第三章 一元函数积分学







重点、热点

- 1. 定积分的概念;
- 2. 定积分与不定积分的换元积分法和分部积分法;
- 3. 积分等式与积分不等式的证明,

在此应注意中值定理的理解和应用。







4. 运用定积分求弧长、求面积、求旋转体的体积,

求变力沿直线做功、求静液侧压力、求引力。

对于用定积分求面积、弧长、体积等的公式,

大家应当要在理解的基础上熟记。

(请大家特别注意此部分知识与切线,

最大最小值结合的综合性的题)





常考题型

- 1. 计算题: 计算不定积分、定积分及广义积分;
- 2. 关于变上限积分的题:如求导、求极限等;
- 3. 有关积分中值定理和积分性质的证明题;
- 4. 定积分应用题: 计算面积, 旋转体体积, 平面曲线弧长, 旋转面面积, 压力, 引力, 变力作功等;
- 5. 综合性试题。







特别需要强调的知识点:

1. 微分运算与求不定积分的运算是互逆的.

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\int f(x) dx] = f(x) \qquad d[\int f(x) dx] = f(x) dx$$

$$\int F'(x)dx = F(x) + C \qquad \int dF(x) = F(x) + C$$





2.换元积分法中的常用代换:

$$1.x = (at + b)^{\alpha}, \alpha \in R.$$

2.三角函数代换

如
$$f(x) = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$
, $\diamondsuit x = a \sin t$.

3.双曲函数代换

如
$$f(x) = \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$$
, $\diamondsuit x = asht$.

4.倒置代换 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{t}$.





3. 分部积分法

$$\int uv'dx = uv - \int u'vdx$$

$$\int udv = uv - \int vdu$$
分部积分公式

选择u的有效方法:LIATE选择法

L----对数函数; I----反三角函数;

A----代数函数; T----三角函数;

E----指数函数; 哪个在前哪个选作u.





4. 定积分的性质

1) 积分区间的可加性

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{c} f(x)dx + \int_{c}^{b} f(x)dx$$

2) 若在[a,b]上 $f(x) \ge 0$,则 $\int_a^b f(x) dx \ge 0$.

推论1 若在 [a,b] 上 $f(x) \leq g(x)$,则

$$\int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \le \int_a^b g(x) \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

推论2 $\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx \quad (a < b).$





3) 设M和m分别是函数f(x)在区间[a,b]上的最大值和最小值,则

$$m(b-a) \le \int_a^b f(x) dx \le M(b-a)$$
 $(a < b)$.

4) 积分中值定理

若 $f(x) \in C[a,b]$,则至少存在一点 $\xi \in [a,b]$, 使

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b-a)$$







5. 变限积分求导

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\int_a^x f(t)\,\mathrm{d}t = f(x) \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\int_x^b f(t)\,\mathrm{d}t = -f(x)$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_{a}^{\varphi(x)} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t = f[\varphi(x)] \varphi'(x)$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_{\psi(x)}^{\varphi(x)} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left[\int_{\psi(x)}^{a} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t + \int_{a}^{\varphi(x)} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t \right]$$

$$= f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x) - f[\psi(x)]\psi'(x)$$







6. 牛顿 - 莱布尼兹公式

设 F(x)为 f(x)在 [a,b]上的一个原函数,则

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a).$$

7、定积分的计算法

1) 換元法
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_\alpha^\beta f[\phi(t)]\phi'(t)dt$$

2) 分部积分法
$$\int_a^b u dv = [uv]_a^b - \int_a^b v du$$



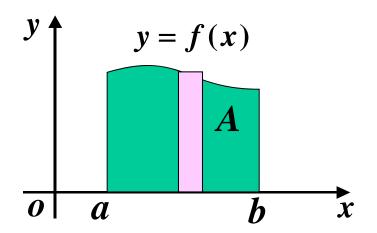


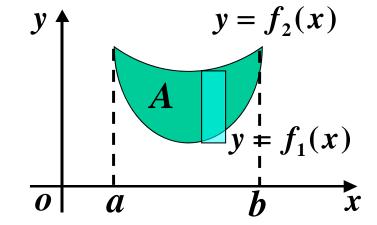


8. 定积分应用的常用公式

(1) 平面图形的面积

直角坐标情形





$$A = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

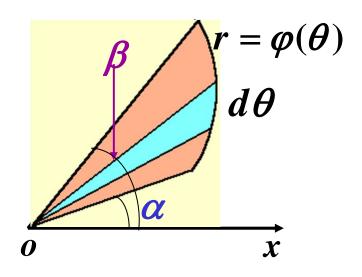
$$A = \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx$$
 $A = \int_{a}^{b} [f_{2}(x) - f_{1}(x)]dx$

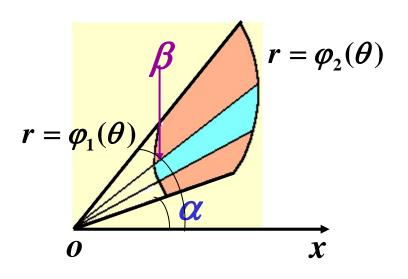






极坐标情形



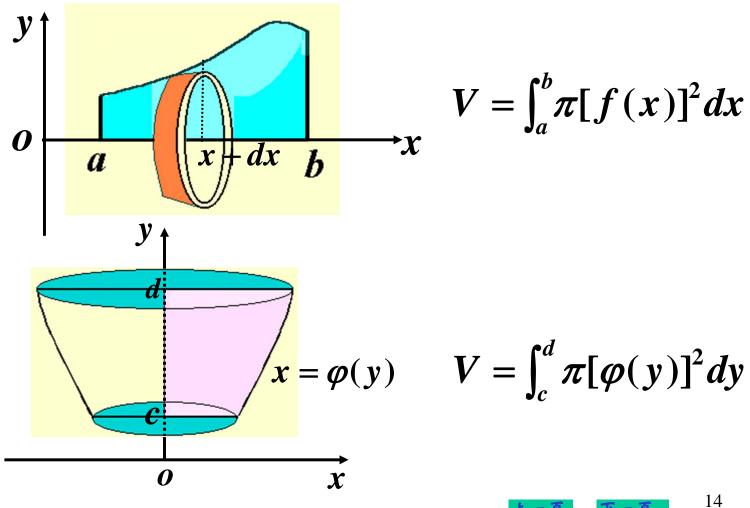


$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} [\varphi(\theta)]^2 d\theta \qquad A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} [\varphi_2^2(\theta) - \varphi_1^2(\theta)] d\theta$$



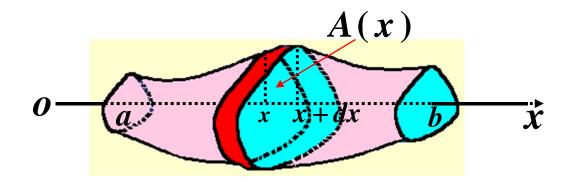


(2) 体积





平行截面面积为已知的立体的体积



$$V = \int_a^b A(x) dx$$





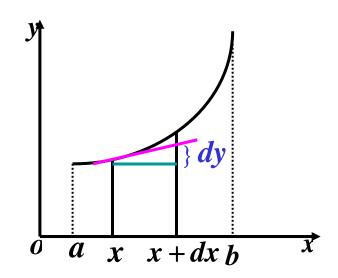


(3) 平面曲线的弧长

A. 曲线弧为 y = f(x)

弧长
$$s = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$$

B. 曲线弧为
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) & \text{if } x = x + \alpha \\ y = \psi(t) & (\alpha \le t \le \beta) \end{cases}$$



$$(\alpha \le t \le \beta)$$

其中 $\varphi(t), \psi(t)$ 在[α, β]上具有连续导数

弧长
$$s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\varphi'^2(t) + \psi'^2(t)} dt$$





C. 曲线弧为
$$r = r(\theta)$$
 $(\alpha \le \theta \le \beta)$

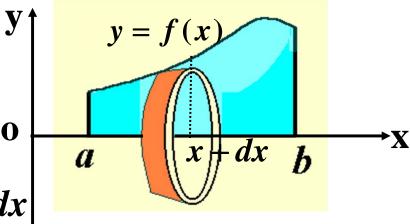
弧长
$$s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{r^2(\theta) + r'^2(\theta)} d\theta$$

(4) 旋转体的侧面积

$$y = f(x) \ge 0, \quad a \le x \le b$$

$$y = f(x) \ge 0, \quad a \le x \le b$$

$$S_{\emptyset} = \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi f(x) \sqrt{1 + f'^{2}(x)} dx$$



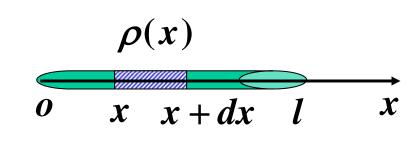






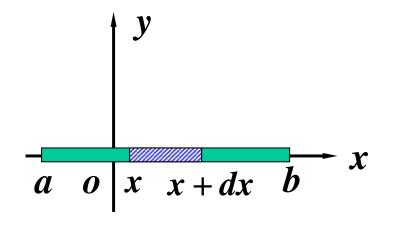
(5) 细棒的质量 $(\rho(x))$ 为线密度)

$$m = \int_0^l dm$$
$$= \int_0^l \rho(x) dx$$



(6) 转动惯量

$$I_{y} = \int_{a}^{b} dI_{y}$$
$$= \int_{a}^{b} x^{2} \rho(x) dx$$

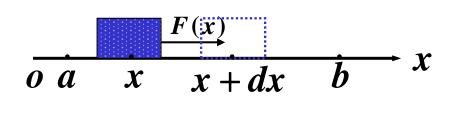






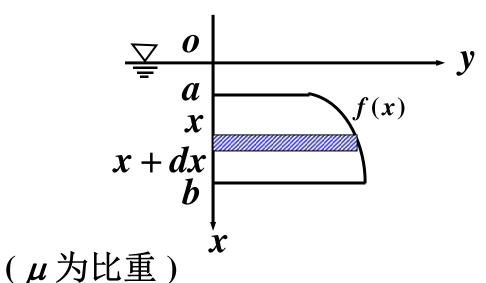
(7) 变力所作的功

$$W = \int_{a}^{b} dW$$
$$= \int_{a}^{b} F(x) dx$$



(8) 水压力

$$P = \int_{a}^{b} dP$$
$$= \int_{a}^{b} \mu x f(x) dx$$



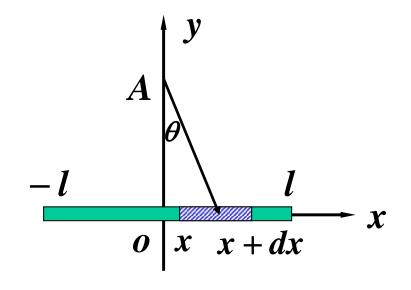




(9) 引力

$$F_{y} = \int_{-l}^{l} dF_{y} = \int_{-l}^{l} \frac{Ga\rho dx}{(a^{2} + x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$F_x = 0$$
. (G 为引力系数)



(10) 函数的平均值
$$\overline{y} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

(11) 均方根
$$\overline{y} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{b-a}} \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$$







3.1 不定积分







一、换元积分法

设
$$F'(u) = f(u)$$
, $u = \varphi(x)$ 可导, 则有

$$dF[\varphi(x)] = f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx$$

$$\therefore \int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = F[\varphi(x)] + C = F(u) + C\Big|_{u=\varphi(x)}$$
$$= \int f(u)du\Big|_{u=\varphi(x)}$$

$$\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx \xrightarrow{\hat{\mathbf{第一类换元法}}} \int f(u)du$$







例1 求
$$\int \frac{2^x 3^x}{9^x - 4^x} dx.$$

解 原式 =
$$\int \frac{(\frac{3}{2})^x}{(\frac{3}{2})^{2x} - 1} dx = \frac{1}{\ln \frac{3}{2}} \int \frac{d(\frac{3}{2})^x}{(\frac{3}{2})^{2x} - 1} \stackrel{\Leftrightarrow (\frac{3}{2})^x = t}{= \frac{1}{\ln \frac{3}{2}} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\ln\frac{3}{2}} \int \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1}\right) dt = \frac{1}{2(\ln 3 - \ln 2)} \ln \left|\frac{t-1}{t+1}\right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2(\ln 3 - \ln 2)} \ln \left| \frac{3^x - 2^x}{3^x + 2^x} \right| + C.$$







常用的几种配元形式:

(1)
$$\int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} \int f(ax+b) d(ax+b)$$

(2)
$$\int f(x^n)x^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int f(x^n) dx^n$$

$$\downarrow \frac{\pi}{k}$$

$$(3) \int f(x^n) \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int f(x^n) \frac{1}{x^n} dx^n$$

$$\downarrow \frac{\pi}{k}$$

(3)
$$\int f(x^n) \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int f(x^n) \frac{1}{x^n} dx^n$$

(4)
$$\int f(\sin x)\cos x dx = \int f(\sin x) d\sin x$$







(5)
$$\int f(\cos x)\sin x dx = -\int f(\cos x) \frac{d\cos x}{d\cos x}$$

(6)
$$\int f(\tan x) \sec^2 x dx = \int f(\tan x) \frac{d\tan x}{d\tan x}$$

(7)
$$\int f(e^x)e^x dx = \int f(e^x) de^x$$

(8)
$$\int f(\ln x) \frac{1}{x} dx = \int f(\ln x) \frac{1}{x} dx$$





例2 求
$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+2\ln x)} dx$$
.

解
$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+2\ln x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+2\ln x} d(\ln x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1 + 2\ln x} d(1 + 2\ln x)$$

$$u = 1 + 2 \ln x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+2\ln x} d(1+2\ln x)$$

$$u = 1+2\ln x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+2\ln x| + C.$$



例3 求
$$\int \frac{dx}{x(2+x^{10})}.$$

解 原式 =
$$\int \frac{x^9 dx}{x^{10}(2+x^{10})} = \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{d(x^{10})}{x^{10}(2+x^{10})}$$

$$=\frac{1}{20}[\ln x^{10}-\ln(x^{10}+2)]+C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\ln|x| - \frac{1}{20}\ln(x^{10} + 2) + C.$$



例4 求
$$\int \frac{x}{(1+x)^3} dx$$
.







例4 求
$$\int \frac{x}{(1+x)^3} dx$$
.

$$=\frac{x^2}{2(1+x)^2}+C_1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2(1+x)^2} + C.$$







例5 求
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2-8x+25} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 8x + 25} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x - 4)^2 + 9} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3^{2}} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x-4}{3}\right)^{2} + 1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x-4}{3}\right)^{2} + 1} d\left(\frac{x-4}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\arctan\frac{x-4}{3} + C.$$







例6 求
$$\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx$$
.

$$= \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x}\right) dx = \int dx - \int \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} dx$$

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

$$= x - \ln(1 + e^x) + C.$$





例6 求
$$\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx$$
.

解二
$$\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx \, \underline{u} = e^x \int \frac{1}{1+u} d\ln u$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{1+u} \cdot \frac{1}{u} du = \int \frac{1}{u} du - \int \frac{1}{1+u} du$$

$$= \ln u - \ln(1+u) + C$$

$$= x - \ln(1 + e^x) + C.$$







例7 求
$$\int (1-\frac{1}{x^2})e^{x+\frac{1}{x}}dx$$
.

解
$$: \left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)'=1-\frac{1}{x^2},$$

$$\therefore \int (1-\frac{1}{x^2})e^{x+\frac{1}{x}}dx$$

$$= \int e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} d(x+\frac{1}{x}) = e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} + C.$$





例8 求
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+3}+\sqrt{2x-1}} dx.$$

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

$$=\frac{1}{4}\int\sqrt{2x+3}dx-\frac{1}{4}\int\sqrt{2x-1}dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int \sqrt{2x+3} d(2x+3) - \frac{1}{8} \int \sqrt{2x-1} d(2x-1)$$

$$=\frac{1}{12}\left(\sqrt{2x+3}\right)^3-\frac{1}{12}\left(\sqrt{2x-1}\right)^3+C.$$







例9 求
$$\int \frac{1}{1+\cos x} dx.$$

解一
$$\int \frac{1}{1+\cos x} dx = \int \frac{1-\cos x}{(1+\cos x)(1-\cos x)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 - \cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

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

$$=-\cot x+\frac{1}{\sin x}+C.$$







例9 求
$$\int \frac{1}{1+\cos x} dx$$
.

解二
$$\int \frac{1}{1+\cos x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$= \tan\frac{x}{2} + C.$$







例10 求
$$\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^5 x dx$$
.

解
$$\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^5 x dx = \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^4 x d (\sin x)$$

 $= \int \sin^2 x \cdot (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 d (\sin x)$
 $= \int (\sin^2 x - 2\sin^4 x + \sin^6 x) d (\sin x)$
 $= \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x - \frac{2}{5} \sin^5 x + \frac{1}{7} \sin^7 x + C$.

说明 当被积函数是三角函数相乘时,拆开奇次项去凑微分.





例11 求 $\int \cos 3x \cos 2x dx$.

解
$$\cos A \cos B = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(A - B) + \cos(A + B)],$$

$$\cos 3x \cos 2x = \frac{1}{2}(\cos x + \cos 5x),$$

$$\int \cos 3x \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos x + \cos 5x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\sin x + \frac{1}{10}\sin 5x + C.$$





例12 求
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \frac{1}{\arcsin \frac{x}{2}} dx$$
.

解 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \frac{1}{\arcsin \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}} \frac{dx}{\arcsin \frac{x}{2}}$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\arcsin \frac{x}{2}} d(\arcsin \frac{x}{2}) = \ln \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + C.$$







例13 求
$$\int x^3 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx.$$

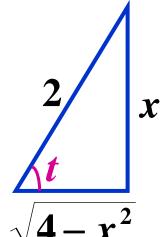
$$\int x^3 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \int (2\sin t)^3 \sqrt{4-4\sin^2 t} \cdot 2\cos t dt$$

$$=32\int \sin^3 t \cos^2 t dt = 32\int \sin t (1-\cos^2 t) \cos^2 t dt$$

$$=-32\int(\cos^2t-\cos^4t)d\cos t$$

$$=-32(\frac{1}{3}\cos^3 t - \frac{1}{5}\cos^5 t) + C$$

$$= -\frac{4}{3} \left(\sqrt{4-x^2} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{5} \left(\sqrt{4-x^2} \right)^5 + C.$$









说明(1) 此例所使用的是三角代换.

三角代换的目的是化掉根式.

一般规律如下: 当被积函数中含有

(1)
$$\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$$
 可令 $x=a\sin t$;

(2)
$$\sqrt{a^2+x^2}$$
 可令 $x=a \tan t$;

$$(3) \quad \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \qquad \mathbf{可} \diamondsuit x = a \sec t.$$





说明(2) 积分中为了化掉根式是否一定采用 三角代换并不是绝对的,需根据被积函数的 情况来定.

例14 求
$$\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$
 (三角代換很繁琐)

解
$$\Leftrightarrow t = \sqrt{1+x^2} \Rightarrow x^2 = t^2 - 1$$
, $xdx = tdt$,

$$\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int \frac{(t^2-1)^2}{t} t dt = \int (t^4-2t^2+1) dt$$

$$=\frac{1}{5}t^{5}-\frac{2}{3}t^{3}+t+C=\frac{1}{15}(8-4x^{2}+3x^{4})\sqrt{1+x^{2}}+C.$$



例15 求
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx.$$

解
$$\Leftrightarrow t = \sqrt{1+e^x} \Rightarrow e^x = t^2-1$$
,

$$x = \ln(t^2 - 1), \quad dx = \frac{2t}{t^2 - 1}dt,$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^{x}}} dx = \int \frac{2}{t^{2}-1} dt = \int \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1}\right) dt$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C = 2 \ln \left(\sqrt{1+e^x} - 1 \right) - x + C.$$







说明(3) 当分母的阶较高时,可采用倒代换 $x = \frac{1}{2}$.

例16 求
$$\int \frac{1}{x(x^7+2)} dx$$

解
$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{1}{t^2}dt$$
,

$$\int \frac{1}{x(x^7+2)} dx = \int \frac{t}{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^7 + 2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = -\int \frac{t^6}{1+2t^7} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{14} \ln |1 + 2t^7| + C = -\frac{1}{14} \ln |2 + x^7| + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x| + C.$$







例17 求
$$\int \frac{1}{x^4 \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx$$
. (分母的阶较高)

解
$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{1}{t^2}dt,$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^4 \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^4 \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^2 + 1}} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dx$$

$$=-\int \frac{t^3}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}dt = -\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}dt^2 \qquad u=t^2$$





$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u}} du = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1-1-u}{\sqrt{1+u}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u}} - \sqrt{1+u} \right) d(1+u)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \left(\sqrt{1+u} \right)^3 + \sqrt{1+u} + C$$

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





说明(4) 当被积函数含有两种或两种以上的根式 $\sqrt[k]{x},\dots,\sqrt[l]{x}$ 时,可采用令 $x=t^n$ (其中n为各根指数的最小公倍数)

例18 求
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt[3]{x})} dx.$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt[3]{x})} dx = \int \frac{6t^5}{t^3(1+t^2)} dt = \int \frac{6t^2}{1+t^2} dt$$



$$=6\int \frac{t^2+1-1}{1+t^2}dt$$

$$=6\int \left(1-\frac{1}{1+t^2}\right)dt$$

$$= 6[t - \arctan t] + C$$

$$= 6[\sqrt[6]{x} - \arctan\sqrt[6]{x}] + C.$$







例19 求
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}.$$

解
$$\diamondsuit x = \frac{1}{t}$$
 ,得

原式 =
$$-\int \frac{t}{\sqrt{a^2t^2+1}} dt$$

$$=-\frac{1}{2a^2}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}(a^2t^2+1)}{\sqrt{a^2t^2+1}} = -\frac{1}{a^2}\sqrt{a^2t^2+1}+C$$

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







例20 求
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)^3 \sqrt{x^2+2x}}.$$

$$\Rightarrow x+1=\frac{1}{t}$$

$$= \int \frac{t^3}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2} - 1}} (-\frac{1}{t^2}) dt = -\int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{(1-t^2)-1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \int \sqrt{1-t^2} dt - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}t\sqrt{1-t^2} + \frac{1}{2}\arcsin t - \arcsin t + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x}}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{1}{x+1} + C$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{(x+1)^2}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$
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例21 求
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})+5}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$
.

解 ::
$$[\ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) + 5]'$$

$$= \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1 + x^2}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}},$$

原式 =
$$\int \sqrt{\ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) + 5} \cdot d[\ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) + 5]$$

$$=\frac{2}{3}[\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})+5]^{\frac{3}{2}}+C.$$







例22 求
$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2\sqrt{x^2-1}}dx.$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{t},$$
 (倒代换)

原式 =
$$\int \frac{\frac{1}{t} + 1}{\frac{1}{t^2} \sqrt{(\frac{1}{t})^2 - 1}} (-\frac{1}{t^2}) dt = -\int \frac{1 + t}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} dt$$

$$= -\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt + \int \frac{d(1-t^2)}{2\sqrt{1-t^2}} = -\arcsin t + \sqrt{1-t^2} + C$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x}-\arcsin\frac{1}{x}+C.$$







二、分部积分法

由导数公式
$$(uv)' = u'v + uv'$$

积分得:
$$uv = \int u'v dx + \int uv' dx$$

选取 u 及 v' (或 dv) 的原则:

- 1) v 容易求得;
- 2) $\int u'v \, dx$ 比 $\int uv' \, dx$ 容易计算.





分部积分法的解题技巧

选取 u 及 v'的一般方法:

1、把被积函数视为两个函数之积,

2、一般按 "反对幂指三"的顺序前者为u后者为v'.

反: 反三角函数; 对: 对数函数;

幂:幂函数; 指:指数函数

三: 三角函数







例1 求 $\int x \arctan x dx$.

解 令
$$u = \arctan x$$
, $x dx = d \frac{x^2}{2} = dv$

$$\int x \arctan x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} d(\arctan x)$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x - \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}) dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} (x - \arctan x) + C.$$





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例2 求
$$\int x^3 \ln x dx$$
.

解
$$u = \ln x$$
, $x^3 dx = d \frac{x^4}{4} = dv$,

$$\int x^3 \ln x dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} \int x^3 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln x - \frac{1}{16} x^4 + C.$$

总结 若被积函数是幂函数和对数函数或幂函数和反三角函数的乘积,就考虑设对数函数或反三角函数为u.





例3 求 $\int \sin(\ln x) dx$.

解
$$\int \sin(\ln x) dx = x \sin(\ln x) - \int x d[\sin(\ln x)]$$

$$= x \sin(\ln x) - \int x \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= x\sin(\ln x) - x\cos(\ln x) + \int xd[\cos(\ln x)]$$

$$= x[\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] - \int \sin(\ln x) dx$$

$$\therefore \int \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{x}{2} [\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] + C.$$







例4 求
$$\int e^x \sin x dx$$
.

解
$$\int e^x \sin x dx = \int \sin x de^x$$

$$=e^x\sin x-\int e^xd(\sin x)$$

$$= e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x dx = e^x \sin x - \int \cos x de^x$$

$$= e^{x} \sin x - (e^{x} \cos x - \int e^{x} d \cos x)$$

$$= e^{x} (\sin x - \cos x) - \int e^{x} \sin x dx$$
 注意循环形式

$$\therefore \int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{e^x}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) + C.$$





例5 求
$$\int \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx.$$

解
$$\left(\sqrt{1+x^2}\right)' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}},$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int \arctan x d\sqrt{1+x^2}$$

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

$$= \sqrt{1+x^2} \arctan x - \int \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$





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

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \tan t$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 t}} \sec^2 t dt = \int \sec t dt$$

$$= \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + C = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) + C$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

$$=\sqrt{1+x^2}\arctan x - \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) + C.$$







例 6 已知 f(x)的一个原函数是 e^{-x^2} ,求 $\int xf'(x)dx$.

解
$$\int xf'(x)dx = \int xdf(x) = xf(x) - \int f(x)dx$$
,

$$:: \left(\int f(x) dx \right)' = f(x), \quad :: \int f(x) dx = e^{-x^2} + C,$$

两边同时对x求导, 得 $f(x) = -2xe^{-x^2}$,

$$\therefore \int xf'(x)dx = xf(x) - \int f(x)dx$$

$$= -2x^{2}e^{-x^{2}}-e^{-x^{2}}+C.$$







例8". 已知f(x) 的一个原函数是 $\frac{\cos x}{x}$,求 $\int x f'(x) dx$.

解:
$$\int xf'(x)dx = \int xdf(x)$$
$$= xf(x) - \int f(x)dx$$
$$= x\left(\frac{\cos x}{x}\right)' - \frac{\cos x}{x} + C$$
$$= -\sin x - 2\frac{\cos x}{x} + C$$

说明:此题若先求出f'(x)再求积分反而复杂.

$$\int x f'(x) dx = \int \left(-\cos x + \frac{2\sin x}{x} + \frac{2\cos x}{x^2} \right) dx$$





例7 求
$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \ (a > 0)$$
.

解 令
$$u = \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$$
, $v' = 1$, 则 $u' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$, $v = x$

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

$$= x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - \int \frac{(x^2 + a^2) - a^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \, dx$$

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

∴ 原式 =
$$\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{x^2+a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2}\ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + C$$







说明:

分部积分题目的类型:

- 1) 直接分部化简积分;
- 2) 分部产生循环式,由此解出积分式;

(注意: 两次分部选择的 u, v 函数类型不变,解出积分后加 C)

3) 对含自然数 n 的积分,通过分部积分建立递推公式.





例8 求
$$I = \int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx$$
.

解法1 先换元后分部

令 $t = \arctan x$,即 $x = \tan t$,则

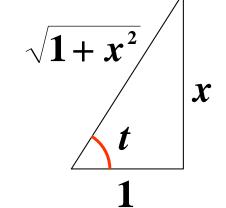
$$I = \int \frac{e^t}{\sec^3 t} \cdot \sec^2 t \, dt = \int e^t \cos t \, dt$$

$$= e^t \sin t - \int e^t \sin t \, dt$$

$$= e^t \sin t + e^t \cos t - \int e^t \cos t \, dt$$

故
$$I = \frac{1}{2}(\sin t + \cos t)e^{t} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}}} \right] e^{\arctan x} + C$$







解法2 用分部积分法

$$I = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}e^{\arctan x}$$

$$I = \int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \mathrm{d}x$$

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

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}e^{\arctan x}+\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}de^{\arctan x}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}e^{\arctan x}(1+x)-I$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1+x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}}e^{\arctan x} + C$$







2013决赛

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

= $\frac{1}{2} (1+x^2) \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C$.

原式 =
$$\int \arctan x d\left[\frac{1}{2}(1+x^2)\ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}[(1+x^2)\ln(1+x^2)-x^2]\arctan x$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\int [\ln(1+x^2)-\frac{x^2}{1+x^2}]dx$$



$$= \frac{1}{2}[(1+x^2)\ln(1+x^2)-x^2]\arctan x$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\int [\ln(1+x^2)-\frac{x^2}{1+x^2}]dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\arctan x[(1+x^2)\ln(1+x^2)-x^2-3]$$

$$-\frac{x}{2}\ln(1+x^2)+\frac{x}{2}+C.$$





三、其他积分法

例1 求
$$\int \frac{e^x(1+\sin x)}{1+\cos x} dx.$$

解 原式 =
$$\int \frac{e^x (1 + 2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2})}{2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int (e^x \frac{1}{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} + e^x \tan \frac{x}{2}) dx$$

$$= \int [(e^{x}d(\tan\frac{x}{2}) + \tan\frac{x}{2}de^{x}] = \int d(e^{x}\tan\frac{x}{2})$$

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







例2 求
$$\int \frac{x + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx.$$

解 原式 =
$$\int \frac{x + 2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x}{2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}} dx + \int \tan\frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$= x \tan\frac{x}{2} - \int \tan\frac{x}{2} dx + \int \tan\frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$= x \tan\frac{x}{2} + C.$$



例3 求
$$\int \left[\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} - \frac{f^2(x)f''(x)}{f'^3(x)}\right] dx$$
.

解 原式 =
$$\int \frac{f(x)f'^{2}(x) - f^{2}(x)f''(x)}{f'^{3}(x)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} \cdot \frac{f'^{2}(x) - f(x)f''(x)}{f'^{2}(x)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} d\left[\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}\right]^{2} + C.$$



例4 求
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^4}}$$
.

解
$$: \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^4} = \sqrt[3]{(\frac{x-1}{x+1})^4 \cdot (x+1)^2}$$
.

原式 =
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(\frac{x-1}{x+1})^4} \cdot (x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{4}{3}} dt$$

$$=-\frac{3}{2}t^{-\frac{1}{3}}+C=-\frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}+C.$$





解 设 $f(x) = \max\{1, |x|\},$

f(x): f(x







$$F(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1, & x < -1 \\ x + C_2, & -1 \le x \le 1. \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_3, & x > 1 & \nabla :: F(x)$$
须处处连续,有
$$\lim_{x \to -1^+} (x + C_2) = \lim_{x \to -1^-} (-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1)$$

$$即 -1 + C_2 = -\frac{1}{2} + C_1,$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^+} (\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_3) = \lim_{x \to 1^-} (x + C_2)$$

$$即 \frac{1}{2} + C_3 = 1 + C_2,$$





联立并令
$$C_1 = C$$
,

可得
$$C_2 = \frac{1}{2} + C$$
, $C_3 = 1 + C$.

故
$$\int \max\{1,|x|\}dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C, & x < -1 \\ x + \frac{1}{2} + C, & -1 \le x \le 1. \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 1 + C, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$





四、有理函数的积分

- 1、有理函数化为部分分式之和的一般规律
- (1) 分母中若有因式 $(x-a)^k$, 则分解后为

$$\frac{A_1}{(x-a)^k} + \frac{A_2}{(x-a)^{k-1}} + \cdots + \frac{A_k}{x-a}$$

其中 A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k 都是常数.

特殊地: k=1, 分解后为 $\frac{A}{x-a}$;





(2) 分母中若有因式 $(x^2 + px + q)^k$, 其中 $p^2 - 4q < 0$ 则分解后为

$$\frac{M_1x + N_1}{(x^2 + px + q)^k} + \frac{M_2x + N_2}{(x^2 + px + q)^{k-1}} + \dots + \frac{M_kx + N_k}{x^2 + px + q}$$

其中 M_i, N_i 都是常数 $(i = 1, 2, \dots, k)$.

特殊地: k = 1, 分解后为 $\frac{Mx + N}{x^2 + nx + a}$;





例1 求
$$\int \frac{1}{x(x-1)^2} dx$$
.

解
$$\int \frac{1}{x(x-1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right] dx$$

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

$$= \ln |x| - \frac{1}{x-1} - \ln |x-1| + C.$$





例2 求
$$\int \frac{1}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)} dx.$$

解
$$\int \frac{1}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)} dx = \int \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{1+2x} dx + \int \frac{-\frac{2}{5}x + \frac{1}{5}}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{5}\ln|1+2x| - \frac{1}{5}\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2}dx + \frac{1}{5}\int \frac{1}{1+x^2}dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{5}\ln|1+2x| - \frac{1}{5}\ln(1+x^2) + \frac{1}{5}\arctan x + C.$$







例3 求
$$\int \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{x}{2}}+e^{\frac{x}{3}}+e^{\frac{x}{6}}} dx$$
.

$$=6\int \frac{1}{t(1+t)(1+t^2)}dt = \int \left(\frac{6}{t} - \frac{3}{1+t} - \frac{3t+3}{1+t^2}\right)dt$$







$$= \int \left(\frac{6}{t} - \frac{3}{1+t} - \frac{3t+3}{1+t^2}\right) dt$$

$$= 6\ln t - 3\ln(1+t) - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{d(1+t^2)}{1+t^2} - 3\int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= 6\ln t - 3\ln(1+t) - \frac{3}{2}\ln(1+t^2) - 3\arctan t + C$$

$$= x - 3\ln(1+e^{\frac{x}{6}}) - \frac{3}{2}\ln(1+e^{\frac{x}{3}}) - 3\arctan(e^{\frac{x}{6}}) + C.$$







说明 将有理函数化为部分分式之和后,只出 现三类情况:

(1) 多项式;

$$(2) \frac{A}{(x-a)^n};$$

$$(3) \frac{Mx+N}{(x^2+px+q)^n};$$





四种典型部分分式的积分:

$$1. \int \frac{A}{x-a} dx = A \ln |x-a| + C$$

2.
$$\int \frac{A}{(x-a)^n} dx = \frac{A}{1-n} (x-a)^{1-n} + C \quad (n \neq 1)$$

3.
$$\int \frac{Mx+N}{x^2+px+q} dx$$
 变分子为

3.
$$\int \frac{Mx+N}{x^2+px+q} dx$$
4.
$$\int \frac{Mx+N}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx$$

$$(p^2-4q<0, n \neq 1)$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{M}{2}(2x+p)+N-\frac{Mp}{2}$$
再分项积分

$$\frac{M}{2}(2x+p)+N-\frac{Mp}{2}$$







例4 求
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4+1}$$

解 原式 =
$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{(x^2+1)-(x^2-1)}{x^4+1} dx$$

注意本题技巧

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x^2 - 1}{\sqrt{2}x} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1} \right| + C \quad (x \neq 0)$$



按常规方法解:

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^4 + 1}$$

比较系数定a,b,c,d.得

$$x^4 + 1 = (x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1)(x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1)$$

第二步 化为部分分式.即令

$$\frac{1}{x^4 + 1} = \frac{1}{(x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1)(x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1)}$$
$$= \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1}$$

比较系数定 A,B,C,D.

第三步 分项积分.

此解法较繁!







2、三角函数有理式的积分

由三角函数和常数经过有限次四则运算构成的函数称为三角有理式. 一般记为

 $R(\sin x,\cos x)$

$$\therefore \sin x = 2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2} = \frac{2\tan\frac{x}{2}}{\sec^2\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2\tan\frac{x}{2}}{1+\tan^2\frac{x}{2}},$$

$$\cos x = \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2},$$







$$\cos x = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sec^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}},$$

$$\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}$$
, $\cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}$, $dx = \frac{2}{1+u^2}du$

$$\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx = \int R\left(\frac{2u}{1+u^2}, \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}\right) \frac{2}{1+u^2} du.$$







例5 求
$$\int \frac{\sin x}{1+\sin x+\cos x} dx.$$

解 由万能置换公式 $\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}$,

$$\cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}$$
 $dx = \frac{2}{1+u^2}du$,

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} dx = \int \frac{2u}{(1 + u)(1 + u^2)} du$$

$$= \int \frac{2u+1+u^2-1-u^2}{(1+u)(1+u^2)} du$$







$$= \int \frac{(1+u)^2 - (1+u^2)}{(1+u)(1+u^2)} du = \int \frac{1+u}{1+u^2} du - \int \frac{1}{1+u} du$$

$$= \arctan u + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+u^2) - \ln|1+u| + C$$

$$\therefore u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} + \ln|\sec \frac{x}{2}| - \ln|1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}| + C.$$





例6 求
$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx$$
.

解 (一)
$$u = \tan\frac{x}{2}$$
, $\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}$, $dx = \frac{2}{1+u^2}du$,
$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx = \int \frac{1+3u^2+3u^4+u^6}{8u^4}du$$

$$=\frac{1}{8}\left[-\frac{1}{3u^3}-\frac{3}{u}+3u+\frac{u^3}{3}\right]+C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{24\left(\tan\frac{x}{2}\right)^3} - \frac{3}{8\tan\frac{x}{2}} + \frac{3}{8}\tan\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{24}\left(\tan\frac{x}{2}\right)^3 + C.$$





解(二)修改万能置换公式,令 $u = \tan x$

$$\sin x = \frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}, \quad dx = \frac{1}{1+u^2}du,$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}\right)^4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = \int \frac{1+u^2}{u^4} du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3u^3} - \frac{1}{u} + C = -\frac{1}{3}\cot^3 x - \cot x + C.$$



解(三)可以不用万能置换公式.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx = \int \csc^2 x (1 + \cot^2 x) dx$$

$$= \int \csc^2 x dx + \int \cot^2 x \csc^2 x dx$$

$$= -\cot x - \frac{1}{3} \cot^3 x + C.$$

结论 比较以上三种解法,便知万能置换不一定是最佳方法,故三角有理式的计算中先考虑其它手段,不得已才用万能置换。





例7 求
$$\int \frac{1+\sin x}{\sin 3x + \sin x} dx.$$

解
$$\sin A + \sin B = 2\sin\frac{A+B}{2}\cos\frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{1+\sin x}{\sin 3x + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{1+\sin x}{2\sin 2x \cos x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{4 \sin x \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos^2 x} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$







$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos^2 x} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} d(\cos x) + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\cos x} + \frac{1}{4}\ln \left|\tan \frac{x}{2}\right| + \frac{1}{4}\tan x + C.$$







3、简单无理函数的积分

讨论类型
$$R(x,\sqrt[n]{ax+b})$$
, $R(x,\sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+e}})$,

解决方法 作根式代换去掉根号.

例8 求
$$\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} dx$$

解
$$\diamondsuit\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}=t \Rightarrow \frac{1+x}{x}=t^2,$$



$$x = \frac{1}{t^2 - 1}, \qquad dx = -\frac{2tdt}{(t^2 - 1)^2},$$

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

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

$$=-2\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}-\ln\left[x\left(\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}-1\right)^2\right]+C.$$





例9 求
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}+\sqrt[3]{x+1}} dx.$$

解
$$\Leftrightarrow t^6 = x + 1 \Rightarrow 6t^5 dt = dx$$
,

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{x+1}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^3 + t^2} \cdot 6t^5 dt$$

$$=6\int \frac{t^3}{t+1}dt = 2t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t - 6\ln|t+1| + C$$

$$=2\sqrt{x+1}-3\sqrt[3]{x+1}+3\sqrt[6]{x+1}-6\ln(\sqrt[6]{x+1}+1)+C.$$

说明 无理函数去根号时,取根指数的最小公倍数.





例10 求
$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{3x+1}+\sqrt{2x+1}} dx.$$

解 先对分母进行有理化

原式 =
$$\int \frac{x(\sqrt{3x+1} - \sqrt{2x+1})}{(\sqrt{3x+1} + \sqrt{2x+1})(\sqrt{3x+1} - \sqrt{2x+1})} dx$$
=
$$\int (\sqrt{3x+1} - \sqrt{2x+1}) dx$$
=
$$\frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt{3x+1} d(3x+1) - \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{2x+1} d(2x+1)$$
=
$$\frac{2}{9} (3x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} (2x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.$$







3.2 定积分







 不定积分
 换元积分法
 换元积分法

 分部积分法
 分部积分法







一、换元积分法

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

(1)
$$\varphi(\alpha) = a$$
, $\varphi(\beta) = b$;

(2) $\varphi(t)$ 在[α,β](或[β,α])上具有连续导数, 且其值域 $R_{\varphi}\subset [a,b]$;

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





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

说明:

- 1) 当 $\beta < \alpha$,即区间换为[β , α]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

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

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



命题 3.1 当 f(x) 在 [-a,a] 上连续,且有

①f(x)为偶函数,则

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

②f(x)为奇函数,则

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 0.$$

命题 3.2 若 f(x) 在 [0,1] 上连续,则

1)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx$$
;







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

解 原式 =
$$\int_{-1}^{1}$$
 $\frac{2x^2}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int_{-1}^{1}$ $\frac{x\cos x}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ 高函数

$$=4\int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 4\int_0^1 \frac{x^2(1-\sqrt{1-x^2})}{1-(1-x^2)} dx$$

$$=4\int_{0}^{1}(1-\sqrt{1-x^{2}})dx=4-4\int_{0}^{1}\sqrt{1-x^{2}}dx$$
单位圆的面积

 $=4-\pi$.







例 2 计算
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx.$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \cos^2 x} d(\cos x) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \left[\arctan(\cos x) \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$=-\frac{\pi}{2}(-\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{\pi}{4})=\frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$







例3 求
$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{1-e^{-2x}} dx$$
.

解
$$\Leftrightarrow e^{-x} = \sin t$$
,

解
$$\Rightarrow e^{-x} = \sin t$$
,
$$\frac{x \mid 0 \quad \ln 2}{t \mid \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \frac{\pi}{6}}$$
则 $x = -\ln \sin t$, $dx = -\frac{\cos t}{\sin t} dt$.

原式 =
$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos t \left(-\frac{\cos t}{\sin t}\right) dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 t}{\sin t} dt$$

$$=\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{dt}{\sin t}-\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin tdt = \ln(2+\sqrt{3})-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$







二、分部积分法

设函数u(x)、v(x)在区间 [a,b] 上具有连续导数,则有

$$\int_{a}^{b} u dv = \left[uv \right]_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} v du$$





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

解 $\Rightarrow u = \arcsin x, dv = dx,$

则
$$du = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad v = x,$$

 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \arcsin x dx = \left[x \arcsin x \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{\pi}{6}+\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}d(1-x^{2})$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{12}+\left[\sqrt{1-x^2}\right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}}=\frac{\pi}{12}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}-1.$$





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

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{H}} \quad :: \mathbf{1} + \cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x,$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1 + \cos 2x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{2 \cos^2 x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{2} d(\tan x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[x \tan x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x dx$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{8}-\frac{1}{2}[\ln\sec x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}=\frac{\pi}{8}-\frac{\ln 2}{4}.$$







例3 计算
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(2+x)^2} dx$$
.

解
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(2+x)^2} dx = -\int_0^1 \ln(1+x) d\frac{1}{2+x}$$

$$= -\left[\frac{\ln(1+x)}{2+x}\right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2+x} d\ln(1+x)$$

$$= -\frac{\ln 2}{3} + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2+x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} dx \xrightarrow{1} \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{2+x}$$

$$= -\frac{\ln 2}{3} + \left[\ln(1+x) - \ln(2+x)\right]_0^1 = \frac{5}{3}\ln 2 - \ln 3.$$

例4 设
$$f(x) = \int_1^{x^2} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$$
, 求 $\int_0^1 x f(x) dx$.

解 因为 $\frac{\sin t}{t}$ 没有初等形式的原函数, 无法直接求出f(x),所以采用分部积分法

$$\int_0^1 x f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) d(x^2)$$

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

$$=\frac{1}{2}f(1)-\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 x^2f'(x)dx$$







$$f'(x) = \int_{1}^{x^{2}} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt, \qquad f(1) = \int_{1}^{1} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = 0,$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\sin x^{2}}{x^{2}} \cdot 2x = \frac{2\sin x^{2}}{x},$$

$$\therefore \int_{0}^{1} x f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} f(1) - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} f'(x) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} 2x \sin x^{2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \sin x^{2} dx^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\cos x^{2}]_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 1 - 1).$$



例5 证明 $f(x) = \int_{x}^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x| dx$ 是以 π 为周期的函数.

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

$$\oint u = t + \pi$$

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

$$= \int_{x}^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} \left| \sin t \right| dt = \int_{x}^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} \left| \sin x \right| dx$$
$$= f(x)$$

 $\therefore f(x)$ 是以 π 为周期的周期函数.







例6 设 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上有连续的二阶导数, 且 f(a) =

$$f(b) = 0$$
, $\exists \text{if } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b) f''(x) dx$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} [(x-a)(x-b)f'(x)]_{a}^{b}$$
$$-\frac{1}{2} \int_{a}^{b} f'(x)(2x-a-b) dx$$

$$=-\frac{1}{2}\int_a^b(2x-a-b)\,\mathrm{d}f(x)$$

再次分部积分

$$= -\frac{1}{2} [(2x - a - b)f(x)]^{b} + \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = 左端$$



例7 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

$$f(u) = \ln \sqrt[3]{u} = \frac{1}{3} \ln u \implies f(e) = \frac{1}{3}.$$







例7 设 $f(t) \in C_1$, f(1) = 0, $\int_1^{x^3} f'(t) dt = \ln x$, 求 f(e).

解法2 对已知等式两边求导,得 $3x^2f'(x^3) = \frac{1}{x}$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3x^3}, \quad f(e) = \int_1^e f'(x) dx = \cdots$$

例8 设 f''(x)在 [0,1] 连续,日

$$f(0) = 1, f(2) = 3, f'(2) = 5,$$

求
$$\int_0^1 x f''(2x) dx.$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[x f'(2x) \right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} f'(2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{4} f(2x) \Big|_{0}^{1} = 2$$





三、杂题

1、分段积分

例1 求
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-\sin 2x} dx.$$

解 原式 =
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x - \cos x| dx$$

= $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx$

$$=2\sqrt{2}-2.$$







例2 求
$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{\sin x}{x^8 + 1} + \sqrt{\ln^2(1 - x)} \right] dx$$
.

解 原式 =
$$0 + \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |\ln(1-x)| dx$$

= $\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{0} \ln(1-x) dx - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln(1-x) dx$

$$=\frac{3}{2}\ln\frac{3}{2}+\ln\frac{1}{2}.$$







例3 求
$$\int_{-2}^{2} \min\{\frac{1}{|x|}, x^2\} dx$$
.

解
$$: \min\{\frac{1}{|x|}, x^2\} = \begin{cases} x^2, & |x| \le 1 \\ \frac{1}{|x|}, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$
 是偶函数,

原式 =
$$2\int_0^2 \min\{\frac{1}{|x|}, x^2\} dx$$

$$=2\int_0^1 x^2 dx + 2\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} + 2\ln 2.$$







2、"凑"积分

例4 求
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx.$$

解由
$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$
, 设 $J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$,

则
$$I+J=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}dx=\frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$I - J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\cos x + \sin x)}{\sin x + \cos x} = 0.$$

故得
$$2I=\frac{\pi}{2}$$
, 即 $I=\frac{\pi}{4}$.





3、循环利用公式,代数求解

例5 求
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \sin 2x dx$$
.

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \sin 2x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln (2\sin x \cos x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\ln 2 + \ln \sin x + \ln \cos x) dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \sin x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 + 2I \quad \therefore I = -\frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2.$$



例6 设 f(x) 在 $[0,\pi]$ 上连续,证明:

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x f(\sin x)}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(\sin x)}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx.$$

左边 =
$$\int_{\pi}^{0} \frac{(\pi - t)f(\sin t)}{1 + \cos^{2} t} (-dt)$$

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







$$= \pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(\sin x)}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{xf(\sin x)}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\mathbb{P} 2\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x f(\sin x)}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(\sin x)}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x f(\sin x)}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(\sin x)}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx.$$







4、难得糊涂。顺势而上

例7 设
$$f(x) = \int_0^x e^{-y^2+2y} dy$$
, 求 $\int_0^1 (x-1)^2 f(x) dx$.

解 原式 =
$$\int_0^1 (x-1)^2 \left[\int_0^x e^{-y^2+2y} dy \right] dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3}(x-1)^{3} \int_{0}^{x} e^{-y^{2}+2y} dy\right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{3}(x-1)^{3} e^{-x^{2}+2x} dx$$

$$=-\frac{1}{6}\int_0^1 (x-1)^2 e^{-(x-1)^2+1} d[(x-1)^2]$$

$$\frac{\stackrel{\Leftrightarrow}{=} (x-1)^2 = u}{= -\frac{e}{6} \int_1^0 u e^{-u} du} = -\frac{1}{6} (e-2).$$





四、反常积分

例1 计算反常积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1 + v^2}$.

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} dx + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \left[\arctan x\right]_a^0 + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left[\arctan x\right]_0^b$$

$$= -\lim_{a \to -\infty} \arctan a + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \arctan b = -\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi.$$







例2 计算反常积分 $\int_{\frac{2}{\pi}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x} dx$.

$$\iint_{\frac{2}{\pi}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x} dx = -\int_{\frac{2}{\pi}}^{+\infty} \sin \frac{1}{x} d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$= -\lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{\frac{2}{\pi}}^{b} \sin \frac{1}{x} d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left[\cos \frac{1}{x}\right]_{\frac{2}{\pi}}^{b}$$

$$=\lim_{b\to+\infty}\left[\cos\frac{1}{b}-\cos\frac{\pi}{2}\right]=1.$$







例 3 证明反常积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{p}} dx$ 当 p > 1 时收敛, 当 $p \le 1$ 时发散.

if (1)
$$p = 1, \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{p}} dx = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = [\ln x]_{1}^{+\infty} = +\infty,$$

(2)
$$p \neq 1$$
, $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{p}} dx = \left[\frac{x^{1-p}}{1-p}\right]_{1}^{+\infty} = \begin{cases} +\infty, & p < 1\\ \frac{1}{p-1}, & p > 1 \end{cases}$

因此当p > 1时反常积分收敛,其值为 $\frac{1}{p-1}$; 当 $p \le 1$ 时反常积分发散.







例 4 证明反常积分 $\int_a^{+\infty} e^{-px} dx$ 当 p > 0 时收敛, 当 p < 0 时发散.

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$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} e^{-px} dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{b} e^{-px} dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left[-\frac{e^{-px}}{p} \right]_{a}^{b}$$

$$=\lim_{b\to+\infty}\left(\frac{e^{-pa}}{p}-\frac{e^{-pb}}{p}\right)=\begin{cases}\frac{e^{-ap}}{p}, & p>0\\ \infty, & p<0\end{cases}$$

即当p > 0时收敛,当p < 0时发散.







例5 计算反常积分
$$\int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$$
 $(a>0)$.

解
$$: \lim_{x\to a-0}\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}=+\infty,$$

 $\therefore x = a$ 为被积函数的无穷间断点.

$$\int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} \int_0^{a-\varepsilon} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} \left[\arcsin \frac{x}{a} \right]_0^{a-\varepsilon} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} \left[\arcsin \frac{a-\varepsilon}{a} - 0 \right] = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$







例 6 证明反常积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{r^q} dx$ 当 q < 1 时收敛,当 $q \ge 1$ 时发散.

i.E (1)
$$q = 1$$
, $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^q} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = [\ln x]_0^1 = +\infty$,

(2)
$$q \neq 1$$
, $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^q} dx = \left[\frac{x^{1-q}}{1-q}\right]_0^1 = \begin{cases} +\infty, & q > 1\\ \frac{1}{1-q}, & q < 1 \end{cases}$

因此当q < 1时反常积分收敛,其值为

$$\frac{1}{1-q}$$
; 当 $q \ge 1$ 时反常积分发散.







例7 计算反常积分 $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{v \ln v}$.

解
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0+} \int_{1+\varepsilon}^{2} \frac{dx}{x \ln x}$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0+} \int_{1+\varepsilon}^{2} \frac{d(\ln x)}{\ln x} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0+} \left[\ln(\ln x)\right]_{1+\varepsilon}^{2}$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0+} \left[\ln(\ln 2) - \ln(\ln(1+\varepsilon)) \right]$$

$$=\infty$$
. 故原反常积分发散.





例8 计算反常积分 $\int_0^3 \frac{ax}{(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$ x=1瑕点

解
$$\int_0^3 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \left(\int_0^1 + \int_1^3\right) \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0+} \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = 3$$

$$\int_{1}^{3} \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0+} \int_{1+\varepsilon}^{3} \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = 3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{2},$$

$$\therefore \int_0^3 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = 3(1+\sqrt[3]{2}).$$







例9 求下列反常积分:

$$(1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 9}; \quad (2) \int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{3x^2 - 2x - 1}}.$$

解 (1) 原式 =
$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 9} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 9}$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_a^0 \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2 + 5} + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_0^b \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2 + 5}$$

$$=\lim_{a\to-\infty}\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\arctan\frac{x+2}{\sqrt{5}}\Big|_a^0+\lim_{b\to+\infty}\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\arctan\frac{x+2}{\sqrt{5}}\Big|_0^b$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{5}}.$$







(2)
$$\lim_{x\to 1} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{3x^2-2x-1}} = \infty,$$

 $\therefore x = 1$ 为 f(x) 的瑕点.

原式 =
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \int_{1+\varepsilon}^2 \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{3x^2 - 2x - 1}}$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \left[-\int_{1+\varepsilon}^{2} \frac{d(1+\frac{1}{x})}{\sqrt{2^{2}-(1+\frac{1}{x})^{2}}} \right]$$

$$=-\lim_{\varepsilon\to 0^+}\arcsin\frac{\frac{1+-}{x}}{2}\Big|_{1+\varepsilon}^2=\frac{\pi}{2}-\arcsin\frac{3}{4}.$$







例7 设f(x)在[a,b]上二次可微,且f''(x)在[a,b]上可积。记

$$B_n = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(a+(2i-1)\frac{b-a}{2n}),$$

试证:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n^2 B_n = \frac{(b-a)^2}{24} [f'(b) - f'(a)].$$

证 在[a,b]上作n等份,则

$$x_i = a + \frac{b-a}{n}i$$
 $(i = 0,1,2,\dots,n),$

$$B_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} f(x) dx - \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} f(a + (2i - 1) \frac{b - a}{2n}) dx$$







$$B_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} f(x) dx - \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} f(a + (2i - 1) \frac{b - a}{2n}) dx$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} [f(x) - f(a + (2i - 1)\frac{b - a}{2n})] dx$$

对
$$f(x)$$
在 $[x_{i-1},x_i]$ 的中点 $\xi_i = a + \frac{2i-1}{2} \cdot \frac{b-a}{n}$ 处作Taylor

展开,则有

$$f(x)=f(\xi_{i})+f'(\xi_{i})(x-\xi_{i})+\frac{f''(\eta_{i})}{2}(x-\xi_{i})^{2}$$
 (η_{i} 介于 x 与 ξ_{i} 之间)

$$\therefore B_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} [f'(\xi_i)(x - \xi_i) + \frac{f''(\eta_i)}{2} (x - \xi_i)^2] dx$$







$$\therefore B_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} \left[f'(\xi_i)(x - \xi_i) + \frac{f''(\eta_i)}{2} (x - \xi_i)^2 \right] dx$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} \frac{f''(\eta_i)}{2} (x - \xi_i)^2 dx \quad (\because \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} (x - \xi_i) dx = 0.)$$

设
$$m_i = \min_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} f''(x), \quad M_i = \max_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} f''(x), \quad 贝有$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{m_{i}}{2} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i}} (x - \xi_{i})^{2} dx \le B_{n} \le \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{M_{i}}{2} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i}} (x - \xi_{i})^{2} dx$$

化简整理可得

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{m_{i}}{24n^{3}} (b-a)^{3} \leq B_{n} \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{M_{i}}{24n^{3}} (b-a)^{3},$$





因此

$$\frac{(b-a)^2}{24} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b-a}{n} m_i \le n^2 B_n \le \frac{(b-a)^2}{24} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b-a}{n} M_i,$$

因为f''(x)在[a,b]上可积,所以根据定积分定义知

$$\int_a^b f''(x) dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b-a}{n} m_i = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b-a}{n} M_i$$
$$= f'(b) - f'(a).$$

所以由夹逼定理可知

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n^2 B_n = \frac{(b-a)^2}{24} [f'(b) - f'(a)].$$





3.3 定积分在几何与物理上的应用





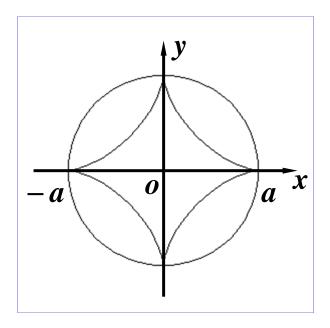


一、几何方面的应用

例1已知

星形线
$$\begin{cases} x = a\cos^3 t \\ y = a\sin^3 t \end{cases}$$
 $(a > 0)$

- 求 1、它所围成的面积;
 - 2、它的弧长;
- 3、它绕轴旋转而成的旋转体 体积及表面积.







、设面积为A. 由对称性,有

$$A = 4 \int_0^a y dx$$

$$= 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 a \sin^3 t \cdot 3a \cos^2 t (-\sin t) dt$$

$$= 12 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 [\sin^4 t - \sin^6 t] dt = \frac{3}{8} \pi a^2.$$

、设弧长为L. 由对称性,有

$$L = 4\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} dt = 4\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3a \cos t \sin t dt = 6a.$$





3、设旋转体的表面积为S,体积为V.

由对称性,有

$$S=2\int_0^a 2\pi y \sqrt{1+{y_x'}^2}dx$$

$$= 4\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \sin^3 t \cdot 3a \cos t \sin t dt = \frac{12}{5} \pi a^2.$$

$$V = 2\int_0^a \pi y^2 dx = 2\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \pi a^2 \sin^6 t \cdot 3a \cos^2 t (-\sin t) dt$$

$$=6\pi a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 t (1-\sin^2 t) dt = \frac{32}{105}\pi a^3.$$





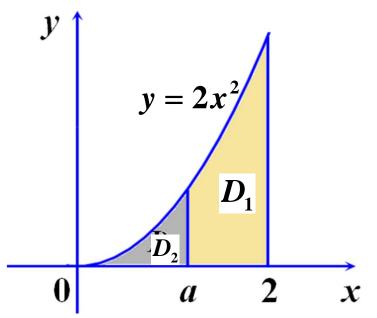


例 3 D_1 是由抛物线 $y = 2x^2$ 和直线 x = a, x = 2 及 y = 0 所围 成 的 平 面 区 域; D_2 是 由 抛 物 线 $y = 2x^2$ 和 直 线 x = a, y = 0 所围成的平面区域,其中 0 < a < 2.(1) 试求 D_1 绕 x 轴旋转而成的旋转体体积 V_1 ;(2) D_2 绕 y 轴而成的旋转体体积 V_2 (如图)。问 a 当为何值时, $V_1 + V_2$ 取得最大值?

解
$$V_1 = \pi \int_a^2 (2x^2)^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{5} (32 - a^5)$$

$$V_2 = \pi a^2 \cdot 2a^2 - \pi \int_0^{2a^2} \frac{y}{2} dy = \pi a^4$$





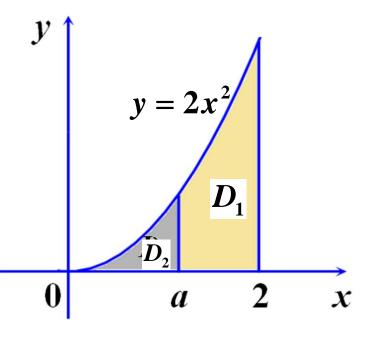


$$V = V_1 + V_2 = \frac{4}{5}\pi(32 - a^5) + \pi a^4$$

因为

$$V' = 4\pi a^3 (1-a) = 0.$$

得区间(0,2)内的唯一驻点a=1. 又



$$V'' \bigg|_{a=1} = -4\pi < 0,$$

因此a=1是极大值点,也是最大值点.

此时
$$V_1 + V_2$$
的最大值为 $\frac{129}{5}\pi$.





二、物理方面的应用

例1 以每秒 a 的流量往半径为 R 的半球形水池内注水. (1) 求在池中水深 h(0 < h < R)时水面上升的速度; (2) 若再将满池水全部抽出,至少需作功多少?

解 如图所示建立坐标系.

半圆的方程为

$$x^{2} + (y - R)^{2} = R^{2} \quad (0 \le y \le R).$$

于是对半圆上任一点,有

$$x^{2} = R^{2} - (y - R)^{2} = 2Ry - y^{2} \ (0 \le y \le R).$$







(1) 因已知半球可看作此半圆绕 y 轴旋转而成的立体,故半球内高为 h 的球缺的体积即水深为 h 时水池内水的体积为

$$V(h) = \int_0^h \pi x^2 dy = \int_0^h \pi (2Ry - y^2) dy$$

又设水深 h 时已注水的时间为 t,则有 V(h) = at,

即
$$\int_0^h \pi (2Ry - y^2) dy = at$$

两边对
$$t$$
 求导,得 $\pi(2Rh-h^2)\frac{dh}{dt}=a$,







故所求速度为
$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{a}{\pi(2Rh-h^2)}$$
.

(2) 将满池的水全部抽出所需的最小功即将池内水全部提升到池沿高度所需的功.

抽水时使水位从 $y(0 \le y \le R)$ 降到 y-dy 所需的功约为 $\rho \pi x^2 dy(R-y)$, $(\rho=1$ 水的比重)

即功元素 $dW = \rho \pi (2Ry - y^2)(R - y)dy$.







故将满池水全部提升到池沿高度所需功为

$$W = \int_0^R \rho \pi (2Ry - y^2)(R - y) dy$$
$$= \pi \int_0^R (2R^2y - 3Ry^2 + y^3) dy$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{4} R^4.$$





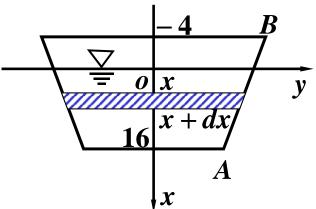
例2 一等腰梯形闸门,如图所示,梯形的上下底分别为50米和30米,高为20米,如果闸门顶部高出水面4米,求闸门一侧所受的水的静压力.

解 如图建立坐标系,

则梯形的腰 AB 的方程为

$$y=-\frac{1}{2}x+23.$$

此闸门一侧受到静水压力为









$$P = 2\int_0^{16} \rho gx(-\frac{1}{2}x + 23)dx$$

$$= \rho g(-\frac{x^3}{3} + 23x^2)\Big|_0^{16}$$

$$= \rho g(-\frac{1}{3} \times 4096 + 23 \times 256)$$

$$=4522.67 \rho g$$

$$\approx 4.43 \times 10^7$$
 (牛).







3.4 综合习题讲解







一、填空题

1.
$$\int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$$

分析

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

$$= \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + x^2}\right) \mathrm{d}x$$

 $= x - \arctan x + C$.



2.
$$\int x\sqrt{3-2x} dx = \frac{1}{10} (3-2x)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} (3-2x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.$$

分析 $\int x\sqrt{3-2x} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{-2} \int \left[(3-2x)\sqrt{3-2x} - 3\sqrt{3-2x} \right] dx$$
 恒等变换

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int (3-2x)\sqrt{3-2x} \, dx + \frac{3}{2} \int \sqrt{3-2x} \, dx \quad \text{分项积分}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int (3-2x)^{\frac{3}{2}} d(3-2x) - \frac{3}{4} \int (3-2x)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(3-2x) = \cdots$$







$$3. \int \frac{\arcsin\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \underline{\qquad}.$$

分析
$$\int \frac{\arcsin\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int \frac{\arcsin\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$=2\int \arcsin \sqrt{x}\,\mathrm{d}(\sqrt{x})$$

$$= 2\left(\sqrt{x}\arcsin\sqrt{x} - \int\sqrt{x}\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}dx\right)$$
 分部积分

$$= 2 \left(\sqrt{x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx \right)$$

$$=2\sqrt{x}\arcsin\sqrt{x}+2\sqrt{1-x}+C.$$







分析 需要先求出 f(x).为此,在 $f(\ln x) = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1}$ 中用

 e^x 替换其中的 x,则得

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x}.$$

因此

$$\int f(x)dx = \int \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} dx = -\int \ln(1+e^x)d(e^{-x})$$
 凑微分

$$= -\left(e^{-x}\ln(1+e^x) - \int e^{-x} \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx\right)$$
 分部积分







$$= -\left(e^{-x}\ln(1+e^x) - \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx\right)$$

$$= -\left(e^{-x}\ln(1+e^{x}) - \int \frac{(1+e^{x}) - e^{x}}{1+e^{x}} dx\right)$$

$$= -\left[e^{-x}\ln(1+e^x) - \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) dx\right]$$

$$= -\left[e^{-x}\ln(1+e^x) - x + \int \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx\right]$$

=
$$-[(e^{-x} + 1)\ln(1 + e^{x}) - x] + C.$$



计算题

1. 注意下面几个类似题的做法

$$\int \frac{1}{1 + e^{x}} dx = \int \frac{(1 + e^{x}) - e^{x}}{1 + e^{x}} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^{x}}{1 + e^{x}}\right) dx$$

$$= x - \int \frac{d(e^x)}{1 + e^x} = x - \ln(1 + e^x) + C.$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1 + e^x} dx = \int \frac{e^{-x}}{e^{-x} + 1} dx = \int \frac{e^{-x}}{e^{-x} + 1} dx$$

$$=-\ln(e^{-x}+1)+C.$$





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

= $\arctan e^x + C$.

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{e^{x} - 1}{e^{x} + 1} + C.$$



$$2. \mathsf{荣} \int \frac{x \mathrm{e}^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}} \mathrm{d}x.$$

解 按常规做法是令 $t = \arctan x$. 用凑微分积分法,即

$$\int \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}} dx = \int \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{1/2}(1+x^2)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{1/2}} \cdot e^{\arctan x} d(\arctan x) = \int \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{1/2}} d(e^{\arctan x})$$

$$= \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{1/2}} - \int e^{\arctan x} \cdot d\left(\frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{1/2}}\right)$$







$$= \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{1/2}} - \int e^{\arctan x} \cdot d\left(\frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{1/2}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{1/2}} - \int e^{\arctan x} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

$$=\frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{1/2}}-\int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}d(\arctan x)$$

$$= \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{1/2}} - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} d(e^{\arctan x})$$

$$= \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \left[\frac{e^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \int e^{\arctan x} d\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right)\right]$$



$$= \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \left[\frac{e^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \int e^{\arctan x} d\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) \right]$$

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

$$= \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \int \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}} dx.$$

把右端最后一项移到左端合并。则得

$$\int \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}} dx = \frac{(x-1)}{2} \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C.$$



3. 设 F(x) 为 f(x) 的 原 函 数 , 且 当 $x \ge 0$ 时 ,

解 因为F(x)为f(x)的原函数,即F'(x) = f(x),所以

$$F'(x)F(x) = \frac{xe^x}{2(1+x)^2},$$

即

$$2F'(x)F(x) = \frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2}.$$

在两端积分,即

$$\int 2F'(x)F(x)dx = \int \frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2}dx.$$

$$\int 2F'(x)F(x)dx = \int \frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2}dx.$$

因此

$$F^{2}(x) = \int \frac{xe^{x}dx}{(1+x)^{2}} = \int \frac{[(1+x)e^{x} - e^{x}]dx}{(1+x)^{2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{e^{x}dx}{1+x} - \int \frac{e^{x}dx}{(1+x)^{2}} = \int \frac{e^{x}dx}{1+x} + \int e^{x}d\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)$$

$$= \int \frac{e^{x}dx}{1+x} + \left(\frac{e^{x}}{1+x} - \int \frac{e^{x}dx}{1+x}\right) = \frac{e^{x}}{1+x} + C.$$

由F(0) = 1,得C = 0,因此



$$F^2(x) = \frac{e^x}{1+x},$$

而F(x) > 0,所以

$$F(x) = \sqrt{\frac{e^x}{1+x}},$$

于是

$$f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{e^x}{1+x}}} \frac{e^x(1+x) - e^x \cdot 1}{(1+x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{2\sqrt{e^x}} \frac{e^x x}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{xe^{\frac{x}{2}}}{2(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$



有关变上(下)限积分的基本公式:设

$$F(x) = \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(t)dt,$$

f 连续,则

$$F'(x) = f[\varphi_2(x)]\varphi_2'(x) - f[\varphi_1(x)]\varphi_1'(x).$$







4 设 f(x) 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 内可导,f(0) = 0 ,反函数为 g(x) ,且

 μ 方程两边对x求导,得

$$g[f(x)]f'(x) = 2xe^x + x^2e^x,$$

于是

$$xf'(x) = x(2+x)e^x,$$

故

$$f'(x) = (x+2)e^x,$$



$$f'(x) = (x+2)e^x,$$

于是

$$f(x) = (x+1)e^x + C,$$

由f(0) = 0,得

$$C = -1$$
.

则

$$f(x) = (x+1)e^x - 1.$$



三、证明题

1. 设f(x),g(x)在[a,b]上连续,且 $g(x) \neq 0, x \in [a,b]$,试

证: 存在
$$\xi \in (a,b)$$
,使 $g(\xi)$ $\int_a^b f(x)dx = f(\xi)\int_a^b g(x)dx$.

$$\mathbf{F}(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt, \quad G(x) = \int_a^x g(t)dt.$$

F(x),G(x)在[a,b]上満足柯西中值定理有关条件,故存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$,使

$$\frac{F(b)-F(a)}{G(b)-G(a)}=\frac{F'(\xi)}{G'(\xi)}.$$

下面略.







1. 设f(x),g(x)在[a,b]上连续,且 $g(x) \neq 0, x \in [a,b]$,试

证: 存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$,使 $g(\xi)$ $\int_a^b f(x)dx = f(\xi)\int_a^b g(x)dx$.

$$\mathbf{ii} = \mathbf{f}(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt, \quad G(x) = \int_a^x g(t)dt.$$

$$W(x) = F(b) \cdot \int_a^x g(t)dt - G(b) \int_a^x f(t)dt.$$

W(x)在[a,b]上连续,在(a,b)内可导,且

$$W(a) = W(b) = 0.$$

根据罗尔定理,存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$,使 $W'(\xi) = 0$.

下面略.







2. 设 f(x),g(x) 在 [0,1] 上 的 导 数 连 续 , 且 $f(0) = 0, f'(x) \ge 0, g'(x) \ge 0$.证明对任何 $a \in [0,1]$ 有 $\int_0^a g(x)f'(x)dx + \int_0^1 f(x)g'(x)dx \ge f(a)g(1).$

证设

$$F(x) = \int_0^x g(t)f'(t)dt + \int_0^1 f(t)g'(t)dt - f(x)g(1), \ x \in [0,1].$$

则F(x)在[0,1]上的导数连续,并且

$$F'(x) = g(x)f'(x) - f'(x)g(1) = f'(x)[g(x) - g(1)].$$

由于 $x \in [0,1]$ 时, $f'(x) \ge 0, g'(x) \ge 0$,因此 $F(x) \le 0$,







即F(x)在[0,1]上单调递减。 注意到

$$F(1) = \int_0^1 g(t)f'(t)dt + \int_0^1 f(t)g'(t)dt - f(1)g(1)$$

其中

$$\int_0^1 g(t)f'(t)dt = \int_0^1 g(t)df(t) = g(t)f(t) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f(t)g'(t)dt,$$

故

$$F(1) = 0.$$

此题为05年考研真题。 下面略.

$$F(x) = \int_0^x g(t)f'(t)dt + \int_0^1 f(t)g'(t)dt - f(x)g(1), \ x \in [0,1].$$







四、竞赛真题选讲

1. 设抛物线 $y = ax^2 + bx + 2 \ln c$ 过原点,当 $0 \le x \le 1$ 时, $v \ge 0$,又已知该抛物线与x轴及直线x = 1所围图形的 面积为1/3. 试确定a, b, c, 使此图形绕 x 轴旋转一周 2009预赛 而成的旋转体的体积1/最小.

解 因抛物线过原点,故 c=1,由题设有

$$\frac{1}{3} = \int_0^1 (ax^2 + bx) dx = \frac{a}{3} + \frac{b}{2}, \implies b = \frac{2}{3}(1 - a),$$

又因
$$V = \pi \int_0^1 (ax^2 + bx)^2 dx$$







$$V = \pi \int_0^1 (ax^2 + bx)^2 dx = \pi \left[\frac{1}{5} a^2 + \frac{1}{2} ab + \frac{1}{3} b^2 \right]$$
$$= \pi \left[\frac{1}{5} a^2 + \frac{1}{3} a (1 - a) + \frac{4}{27} (1 - a)^2 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{2}{3}(1-a) = \frac{3}{2}.$$

又因

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 V}{\mathrm{d}a^2} = \pi \left[\frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{8}{27} \right] = \frac{4}{135} \pi > 0,$$

所以当a = -5/4, b = 3/2, c = 1时,体积最小.



2. 设 f(x)在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上连续,并且无穷积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛.求 $\lim_{y\to +\infty} \frac{1}{v} \int_0^y x f(x) dx$.

解 设
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$
,
$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt, \Rightarrow F'(x) = f(x), F(+\infty) = I.$$

对于任意的y > 0,则有

$$\frac{1}{y} \int_0^y x f(x) dx = \frac{1}{y} \int_0^y x dF(x) = F(y) - \frac{1}{y} \int_0^y F(x) dx$$

根据洛比达法则和变上限积分的求导公式可得

$$\frac{1}{y} \int_0^y x f(x) dx = \frac{1}{y} \int_0^y x dF(x) = F(y) - \frac{1}{y} \int_0^y F(x) dx$$

根据洛比达法则和变上限积分的求导公式可得

$$\lim_{y\to+\infty}\frac{1}{y}\int_0^y F(x)dx = \lim_{y\to+\infty}F(y) = I.$$

因此

$$\lim_{y\to+\infty}\frac{1}{y}\int_0^y xf(x)dx=I-I=0.$$







3. 求不定积分
$$I = \int (1 + x - \frac{1}{x})e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} dx$$
.

2012年决赛

分析 凑微分可以将问题化繁为简,注意到

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

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

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

$$= \int e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} dx + \int x de^{x + \frac{1}{x}} = x e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} + C.$$



4. 讨论

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x + x^{\alpha} \sin^2 x} dx$$

的敛散性,其中 α 是一个实常数.

2012年决赛

$$\frac{n\pi}{\cos^2 x + ((n+1)\pi)^{\alpha} \sin^2 x} \le f(x) \le \frac{(n+1)\pi}{\cos^2 x + (n\pi)^{\alpha} \sin^2 x},$$

因为

$$\int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{1}{A\cos^2 x + B\sin^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{A\cos^2 x + B\sin^2 x} dx$$





$$\int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{1}{A\cos^2 x + B\sin^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{A\cos^2 x + B\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x (A + B \tan^2 x)} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{A + Bt^2} dt = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{AB}}.$$

使得
$$\frac{n\pi^2}{((n+1)\pi)^{\alpha/2}} \le \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} f(x) dx \le \frac{(n+1)\pi^2}{(n\pi)^{\alpha/2}},$$

因此

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n\pi^2}{((n+1)\pi)^{\alpha/2}} \leq \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx \leq \pi^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)\pi^2}{(n\pi)^{\alpha/2}},$$







$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n\pi^2}{((n+1)\pi)^{\alpha/2}} \leq \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx \leq \pi^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)\pi^2}{(n\pi)^{\alpha/2}},$$

因为两端的级数与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{1-\alpha/2}$ 具有相同的敛散性,

所以当 α >4时,广义积分收敛;

当 α ≤ 4时,广义积分发散.







5. 计算
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} |\sin x| dx$$
.

解 由于
$$\int_0^{n\pi} e^{-2x} |\sin x| dx = \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} e^{-2x} |\sin x| dx$$

应用分部积分法

$$=\sum_{k=1}^{n}\int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi}(-1)^{k-1}e^{-2x}\sin xdx$$

$$\int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} (-1)^{k-1} e^{-2x} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{5} e^{-2k\pi} (1 + e^{2\pi}).$$

所以
$$\int_0^{n\pi} e^{-2x} |\sin x| dx = \frac{1}{5} (1 + e^{2\pi}) \sum_{k=1}^n e^{-2k\pi}$$
$$= \frac{1}{5} (1 + e^{2\pi}) \frac{e^{-2\pi} - e^{-2(n+1)\pi}}{1 - e^{-2\pi}},$$

当 $n \pi \leq x < (n+1) \pi$ 时,

$$\int_0^{n\pi} e^{-2x} |\sin x| \, \mathrm{d}x \le \int_0^x e^{-2x} |\sin x| \, \mathrm{d}x \le \int_0^{(n+1)\pi} e^{-2x} |\sin x| \, \mathrm{d}x$$

 $\Diamond n \rightarrow \infty$, 由两边夹法则,得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} |\sin x| \, \mathrm{d}x = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \int_0^x e^{-2x} |\sin x| \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{5} \frac{1 + e^{2\pi}}{1 - e^{-2\pi}}.$$

注:如果最后不用夹逼法则,而用

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} |\sin x| \, \mathrm{d}x = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^{n\pi} e^{-2x} |\sin x| \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{5} \frac{1 + e^{2\pi}}{1 - e^{-2\pi}}.$$

需先说明广义积分收敛.





6.求最小实数C,使得满足 $\int_0^1 |f(x)| dx = 1$ 的连续的函数f(x)都有

$$\int_0^1 |f(\sqrt{x})| \, \mathrm{d}x \le C.$$

2012预赛

解 由于
$$\int_0^1 |f(\sqrt{x})| dx = \int_0^1 2t |f(t)| dt \le 2 \int_0^1 |f(t)| dt = 2.$$

另一方面, 取
$$f_n(x) = (n+1)x^n$$
, 则 $\int_0^1 |f_n(x)| dx = 1$.

$$\overline{\square} \int_0^1 |f_n(\sqrt{x})| dx = \int_0^1 2t |f_n(t)| dt = 2 \frac{n+1}{n+2} \to 2.$$

因此最小的实数C=2.







7. 计算不定积分 $\int x \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) dx$. 2013决赛

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

$$=\frac{1}{2}(1+x^2)\ln(1+x^2)-\frac{1}{2}x^2+C.$$

则原式=
$$\int \arctan x d\left[\frac{1}{2}(1+x^2)\ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}[(1+x^2)\ln(1+x^2)-x^2]\arctan x$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\int [\ln(1+x^2)-\frac{x^2}{1+x^2}]dx$$





$$= \frac{1}{2}[(1+x^2)\ln(1+x^2)-x^2]\arctan x$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\int [\ln(1+x^2)-\frac{x^2}{1+x^2}]dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\arctan x[(1+x^2)\ln(1+x^2)-x^2-3]$$

$$-\frac{x}{2}\ln(1+x^2)+\frac{x}{2}+C.$$





8. 设f(x)在[a,b]上连续,证明:

2016决赛

$$2\int_a^b f(x)dx\int_x^b f(t)dt = \left(\int_a^b f(x)dx\right)^2.$$

证 方法1 令 $\varphi(x) = \int_x^b f(t) dt$,则

$$\varphi'(x) = -f(x), \quad \varphi(b) = 0.$$

因此
$$2\int_a^b f(x)dx \int_x^b f(t)dt = -2\int_a^b \varphi'(x)\varphi(x)dx$$

$$=-2\int_a^b \varphi(x) d\varphi(x) = -\varphi^2(x)\Big|_a^b = \varphi^2(a)$$

$$= \left(\int_a^b f(x) \mathrm{d}x\right)^2.$$

证毕.

8. 设f(x)在[a,b]上连续,

2016决赛

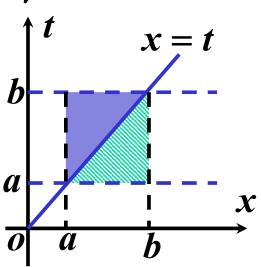
$$2\int_a^b f(x)dx\int_x^b f(t)dt = \left(\int_a^b f(x)dx\right)^2.$$

证 方法2 交换积分次序,得

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \int_{x}^{b} f(t) dt = \int_{a}^{b} f(t) dt \int_{a}^{t} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt$$



$$2\int_a^b f(x)dx \int_x^b f(t)dt = \int_a^b f(x)dx \int_x^b f(t)dt + \int_a^b f(x)dx \int_a^x f(t)dt$$

$$= \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b f(t) dt = \left(\int_a^b f(x) dx \right)^2.$$

五、考研真题选讲

1.
$$\int_{-1}^{1} (|x| + x)e^{-|x|} dx = \underline{\qquad}.$$

分析 对称区间上的积分应注意利用被积函数的对称性.

$$\int_{-1}^{1} x e^{-|x|} dx = 0.$$

解
$$\int_{-1}^{1} (|x| + x)e^{-|x|} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} |x|e^{-|x|} dx + \int_{-1}^{1} xe^{-|x|} dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} |x|e^{-|x|} dx = 2\int_{0}^{1} xe^{-x} dx = -2\int_{0}^{1} xde^{-x}$$
$$= -2[xe^{-x}]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} e^{-x} dx] = 2(1 - 2e^{-1}).$$







分析 本题属于求分段函数的定积分, 先换元:

$$x-1=t,$$

再利用对称区间上奇偶函数的积分性质即可.







$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{2} f(x-1)dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{1} f(t)dt = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{1} f(x)dx$$

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







3. 设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, x > 0 \\ 0, x = 0, F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt, \text{ 则} \\ -1, x < 0 \end{cases}$$

- (A) F(x)在 x = 0 点不连续.
- (B) F(x)在($-\infty$, $+\infty$)内连续,但在 x=0 点不可导.
- (C) F(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内可导,且满足F'(x) = f(x).
- (D) F(x)在($-\infty$, $+\infty$)内可导,但不一定满足F'(x) = f(x).

分析 先求分段函数f(x)的变限积分

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt,$$

再讨论函数F(x)的连续性与可导性即可.



解 当
$$x < 0$$
时, $F(x) = \int_0^x (-1)dt = -x$, 当 $x > 0$ 时,

$$F(x) = \int_0^x 1 dt = x$$
, 当 $x = 0$ 时, $F(0) = 0$. 即
$$F(x) = |x|$$
,

显然, F(x)在($-\infty$, $+\infty$)内连续, 但在x=0点不可导.

故选(B).

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, x > 0 \\ 0, x = 0 \\ -1, x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt,$$







4. 设
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} e^{2x}, x \le 0 \\ e^{-2x}, x > 0 \end{cases}$$
, S 表示夹在 x 轴与曲线

y = F(x)之间的面积. 对任何 t > 0, $S_1(t)$ 表示矩形 $-t \le x$ $\leq t$, $0 \leq y \leq F(t)$ 的面积. 求 (I) $S(t) = S - S_1(t)$ 的 表 达 式: (II) S(t)的最小值.

分析 曲线y = F(x)关于y轴对称, x轴与曲线y = F(x)围成一无界区域,所以,面积S可用广义积分表示.

$$|\mathbf{F}| (\mathbf{I}) \quad S = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} dx = -e^{-2x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1. \quad S_1(t) = 2te^{-2t},$$

$$S(t) = 1 - 2te^{-2t}, \quad (t \in (0, +\infty)).$$



$$S(t) = 1 - 2te^{-2t}, \quad (t \in (0, +\infty)).$$

(II) 由于

$$S'(t) = -2(1-2t)e^{-2t},$$

故S(t)的唯一驻点为 $t = \frac{1}{2}$. 又

$$S''(t) = 8(1-t)e^{-2t}, \qquad S''(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{4}{e} > 0,$$

所以 $S(\frac{1}{2}) = 1 - \frac{1}{e}$ 为极小值,它也是最小值.







5. 下列结论中正确的是

(A)
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x+1)} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{x(x+1)}$$
 都收敛.

(B)
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x+1)} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{x(x+1)}$$
都发散.

(C)
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x+1)}$$
 发散, $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{x(x+1)}$ 收敛.

(D)
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x+1)}$$
收敛, $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{x(x+1)}$ 发散.

分析 直接计算相应积分,判定其敛散性即可.





$$\prod_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x+1)} = \left[\ln \left| \frac{x}{x+1} \right| \right]_{1}^{+\infty} = \ln 2.$$

积分收敛.

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x(x+1)} = \left[\ln \left| \frac{x}{x+1} \right| \right]_0^1 = 0 - (-\infty) = +\infty.$$

积分发散.

评注 本题是考查广义积分敛散性的判断.







6. 设函数 f(x)与g(x)在[0,1]上连续,且 $f(x) \le g(x)$,且 对任何 $c \in (0,1)$

(A)
$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{c} f(t)dt \ge \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{c} g(t)dt$$
. (B) $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{c} f(t)dt \le \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{c} g(t)dt$.

(C)
$$\int_{c}^{1} f(t)dt \ge \int_{c}^{1} g(t)dt$$
. (D) $\int_{c}^{1} f(t)dt \le \int_{c}^{1} g(t)dt$.

分析 本题主要考查定积分不等式的性质

解 因为f(x)与g(x)在[0,1]上连续,

则对任何 $c \in (0,1), f(x)$ 与g(x)在[c,1]上连

续,且
$$f(x) \le g(x)$$
,所以
$$\int_{c}^{1} f(t) dt \le \int_{c}^{1} g(t) dt.$$







7. 在 xoy 坐标平面中,连续曲线 L 过点 M(1,0),其上任意点 $P(x,y)(x \neq 0)$ 处的切线斜率与直线 OP 的斜率之差等于 ax (常数 a>0).(1) 求 L 的方程;(2) 当 L 与直线 y=ax 所围成平面图形的面积为时 $\frac{8}{3}$,确定 a 的值.

解 (1) 设曲线L的方程为y = f(x),

则由题设可得

$$y'-\frac{y}{x}=ax.$$

这是一阶线性微分方程,其中 $P(x) = -\frac{1}{x}, Q(x) = ax$.





$$y'-\frac{y}{x}=ax.$$

代入通解公式得

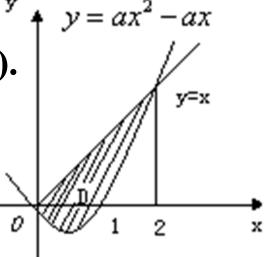
$$y = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left(\int ax e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right) = x(ax + C) = ax^2 + Cx.$$

又 f(1) = 0, 所以 C = -a.

故曲线L的方程为 $y = ax^2 - ax \quad (x \neq 0)$.

(2) L与直线 y = ax (a > 0),

所围成平面图形如右图所示. 所以

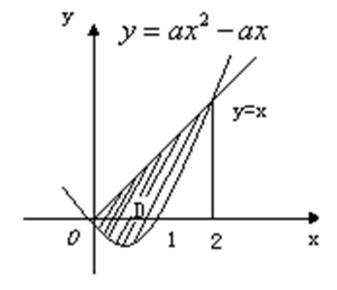


$$D = \int_0^2 \left[ax - \left(ax^2 - ax \right) \right] dx$$

$$= a \int_0^2 (2x - x^2) dx = \frac{4}{3} a = \frac{8}{3}$$

故

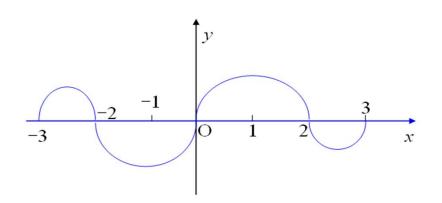
$$a=2$$
.







8. 如图,连续函数 y=f(x)在区间[-3, -2], [2, 3]上的图 形分别是直径为 1 的上、下半圆周,在区间[-2,0], [0,2]的图形分别是直径为 2 的下、上半圆周,设 $F(x) = \int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt.$ 则下列结论正确的是 (C)



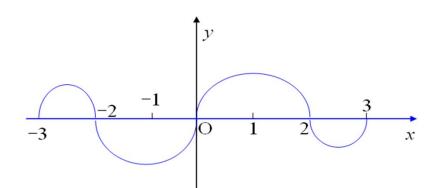
(A)
$$F(3) = -\frac{3}{4}F(-2)$$
. (B) $F(3) = \frac{5}{4}F(2)$.

(C)
$$F(-3) = \frac{3}{4}F(2)$$
. (D) $F(-3) = -\frac{5}{4}F(-2)$.

(B)
$$F(3) = \frac{5}{4}F(2)$$

(D)
$$F(-3) = -\frac{5}{4}F(-2)$$
.

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt.$$



分析 本题考查定积分的

几何意义,应注意f(x)在不同区间段上的符号,从而搞清楚相应积分与面积的关系。

解 根据定积分的几何意义,知F(2)为半径是1的

半圆面积: $F(2) = \frac{1}{2}\pi$, F(3)是两个半圆面积之差:

$$F(3) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\pi \cdot 1^2 - \pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{8} \pi = \frac{3}{4} F(2).$$

$$F(-3) = \int_0^{-3} f(x)dx = -\int_{-3}^0 f(x)dx = \int_0^3 f(x)dx = F(3).$$

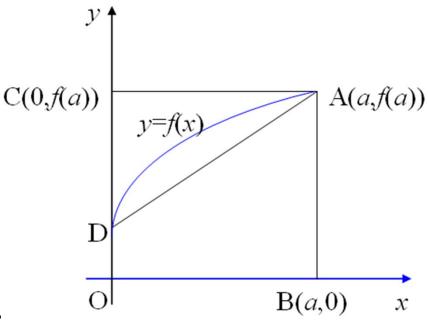
- 9. 如图, 曲线方程为y = f(x), 函数 f(x)在区间[0,a]上有连续导数,则定积分 $\int_a^a x f'(x) dx$ 等于 (C)
 - (A)曲边梯形ABCD面积.
 - (C)曲边三角形ACD面积.

解
$$\int_0^a xf'(x)dx = \int_0^a xdf(x)$$
$$= af(a) - \int_0^a f(x)dx$$

其中af(a)是矩形面积,

$$\int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx$$
为曲边梯形的面积.

- (B) 梯形ABCD面积.
- (D)三角形ACD面积.





- 10. f(x)是周期为 2 的连续函数,
 - (1) 证明对任意实数都有 $\int_{x}^{t+2} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{2} f(x)dx$;

(2)证明
$$g(x) = \int_0^x \left[2f(t) - \int_t^{t+2} f(s) ds \right] dt$$
 是周期为

- 2 的周期函数.
- 解(1)因为f(x)的周期为2, 令x=2+u,则

$$\int_{2}^{t+2} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{t} f(2+u)du = \int_{0}^{t} f(u)du = \int_{0}^{t} f(x)dx.$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{t}^{t+2} f(x) dx = \int_{t}^{0} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{2} f(x) dx + \int_{2}^{t+2} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} f(x) dx.$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} f(x) dx.$$
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$$g(x) = \int_0^x \left[2f(t) - \int_t^{t+2} f(s) ds \right] dt$$

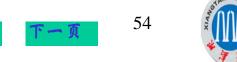
(2)
$$g(x+2) = \int_{0}^{x+2} \left[2f(t) - \int_{t}^{t+2} f(s) ds \right] dt$$

$$=\int_{0}^{x}\left[2f(t)-\int_{t}^{t+2}f(s)ds\right]dt$$

$$+\int_{x}^{x+2} \left[2f(t) - \int_{t}^{t+2} f(s) ds \right] dt$$

$$=g(x)+\int_{x}^{x+2}\left[2f(t)-\int_{t}^{t+2}f(s)ds\right]dt$$

$$= g(x) + 2\int_{x}^{x+2} f(t)dt - \int_{x}^{x+2} \int_{t}^{t+2} f(s)dsdt$$



$$g(x+2) = g(x) + 2\int_{x}^{x+2} f(t)dt - \int_{x}^{x+2} \int_{t}^{t+2} f(s)dsdt$$

因为
$$\int_{t}^{t+2} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{2} f(x)dx$$
, 所以

$$\int_{x}^{x+2} \int_{t}^{t+2} f(s) ds dt = \int_{x}^{x+2} \int_{0}^{2} f(s) ds dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} f(s) ds \cdot \int_{x}^{x+2} 1 dt = 2 \int_{0}^{2} f(s) ds = 2 \int_{x}^{x+2} f(x) dx$$

所以

$$g(x+2) = g(x) + 2\int_0^2 f(t)dt - 2\int_0^2 f(s)ds = g(x).$$

所以g(x)是周期为2的周期函数.







11. 计算不定积分
$$\int \ln(1+\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}})dx$$
 $(x>0)$.

分析 变量代换是可以将问题化繁为简

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







$$= \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t^2-1} - \int \frac{1}{t^2-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t} dt$$

$$= \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t^2-1} - \int \left(\frac{1}{4(t-1)} + \frac{-1}{4(1+t)} + \frac{-1}{2(1+t)^2}\right) dt$$

$$= \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t^2-1} + \frac{1}{4}\ln\left|\frac{1+t}{t-1}\right| - \frac{1}{2(1+t)} + C$$

$$= x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x})$$
$$-\frac{1}{2} \ln(\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{x}) + C.$$







$$\int_0^{\pi^2} \sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} dx = \underline{-4\pi}.$$

分析 利用换元积分法,令

$$\sqrt{x} = t \implies dx = 2tdt$$

则有

$$\int_0^{\pi^2} \sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} 2t^2 \cos t dt$$

上式再利用分部积分法两次,就可得

$$\int_0^{\pi} 2t^2 \cos t dt = \int_0^{\pi} 2t^2 d(\sin t) = \cdots = -4\pi.$$







13. (I)比较

$$\int_0^1 \left| \ln t \right| \left[\ln (1+t) \right]^n dt = \int_0^1 t^n \left| \ln t \right| dt \left(n = 1, 2, \cdots \right)$$

的大小,说明理由;

$$(II)记u_n = \int_0^1 \left| \ln t \right| \left[\ln(1+t) \right]^n dt \quad (n=1,2,\cdots), 求极限 \lim_{n\to\infty} u_n.$$

解 (I) 当 $0 \le t \le 1$ 时,因为 $\ln(1+t) \le t$,所以

$$\left|\ln t\right|\left[\ln(1+t)\right]^n\leq t^n\left|\ln t\right|,$$

因此

$$\int_0^1 \left| \ln t \right| \left[\ln (1+t) \right]^n dt \le \int_0^1 t^n \left| \ln t \right| dt.$$





13. (I)比较

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$$(II)记u_n = \int_0^1 |\ln t| \left[\ln(1+t)\right]^n dt \quad (n=1,2,\cdots), 求极限 \lim_{n\to\infty} u_n.$$

解 (II) 由(I)知
$$0 \le u_n = \int_0^1 |\ln t| [\ln(1+t)]^n dt \le \int_0^1 t^n |\ln t| dt$$
.

因为
$$\int_0^1 t^n \left| \ln t \right| dt = -\int_0^1 t^n \ln t dt = -\frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^1 \ln t dt^{n+1}$$

所以

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}u_n=0.$$

$$=\frac{1}{n+1}\int_0^1 t^n dt = \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}.$$







14.
$$\int_0^2 x \sqrt{2x - x^2} \, dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$$

分析: 定积分的换元法.

解1
$$I = \int_0^2 x \sqrt{2x - x^2} \, dx = \int_0^2 x \sqrt{1 - (x - 1)^2} \, dx$$

 $\Rightarrow x-1=\sin\theta$, \square

$$I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \sin \theta) \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta$$

$$=2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos^{2}\theta\,\mathrm{d}\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}.$$







14.
$$\int_0^2 x \sqrt{2x - x^2} \, dx = \underline{\qquad}.$$

分析: 定积分的换元法.

解2
$$I = \int_0^2 x \sqrt{2x - x^2} \, dx = \int_0^2 x \sqrt{1 - (x - 1)^2} \, dx$$

$$x - 1 = t$$

$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} (1+t)\sqrt{1-t^2} \, dt = \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1-t^2} \, dt = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$







15.
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{(1+x)^{2}} dx = \underline{\qquad}.$$

分析: 考查反常积分、分部积分和有理函数积分

$$||H|| I = -\int_{1}^{+\infty} \ln x \, d\frac{1}{1+x} = -\frac{\ln x}{1+x} \Big|_{1}^{+\infty} + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(1+x)} \, dx$$

$$= \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(1+x)} dx = \int_{1}^{+\infty} (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x}) dx$$

$$= (\ln x - \ln(x+1))\Big|_{1}^{+\infty} = \ln \frac{x}{x+1}\Big|_{1}^{+\infty} = \ln 2.$$



16. 设函数

- $(A) x = \pi E F(x)$ 的跳跃间断点 $(B) x = \pi E F(x)$ 的可去间断点
- (C) F(x)在 $x=\pi$ 处连续但不可导 (D) F(x)在 $x=\pi$ 处可导

分析: 考查连续与可导的关系

解 由定积分的几何意义知 $F(\pi) = F(\pi) = F(\pi+)$.

$$F'_{-}(\pi) = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{\int_{0}^{\pi - h} f(t) dt - \int_{0}^{\pi} f(t) dt}{-h} = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{-\int_{\pi - h}^{\pi} \sin t dt}{-h} = 0,$$





$$F_{-}'(\pi)=0,$$

$$F'_{+}(\pi) = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{\int_{0}^{\pi+h} f(t) dt - \int_{0}^{\pi} f(t) dt}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0^+} \frac{-\int_{\pi}^{\pi+h} 2\,\mathrm{d}\,t}{-h} = 2.$$

因此

$$F'_{-}(\pi)\neq F'_{+}(\pi).$$

所以F(x)在 $x=\pi$ 处连续但不可导,答案为C.







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

分析: 考查定积分转化为重积分和换元积分法

$$\iiint_{0}^{1} \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\int_{1}^{x} \frac{\ln(t+1)}{t} dt}{\sqrt{x}} dx \qquad \qquad \underset{1}{\underbrace{\uparrow}} \qquad \qquad \underset{1}{\underbrace{\uparrow}} \qquad \qquad \underset{1}{\underbrace{\downarrow}} \qquad \qquad \underset{1}{\underbrace{\underbrace{\downarrow}} \qquad \qquad \underset{1}{\underbrace{\downarrow}} \qquad \qquad \underset{1}{\underbrace{\underbrace{\downarrow}} \qquad \qquad \underset{1}{\underbrace{\downarrow}} \qquad \qquad \underset{1}{\underbrace{\underbrace{\downarrow}} \qquad \qquad \underset{1}{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\downarrow}} \qquad \qquad \underset{1}{\underbrace{\underbrace{\downarrow}} \qquad \qquad \underset{1}{\underbrace{\underbrace{\downarrow}} \qquad \qquad \underset{1}{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\downarrow}} \qquad \qquad \underset{1}{\underbrace{\underbrace{\downarrow}} \qquad \qquad \underset{1}{\underbrace{\underbrace{\downarrow}} \qquad \qquad \underset{1}{\underbrace{\underbrace{\downarrow}} \qquad \qquad \underset{1}{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\downarrow}} \qquad \qquad \underset{1}{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\downarrow}} \qquad \qquad \underset{1}{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\downarrow}} \qquad \qquad \underset{1}{\underbrace{\underbrace{\downarrow}} \qquad \qquad \underset{1}{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\downarrow}} \qquad \qquad \underset{1}{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\downarrow}} \qquad \qquad \underset{1}{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\downarrow}} \qquad \qquad \underset{1}{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace$$

$$= -\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \int_x^1 \frac{\ln(t+1)}{t} dt$$

$$= -\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(t+1)}{t} dt \int_0^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$







$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = -\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\ln(t+1)}{t} dt \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = -2\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\ln(t+1)}{t} \sqrt{t} dt$$

$$= -2 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\ln(t+1)}{\sqrt{t}} dt = -4 \int_{0}^{1} \ln(t+1) d\sqrt{t}$$

$$= -4(\sqrt{t}\ln(t+1)\Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{t} d\ln(t+1) \frac{u = \sqrt{t}}{t}$$

$$= -4 \ln 2 + 4 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sqrt{t}}{t+1} dt = -4 \ln 2 + 4 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{u}{u^{2}+1} 2u du$$

$$= -4 \ln 2 + 8 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{u^{2} + 1 - 1}{u^{2} + 1} du = -4 \ln 2 + 8 - 2\pi.$$





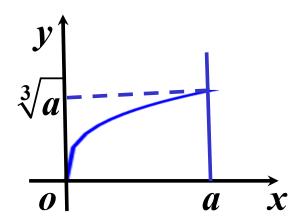


18. 设D是由曲线 $y = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$, 直线x = a(a > 0)及x轴所围成的平面图形, V_x , V_y 分别是D绕x轴,y轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积,若 $V_y = 10V_x$,求a的值.

分析: 考查定积分的几何应用

$$P_x = \pi \int_0^a x^{\frac{2}{3}} dx = \frac{3\pi}{5} a^{\frac{5}{3}}.$$

$$V_{y} = \pi a^{2} \cdot a^{\frac{1}{3}} - \pi \int_{0}^{a^{\frac{1}{3}}} y^{6} dy = \frac{6\pi}{7} a^{\frac{7}{3}}.$$



:
$$V_y = 10V_x$$
, : $\frac{6\pi}{7}a^{\frac{7}{3}} = 10\frac{3\pi}{5}a^{\frac{5}{3}}$, $\Rightarrow a = 7\sqrt{7}$.





- 19. 设曲线L的方程为 $y = \frac{1}{4}x^2 \frac{1}{2}\ln x$ $(1 \le x \le e)$,
- (1) 求L的弧长; (2) 设D是由曲线L, 直线x=1, x=e

及x轴所围的平面图形,求D的形心的横坐标。

解 (1)
$$y' = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x}$$
.

$$l = \int_{1}^{e} \sqrt{1 + (y')^{2}} dx = \int_{1}^{e} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x^{2} - 1}{2x}\right)^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{1}^{e} \frac{x^{2}+1}{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{e} (x+\frac{1}{x}) dx = \frac{e^{2}+1}{4}.$$



(2)
$$\overline{x} = \frac{\int_{1}^{e} x(\frac{1}{4}x^{2} - \frac{1}{2}\ln x) dx}{\int_{1}^{e} (\frac{1}{4}x^{2} - \frac{1}{2}\ln x) dx} = \frac{\int_{1}^{e} (x^{3} - 2x\ln x) dx}{\int_{1}^{e} (x^{2} - 2\ln x) dx}$$

$$\int_{1}^{e} 2x \ln x dx = \int_{1}^{e} \ln x dx^{2}$$

$$= x^{2} \ln x - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} \Big|_{1}^{e} = \frac{e^{2} + 1}{2}$$

$$\int_{1}^{e} \ln x \, dx = \int_{1}^{e} \ln x \, dx = (x \ln x - x)\Big|_{1}^{e} = 1$$

$$\int_{1}^{e} \ln x \, dx = \int_{1}^{e} \ln x \, dx = (x \ln x - x) \Big|_{1}^{e} = 1.$$

$$\frac{1}{4} (e^{4} - 1) - \frac{e^{2} + 1}{2} = \frac{3(e^{4} - 2e^{2} - 3)}{4(e^{3} - 7)}.$$



