

定积分第三节定积分的计算

1、配凑法

例、计算 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 x \sin x dx$

解: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 x \sin x dx = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 x d \cos x = -\left(\frac{1}{6} \cos^6 x\right)\Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{6}$

2、换元法

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

解 1、先求不定积分 $\int \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx$. 令 $\sqrt{2x+1} = t$, 则 $x = \frac{t^2-1}{2}$, $dx = t dt$,

$$\int \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx = \int \left(\frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\right) dt = \frac{t^3}{6} + \frac{3}{2}t + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}(2x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{3}{2}(2x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C,$$

从而 $\int_0^4 \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx = \left(\frac{1}{6}(2x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{3}{2}(2x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)\Big|_0^4 = \frac{22}{3}$.

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

且当 $x=0$ 时 $t=1$, 当 $x=4$ 时 $t=3$, 于是有

$$\int_0^4 \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx = \int_1^3 \left(\frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\right) dt = \left(\frac{t^3}{6} + \frac{3t}{2}\right)\Big|_1^3 = \frac{22}{3}.$$

可以看出, 直接利用定积分的换元积分法要比用不定积分的换元法简便, 因为定积分换元的同时也改变了积分限, 而省略了还原的过程.

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

解 令 $x = \sin t$, 则 $dx = \cos t dt$, 且当 $x=0$ 时 $t=0$, 当 $x=\frac{1}{2}$ 时 $t=\frac{\pi}{6}$, 于是有

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin^2 t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1-\cos 2t}{2} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{2} dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos 2t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}t\Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2t\Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\pi}{12} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}.$$

例 3 计算 $\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$.

解 令 $\sqrt{e^x - 1} = t$, 则 $x = \ln(t^2 + 1)$, $dx = \frac{2t}{t^2 + 1} dt$, 且当 $x = 0$ 时 $t = 0$, 当 $x = \ln 2$ 时 $t = 1$,

于是有

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \int_0^1 t \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2 + 1} dt = 2 \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{t^2 + 1}\right) dt = 2(t - \arctan t) \Big|_0^1 = 2 - \frac{p}{2}.$$

3、分部积分法

例 1、计算 $\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \arctan x dx$.

解: $\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \arctan x dx = x \arctan x \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} - \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} x d \arctan x$
 $= \sqrt{3} \arctan \sqrt{3} - \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} p - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} p - \ln 2.$

例 2、计算 $\int_0^1 x e^x dx$.

解 令 $u = x$, $dv = e^x dx$, 从而 $v = e^x$, 于是有

$$\int_0^1 x e^x dx = \int_0^1 x d e^x = x e^x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^x dx = e - e^x \Big|_0^1 = 1.$$

4、瓦里斯公式: $J_n = \int_0^{\frac{p}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{p}{2}} \cos^n x dx$, 则

$$J_{2m} = \frac{2m-1}{2m} \frac{2m-3}{2m-2} \cdots \frac{p}{2} = \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} \frac{p}{2},$$

$$J_{2m+1} = \frac{2m}{2m+1} \frac{2m-2}{2m-1} \cdots \frac{2}{3} = \frac{(2m)!!}{(2m+1)!!}$$

证明:

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $J_n = \int_0^{\frac{p}{2}} \sin^n x dx = -\sin^{n-1} x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{p}{2}} + (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{p}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x dx$

$$= (n-1) \left[\int_0^{\frac{p}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x dx - \int_0^{\frac{p}{2}} \sin^n x dx \right] = (n-1) J_{n-2} - (n-1) J_n$$

$$n J_n = (n-1) J_{n-2}, J_n = \frac{n-1}{n} J_{n-2} (n \geq 2)$$

因 $J_1 = \int_0^{\frac{p}{2}} \sin x dx = 1, J_0 = \int_0^{\frac{p}{2}} dx = \frac{p}{2},$

$$\text{故 } J_{2m} = \frac{2m-1}{2m} \frac{2m-3}{2m-2} \cdots \frac{p}{2} = \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} \frac{p}{2},$$

$$J_{2m+1} = \frac{2m}{2m+1} \frac{2m-2}{2m-1} \cdots \frac{2}{3} = \frac{(2m)!!}{(2m+1)!!}$$

例 1、计算 $\int_{-\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{p}{2}} \cos^5 x dx$.

解 因为 $\cos^5 x$ 为偶函数, 则由瓦里斯公式有

$$\int_{-\frac{p}{2}}^{\frac{p}{2}} \cos^5 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{p}{2}} \cos^5 x dx = 2 \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{16}{15}.$$

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

解 设 $x = \sin t$, 则 $dx = \cos t dt$, 且当 $x = 0$ 时 $t = 0$, 当 $x = 1$ 时 $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 于是有

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^{10}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{10} t}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 t}} \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{10} t dt = \frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{63}{512} \pi.$$