

反常积分的计算

一、积分区间内部如果存在瑕点，则需要拆区间

若瑕点在积分区间内部，则需先从瑕点处拆开，将原积分拆成两个积分，分别计算再相加即可。

例题 1 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x-x^2|}} dx$

解：
$$I = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} dx + \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-x}} dx = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{d\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}-\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} + \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{d\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2-\frac{1}{4}}}$$
$$= \arcsin \frac{x-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 + \ln \left(x - \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^2-x} \right) \Big|_1^{\frac{3}{2}} = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right) + \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - \frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \ln(2 + \sqrt{9-6}) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \ln(2 + \sqrt{3})$$

二、将反常积分拆成两个积分计算时，需要考虑每个积分的敛散性

例题 2 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} dx$

解：
$$I = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b \frac{x}{x^2(x^2+1)} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b x \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \right] \Big|_1^b$$
$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\ln \frac{b}{\sqrt{1+b^2}} - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \right) \right] = \frac{\ln 2}{2}$$

三、反常积分的分部积分，也需要考虑每一项的敛散性

例题 3 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} dx$

解法一：先算不定积分： $I_0 = \frac{x}{e^{-x}+1} - \int \frac{1}{e^{-x}+1} dx = \frac{x}{e^{-x}+1} - \int \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx = \frac{x}{e^{-x}+1} - \ln(1+e^x)$

则， $I = \left[\frac{x}{e^{-x}+1} - \ln(1+e^x) \right] \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \ln 2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{x}{e^{-x}+1} - \ln(1+e^x) \right] = \ln 2$

解法二： $I = \int_0^{+\infty} x d \left(\frac{1}{e^{-x}+1} - 1 \right) = - \int_0^{+\infty} x d \frac{e^{-x}}{e^{-x}+1} = - \int_0^{+\infty} x d \frac{1}{e^x+1}$

$$= - \frac{x}{1+e^x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^x}{e^x(1+e^x)} dx = \ln \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \left[\ln 1 - \ln \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$= \ln 2$$

解法三： $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x e^x}{(e^x+1)^2} dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} x d \frac{1}{e^x+1} = - \frac{x}{e^x+1} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{e^x+1} dx = \ln \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \ln 2$

四、无穷区间上的区间再现公式

对于有限区间上的积分, 实现区间再现的方法是直接使用区间再现公式, 也就是令 $x+t=a+b$, 而对于无穷区间, 尤其是 $(0, +\infty)$, 我们可采用倒代换的方法, 令 $x=\frac{1}{t}$, 便可实现区间再现.

也可以是将 $(0, +\infty)$ 拆成 $(0, 1)$ 和 $(1, +\infty)$, 然后对 $(1, +\infty)$ 倒代换, 从而将 $(1, +\infty)$ 变回 $(0, 1)$.

也可以三角换元, 令 $x=\tan t$, 这样就将 $x\in(0, +\infty)$ 变成了 $t\in\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 然后再用区间再现即可.

例题 4 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)(1+x^\alpha)} dx$, 其中 α 是参数.

解法一: 令 $x=\frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow I = \int_{+\infty}^0 \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{1}{t^2}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{t^\alpha}\right)} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^\alpha}{(t^2+1)(t^\alpha+1)} dt$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1+x^\alpha}{(1+x^2)(1+x^\alpha)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

解法二: 令 $x=\tan t \Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sec^2 t (1+\tan^\alpha t)} \sec^2 t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^\alpha t}{\cos^\alpha t + \sin^\alpha t} dt$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^\alpha t}{\sin^\alpha t + \cos^\alpha t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dt = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

例题 5 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx$

解法一: $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx \stackrel{x=\frac{1}{t}}{=} \int_{+\infty}^0 \frac{-\ln t}{1+\frac{1}{t^2}} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{-\ln t}{t^2+1} dt = -I \Rightarrow I=0$

解法二: 令 $x=\tan t, I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln \tan t}{\sec^2 t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \tan t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cot t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \tan t \cdot \cot t dt = 0$

类题 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{a^2+x^2} dx \quad (a>0)$

解法一: $I = \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln \frac{x}{a} \cdot a}{1+\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \left[\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln \frac{x}{a}}{1+\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2} d\frac{x}{a} \right] + \frac{1}{a} \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln a}{1+\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2} d\frac{x}{a}$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \times 0 + \frac{\ln a}{a} \cdot \arctan \frac{x}{a} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 0 + \frac{\ln a}{a} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\ln a}{a}$$

解法二: 令 $x=atant \Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln atant}{a^2 \sec^2 t} \cdot a \sec^2 t dt$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln a + \ln \tan t}{a} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\ln a}{a} + \frac{1}{a} \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \tan t dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\ln a}{a}$$

解法三：令 $x = \frac{a}{t} \Rightarrow I = \int_{+\infty}^0 \frac{\ln \frac{a}{t}}{a^2 + \frac{a^2}{t^2}} \left(-\frac{a}{t^2}\right) dt = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln a - \ln t}{t^2 + 1} dt$

$$= \frac{\ln a}{a} \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\ln a}{a}$$

例题 6 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x+x^2} dx$

解：令 $x = \frac{1}{t}, I = \int_{+\infty}^0 \frac{-\ln t}{1 + \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{-\ln t}{t^2 + t + 1} dt = -I \Rightarrow I = 0$

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

解：令 $x = \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow I = \int_{+\infty}^0 \frac{\ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{t^2}\right)(-\ln t)} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln \frac{t^2 - t + 1}{t^2}}{(t^2 + 1) \ln t} dt$

$$= - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(x^2 - x + 1) - 2 \ln x}{(x^2 + 1) \ln x} dx = -I + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \Rightarrow I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$