

5.4 定积分的换元积分法与分部积分法

5.4.1 定积分的换元积分法

5.4.2 定积分的分部积分法

5.4.1、定积分的换元法

1、定理 1

设函数 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$, 函数 $x = \varphi(t)$ 满足

1) 函数 $\varphi(t)$ 在区间 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上有连续的导数 $\varphi'(t)$;

2) $\varphi(\alpha) = a, \varphi(\beta) = b$, 在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上 $\varphi(t) \in [a, b]$

$$\text{则 } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt$$

证： 所证等式两边被积函数都连续 因此积分都存在 且它们的原函数也存在 设 $F(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 则 $F[\varphi(t)]$ 是 $f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t)$ 的原函数 因此有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) dx &= F(b) - F(a) = F[\varphi(\beta)] - F[\varphi(\alpha)] \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt \end{aligned}$$



$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_\alpha^\beta f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t) dt$$

说明：

- 1) 当 $\beta < \alpha$ ，即区间换 $[\beta, \alpha]$ 时，定理 1 仍成立
- 2) 必须注意换元必换限，原函数中的变量不必代回
- 3) 公式成立的条件不可少

例 1. 计算 $\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$ ($a > 0$).

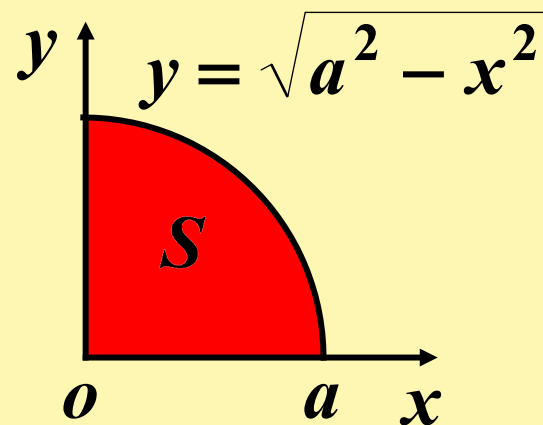
解：令 $x = a \sin t$, 则 $dx = a \cos t dt$, 且

当 $x = 0$ 时, $t = 0$; $x = a$ 时, $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt$$

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

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left(t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi a^2}{4}$$



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

解: 令 $t = \sqrt{2x+1}$, 则 $x = \frac{t^2-1}{2}$, $dx = t dt$, 且

当 $x=0$ 时, $t=1$; $x=4$ 时, $t=3$.

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \int_1^3 \frac{\frac{t^2-1}{2} + 2}{t} t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 (t^2 + 3) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} t^3 + 3t \right) \Big|_1^3 = \frac{22}{3}$$

例 3. 算 计 $\int_{-3}^{-2} \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx$.

解：令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 则 $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$, 且

当 $x = -3$ 时, $t = -\frac{1}{3}$; $x = -2$ 时, $t = -\frac{1}{2}$.

$$\text{原式} = \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{-\frac{1}{2}} (1-t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1-t^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sqrt{1-t^2} \Big|_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

注：定积分换元技巧与不定积分类似。



例 4 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} xe^{-x^2}, & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{1}{1 + \cos x}, & -1 \leq x < 0 \end{cases}$

计算 $\int_1^4 f(x-2)dx$

解: $\int_1^4 f(x-2)dx \quad \underline{\underline{\text{令 } x-2=t}} \quad \int_{-1}^2 f(t)dt$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dt}{1 + \cos t} + \int_0^2 te^{-t^2} dt$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dt}{2 \cos^2 \frac{t}{2}} + \int_0^2 te^{-t^2} dt$$

$$= \left[\tan \frac{t}{2} \right]_{-1}^0 - \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{-t^2} \right]_0^2 = \tan \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-4} + \frac{1}{2}$$



2、利用换元法证明积分等式

例5 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 证

明

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

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

证明: (1) 令 $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t \Rightarrow dx = -dt,$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x, \cos x) dx &= - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f\left[\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right), \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right)\right] dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x, \sin x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\star \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx$$



由此可计算 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$

解: 利用 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x, \cos x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x, \sin x) dx$

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

证明: (2) 令 $x = \pi - t \Rightarrow dx = -dt$,

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow t = \pi, \quad x = \pi \Rightarrow t = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx &= - \int_{\pi}^0 (\pi - t) f[\sin(\pi - t)] dt \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - t) f(\sin t) dt = \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin t) dt - \int_0^{\pi} t f(\sin t) dt \\ &\Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx \end{aligned}$$

用此结论可计算

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x dx}{1 + \cos^2 x} \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d \cos x}{1 + \cos^2 x} = -\frac{\pi}{2} [\arctan(\cos x)] \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \end{aligned}$$



3、在对称区间上定积分的特性

定理 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 $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$.

证 $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx,$

在 $\int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx$ 中令 $x = -t,$

$$\int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx = - \int_a^0 f(-t) dt = \int_0^a f(-t) dt,$$

~~且有奇函数~~ $f(-t) = f(t),$

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(t) dt;$$



~~奇函数~~ $f(-t) = -f(t),$

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx = 0.$$

例6 计算 $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{2x^2 + x \cos x}{1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$

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

偶函数 奇函数

$$= 4 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 4 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 (1 - \sqrt{1-x^2})}{1 - (1-x^2)} dx$$

$$= 4 \int_0^1 (1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}) dx = 4 - 4 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 4 - \pi.$$

1/4 单位圆的面积



4、周期性在定积分计算中的应用

例7 设 $f(x)$ 是连续的以 $T(>0)$ 为周期的周期函数，证明：对任何实数 a ，有 $\int_a^{a+T} f(x)dx = \int_0^T f(x)dx$

证明：

$$\int_a^{a+T} f(x)dx = \int_a^0 f(x)dx + \int_0^T f(x)dx + \int_T^{a+T} f(x)dx$$

而 $\int_T^{a+T} f(x)dx \xrightarrow{x = T + u} \int_0^a f(u + T)du$

$$= \int_0^a f(u)du = \int_0^a f(x)dx$$

所以有 $\int_a^{a+T} f(x)dx = \int_0^T f(x)dx$

注: (1) 定理表明: 以 T 为周期的连续函数 $f(x)$ 在任意的区间长度为 T 的区间上的定积分都相等。

即: $\int_a^{a+T} f(x)dx$ 的值与 a 无关。

(2) 利用此结论可简化计算。

例: 计算 $\int_0^{2n\pi} \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x} dx$

$$= \int_0^{2n\pi} |\sin x| dx$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} |\sin x| dx$$

$$= 2n \int_0^{\pi} |\sin x| dx = 2n \cdot 2 = 4n$$



5.4.2 定积分的分部积分

定理 2. 设 $u(x), v(x) \in C^1[a, b]$, 则

$$\int_a^b u(x) v'(x) dx = u(x)v(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b u'(x) v(x) dx$$

证明: $\because [u(x)v(x)]' = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)$

↓
两端在 $[a, b]$ 上积分

$$u(x)v(x) \Big|_a^b = \int_a^b u'(x)v(x) dx + \int_a^b u(x)v'(x) dx$$

$$\therefore \int_a^b u(x)v'(x) dx = u(x)v(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b u'(x)v(x) dx$$



例 1 计算 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \arcsin x dx$.

解

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \arcsin x dx &= \left[x \arcsin x \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} d(1-x^2) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{12} + \left[\sqrt{1-x^2} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1.\end{aligned}$$

例 2 计算 $\int_0^4 e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$

解 令 $\sqrt{x} = t$ 则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2t dt$

$$\int_0^4 e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^2 e^t \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int_0^2 t de^t$$



$$\int_0^4 e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^2 e^t \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int_0^2 t de^t$$

$$= [2te^t]_0^2 - 2 \int_0^2 e^t dt = 4e^2 - 2[e^t]_0^2$$

$$= 2e^2 + 2$$

例 3 计算 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{xdx}{1 + \cos 2x}$

解 原积分 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{xdx}{2 \cos^2 x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{2} d(\tan x)$

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

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{2} [\ln \cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\ln 2}{4}.$$



例 4 计算 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(2+x)^2} dx$

解 原积分 = $-\int_0^1 \ln(1+x) d \frac{1}{2+x}$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{5}{3} \ln 2 - \ln 3.$$



例 5 设 $f(x) = \int_1^{x^2} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$, 求 $\int_0^1 xf(x)dx$.

解

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 xf(x)dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x)d(x^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [x^2 f(x)]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 df(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} f(1) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 f'(x)dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 2x \sin x^2 dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sin x^2 dx^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos x^2]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 1 - 1).\end{aligned}$$

$$f(1) = \int_1^1 \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = 0,$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\sin x^2}{x^2} \cdot 2x = \frac{2 \sin x^2}{x}.$$



例 6. 设 $f''(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 且 $f(0)=1$,
 $f(2)=3$, $f'(2)=5$, 求 $\int_0^1 xf''(2x)dx$ 。

解:
$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 xf''(2x)dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x d f'(2x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [xf'(2x)]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \underline{f'(2x)} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} f'(2) - \frac{1}{4} [f(2x)]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{4} [f(2) - f(0)] = 2\end{aligned}$$



例 7 证明 $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx$

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

证明 $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-1} x d \cos x$

$$= \left[-\sin^{n-1} x \cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x dx$$

$$= (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x dx - (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx$$

$$= (n-1) I_{n-2} - (n-1) I_n$$



$$I_n = (n-1)I_{n-2} - (n-1)I_n$$

由此得递推公式： $I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$

$$I_{2m} = \frac{2m-1}{2m} \cdot \frac{2m-3}{2m-2} \cdots \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} I_0,$$

$$I_{2m+1} = \frac{2m}{2m+1} \cdot \frac{2m-2}{2m-1} \cdots \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} I_1, \quad (m = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

$$I_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = 1,$$

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

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



例 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^8 t dt = \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{35}{256} \pi$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 t dt = \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{16}{35}$$

内容小结

- 1、熟悉掌握定积分的换元与分部积分法
- 2、熟悉如下的一些结论：（均假设 $f(x)$ 连续）

$$(1) \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & f(x) \text{为奇函数} \\ 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx, & f(x) \text{为偶函数} \end{cases}$$

- (2) 设 $f(x)$ 是以 T 为周期的函数，则：

$$\text{对任何实数 } a, \text{ 有 } \int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

$$(3) \quad I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx$$

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

习题 5-3