



## 第三节 定积分的计算

### 二、定积分的分部积分法

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$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du.$$

设 $u(x), v(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可导, 则 $(uv)' = u'v + uv'$ ,

$$\text{故 } \int_a^b (uv)' dx = \int_a^b u' v dx + \int_a^b uv' dx,$$

$$\text{即 } [uv]_a^b = \int_a^b v du + \int_a^b u dv,$$

$$\therefore \int_a^b u dv = [uv]_a^b - \int_a^b v du .$$

——定积分的分部积分法

**例1** 求  $\int_0^1 x e^x dx$ .

**解** 
$$\int_0^1 x e^x dx = \int_0^1 x d e^x = (x e^x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^x dx = e - e^x \Big|_0^1 = 1$$

**例2** 求  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \arcsin x dx$ .

**解** 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \arcsin x dx &= [x \arcsin x] \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} d(1-x^2) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{12} + \sqrt{1-x^2} \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1. \end{aligned}$$

例3 计算  $\int_0^1 e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$

解 令  $\sqrt{x} = t$  , 则  $x = t^2$ ,  $dx = 2t dt$ ,

当  $x = 0$  时,  $t = 0$  , 当  $x = 1$  时,  $t = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 e^{\sqrt{x}} dx &= 2 \int_0^1 e^t t dt = 2 \int_0^1 t de^t \\ &= 2[te^t]_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 e^t dt \\ &= 2e - 2[e^t]_0^1 = 2\end{aligned}$$

例4 求  $\int_1^2 x \ln x dx$

解  $\int_1^2 x \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \ln x d(x^2)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x \Big|_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 x^2 d(\ln x)$$

$$= 2 \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 x dx$$

$$= 2 \ln 2 - \frac{1}{4} x^2 \Big|_1^2 = 2 \ln 2 - \frac{3}{4}$$

例5 求  $\int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx$

解  $\int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx = -\int_0^{\pi} x d \cos x$

$$= -x \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx$$

$$= \pi + \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \pi$$

2、 (本题满分 6 分)

设  $f(x) = \int_x^1 e^{t^3} dt$ , 求  $\int_0^1 xf(x)dx$ 。

$$f(1) = 0 \quad f'(x) = \left(-\int_1^x e^{t^3} dt\right)' = -e^{x^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 xf(x)dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (f(x) \cdot x^2) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x^2 df(x) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ f(1) - \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot f'(x) dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{6} e^{x^3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6} (e - 1). \end{aligned}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot e^{x^3} dx = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 e^{x^3} d(x^3)$$

例6. 计算  $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx$ . ( $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx$ )

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

$$= -(\sin^{n-1} x \cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (n-1) \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x dx$$

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

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

$$= (n-1) I_{n-2} - (n-1) I_n, \quad \text{则} \quad I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}.$$

$$I_{n-2} = \frac{n-3}{n-2} I_{n-4}, \quad I_2 = \frac{1}{2} I_0; \quad I_3 = \frac{2}{3} I_1;$$



$$I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}.$$

而易求得

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

则当 $n$ 为偶数时

$$I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} I_0 = \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2},$$

则当 $n$ 为奇数时

$$I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} I_1 = \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!},$$

## 内容小结:

### 1. 定积分的换元法

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

### 2. 几个特殊积分、定积分的几个等式

### 3. 定积分的分部积分公式

$$\int_a^b u dv = [uv]_a^b - \int_a^b v du.$$

(注意与不定积分分部积分法的区别)