

第五章 定积分

一、定积分的概念与性质

【知识 1】和式极限与定积分的关系

【例 1】有定积分的定义知,和式极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{n^2 + k^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

【答案】 $\frac{\pi}{4}$

【练习 1】1. 试将和式的极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^p + 2^p + \cdots + n^p}{n^{p+1}} (p > 0)$ 表示成定积分.

解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^p + 2^p + \cdots + n^p}{n^{p+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^p + \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^p + \cdots + \left(\frac{n}{n}\right)^p \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^p$

设 $f(x) = x^p$, 则用定义求解 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$ 为:

①、等分 $[0, 1]$ 为 n 个小区间: $\left[\frac{i-1}{n}, \frac{i}{n}\right], i=1, 2, \cdots, n, \Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n}$

②、求和: 取区间 $\left[\frac{i-1}{n}, \frac{i}{n}\right]$ 上的右端点为 ξ_i , 即 $\xi_i = \frac{i}{n}$, 作和: $\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n} \times \frac{1}{n}$

③、求极限: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^p \times \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^p$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^p + 2^p + \cdots + n^p}{n^{p+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^p = \int_0^1 x^p dx$$

2. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^2 \cdots \left(1 + \frac{n}{n}\right)^2}$ 等于 ().

(A) $\int_1^2 \ln^2 x dx;$

(B) $2 \int_1^2 \ln x dx;$

(C) $2 \int_1^2 \ln(1+x) dx;$

(D) $\int_1^2 \ln^2(1+x) dx.$

应选 B

解: 因为原式 $= 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln\left(1 + \frac{i}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(1 + x_i) \Delta x_i,$

将区间 $[1, 2]$ 等分为 n 个小区间, 则 $\Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n}$, 在每个小区间 $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 上取右端点 $x_i = 1 + \frac{i}{n}$, 函数

$f(x) = \ln x$ 在 x_i 的值为 $f(x_i) = \ln\left(1 + \frac{i}{n}\right)$, 根据定积分的定义, 所以

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^2 \cdots \left(1 + \frac{n}{n}\right)^2} = 2 \int_1^2 \ln x dx$$

3. 填空 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{n}} + \sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{2\pi}{n}} + \cdots + \sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{n\pi}{n}} \right] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{n}} + \sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{2\pi}{n}} + \cdots + \sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{n\pi}{n}} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{i\pi}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$
 $= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left| \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} \right| dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi}.$

【知识 2】定积分的几何意义和对称性奇偶性 (“偶倍奇零”)

【例 2】(1) 定积分的几何意义 计算定积分 $\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$ 的结果为(D)

A、 π B、 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ C、 $\frac{\pi}{3}$ D、 $\frac{\pi}{2}$

(2) “偶倍奇零” 下列积分中不为 0 的是(C).

(A) $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{1 + \cos x} dx$

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

(C) $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sin x}{1+x^{10}} + \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right) dx$

(D) $\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right) \arcsin x^2 dx$

【练习 2】

1. (1) $\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2} dx = (\quad).$ B

(A) 0 (B) 1 (C) $\frac{1}{2}$ (D) 2

(2) $\int_{-1}^0 |3x+1| dx = (\quad).$ A

(A) $\frac{5}{6}$ (B) $-\frac{5}{6}$ (C) $-\frac{3}{2}$ (D) $\frac{3}{2}$

(3) $\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = (\quad).$ D

(A) $2\pi a^2$ (B) πa^2 (C) $\frac{1}{2}\pi a^2$ (D) $\frac{1}{4}\pi a^2$

2. (1) 设 $f(x) = x^3 + x$, 则定积分 $\int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx$ 的值等于(A).

(A) 0 (B) 8 (C) $\int_0^2 f(x) dx$ (D) $2 \int_0^2 f(x) dx$

(2) 下列积分中值为零的是(C).

(A) $\int_{-2}^1 x dx$ (B) $\int_{-1}^1 x \sin x dx$ (C) $\int_{-1}^1 x \sin^2 x dx$ (D) $\int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cos x dx$

(3) $\int_{-1}^1 x^2 \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}};$ (2) $\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin x^2 \cdot \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

【答案】 0,0

$$3.(1) \int_{-1}^1 (x+1+\sqrt{1-x^2})dx = (\quad). \text{C}$$

$$(A) \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \quad (B) \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \quad (C) \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \quad (D) \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(2) \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^2 \arcsin x + 1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

【答案】 $\frac{\pi}{3}$.

$$(3) \text{计算定积分} \int_{-1}^1 (x + \sqrt{4-x^2})^2 dx.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \text{原式} = \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + 2x\sqrt{4-x^2} + 4-x^2) dx = \int_{-1}^1 4 dx = 8.$$

【知识 3】【利用定积分的性质比较几个定积分的大小】

【例 3】(1) $\int_0^1 x^2 dx, \int_0^1 x^3 dx$

$$\text{解: 当 } x \in (0,1) \text{ 时, } x^3 < x^2, \text{ 即 } x^2 - x^3 > 0. \Rightarrow \int_0^1 (x^2 - x^3) dx > 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 x^2 dx > \int_0^1 x^3 dx$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx, \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx$$

$$\text{解: 令 } f(x) = x - \sin x, \text{ 则 } f'(x) = 1 - \cos x \geq 0, x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right].$$

$$\text{且仅当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } f'(0)=0, \text{ 故在 } \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \text{ 上, } f(x) \text{ 单调增加}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = x - \sin x \geq 0 = f(0), \text{ 即 } x \geq \sin x, \text{ 又在 } \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \text{ 上, } x \neq \sin x, \text{ 即 } f(x) \neq 0,$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx > \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx$$

$$(3) \int_1^0 \ln(1+x) dx, \int_1^0 \frac{x}{1+x} dx$$

$$\text{解: 令 } F(x) = \ln(1+x) - \frac{x}{1+x}, \text{ 则 } F'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{x}{(1+x)^2} > 0, x \in (0,1).$$

$$\text{所以 } F(x) \text{ 在 } (0,1) \text{ 单调增加, 且 } F(0)=0, \text{ 故 } F(x) > 0, x \in (0,1),$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^1 F(x) dx > 0 \Rightarrow \int_1^0 F(x) dx < 0 \Rightarrow \int_1^0 \ln(1+x) dx < \int_1^0 \frac{x}{1+x} dx$$

【练习 3】

$$1. (\text{2003 数二 11}) \text{ 设 } I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan x}{x} dx, I_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{\tan x} dx, \text{ 则}$$

$$(A) \quad I_1 > I_2 > 1.$$

$$(B) \quad 1 > I_1 > I_2.$$

(C) $I_2 > I_1 > 1$.

(D) $1 > I_2 > I_1$.

[B]

【分析】直接计算 I_1, I_2 是困难的, 可应用不等式 $\tan x > x, x > 0$.

【详解】因为当 $x > 0$ 时, 有 $\tan x > x$, 于是 $\frac{\tan x}{x} > 1, \frac{x}{\tan x} < 1$, 从而有 $I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan x}{x} dx > \frac{\pi}{4}$,

$$I_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{\tan x} dx < \frac{\pi}{4},$$

可见有 $I_1 > I_2$ 且 $I_2 < \frac{\pi}{4}$, 可排除(A),(C),(D), 故应选(B).

二、变限积分

【知识1】【变限积分】

【例1】(1)设函数 $f(x)$ 连续, 则 $\int_a^x f(t)dt$ 是(C).

(A) $f'(x)$ 的一个原函数(B) $f'(x)$ 的原函数的一般表达式(C) $f(x)$ 的一个原函数(D) $f(x)$ 的原函数的一般表达式

(2)设 $f(x)$ 为连续的奇函数, 又 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$, 则 $F(-x) = ()$. A

(A) $F(x)$ (B) $-F(x)$

(C) 0

(D) 非零常数

(3) $\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^b \arctan x dx = ()$. D

(A) $\arctan x$ (B) $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ (C) $\arctan b - \arctan a$

(D) 0

【练习1】

1. 设函数 $\Phi(x) = \int_0^{x^2} te^t dt$, 则 $\Phi'(x) = ()$. C

(A) xe^{-x} (B) $-xe^{-x}$ (C) $2x^3 e^{-x^2}$ (D) $-2x^3 e^{-x^2}$

2. 若已知 $g(x) = \int_x^1 e^{t^2} dt$, 则 $\frac{dg(x)}{dx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

【答案】(1) C; (2) $-e^{x^2}$

【知识2】【变限积分的应用】求极限; 求值;

【例2】(1)设 $f(x)$ 为可导函数, 且已知 $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 2$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(x) dx}{x^2}$ 之值为(). B

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) $\frac{1}{2}$

(2)设 $f(x)$ 连续, $x > 0$, 且 $\int_1^{x^2} f(t)dt = x^2(1+x)$, 则 $f(2) = ()$. C

(A) 4 (B) $2\sqrt{2+12}$ (C) $1+\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$ (D) $12-2\sqrt{2}$

【练习 1】

1. (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt}{x^2};$

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt)'}{(x^2)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^4} \cdot 2x}{2x} = 1.$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt)^2}{\int_0^x t e^{2t^2} dt}.$

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt)^2}{\int_0^x t e^{2t^2} dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \cdot (\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt)'}{x e^{2x^2}}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \cdot e^{x^2}}{x e^{2x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{x e^{x^2}}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 e^{x^2}}{e^{x^2} + 2x^2 e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{1 + 2x^2} = 2.$

(3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x}{x-a} \int_a^x f(t) dt$, 其中 $f(x)$ 连续;

解法一 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x}{x-a} \int_a^x f(t) dt = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow a} x f(\xi) = a f(a)$ (用的是积分中值定理).

解法二 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x}{x-a} \int_a^x f(t) dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x \int_a^x f(t) dt}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\int_a^x f(t) dt + x f(x)}{1} = a f(a)$ (用的是洛必达法则).

(4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x (\arctan t)^2 dt}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}.$

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x (\arctan t)^2 dt}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\arctan x)^2}{\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} (\arctan x)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$

2. (1) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上连续, 且 $\int_0^x f(t) dt = x(1 + \cos x)$, 则 $f(\frac{\pi}{2}) =$ _____

【答案】 $1 - \frac{\pi}{2}$

(2) 当 x 为何值时, $F(x) = \int_0^x t e^{-t^2} dt$ 取到极小值.

解 $F'(x) = xe^{-x^2}$, 令 $F'(x) = 0$, 即 $xe^{-x^2} = 0$, 于是, 求得 $x = 0$. 又 $F''(x) = (1 - 2x^2)e^{-x^2}$,

$F''(0) = 1 < 0$, 故当 $x = 0$ 时, $F(x) = \int_0^x te^{-t^2} dt$ 取到极小值.

【知识 3】变限积分的“换元”的应用

【例 3】设 $f(x)$ 连续, 若 $f(x)$ 满足 $\int_0^x tf(x-t)dt = 1 - \cos x$, 求 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x)dx$.

解 $\int_0^x tf(x-t)dt \stackrel{x-t=u}{=} -\int_x^0 (x-u)f(u)du = x\int_0^x f(u)du - \int_0^x uf(u)du$, 即

$$x\int_0^x f(u)du - \int_0^x uf(u)du = 1 - \cos x$$

方程两边同时对 x 求导, 得

$$\int_0^x f(u)du + xf(x) - xf(x) = \sin x$$

即 $\int_0^x f(u)du = \sin x$, 故 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(u)du = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$

【练习 3】

1. 设 $f(x)$ 是连续函数, $I = t \int_0^{\frac{s}{t}} f(tx)dx$, 其中 $t > 0, s > 0$, 则 I 的值 (D).

(A) 依赖于 s 和 t

(B) 依赖于 s, t 和 x

(C) 依赖于 t , 不依赖于 s

(D) 依赖于 s , 不依赖于 t

2. 设 $f(x)$ 连续, 若 $f(x)$ 满足 $\int_0^1 f(xt)dt = f(x) + xe^x$, 求 $f(x)$.

解: 令 $u = xt$, 则

$$\int_0^1 f(xt)dt = \int_0^x f(u) \frac{du}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(u)du,$$

因此 $f(x)$ 满足 $\int_0^x f(u)du = xf(x) + x^2e^x$,

两边关于 x 求导, 可得: $f(x) = f(x) + xf'(x) + 2xe^x + x^2e^x$.

因此 $f'(x) = -(2+x)e^x$, 说明 $f(x)$ 是 $-(2+x)e^x$ 的原函数.

$\therefore f(x) = -\int (2+x)e^x dx = -(x+1)e^x + C$ C 为任意常数.

3. 设函数 $f(x)$ 连续, 且 $f(0) \neq 0$, 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt}{x \int_0^x f(x-t)dt}$.

【详解】作积分变量代换, 命 $x-t=u$, 则

$$\int_0^x f(x-t)dt = \int_x^0 f(u)(-du) = \int_0^x f(u)du,$$

于是

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt}{x \int_0^x f(x-t)dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x tf(t)dt}{x \int_0^x f(u)du} \stackrel{\text{洛必达法则}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t)dt + xf(x) - xf(x)}{\int_0^x f(u)du + xf(x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{\int_0^x f(u) du + xf(x)} \stackrel{\text{上下同除} x}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt}{f(x) + \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\int_0^x f(t) dt)'}{x'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$$

所以由极限的四则运算法则得,

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt}{f(x) + \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt} = \frac{f(0)}{f(0) + f(0)} \stackrel{f(0) \neq 0}{=} \frac{1}{2}.$$

三、定积分的计算法——直接积分法、换元法及分部积分法

【知识 1】直接积分法

【例 1】(1) 设 $f(x)$ 是连续函数, 且 $f(x) = x + 2 \int_0^1 f(t) dt$, 则 $f(x) = (\quad)$.

(A) $\frac{x^2}{2}$ (B) $\frac{x^2}{2} + 2$ (C) $x - 1$ (D) $x + 2$

(2) 求 $\int_{-1}^3 f(x) dx$, 其中 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2+x, & x < 0 \\ \sqrt{x}, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$

解 $\int_{-1}^3 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 (2+x) dx + \int_0^3 \sqrt{x} dx = \left(2x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) \Big|_{-1}^0 + \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^3 = \frac{3}{2} + 2\sqrt{3}.$

【练习 1】

1. (1) 计算 $\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx$.

解 $\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{x^2} dx - \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = -x^{-1} \Big|_1^{\sqrt{3}} - \arctan x \Big|_1^{\sqrt{3}} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{\pi}{12}.$

2. 求 $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4}.$

解 原式 $= \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{4} (\ln|x-2| \Big|_{-1}^1 - \ln|x+2| \Big|_{-1}^1) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln 3$

3. 求 $\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx.$

解 原式 $= \int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx = \arctan e^x \Big|_0^1 = \arctan e - \frac{\pi}{4}$

【知识 2】第一换元法—凑微分**【例 2】** (1) 求 $\int_1^2 (x-3)^5 dx$.

$$\text{解 } \int_1^2 (x-3)^5 dx = \int_1^2 (x-3)^5 d(x-3) = \frac{1}{6}(x-3)^6 \Big|_1^2 = -\frac{63}{6}.$$

(2) 求 $\int_0^1 t e^{\frac{-t^2}{2}} dt$.

$$\text{解 } \int_0^1 t e^{\frac{-t^2}{2}} dt = -\int_0^1 e^{\frac{-t^2}{2}} d\left(\frac{-t^2}{2}\right) = -e^{\frac{-t^2}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

【练习 2】1. 求 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos^3 x dx$.

$$\text{解 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos^3 x dx = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 x d \cos x = -\frac{\cos^4 x}{4} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

2. 求 $\int_1^{e^2} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+\ln x}}$.

$$\text{解 } \int_1^{e^2} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+\ln x}} = \int_1^{e^2} \frac{d(1+\ln x)}{\sqrt{1+\ln x}} = 2(1+\ln x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_1^{e^2} = 2(\sqrt{3}-1).$$

3. 求 $\int_0^3 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x+1}}$.

$$\text{解 } \int_0^3 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \int_0^3 \sqrt{x+1} dx - \int_0^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \frac{2}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^3 - 2(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_0^3 = \frac{8}{3}$$

【知识 3】第二换元法—根式代换、三角代换等**【例 3】** (1) 求 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{2x}} dx$.

$$\text{解 } \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{2x}} dx \stackrel{t=\sqrt{2x}}{=} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{t}{\frac{t^2}{2}+t} dt = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{t+2} dt = 2 \ln|t+2| \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}} = 2 \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}+2}{2}.$$

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

$$\text{解 设 } x = \tan t, \text{ 则有 } \sqrt{(x^2+1)^3} = \sec^3 t, dx = \sec^2 t dt, \text{ 由 } x \in [0, 1], \text{ 有 } t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x^2+1)^3}} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sec^2 t dt}{\sec^3 t} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos t dt = \sin t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

【练习 3】

1. (1) 求 $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{5-4x}}.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int_{-1}^1 \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{5-4x}} &= -\int_{-1}^1 \frac{\frac{1}{4}(5-4x)-\frac{5}{4}}{\sqrt{5-4x}} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{5-4x} dx + \frac{5}{4} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5-4x}} \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{5-4x} d(5-4x) - \frac{5}{16} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d(5-4x)}{\sqrt{5-4x}} \\ &= \frac{1}{24} (5-4x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{-1}^1 - \frac{5}{8} (5-4x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_{-1}^1 = -\frac{13}{12} + \frac{5}{4} = \frac{1}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 求 $\int_1^4 \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}}.$

解 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$, 则 $x = t^2$, 由 $x \in [1, 4]$, 有 $t \in [1, 2]$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^4 \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int_1^2 \frac{1}{1+t} d(t^2) = \int_1^2 \frac{2t}{1+t} dt = \int_1^2 \frac{2(1+t)-2}{1+t} dt \\ &= 2 - 2 \int_1^2 \frac{1}{1+t} dt = 2 - 2 \ln(1+t) \Big|_1^2 = 2 + 2 \ln \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 求 $\int_1^5 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-1}} dx.$

$$\text{解} \quad \int_1^5 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-1}} dx \stackrel{t=2x-1}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_1^9 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} dt = \sqrt{t} \Big|_1^9 = 2.$$

2. (1) 求 $\int_{\frac{3}{4}}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x}-1}.$

解 令 $x = \sin^2 t$, 则 $t = \arcsin \sqrt{x}$, 由 $x \in [\frac{3}{4}, 1]$, 有 $t \in [\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\frac{3}{4}}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x}-1} &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin t \cos t}{\cos t - 1} dt = -\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \cos t}{\cos t - 1} d(\cos t) \\ &= (-2 \cos t - 2 \ln |\cos t - 1|) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 - 2 \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

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

解 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} \xrightarrow{x=\sin t} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{1+\cos t} dt = t - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{2\cos^2 \frac{t}{2}} dt = \left(t - \tan \frac{t}{2}\right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\pi}{6} - \tan \frac{\pi}{12}.$

(3) 求 $\int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$.

解 令 $x = \sec t$, 则 $t = \arcsin x$, 由 $x \in [\sqrt{2}, 2]$, 有 $t \in [\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{3}]$, 于是

$$\int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\sec t \tan t} d(\sec t) = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 1 dt = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

【知识 4】分部积分法

【例 4】(1) 求 $\int_0^1 e^{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx$.

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

$$\text{原式} = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} t e^t dt = e^t (t-1) \Big|_1^{\sqrt{3}} = e^{\sqrt{3}} (\sqrt{3}-1).$$

(2) 求 $\int_1^4 \ln \sqrt{x} dx$.

解 $\int_1^4 \ln \sqrt{x} dx \xrightarrow{t=\sqrt{x}} \int_1^2 2t \ln t dt = \int_1^2 \ln t dt^2 = t^2 \ln t \Big|_1^2 - \int_1^2 t dt = 4 \ln 2 - \frac{3}{2}.$

(3) 计算 $\int_0^{e-1} \ln(1+x) dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 原式} &= x \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^{e-1} - \int_0^{e-1} \frac{x}{1+x} dx \\ &= e-1 - \int_0^{e-1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x}\right) dx \\ &= e-1 - [x - \ln(1+x)] \Big|_0^{e-1} \\ &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

(4) 计算积分 $\int_1^e \cos(\ln x) dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 原式} &= x \cos(\ln x) \Big|_1^e + \int_1^e \sin(\ln x) dx \\ &= e \cos 1 - 1 + \left[x \sin(\ln x) \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e \cos(\ln x) dx \right] \\ &= e \cos 1 - 1 + e \sin 1 - \int_1^e \cos(\ln x) dx \\ \text{所以原式} &= \frac{1}{2} (e \cos 1 + e \sin 1 - 1). \end{aligned}$$

【练习 4】

1.(1)求 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x dx$.

$$\text{解 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x d \sin x = x \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = x \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1.$$

(2) 计算积分 $\int_0^{\pi} x^2 \sin x dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 原式} &= -x^2 \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} + 2 \int_0^{\pi} x \cos x dx \\ &= \pi^2 + 2x \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi} - 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx \\ &= \pi^2 + 2 \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} = \pi^2 - 4. \end{aligned}$$

2.(1) 计算积分 $\int_1^e x \ln^2 x dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \int_1^e x \ln^2 x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^e \ln^2 x dx^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln^2 x \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e x \ln x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^2 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x \Big|_1^e + \frac{x^2}{4} \Big|_1^e = \frac{1}{4} (e^2 - 1) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 计算积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 原式} &= \int_0^1 \arctan x d\sqrt{1+x^2} = \sqrt{1+x^2} \arctan x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \pi - \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} - \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}). \end{aligned}$$

(3) 计算积分 $\int_1^4 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$.

$$\text{解 令 } t = \sqrt{x}, \text{ 原式} = 4 \int_1^2 \ln t dt = 4t \ln t \Big|_1^2 - 4t \Big|_1^2 = 8 \ln 2 - 4$$

(4) 计算积分 $\int_1^e (\ln x)^2 dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 原式} &= x(\ln x)^2 \Big|_1^e - 2 \int_1^e \ln x dx \\ &= e - 2[x \ln x - x]_1^e \\ &= e - 2. \end{aligned}$$

3. 计算 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \sin 2x dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 原式} &= I = -\frac{1}{2} \left[e^{2x} \cos 2x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos 2x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (e^{\pi} + 1) + \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{2x} \sin 2x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \sin 2x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (e^{\pi} + 1) - I \\ \text{故原式} &= \frac{1}{4} (e^{\pi} + 1). \end{aligned}$$

【知识 5】 积分法的不等式与恒等式证明 (另专题)

四、广义积分：无穷积分和瑕积分

【知识 1】 无穷积分

【例 1】 下列无穷积分收敛的是 (B).

- (A) $\int_0^{+\infty} \sin x dx$ (B) $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} dx$
- (C) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$ (D) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

【练习 1】

1(1) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4}$;

解 因为

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{3} x^{-3} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{3} x^{-3} \right) + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3},$$

所以反常积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4}$ 收敛, 且 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4} = \frac{1}{3}$.

(2) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}$;

解 因为 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2\sqrt{x} - 2 = +\infty$, 所以反常积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}$ 发散.

2. (1) $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx (a > 0)$;

解 因为

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx = -\frac{1}{a} e^{-ax} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{a} e^{-ax} \right) + \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{a},$$

所以反常积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx$ 收敛, 且 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx = \frac{1}{a}$.

(2) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$;

$$\text{解 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 2} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1 + (x+1)^2} = \arctan(x+1) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \pi.$$

【知识2】瑕积分

【例2】(1) $\int_{-2}^2 \frac{dx}{(1+x)^2} = (\quad)$. D

- (A) $-\frac{4}{3}$ (B) $\frac{4}{3}$ (C) $-\frac{2}{3}$ (D) 不存在

(2) $\int_1^2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx.$

解 $x=1$ 是瑕点, $\int_1^2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx \stackrel{t=\sqrt{x-1}}{=} \int_0^1 \frac{t^2+1}{t} 2t dt = 2 \left(\frac{t^3}{3} + t \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{8}{3}.$

【练习2】

1. $\int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

解 $x=1$ 为瑕点, 因为

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \int_0^u \frac{-\frac{1}{2} d(1-x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \left[-(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] \Big|_0^u = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} [1 - (1-u^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}] = 1,$$

故 $\int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ 收敛, 其值为 1.

2. 判断积分的敛散性 $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-x)^2}$

解 $x=1$ 是瑕点, 由于 $\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{(1-x)^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-x)^2} + \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{(1-x)^2}$, 而

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-x)^2} = -\int_0^1 \frac{d(1-x)}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{1-x} \Big|_0^1 = +\infty, \text{ 故该广义积分发散.}$$

3. $\int_1^e \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-(\ln x)^2}}$

解 $\int_1^e \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-(\ln x)^2}} = \int_1^e \frac{d(\ln x)}{\sqrt{1-(\ln x)^2}} = \arcsin(\ln x) \Big|_1^e = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 该广义积分收敛.