

高数B第三次课 (1.1)

§3. 积分的计算.

例题

例1. (第一类换元法) 计算不定积分 $\int \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx$.

解. 注意到

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

于是令 $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x - \frac{1}{x})$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int \frac{dy}{1+y^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan y + C \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x - \frac{1}{x}) + C. \end{aligned}$$

练习 计算不定积分 $\int \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^4} dx$.

例2. (第二类换元法) 计算不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}}$.

解. 令 $x = \frac{1}{2} \ln(t^2 - 1)$, 即 $t = \sqrt{1+e^{2x}}$. 于是有

$$dx = \frac{t}{t^2 - 1} dt.$$

则得

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

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

练习. 计算不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{x^4 \sqrt{1+x^2}}$. (提示: 令 $x = \tan t$)

例3. (分部积分) 计算不定积分 $\int \sin \ln x \, dx$.

解. 直接分部积分得

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \sin \ln x \, dx &= x \sin \ln x - \int x (\cos \ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx \\
&= x \sin \ln x - \int \cos \ln x \, dx \\
&= x \sin \ln x - x \cos \ln x - \int x \sin \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx
\end{aligned}$$

故移项后得

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

练习. 求积分 $\int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx$. (提示: 教材第三章第2节例5).

例4 (有理分式). 求积分 $\int \frac{2x^2+2x+13}{(x-2)(x^2+1)^2} \, dx$.

解. 设

$$\frac{2x^2+2x+13}{(x-2)(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1} + \frac{Dx+E}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}
 2x^2 + 2x + 13 &= A(x^2+1)^2 + (Bx+C)(x-2)(x^2+1) + (Dx+E)(x-2) \\
 &= A(x^4 + 2x^2 + 1) + (Bx^4 + (-2B+C)x^3 + (B-2C)x^2 + (-2B+C)x - 2C) \\
 &\quad + Dx^2 + (-2D+E)x - 2E
 \end{aligned}$$

比较系数得

$$\begin{cases}
 A + B = 0 \\
 -2B + C = 0 \\
 2A + B - 2C + D = 2 \\
 -2B + C - 2D + E = 2 \\
 A - 2C - 2E = 13
 \end{cases}$$

解得 $A=1, B=-1, C=-2, D=-3, E=-4$. 因此

$$\frac{2x^2+2x+13}{(x-2)(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{x+2}{x^2+1} - \frac{3x+4}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

注意到

$$\int \frac{x+2}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+1)}{x^2+1} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| + 2 \arctan x + C,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{3x+4}{(x^2+1)^2} dx &= \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+1)}{(x^2+1)^2} + 4 \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^2} \\
 &= -\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{x^2+1} + \frac{2x}{x^2+1} + 2 \arctan x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

于是便得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{2x^2+2x+13}{(x-2)(x^2+1)^2} dx &= \int \frac{1}{x-2} dx - \int \frac{x+2}{x^2+1} dx - \int \frac{3x+4}{(x^2+1)^2} dx \\
 &= \ln|x-2| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| - 4 \arctan x + \frac{3-4x}{2(x^2+1)} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

练习 验证 $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C$. (提示: 令 $x = \tan t$).

例5. (三角函数有理式) 求 $\int \frac{1}{8-4\sin x+7\cos x} dx$.

解. 作万能替换 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$. 则

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \quad \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \quad dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{8-4\sin x+7\cos x} &= 2 \int \frac{dt}{15-8t+t^2} \\ &= 2 \int \frac{dt}{(t-3)(t-5)} = \int \left(\frac{1}{t-3} - \frac{1}{t-5} \right) dt \\ &= \ln \left| \frac{t-3}{t-5} \right| + C \\ &= \ln \left| \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2} - 3}{\tan \frac{x}{2} - 5} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

例6 (无理积分) 求积分 $\int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \frac{dx}{x}$

解. 令 $t = \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}$, 即 $x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$. 于是

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

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \frac{dx}{x} &= \int t \cdot \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \frac{-4t}{(1+t^2)^2} dt = -4 \int \frac{t^2 dt}{(1-t^2)(1+t^2)} \\ &= 2 \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} - \int \frac{dt}{1+t} - \int \frac{dt}{1-t} \\ &= 2 \arctan t + \ln \left| \frac{1-t}{1+t} \right| + C = 2 \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} + \ln \left| \frac{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

练习 (唯) 求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}$

提示. 令 $t = x + \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}$, 则 $x = \frac{t^2 - 1}{2t - 1}$. 于是

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

代入得

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

$$= 2 \ln |t| - \frac{3}{2} \ln |2t - 1| - \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2t - 1} + C$$

$$= 2 \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}| - \frac{3}{2} \ln |2x + 2\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - 1| - \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2x + 2\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - 1} + C.$$

例7. (定积分的分部积分) 计算积分 $\int_0^1 x^5 \ln^3 x dx$.

解. 累次利用分部积分得

$$\int_0^1 x^5 \ln^3 x dx = \frac{1}{6} x^6 \ln^3 x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^5 \ln^2 x dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^5 \ln^2 x dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{12} x^6 \ln^2 x \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 x^5 \ln x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 x^5 \ln x dx = \frac{1}{36} x^6 \ln x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{36} \int_0^1 x^5 dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{36} \int_0^1 x^5 dx = -\frac{1}{216}.$$

例8. (定积分换元) 求定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx$.

证. 利用变量替换 $t = \sin x$ 得

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

例 9. (定积分换元和积分中值定理). 设 I 是一个开区间, $f(x) \in C(I)$
设 $a, b \in I$ 且 $a < b$. 求证:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_a^b \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} dx = f(b) - f(a).$$

证. 对积分作变量替换知

$$\int_a^b \frac{f(x+h)}{h} dx \stackrel{y=x+h}{=} \int_{a+h}^{b+h} \frac{f(y)}{h} dy$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} dx &= \int_a^b \frac{f(x+h)}{h} dx - \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{h} dx \\ &= \int_{a+h}^{b+h} \frac{f(x)}{h} dx - \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{h} dx \\ &= \int_b^{b+h} \frac{f(x)}{h} dx - \int_a^{a+h} \frac{f(x)}{h} dx \end{aligned}$$

由积分中值定理知 $\exists \xi_1 \in [b, b+h], \xi_2 \in [a, a+h]$ s.t.

$$\int_b^{b+h} \frac{f(x)}{h} dx = f(\xi_1), \quad \int_a^{a+h} \frac{f(x)}{h} dx = f(\xi_2)$$

因此

$$\int_a^b \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} dx = f(\xi_1) - f(\xi_2).$$

由 f 的连续性知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow b} f(x) = f(b)$. 又 $\xi_1 \in (b, b+h)$, 于是当 $h \rightarrow 0$ 时, 有

$\xi_1 \rightarrow b$, 故 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(\xi_1) = f(b)$. 同理 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(\xi_2) = f(a)$. 所以有

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_a^b \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} dx = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (f(\xi_1) - f(\xi_2)) = f(b) - f(a).$$

例 10. 计算 $\int_0^1 x^4 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$

解. 利用三角换元. 令 $x = \sin t$, $t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$. 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x^4 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \cdot \cos^2 t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 t dt \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{32}. \end{aligned}$$

注. 记住瓦利斯基公式: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t dt = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} t dt & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} t dt & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$

例 11. (奇偶性) 计算定积分 $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2(1+\arcsin x)}{1+x^2} dx$.

解. 注意到 $\frac{x^2 \arcsin x}{1+x^2}$ 是奇函数, 故

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2(1+\arcsin x)}{1+x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx = 2x - 2\arctan x \Big|_0^1 = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

定积分几何应用公式

• 曲线弧长.

$$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{1+[f'(x)]^2} dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{x(t)^2 + y(t)^2} dt = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{r(t)^2 + r'(t)^2} dt.$$

(实际上可以只记参数方程的形式)

• 旋转体的体积和侧面积.

$$V = \pi \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \quad S = 2\pi \int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1+f'(x)^2} dx.$$

• 平面图形的面积.

$$S = \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx \quad S = \frac{1}{2} \int_\alpha^\beta r^2(\theta) d\theta.$$

例12. 求直角坐标系的抛物线 $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ 从 $(0,0)$ 到 $(1, \frac{1}{2})$ 之间弧长.

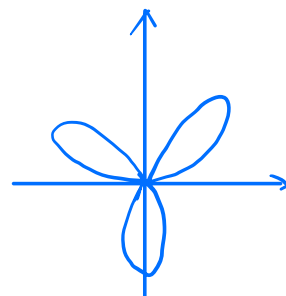
解. 直接利用弧长计算公式得

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} (x\sqrt{1+x^2} + \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2} + \ln(1+\sqrt{2})}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

例13. 给定奇数 $n \geq 3$, n 叶玫瑰线由极坐标方程 $r = \sin n\theta$ 定义, 求 n 叶玫瑰线所围部分的面积.

解. 注意到每一叶玫瑰线面积相等, 故

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{n}{2} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{n}} \sin^2 n\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 y dy = \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$



例14 (综合性质) 设 $f \in C^1[0,1]$, 求证对于 $\forall x \in [0,1]$ 有 $n=3$.

$$|f(x)| \leq \int_0^1 |f(t)| dt + \int_0^1 |f'(t)| dt.$$

证明. 由积分中值定理 $\exists \xi \in [0,1]$, s.t.

$$\int_0^1 |f(t)| dt = |f(\xi)|.$$

于是只需证明 $\forall x \in (0, 1)$ 有

$$|f(x)| \leq |f(\xi)| + \int_0^1 |f(t)| dt.$$

不妨假设 $\xi \geq x$, 于是

$$\int_0^1 |f(t)| dt \geq \int_x^\xi |f(t)| dt \geq \left| \int_x^\xi f(t) dt \right| = |f(\xi) - f(x)|$$

再由三角不等式得

$$\int_0^1 |f(t)| dt \geq |f(x) - f(\xi)| \geq |f(x)| - |f(\xi)|.$$

例15. 设 $f(x)$ 是 $(0, \pi)$ 的连续函数, 且

$$\int_0^\pi f(x) dx = \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos x dx = 0.$$

求证 $f(x)$ 至少有两个零点.

证明. 令

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt, \quad x \in (0, \pi).$$

于是 $F(0) = F(\pi) = 0$. 又由分部积分得

$$0 = \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos x dx = F(x) \cos x \Big|_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi F(x) \sin x dx$$

即

$$\int_0^\pi F(x) \sin x dx = 0.$$

于是知 $\exists \xi \in (0, \pi)$, s.t. $F(\xi) \sin \xi = 0$. 又 $\sin \xi \neq 0$, 所以 $F(\xi) = 0$.

因此有

$$F(a) = F(\xi) = F(b) = 0,$$

所以有 $x_1 \in (a, \xi)$, $x_2 \in (\xi, b)$, s.t. $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$. 故 $f(x)$ 至少有两个零点.

练习

1. 若 $f(x) \in [a, b]$ 单调递增, 证明: $\int_a^b x f(x) dx \geq \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx$.

提示. 分别对 $\int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} (x - \frac{a+b}{2}) f(x) dx$ 和 $\int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b (x - \frac{a+b}{2}) f(x) dx$ 使用积分中值定理, 然后再利用 $f(x)$ 的单调递增性.

2. 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^n dx = 0$.

提示: 将区间分成两部分考虑. 取任意小的 $\delta \in (0, 1)$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^n dx &= \int_0^\delta (1-x^2)^n dx + \int_\delta^1 (1-x^2)^n dx \\ &\leq \int_0^\delta 1 dx + \int_\delta^1 (1-\delta^2)^n dx \\ &= \delta + (1-\delta^2)^n (1-\delta) \rightarrow \delta, \quad n \rightarrow \infty. \end{aligned}$$

3. 计算不定积分 $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x - \cos x} dx$. (提示: $\sin x - \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})$).

4. (难) 计算不定积分 $\int \frac{e^x(1+\sin x)}{1+\cos x} dx$.

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

(将二次方展开) $\rightarrow = \frac{1}{2} \int e^x (1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}) dx + \int e^x \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^x \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} dx + \int e^x \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} dx$

(分部积分) $\rightarrow = e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} - \int e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} dx + \int e^x \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} dx$
 $= e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} + C$.