则 $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$

(2) 若 $f(-x) = -f(x)$, 则 $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$

证: $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx$

$$= \int_0^a f(-t) dt + \int_0^a f(x) dx \quad \text{令 } x = -t$$

$$= \int_0^a [f(-x) + f(x)] dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx, & f(-x) = f(x) \text{ 时} \\ 0, & f(-x) = -f(x) \text{ 时} \end{cases}$$

二、定积分的分部积分法

定理2. 设 $u(x), v(x) \in C^1[a, b]$, 则

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

证: $\because [u(x)v(x)]' = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)$

两端在 $[a, b]$ 上积分

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

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

例4. 计算 $\int_0^1 \arcsin x dx$.

解: 原式 $= x \arcsin x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$

$$= \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1-x^2)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{12} + (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1$$

例5. 证明 $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}$$

证: 令 $t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$, 则

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^n (\frac{\pi}{2} - t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx$$

令 $u = \sin^{n-1} x$, $v' = \sin x$, 则 $u' = (n-1)\sin^{n-2} x \cos x$, $v' = -\cos x$

$$\therefore I_n = \left[-\cos x \cdot \sin^{n-1} x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x dx$$

$$I_n = (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x dx$$

$$= (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x (1 - \sin^2 x) dx$$

$$= (n-1) I_{n-2} - (n-1) I_n$$

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx$$

由此得递推公式 $I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$

于是 $I_{2m} = \frac{2m-1}{2m} \cdot \frac{2m-3}{2m-2} \cdots \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot I_0$

$$I_{2m+1} = \frac{2m}{2m+1} \cdot \frac{2m-2}{2m-1} \cdots \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot I_1$$

而 $I_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = 1$

故所证结论成立.

内容小结

基本积分法 $\begin{cases} \text{换元积分法} \\ \text{分部积分法} \end{cases}$

换元必换限
配元不换限
边积边代限

思考与练习

1. $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sin^{100}(x-t) dt = \underline{\sin^{100} x}$

提示: 令 $u = x-t$, 则

$$\int_0^x \sin^{100}(x-t) dt = - \int_x^0 \sin^{100} u du$$

2. 设 $f(t) \in C_1$, $f(1)=0$, $\int_1^{x^3} f'(t) dt = \ln x$, 求 $f(e)$.

解法1 $\ln x = \int_1^{x^3} f'(t) dt = f(x^3) - f(1) = f(x^3)$

令 $u = x^3$, 得 $f(u) = \ln \sqrt[3]{u} = \frac{1}{3} \ln u \iff f(e) = \frac{1}{3}$

解法2 对已知等式两边求导,

得 $3x^2 f'(x^3) = \frac{1}{x}$

令 $u = x^3$, 得 $f'(u) = \frac{1}{3u}$

$$\therefore f(e) = \int_1^e f'(u) du + f(1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_1^e \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{3}$$

思考: 若改题为

$$\int_1^{x^3} f'(\sqrt[3]{t}) dt = \ln x$$

$$f(e) = ?$$

提示: 两边求导, 得

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3x^3}$$

$$f(e) = \int_1^e f'(x) dx$$

3. 设 $f''(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 连续, 且 $f(0)=1, f(2)=3, f'(2)=5$,
求 $\int_0^1 x f''(2x) dx$.

解: $\int_0^1 x f''(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x df'(2x) \quad (\text{分部积分})$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[x f'(2x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f'(2x) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{4} f(2x) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= 2$$

备用题

1. 证明 $f(x) = \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin t| dt$ 是以 π 为周期的函数.

证: $f(x+\pi) = \int_{x+\pi}^{x+\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin u| du$

↓ 令 $u = t + \pi$

$$= \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin(t+\pi)| dt$$

$$= \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin t| dt = \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x| dx$$

$$= f(x)$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 是以 π 为周期的周期函数.

2. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上有连续的二阶导数, 且 $f(a)=f(b)=0$, 试证 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b) f''(x) dx$

解: 右端 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b) df'(x) \quad (\text{分部积分})$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[(x-a)(x-b) f'(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b f'(x)(2x-a-b) dx \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b (2x-a-b) df(x) \quad (\text{再次分部积分})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[(2x-a-b) f(x) \Big|_a^b + \int_a^b f(x) dx \right] = \text{左端}$$