



§ 4 定积分的换元积分法、分部积分法

1. 定积分的换元积分法

设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 函数 $x = \varphi(t)$ 满足:

(1) $\varphi(\alpha) = a, \varphi(\beta) = b$, 且当 $t \in [\alpha, \beta]$ (或 $[\beta, \alpha]$) 时,

$$a \leq \varphi(t) \leq b;$$

(2) $\varphi'(t)$ 在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ (或 $[\beta, \alpha]$) 上连续,

则有积分变换公式
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t)dt.$$

这是因为若 $F(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 则

$F(\varphi(t))$ 也是 $f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t)$ 的一个原函数.

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



积分举例

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

解 令 $x = a \sin t$,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx &= \int_0^{\pi/2} a |\cos t| a \cos t dt \\&= \int_0^{\pi/2} a^2 \cos^2 t dt \\&= a^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt \\&= \frac{a^2}{2} \left[t + \frac{\sin 2t}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi a^2}{4}.\end{aligned}$$



积分举例

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

解 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^4 \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{1+t} 2t dt = 2 \int_0^2 \frac{t+1-1}{1+t} dt \\&= 2 \int_0^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t}\right) dt \\&= 2[t - \ln |1+t|]_0^2 \\&= 2(2 - \ln 3).\end{aligned}$$



积分举例

例3 计算 $\int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} dx$.

解 令 $x = \sin t$,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} dx &= \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \frac{|\cos t|}{\sin^2 t} \cos t dt = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \cot^2 t dt \\&= \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} (\csc^2 t - 1) dt \\&= [-\cot t - t]_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \\&= 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}.\end{aligned}$$



偶函数、奇函数的积分

例4 证明 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[-a, a]$ 上连续且为偶函数, 则

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x)dx = 2\int_0^a f(x)dx.$$

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

令 $x = -t,$

$$\int_{-a}^0 f(x)dx = -\int_a^0 f(-t)dt = \int_0^a f(t)dt = \int_0^a f(x)dx,$$

所以 $\int_{-a}^a f(x)dx = 2\int_0^a f(x)dx.$

同理可证: 对奇函数有 $\int_{-a}^a f(x)dx = 0.$



积分举例

例5 计算 $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 + x^2} dx$.

解 因为 $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 是偶函数, $\frac{\sin x}{1+x^2}$ 是奇函数,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 + x^2} dx &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sin x}{1 + x^2} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1 + x^2} \\ &= 2 \arctan x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2}.\end{aligned}$$



积分性质

例6 证明 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上连续, 则

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

证 令 $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx &= -\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f\left[\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right)\right] dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx. \end{aligned}$$

例7 计算 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{2 - \cos x - \sin x} dx$.

解 由上例 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{2 - \cos x - \sin x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{2 - \sin x - \cos x} dx = -I,$

所以 $I = 0$.



2. 定积分的分部积分法

$$\text{由 } \int_a^b [u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)]dx = \int_a^b [u(x)v(x)]'dx = [u(x)v(x)] \Big|_a^b$$

$$\text{得 } \int_a^b u(x)dv(x) = [u(x)v(x)] \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b v(x)u'(x)dx$$

例8 求 $\int_0^2 xe^x dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \int_0^2 xe^x dx &= \int_0^2 xde^x \\ &= xe^x \Big|_0^2 - \int_0^2 e^x dx \\ &= 2e^2 - e^x \Big|_0^2 \\ &= e^2 + 1. \end{aligned}$$



积分举例

例9 求 $\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e |\ln x| dx$.

解 $\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e |\ln x| dx = -\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 \ln x dx + \int_1^e \ln x dx$

$$= -\left(x \ln x \Big|_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 - \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 dx\right) + x \ln x \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{e} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right) + e - (e - 1)$$

$$= 2 - \frac{2}{e}.$$



积分举例

例10
设

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

证明

$$I_n = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3 \cdots 3}{n-2 \cdots 4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为正偶数,} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3 \cdots 4}{n-2 \cdots 5} \cdot \frac{2}{3}, & n(>1) \text{ 为正奇数.} \end{cases}$$

证当

$n \geq 2$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-1} x d(\cos x) \\ &= -(\sin^{n-1} x \cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin^{n-2} x dx \\ &= (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 x) \sin^{n-2} x dx \\ &= (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x dx - (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx \\ &= (n-1) I_{n-2} - (n-1) I_n, \end{aligned}$$



积分举例

因此
$$I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}.$$

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

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

$$I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2} = \frac{n-1}{n} \frac{n-3}{n-2} I_{n-4} = \dots$$

$$I_n = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3 \cdots 3}{n-2 \cdots 4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot I_0, & n \text{ 为正偶数,} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3 \cdots 4}{n-2 \cdots 5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} I_1, & n(>1) \text{ 为正奇数} \end{cases}$$
$$= \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3 \cdots 3}{n-2 \cdots 4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为正偶数,} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3 \cdots 4}{n-2 \cdots 5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!}, & n(>1) \text{ 为正奇数.} \end{cases}$$



定积分的近似计算

根据定积分的定义,
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{\|\Delta x\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i ,$$

则
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x_i ,$$

或
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_{i-1}) \Delta x_i .$$

在几何意义上, 这是用一系列小矩形来近似小曲边梯形面积的结果,
所以把这个近似算法称为**矩形法**。

n 等分时, 得到积分的**矩形公式**:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i), \quad \int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_{i-1}).$$



定积分的近似计算

将矩形法的两个公式平均得到

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i + y_{i-1}}{2} \Delta x_i ,$$

即

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{b-a}{n} \left(\frac{y_0}{2} + y_1 + \cdots + y_{n-1} + \frac{y_n}{2} \right) ,$$

此近似式称为定积分的梯形公式。