

## NO.5-2 定积分计算（上）

### 套路一 定积分的常规计算技巧

**例题 1** 利用 N-L 公式，直接计算下列定积分

$$(1) \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$(2) \int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} dx$$

$$(3) \int_1^{16} \arctan \sqrt{\sqrt{x}-1} dx$$

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

**解：** (1)  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_0^1 x^2 \arcsin x d \arcsin x$

令  $\arcsin x = t$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \sin^2 t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \sin^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t (1 - \cos 2t) dt = \frac{t^2}{4} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cos 2t dt \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{t \sin 2t}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2t dt \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{1}{8} \cos 2t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{16} + \frac{1}{4}; \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } t = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}}, \quad x = \tan^2 t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} t d \tan^2 t &= t \tan^2 t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tan^2 t dt = \pi - (\tan t - t) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \pi - \left( \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}; \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{ 令 } t = \arctan \sqrt{\sqrt{x}-1}$$

$$\text{则 } \tan t = \sqrt{\sqrt{x}-1} \implies \tan^2 t + 1 = \sqrt{x} \implies x = \sec^4 t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} t d \sec^4 t &= t \sec^4 t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sec^4 t dt = \frac{16\pi}{3} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sec^2 t d \tan t \\ &= \frac{16\pi}{3} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tan^2 t + 1 d \tan t = \frac{16\pi}{3} - \left( \frac{\tan^3 t}{3} + \tan t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{16\pi}{3} - 2\sqrt{3}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \int \sin x \cdot \ln \sin x dx &= -\cos x \cdot \ln \sin x + \int \frac{\cos x^2}{\sin x} dx = -\cos x \cdot \ln \sin x + \int \frac{1 - \sin x^2}{\sin x} dx \\ &= -\cos x \cdot \ln \sin x + \cos x - \ln(\csc x - \cot x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cdot \ln \sin x \, dx &= 0 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\cos x \cdot \ln \sin x + \cos x + \ln(\csc x - \cot x) \\
&= -1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x \cdot \ln \sin x - \ln(\csc x - \cot x) \\
&= -1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)\right) \cdot \ln \sin x - \ln(\csc x - \cot x) \\
&= -1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln \sin x - \ln(\csc x - \cot x) - \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cdot \ln \sin x \\
&= -1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 - \cos x} - \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} \\
&= -1 + \ln \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 - \cos x} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cos x}{\sin x} = \ln 2 - 1;
\end{aligned}$$

**例题 2** 计算定积分  $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$

**解:** 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sec^2 x + 1} dx \\
&= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sec^2 x + 1} dx = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\tan^2 x + 2} d \tan x = 2\sqrt{2} \arctan \left( \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \sqrt{2} \pi;
\end{aligned}$$

**类题 1** 计算定积分  $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx$

**解:** 
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx \xrightarrow{t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x} 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

**类题 2** 以下计算是否正确? 为什么? 如果错了, 请将其更正。

$$\int_{-1}^1 \left( \arctan \frac{1}{x} \right)' dx = \arctan \frac{1}{x} \Big|_{-1}^1 = \arctan 1 - \arctan(-1) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

**解:** 错误, 积分区间存在无定义的点。

正确做法: 
$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{-1}^1 \left( \arctan \frac{1}{x} \right)' dx &= \int_{-1}^0 \left( \arctan \frac{1}{x} \right)' dx + \int_0^1 \left( \arctan \frac{1}{x} \right)' dx \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \arctan \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \arctan \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\pi}{2};
\end{aligned}$$

**类题 3** 设  $f(x) = \frac{(x+1)^2(x-1)}{x^3(x-2)}$ , 计算  $I = \int_{-1}^3 \frac{f'(x)}{1 + f^2(x)} dx$

**解:** 
$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \int_{-1}^3 \frac{f'(x)}{1 + f^2(x)} dx = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{f'(x)}{1 + f^2(x)} dx + \int_0^2 \frac{f'(x)}{1 + f^2(x)} dx + \int_2^3 \frac{f'(x)}{1 + f^2(x)} dx \\
&= \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \arctan f(x) - \arctan f(-1) \right) + \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \arctan f(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \arctan f(x) \right) \\
&\quad + \left( \arctan f(3) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \arctan f(x) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \left(\arctan \frac{32}{27} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -2\pi + \arctan \frac{32}{27};$$

**例题 3** 设  $I_n = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x \, dx$ ,  $J_n = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^n x \, dx$ , 请背住下列常用结论。

(1) 对于任意正整数  $n$ , 均有  $I_n = J_n$

(2) 当  $n$  是偶数时,  $I_n = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \, dx = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \, dx$

(3) 当  $n$  是奇数时,  $I_n = 0$

**例题 4** 计算  $\int \frac{\sin 10x}{\sin x} \, dx$

**解:**  $\int \frac{\sin 10x}{\sin x} \, dx = \int 2 \sum_{i=1}^5 \cos(2i-1)x \, dx = 2 \sum_{i=1}^5 \frac{\sin(2i-1)x}{2i-1} + C;$

**例题 5** 计算  $I_n = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} \, dx$

**解:**  $I_n - I_{n-1} = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} \, dx - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} \, dx$   
 $= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x - \sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} \, dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{2 \cos 2nx \cdot \sin x}{\sin x} \, dx = \int_0^{\pi} 2 \cos 2nx \, dx = \left. \frac{\sin 2nx}{n} \right|_0^{\pi} = 0$

所以  $I_n = I_0 = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x} \, dx = \pi;$

**类题:** 请证明:  $a_n = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} \, dx = \pi$

**解:** 同理可得。

**例题 6** 若  $a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^2 \, dx$ , 计算  $a_n$ ;

**解:**  $a_{n+1} - a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2(n+1)x - \sin^2 nx}{\sin^2 x} \, dx$   
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\sin(n+1)x + \sin nx)(\sin(n+1)x - \sin nx)}{\sin^2 x} \, dx$   
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin \frac{2n+1}{2} x \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot 2 \cos \frac{2n+1}{2} x \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 x} \, dx$   
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \sin(2n+1)x}{\sin^2 x} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} \, dx$   
 令  $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} \, dx$ ,  $I_n - I_{n-1} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} \, dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} \, dx$   
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x - \sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \cos 2nx \cdot \sin x}{\sin x} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \cos 2nx \, dx = \left. \frac{\sin 2nx}{n} \right|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0$

所以  $I_n = I_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 因为  $a_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sin x}{\sin x}\right)^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 所以  $a_n = \frac{n\pi}{2}$ ;

**例题 7** 计算积分  $\int_0^1 (1-x)^{100} x dx$

**解:**  $\int_0^1 (1-x)^{100} x dx \xrightarrow{t=1-x} \int_0^1 t^{100} (1-t) dt = \int_0^1 t^{100} (1-t) dt = \left(\frac{t^{101}}{101} - \frac{t^{102}}{102}\right) \Big|_0^1$   
 $= \frac{1}{101} - \frac{1}{102} = \frac{1}{101 \times 102} = \frac{1}{10302}$ ;

**例题 8** 计算积分  $\int_0^2 x(x-1)(x-2) dx$

**解:**  $\int_0^2 x(x-1)(x-2) dx \xrightarrow{t=x-1} \int_{-1}^1 (t+1)t(t-1) dt$   
 令  $f(t) = (t+1)t(t-1)$ ,  
 $f(-t) = (-t+1)(-t)(-t-1) = -(t+1)t(t-1) = -f(t)$   
 所以  $f(t)$  是关于  $t$  的奇函数,  $\int_{-1}^1 (t+1)t(t-1) dt = 0$ ;

**类题** 计算积分  $\int_0^{2n} x(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-n)\cdots[x-(2n-1)](x-2n) dx$

**解:**  $\int_0^{2n} x(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-n)\cdots[x-(2n-1)](x-2n) dx$   
 $\xrightarrow{t=x-n} \int_{-n}^n (t+n)(t+(n-1))\cdots t\cdots(t-(n-1))(t-n) dt$   
 $= \int_{-n}^n t(t^2-n^2)(t^2-(n-1)^2)\cdots(t^2-1) dt = 0$ ;

**例题 9**  $\int_0^1 \left|x - \frac{1}{2}\right|^5 x^n (1-x)^n dx$

**解:**  $\xrightarrow{t=x-\frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |t|^5 \left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)^n \left(\frac{1}{2} - t\right)^n dt = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |t|^5 \left(\frac{1}{4} - t^2\right)^n dt$   
 $= 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} t^5 \left(\frac{1}{4} - t^2\right)^n dt = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} t^4 \left(\frac{1}{4} - t^2\right)^n dt^2 \xrightarrow{u=\frac{1}{4}-t^2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\frac{1}{4} - u\right)^2 u^n du$   
 $= \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\frac{1}{16} - \frac{u}{2} + u^2\right) u^n du = \left(\frac{u^{n+1}}{16(n+1)} - \frac{u^{n+2}}{2(n+2)} + \frac{u^{n+3}}{n+3}\right) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{4}}$   
 $= \frac{1}{4^{n+3}} \left(\frac{1}{(n+1)} - \frac{2}{(n+2)} + \frac{1}{(n+3)}\right)$ ;

## 定积分计算（下）

### 综合题型一 被积函数中含有变限积分函数的定积分计算

例题 1 设  $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{\pi - t} dt$ , 计算  $\int_0^\pi f(x) dx$

解 1:  $\int_0^\pi f(x) dx = \pi f(\pi) - \int_0^\pi x df(x) = \int_0^\pi \frac{\pi \sin t}{\pi - t} dt - \int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{\pi - x} dx = \int_0^\pi \sin x dx = 2.$

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

解 1:  $\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) d\sqrt{x} = -2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} df(x) = -2 \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx \xrightarrow{x \mapsto x^2} -4 \int_0^1 \ln(1+x^2) dx$   
 $= -4 \ln 2 + 8 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx = 8 - 2\pi - 4 \ln 2.$

类题 2 设  $f'(x) = \arctan(x-1)^2$ , 且  $f(0) = 0$ , 求  $I = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$

解 1:  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = f(1) - \int_0^1 x df(x) = \int_0^1 \arctan(x-1)^2 dx - \int_0^1 x \arctan(x-1)^2 dx \xrightarrow{(x-1)^2 \mapsto x} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \arctan x dx$   
 $= \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \ln 2.$

类题 3 已知函数  $f(x)$  在  $\left[0, \frac{3}{2}\pi\right]$  连续, 在  $\left(0, \frac{3}{2}\pi\right)$  内是  $\frac{\cos x}{2x-3\pi}$  的一个原函数,  $f(0) = 0$

(1) 求  $f(x)$  在  $\left[0, \frac{3}{2}\pi\right]$  上的平均值

(2) 证明  $f(x)$  在  $\left(0, \frac{3}{2}\pi\right)$  内有唯一零点

解: (1)  $\overline{f(x)} = \frac{2}{3\pi} \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \int_0^x \frac{\cos t}{2t-3\pi} dt dx = \frac{2}{3\pi} \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \int_t^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{2t-3\pi} dx dt = -\frac{1}{3\pi} \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cos t dt = \frac{1}{3\pi};$

(2) 令  $f'(x) = \frac{\cos x}{2x-3\pi} = 0$ , 解得  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 于是  $f(x)$  在  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  内单调递减, 在  $(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2})$  内单调递增

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } f\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) &= \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{2x-3\pi} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos x}{2x-3\pi} dx + \int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{2x-3\pi} dx \\ &> \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos x}{2x-3\pi} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\cos x}{2x-3\pi} + \frac{\cos x}{2x+\pi} \right) dx = \cos \xi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{2x-3\pi} + \frac{1}{2x+\pi} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{\cos \xi}{2} \ln\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) > 0, \quad \left(0 < \xi < \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

可以用反证法!

并且  $f(0) = 0$ , 由零点定理:  $f(x)$  在  $(0, \frac{3\pi}{2})$  内有唯一零点。

**例题 2** 设  $f(x)$  为非负连续函数, 满足  $f(x) \int_0^x f(x-t) dt = \sin^4 x$ , 求  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx$

**解:**  $f(x) \int_0^x f(x-t) dt \xrightarrow{t \mapsto x-t} f(x) \int_0^x f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \left( \int_0^x f(t) dt \right)^2 = \cos^4 x$ , 于是

$$\left( \int_0^x f(t) dt \right)^2 = 2 \int_0^x \cos^4 t dt, \text{ 令 } x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 得到 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(t) dt = \sqrt{\frac{3\pi}{8}}. (\text{非负连续函数积分值为正})$$

**类题** 设  $f(x)$  为连续函数, 且  $x > -1$  时,  $f(x) \left[ \int_0^x f(t) dt + 1 \right] = \frac{x e^x}{2(1+x)^2}$ , 求  $f(x)$

**解:**  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \int_0^x f(t) dt + 1 \right]^2 = \frac{x e^x}{2(1+x)^2}$ , 于是  $\left( \int_0^x f(t) dt + 1 \right)^2 - 1 = 2 \int_0^x \frac{t e^t}{2(1+t)^2} dt = \frac{e^x}{x+1} - 1$ ,

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt = -1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{e^x}{x+1}}, \text{ 求导: } f(x) = \pm \frac{x}{2x+2} \sqrt{\frac{e^x}{x+1}}.$$

## 综合题型二 被积函数中含有导函数的定积分计算

**例题** 设  $\int_0^2 f(x) dx = 4$ ,  $f(2) = 1$ ,  $f'(2) = 0$ , 求  $\int_0^1 x^2 f''(2x) dx$

**解:**  $\int_0^1 x^2 f''(2x) dx \xrightarrow{2x \mapsto x} \frac{1}{8} \int_0^2 x^2 f''(x) dx = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^2 x^2 df'(x) = -\frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 x f'(x) dx = -\frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 x df(x) = \frac{1}{2}.$

## 综合题型三 已知一个积分, 求另一个积分

**例题 1** 设  $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos x}{(x+2)^2} dx = A$ , 求  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos x}{x+1} dx$

**解:**  $A = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos x}{(x+2)^2} dx \xrightarrow{x \mapsto 2x} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2x}{(x+1)^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2x d\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right) = \frac{1}{\pi+2} + \frac{1}{2} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{x+1} dx,$

$$\text{于是 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\pi+2} + \frac{1}{2} - A \right)$$

**例题 2** 已知  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 求  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx$ 、 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} dx$ 、 $\int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x \sin(x+y)}{x(x+y)} dx dy$

**解:**  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} \sin^2 x d \frac{1}{x} \xrightarrow{\text{分部积分}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx \xrightarrow{2x \mapsto x} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} dx &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x \sin y dy dx \xrightarrow{\text{交换积分次序}} 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \sin y \int_y^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin y}{y} dy = \pi. \end{aligned}$$

**注:** 上述运算过程包含了一个重要的思想: 逆用牛顿——莱布尼茨公式

**牛顿——莱布尼茨公式:** 若函数  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 且存在原函数  $F(x)$ , 则  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积, 且

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

我们考虑逆用该公式: 若  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  内可导, 则  $f(b) - f(a) = \int_a^b f'(x) dx$ .

于是我们顺理成章地将  $1 - \cos x$  写成  $\int_0^x \sin y dy$ , 包含差式的积分也都可以考虑这样处理。

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x \sin(x+y)}{x(x+y)} dx dy \xrightarrow{y \mapsto y-x} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{\sin y}{y} dy = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \right)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{8}. (\text{轮换对称})$$

如果掌握方法的话, 狄利克雷(Dirichlet)积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$  的计算并不困难。事实上, 在北京大学数

学院 2019 年的数学分析考研真题里这个积分作为最后一题出现过:

**例题** 证明  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 并计算  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2(xy)}{x^2} dx$ .

**解:** 引入积分因子  $e^{-px}$ , 记  $I(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-px} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ , ( $p \geq 0$ )

由于  $\left| \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-px} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \right| \leq \left| \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-px} dx \right|$ , 而  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-px} dx$  收敛 ( $p > 0$ ), 于是积分  $I(p)$  一致收敛, 并且被积函数在积分区间内连续, 因此  $I(p)$  可在积分号下求导。

$$I'(p) = - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-px} \sin x dx = - \frac{1}{1+p^2}, \text{ 而 } I(+\infty) = 0, \text{ 由牛顿——莱布尼茨公式:}$$

$$I(0) - I(+\infty) = - \int_0^{+\infty} I'(p) dp = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dp}{1+p^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 即 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

显然  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 于是  $y = 0$  时,  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2(xy)}{x^2} dx = 0$ ;  $y \neq 0$  时,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2(xy)}{x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2(x|y|)}{x^2} dx \stackrel{|y|x \mapsto x}{=} |y| \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} |y|. \text{ 因此 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2(xy)}{x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} |y|.$$

**例题 3** 设  $f(x)$  连续, 证明:  $\int_1^a f\left(x^2 + \frac{a^2}{x^2}\right) \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_1^a f\left(x + \frac{a^2}{x}\right) \frac{1}{x} dx$ , 其中  $a > 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \int_1^a f\left(x^2 + \frac{a^2}{x^2}\right) \frac{dx}{x} &= \int_1^{\sqrt{a}} f\left(x^2 + \frac{a^2}{x^2}\right) \frac{dx}{x} + \int_{\sqrt{a}}^a f\left(x^2 + \frac{a^2}{x^2}\right) \frac{dx}{x} \stackrel{\text{右边 } x \mapsto \frac{a}{x}}{=} 2 \int_1^{\sqrt{a}} f\left(x^2 + \frac{a^2}{x^2}\right) \frac{dx}{x} \\ &\stackrel{x \mapsto \sqrt{x}}{=} \int_1^a f\left(x + \frac{a^2}{x}\right) \frac{dx}{x}, \text{ 证毕.} \end{aligned}$$

**例题 4** 设  $f(x)$  连续, 证明:  $\int_1^4 f\left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{x}{2}\right) \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \ln 2 \int_1^4 f\left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{x}{2}\right) \frac{1}{x} dx$

$$\text{证: } \int_1^4 f\left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{x}{2}\right) \frac{\ln x}{x} dx \stackrel{x \mapsto \frac{4}{x}}{=} \int_1^4 f\left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{x}{2}\right) \frac{2 \ln 2 - \ln x}{x} dx = \ln 2 \int_1^4 f\left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{x}{2}\right) \frac{dx}{x}.$$

#### 综合题型四 利用“定积分的结果是一个数字”来求解某些待定函数的问题

**例题 1** 设  $f(x) = x^2 - x \int_0^2 f(x) dx + 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx$ , 求  $f(x)$

**解:** 设  $\int_0^2 f(x) dx = a$ ,  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = b$ , 则  $a = \int_0^2 (x^2 - ax + 2b) dx$ ,  $b = \int_0^1 (x^2 - ax + 2b) dx$ , 即

$$a = \frac{8}{3} - 2a + 4b, \quad b = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{a}{2} + 2b, \quad \text{联立解得 } a = \frac{4}{3}, \quad b = \frac{1}{3}, \quad f(x) = x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}.$$

**例题 2** 设  $f(x)$  为连续函数,  $f(x) = \frac{x}{1 + \cos^2 x} + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx$ , 求  $f(x)$

**解:** 设  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx = a$ , 则  $a = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx + a \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$ ,

$$\text{因此 } f(x) = \frac{x}{1 + \cos^2 x} + \frac{\pi^2}{2}.$$

**例题 3** 连续函数  $f$  和  $g$  满足  $f(x) = 3x^2 + 1 + \int_0^1 g(x) dx$ ,  $g(x) = -x + 6x^2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx$ , 求  $f(x)$ 、 $g(x)$

**解:** 设  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = a$ ,  $\int_0^1 g(x) dx = b$ , 则  $a = \int_0^1 (3x^2 + 1 + b) dx = 2 + b$ ,  $b = \int_0^1 (-x + 6ax^2) dx = -\frac{1}{2} + 2a$ ,

$$\text{两式联立得到 } a = -\frac{3}{2}, \quad b = -\frac{7}{2}, \quad \text{因此 } f(x) = 3x^2 - \frac{5}{2}, \quad g(x) = -9x^2 - x.$$

#### 综合题型五 利用分部积分, 导出积分的递推公式

**例题 1** 请默写并推导点火公式



**解:** 华里士公式(Wallis formula):  $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \, dx = \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} I^*$ , 其中  $I^* = \begin{cases} 1, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$

证明略。

**例题 2** 求积分  $J_n = \int_0^1 x \ln^n x \, dx$  的递推关系, 并计算  $J_n$

**解:**  $J_n = \int_0^1 x \ln^n x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \ln^n x \, d(x^2) = -\frac{n}{2} \int_0^1 x \ln^{n-1} x \, dx = -\frac{n}{2} J_{n-1}$ , ( $n \geq 1$ ) 即  $\frac{J_n}{J_{n-1}} = -\frac{n}{2}$ , 依次相乘

得到  $\frac{J_n}{J_0} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n n!$ , 而  $J_0 = \int_0^1 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}$ , 因此  $J_n = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{2^{n+1}}$ .

**例题 3** 设  $J_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x \, dx$ , 判断  $J_n$  的单调性, 并利用分部积分, 导出  $J_n$  和  $J_{n+2}$  的递推关系, 并计算  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n J_n$

**解:** 在积分区间  $(0, \frac{\pi}{4})$  内,  $\tan x \in (0, 1)$ , 于是被积函数  $\tan^n x$  为正且单调递减, 进而  $J_n$  单调递减。

$$J_{n+2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n+2} x \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x (\sec^2 x - 1) \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x \, d \tan x - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x \, dx = \frac{1}{n+1} - J_n,$$

即递推关系为  $J_n + J_{n+2} = \frac{1}{n+1}$ .

$J_n$  单调递减且有下界 0, 故  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} J_n$  存在, 上述递推关系中令  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , 得到  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} J_n = 0$ .

$$\text{因此 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n J_n = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [n J_n + (n+2) J_{n+2}] = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n (J_n + J_{n+2}) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} J_{n+2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} J_n = \frac{1}{2}.$$

**例题 4** 设  $a_n = \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx$ ,  $b_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \cdot \cos^n x \, dx$ , 求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n}{a_n}$

**解:**  $a_n = \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx \xrightarrow{x \mapsto \sin x} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \cos^2 x \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \, dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n+2} x \, dx,$

$$b_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \cos^n x \, dx = \frac{1}{2^n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n(2x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2^n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \, dx, \text{ 于是}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_{2n-1}}{a_{2n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2^{2n-1}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n-1} x \, dx}{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n-1} x \, dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} x \, dx} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2^{2n-1}} \frac{(2n-2)!!}{(2n-1)!!}}{\frac{(2n-2)!!}{(2n-1)!!} - \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{2^{2n-1}} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_{2n}}{a_{2n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2^{2n}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} x \, dx}{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} x \, dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+2} x \, dx} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2^{2n}} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n+2)!!} \frac{\pi}{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{2^{2n-1}} = 0,$$

因此  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n}{a_n} = 0$ .

**例题 5** 证明:  $J_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \cdot \sin nx \, dx = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \left( 2 + \frac{2^2}{2} + \frac{2^3}{3} + \cdots + \frac{2^n}{n} \right)$ , 其中  $n$  为自然数

**解:** 考虑到  $\cos^n x = \left( \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k e^{i(n-2k)x} \xrightarrow{\text{区间再现}} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \left[ \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k e^{i(n-2k)x} + \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k e^{-i(n-2k)x} \right]$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \cos(n-2k)x, \text{ 于是}$$

$$J_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \sin nx \, dx = \frac{1}{2^n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin nx \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \cos(n-2k)x \, dx = \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin nx \cos(n-2k)x \, dx$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{积化和差}} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\sin(2n-2k)x + \sin 2kx] \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \left\{ \frac{1+(-1)^{n-1}}{n} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} C_n^k \left[ \frac{1}{n-k} - \frac{(-1)^{n-k}}{n-k} + \frac{1}{k} - \frac{(-1)^k}{k} \right] \right\}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{区间再现}} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \sum_{k=1}^n [1 - (-1)^k] \frac{C_n^k}{k} = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2^k}{k}.$$

## 综合题型六 分段函数的定积分

**例题 1** 设  $f(x) = \int_0^1 |t^2 - x^2| \, dt (x > 0)$ , 求  $f'(x)$  并求  $f(x)$  的最小值

**解:**  $f(x) = \int_0^1 |t^2 - x^2| \, dt = \begin{cases} \int_0^x (x^2 - t^2) \, dt + \int_x^1 (t^2 - x^2) \, dt = \frac{4}{3}x^3 - x^2 + \frac{1}{3}, & (0 < x < 1) \\ \int_0^1 (x^2 - t^2) \, dt = x^2 - \frac{1}{3}, & (x \geq 1) \end{cases}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = f(1)$ , 故  $f(x)$  连续。  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f'(x)$ , 故  $f(x)$  可导。  $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 4x^2 - 2x, & (0 < x < 1) \\ 2x, & (x \geq 1) \end{cases}$

令  $f'(x) = 0$ , 得到  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ , 于是  $f(x)$  在  $(0, \frac{1}{2})$  内单调递减, 在  $(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$  内单调递增, 最小值为  $f(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4}$ .

**例题 2** 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + \frac{3}{2}x^2, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{1+x}{x(1+xe^x)}, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$ , 求函数  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) \, dt$  的表达式

**解:**  $0 \leq x < 1$  时,  $F(x) = \int_0^x \left( 2t + \frac{3}{2}t^2 \right) \, dt = x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^3$ ;

$1 \leq x \leq 2$  时,  $F(x) = \frac{3}{2} + \int_1^x \frac{1+t}{t(1+te^t)} \, dt = \frac{3}{2} + \int_1^x \frac{d(te^t)}{te^t(1+te^t)} = \frac{1}{2} + \ln(1+e) + \ln\left(\frac{xe^x}{1+xe^x}\right)$ .

**例题 3** 已知  $x \geq 0$  时,  $f(x) = x$ , 且  $g(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & 0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & x \geq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$ , 求  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)g(x-t)dt$  ( $x \geq 0$ )

**解:**  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)g(x-t)dt \stackrel{t \mapsto x-t}{=} \int_0^x f(x-t)g(t)dt,$

$0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2}$  时,  $F(x) = \int_0^x (x-t)\sin t dt = x - \sin x$ ;  $x \geq \frac{\pi}{2}$  时,  $F(x) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x-t)\sin t dt = x - 1.$

## 定积分的区间再现公式

**例题 1** (1) 证明区间再现公式—— $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b [f(x) + f(a+b-x)]dx$

(2) 尝试从几何意义去理解区间再现公式，并推测为何  $\int_a^b [f(x) + f(a+b-x)]dx$  往往比  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$

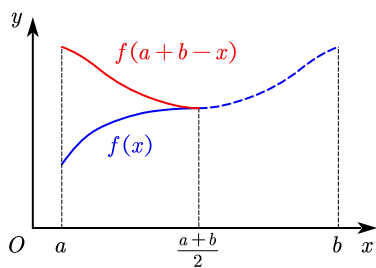
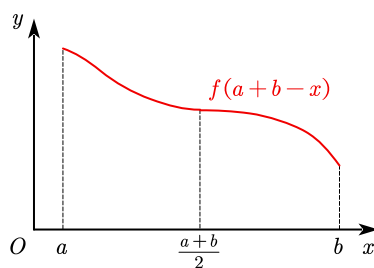
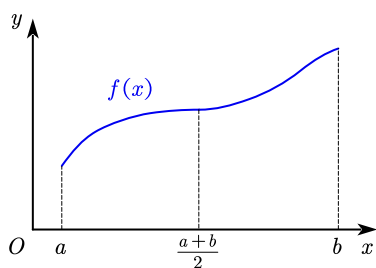
和  $\int_a^b f(a+b-x)dx$  要更加好算；

(3) 计算  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$ ，验证你在(2)中的猜想。

**解：**代换  $x \mapsto a+b-x$ ，得到  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b [f(x) + f(a+b-x)]dx$ .

由于函数  $f(x) + f(a+b-x)$  关于  $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$  对称，可以进一步得到

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} [f(x) + f(a+b-x)]dx.$$



如图所示显然。

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

**例题 2** 计算  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \tan^\alpha x} dx$  ( $\alpha$  为常数)

**解：** $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + \tan^\alpha x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left( \frac{1}{1 + \tan^\alpha x} + \frac{1}{1 + \cot^\alpha x} \right) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}.$

类题  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)(1+x^\alpha)} dx$

解：事实上做变换  $x \mapsto \tan x$  后跟例题 2 是一样的。

这里我们用倒代换：
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)(1+x^\alpha)} \stackrel{x \mapsto \frac{1}{x}}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^\alpha}{(1+x^2)(1+x^\alpha)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

例题 3  $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\arctan e^x) \cdot \sin^2 x dx$

解：
$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \arctan(e^x) \cdot \sin^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\arctan(e^x) + \arctan(e^{-x})] \sin^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{8}.$$

类题  $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^4 x}{1+e^{-2x}} dx$

解：
$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^4 x}{1+e^{-2x}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\sin^4 x}{1+e^{-2x}} + \frac{\sin^4 x}{1+e^{2x}} \right) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx = \frac{3\pi}{16}.$$

例题 4  $\int_{-2}^2 x \ln(1+e^x) dx$

解：
$$\int_{-2}^2 x \ln(1+e^x) dx = \int_0^2 [x \ln(1+e^x) - x \ln(1+e^{-x})] dx = \int_0^2 x^2 dx = \frac{8}{3}.$$

例题 5  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{x(\pi-2x)} dx$

解：
$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{x(\pi-2x)} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[ \frac{\cos^2 x}{x(\pi-2x)} + \frac{\sin^2 x}{x(\pi-2x)} \right] dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{x(\pi-2x)} = \frac{\ln 2}{\pi}.$$

例题 6  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}-x)\cos x} dx$

提示：请思考一切形如  $\int \frac{1}{\sin(x+a)\sin(x+b)} dx$  (其中  $\sin(a-b) \neq 0$ ) 的积分应该如何计算

解：
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}-x)\cos x} dx &= \frac{\pi}{8} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}-x)\cos x} = \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{4}-x+x)}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}-x)\cos x} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[ \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-x\right) + \tan x \right] dx = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x dx = \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

例题 7  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx$

解：
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x\right) dx \stackrel{2x \mapsto x}{=} -\frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2.$$

类题 1  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\tan x} dx$

解:  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\tan x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x d \ln(\sin x) = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2.$

类题 2  $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x \cdot \ln \cos x}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} dx$  (套娃题)

解:  $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x \cdot \ln(\cos x)}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{\cos x \cdot \ln(\cos x)}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} + \frac{\cos x \cdot \ln(\cos x)}{1 - \sin x + \cos x} \right] dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos x) dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2.$

例题 8 计算  $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx$  和  $\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{1+x} dx$

解:  $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx \xrightarrow{x \mapsto \tan x} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln\left(\sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos x) dx$   
 $\xrightarrow{x + \frac{\pi}{4} \mapsto x, x \mapsto \frac{\pi}{2} - x} \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2;$

$\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{1+x} dx = \int_0^1 \arctan x d \ln(1+x) = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2.$

例题 9 计算  $\int_0^{n\pi} x |\sin x| dx$

解:  $\int_0^{n\pi} x |\sin x| dx = \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} x |\sin x| dx \xrightarrow{x \mapsto x + (k-1)\pi} \sum_{k=1}^n \int_0^{\pi} [x + (k-1)\pi] \sin x dx$   
 $= \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx + \pi \sum_{k=1}^n (k-1) \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = n^2 \pi.$

例题 10  $\int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}} dx$

解:  $\int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x+x^2}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x+x^2}} + \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1-x+x^2}} \right) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x+x^2}}$   
 $= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4} + \left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right)^2}} \xrightarrow{x \mapsto \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \tan x} \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sec x dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 3.$

例题 11  $\int_0^1 x \cdot \arcsin(2\sqrt{x-x^2}) dx$

解:  $\int_0^1 x \cdot \arcsin(2\sqrt{x-x^2}) dx \xrightarrow{x \mapsto 1-x} \int_0^1 (1-x) \cdot \arcsin(2\sqrt{x-x^2}) dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \arcsin(2\sqrt{x-x^2}) dx$   
 $\xrightarrow{\text{分部积分}} \frac{\pi}{4} - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} dx \xrightarrow{x \mapsto \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin x} \frac{\pi}{4} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin x \right) dx = \frac{1}{2}.$

**例题 12** 计算积分  $\int_0^1 (1-x)^{100} x \, dx$

**解:**  $\int_0^1 x(1-x)^{100} dx = \int_0^1 x^{100}(1-x) dx = \frac{1}{101} - \frac{1}{102} = \frac{1}{10302}.$

**例题 13** 计算积分  $\int_0^2 x(x-1)(x-2) \, dx$

**解:**  $\int_0^2 x(x-1)(x-2) dx \stackrel{x \mapsto 2-x}{=} \int_0^1 [x(x-1)(x-2) - x(x-1)(x-2)] dx = 0.$

**类题** 计算积分  $\int_0^{2n} x(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-n)\cdots[x-(2n-1)](x-2n) \, dx$

**解:** 记  $I = \int_0^{2n} x(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-n)\cdots(x-2n) dx$ , 则  $I \stackrel{x \mapsto 2n-x}{=} (-1)^{2n+1} I = 0.$