微积分 (第五章)

三、定积分的计算方法

- 一、换元积分法
 - 。 1.换元公式

定理 假设

- (1) f(x)在[a,b]上连续;
- (2) 函数 $x = \varphi(t)$ 在[α, β]上有连续导数;
- (3) 当t 在区间[α , β]上变化时, $x = \varphi(t)$ 的值在[a,b]上变化,且 $\varphi(\alpha) = a$ 、 $\varphi(\beta) = b$,则有 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt$.

$$\Phi(\beta) - \Phi(\alpha) = F[\varphi(\beta)] - F[\varphi(\alpha)] = F(b) - F(a),$$

应用换元公式时应注意:

- (1) 用 $x = \varphi(t)$ 把变量x换成新变量t时,积分限也相应的改变.
- (2) 求出 $f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)$ 的一个原函数 $\Phi(t)$ 后,不必象计算不定积分那样再要把 $\Phi(t)$ 变换成原变量x的函数,而只要把新变量t的上、下限分别代入 $\Phi(t)$ 然后相减就行了.

3.例题凑微分法

例 计算
$$\int_{\sqrt{e}}^{e^{\frac{3}{4}}} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{\ln x(1-\ln x)}}$$
.

解 原式 =
$$\int_{\sqrt{e}}^{e^{\frac{3}{4}}} \frac{d(\ln x)}{\sqrt{\ln x(1-\ln x)}}$$

$$= \int_{\sqrt{e}}^{e^{\frac{3}{4}}} \frac{d(\ln x)}{\sqrt{\ln x} \sqrt{(1-\ln x)}} = 2 \int_{\sqrt{e}}^{e^{\frac{3}{4}}} \frac{d\sqrt{\ln x}}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{\ln x})^2}}$$

$$=2\left[\arcsin(\sqrt{\ln x})\right]_{\sqrt{e}}^{\frac{3}{4}}=\frac{\pi}{6}.$$

变量代换法

例 计算
$$\int_0^a \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx$$
. $(a > 0)$ 解 $\Rightarrow x = a \sin t$, $dx = a \cos t dt$,

$$x=a \Rightarrow t=\frac{\pi}{2}, \quad x=0 \Rightarrow t=0,$$

原式 =
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a \cos t}{a \sin t + \sqrt{a^2 (1 - \sin^2 t)}} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln |\sin t + \cos t| \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

sinx与cosx互补

例 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
$$2I=\frac{\pi}{2}$$
,

。 4.奇偶性运用

例 当f(x)在[-a,a]上连续,且有

① f(x)为偶函数,则

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

②
$$f(x)$$
为奇函数,则 $\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 0$.

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

① f(x) 为偶函数,则 f(-t) = f(t),

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

②f(x)为奇函数,则f(-t) = -f(t),

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

○ 5.例题

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

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

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^2}{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = 4 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^2 (1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2})}{1 - (1 - x^2)} dx$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{1} (1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}) dx = 4 - 4 \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx$$

$$= 4 - \pi.$$

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

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

。 5.奇偶性的一般结论

例 当
$$f(x)$$
在[$-a$, a]上连续,且有
$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{a} [f(x) + f(-x)]dx.$$
证: $f(x) = \frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{2} + \frac{f(x) - f(-x)}{2}$,
$$\therefore \frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{2}$$
为偶函数, $\frac{f(x) - f(-x)}{2}$ 为奇函数,
$$\therefore \int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{2}dx + \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{f(x) - f(-x)}{2}dx$$

$$= 2\int_{0}^{a} \frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{2}dx = \int_{0}^{a} [f(x) + f(-x)]dx.$$

例: 求
$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+e^{-x}} dx$$
.

 \mathbf{m} :: $\frac{\sin^2 x}{1+e^{-x}}$ 在 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$ 上既不是奇函数,也不是偶函数,但

原式 =
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \left[\frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + e^{-x}} + \frac{\sin^2(-x)}{1 + e^{-(-x)}} \right] dx$$

= $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \left[\frac{e^x \sin^2 x}{1 + e^x} + \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + e^x} \right] dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin^2 x dx$
= $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 - \cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} (x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}}$
= $\frac{1}{24} (2\pi - 3\sqrt{3}).$

。 6.两个常用结论注意(1)积分变量范围是0到π/2, (2)积分变量范围是0到π

例 若f(x)在[0,1]上连续,证明

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

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

证 (1) 设
$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t \implies dx = -dt, \quad x = 0 \implies t = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} \implies t = 0,$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = -\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f \left[\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t \right) \right] dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx;$$
(2) 设 $x = \pi - t \implies dx = -dt, \quad x = 0 \implies t = \pi, \quad x = \pi \implies t = 0,$

$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = -\int_{\pi}^0 (\pi - t) f[\sin(\pi - t)] dt = \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - t) f(\sin t) dt,$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} xf(\sin x)dx = \pi \int_{0}^{\pi} f(\sin t)dt - \int_{0}^{\pi} tf(\sin t)dt$$

$$= \pi \int_{0}^{\pi} f(\sin x)dx - \int_{0}^{\pi} xf(\sin x)dx,$$

$$\therefore \int_{0}^{\pi} xf(\sin x)dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(\sin x)dx.$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^{2} x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^{2} x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \cos^{2} x} d(\cos x) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \left[\arctan(\cos x)\right]_{0}^{\pi}$$

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

• 二、分部积分法

。 1.分部积分公式

设函数
$$u(x)$$
、 $v(x)$ 在区间 $[a,b]$ 上具有连续导数,则有 $\int_a^b u dv = \begin{bmatrix} uv \end{bmatrix}_a^b - \int_a^b v du$.
定积分的分部积分公式
推导 $(uv)' = u'v + uv'$, $\int_a^b (uv)' dx = \begin{bmatrix} uv \end{bmatrix}_a^b$, $[uv]_a^b = \int_a^b u'v dx + \int_a^b uv' dx$,
∴ $\int_a^b u dv = \begin{bmatrix} uv \end{bmatrix}_a^b - \int_a^b v du$.

○ 2.例题

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

解 $: 1 + \cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x$,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

例 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

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

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

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \sin x^{2} dx^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos x^{2} \right]_{0}^{1}$$

例: 设 f(x)在 [a,b] 上有连续的二阶导数,且 f(a) = f(b),

试证:
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b) f''(x) dx$$

例: 设f'(x)在[0,1]上连续,求 $\int_0^1 [1+xf'(x)]e^{f(x)}dx$.

解:
$$: \int_0^1 x f'(x) e^{f(x)} dx = \int_0^1 x e^{f(x)} df(x)$$

$$= \int_0^1 x de^{f(x)} = x e^{f(x)} \left| \int_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^{f(x)} dx \right|$$

故
$$\int_0^1 [1 + xf'(x)]e^{f(x)}dx = xe^{f(x)} \Big|_0^1 = e^{f(1)}$$

。 3.一个常用结论

证明定积分公式
$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为正偶数} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3}, & n \text{ 为大于1的正奇数} \end{cases}$$

即

由分部积分法

$$I_{n} = \frac{n-1}{n}I_{n-2}$$
 积分 I_{n} 关于下标的递推公式
$$I_{n-2} = \frac{n-3}{n-2}I_{n-4}$$
 直到下标减到0或1为止
$$I_{2m} = \frac{2m-1}{2m} \cdot \frac{2m-3}{2m-2} \cdots \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2}I_{0},$$

$$I_{2m+1} = \frac{2m}{2m+1} \cdot \frac{2m-2}{2m-1} \cdots \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3}I_{1},$$

$$I_{0} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad I_{1} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = 1,$$
于是 $I_{2m} = \frac{2m-1}{2m} \cdot \frac{2m-3}{2m-2} \cdots \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2},$

$$I_{2m+1} = \frac{2m}{2m+1} \cdot \frac{2m-2}{2m-1} \cdots \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3}.$$

○ 4.例题: 双阶乘: 若n为奇数, n!!=n(n-2)...5×3×1;若n为偶数, n!!=n(n-2)... 6×4×2

例: 计算
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x \, \mathrm{d} x$$
.

解:
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x \, dx = \frac{(6-1)!!}{6!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$
$$= \frac{5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1}{6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{5\pi}{32}.$$

例: 计算
$$\int_0^1 (1-x^2)^n dx$$
, $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

解: 令
$$x = \sin t$$
, 则 $dx = \cos t dt$,

且
$$x: 0 \rightarrow 1$$
时, $t: 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$, 故

$$\int_0^1 (1-x^2)^n \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n} t \cdot \cos t \, dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n+1} t \, \mathrm{d} t = \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}.$$

必须化成0到π/2上求积分

例: 计算
$$\int_0^2 x^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} \, dx$$
.
解: 令 $x = 2\sin t$, 则 $dx = 2\cos t \, dt$,
且 $x: 0 \to 2$ 时, $t: 0 \to \frac{\pi}{2}$, 故

$$\int_0^2 x^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4\sin^2 t \cdot 2\cos t \cdot 2\cos t \, dt$$

$$= 16 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \, (1-\sin^2 t) \, dt$$

$$= 16 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \, dt - 16 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \, dt$$

$$= 16 \cdot \frac{(2-1)!!}{2!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - 16 \cdot \frac{(4-1)!!}{4!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$$

。 5.周期函数的积分

例: 设
$$f(x) \in R((-\infty, +\infty))$$
, 且以 T 为周期.证明:
$$\forall a \in R, \ f \int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx.$$
解:因为 $\int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_a^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^T f(x) dx + \int_T^{a+T} f(x) dx,$
故令 $x = t + T$, 则 $dx = dt$, 且 $x: T \rightarrow a + T$ 时, $t: 0 \rightarrow a$, 从而
$$\int_T^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(t+T) dt = \int_0^a f(t) dt = \int_0^a f(x) dx$$
于是 $\int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_a^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^T f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx$

$$= -\int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^T f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx.$$

设f(x)是以T为周期的连续函数,试证:对任意x有

$$\int_{a}^{a+nT} f(t)dt = n \int_{0}^{T} f(t)dt.$$

。 6.奇偶函数的积分

例: 若f(t)是连续函数且为奇函数,证明: $\int_0^x f(t) dt$ 是偶函数;若f(t)是连续函数且为偶函数,证明: $\int_0^x f(t) dt$ 是奇函数;

证明: 令
$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$$
,若 $f(t)$ 为奇函数,则 $f(-t) = -f(t)$,从而
$$F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt = -\int_0^x f(-u) du = \int_0^x f(u) du = F(x)$$
所以 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ 是偶函数.

若f(t)为偶函数,则f(-t)=f(t),从而

$$F(-x) = \int_{0}^{-x} f(t)dt = \int_{0}^{u=-t} -\int_{0}^{x} f(-u)du = -\int_{0}^{x} f(u)du = -F(x)$$