

上海电视大学物理系试用教材

高等数学习题介答

第三册

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第八章 积分及其应用

基本法則, 基本定理

I. 定积分的定义:

設 $f(x)$ 是在 $[a, b]$ 上的連續函数, 用分点

$$a_0 = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_{i-1} < x_i < \cdots < x_n = b$$

把 $[a, b]$ 分成 n 个子区間, 在每一个子区間 $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ 上任取一点 ξ_i , 并令

$\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$, 当 $\Delta x_i \rightarrow 0$, 則和式 $\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$ 的极限就称为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$

上的定积分, 記为 $\int_a^b f(x) dx$,

即

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x_i \rightarrow 0 \\ n \rightarrow \infty}} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i,$$

II. 牛頓-萊布尼茲公式

若 $F(x)$ 是在区間 $[a, b]$ 上連續的函数 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 即

$$F'(x) = f(x),$$

則

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a).$$

III. 定积分的性质

$$1. \int_a^b [f(x) + g(x)] dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_a^b g(x) dx.$$

$$2. \int_a^b A f(x) dx = A \int_a^b f(x) dx, \text{ 其中 } A \text{ 为常数.}$$

$$3. \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx.$$

4. 設 M, m 是 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的最大值及最小值, 則

$$m(b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(b-a).$$

5. 若 $\varphi(x) \leq f(x) \leq \Phi(x)$,

則

$$\int_a^b \varphi(x) dx \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b \Phi(x) dx.$$

6. 积分中值定理

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a) f(\xi) = (b-a) f\{a + \theta(b-a)\}$$

其中 $a < \xi < b$ 或 $a > \xi > b$; $0 < \theta < 1$.

7. 定积分的变量置换法

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \stackrel{\substack{x=\varphi(t) \\ \varphi(t_1)=a \\ \varphi(t_2)=b}}{=} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt.$$

8. 定积分的分部积分法

$$\int_a^b u dv = [uv]_a^b - \int_a^b v du.$$

9. 递推公式

$$(1) \quad I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx \quad (n \text{ 为大于 } 1 \text{ 的整数})$$

$$I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$$

$$\text{若 } n \text{ 为偶数时, } I_n = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots n} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{若 } n \text{ 为奇数时, } I_n = \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots (n-1)}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdots n}.$$

$$(2) \quad I_{m,n} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^m x \cos^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \cos^m x dx \quad (m, n \text{ 为正整数})$$

$$\text{若 } n \geq 2 \text{ 时, } I_{m,n} = \frac{n-1}{m+n} I_{m, n-2};$$

$$\text{若 } m \geq 2 \text{ 时, } I_{m,n} = \frac{m-1}{m+n} I_{m-2, n}.$$

$$(3) \quad I_n = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^n} \quad (a > 0, n \text{ 是大于 } 1 \text{ 的整数})$$

$$I_n = \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} I_{n-1};$$

$$I_n = \frac{1}{a^{2n-1}} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-3)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots (2n-2)} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

IV. 定积分的应用

1. 曲边梯形的面积

若曲线为 $y=\varphi(x)$, 它和 $x=a$, $x=b$ 以及 x 轴所围成的面积为

$$A = \int_a^b |\varphi(x)| dx.$$

2. 曲线的弧长

(1) 平面曲线的弧长

若曲线的方程为 $f(x, y)=0$

$$S = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx = \int_{y_1}^{y_2} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2} dy;$$

若曲线的方程为 $x=f(t)$, $y=\varphi(t)$

$$S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt;$$

若曲线的方程为 $\rho=\rho(\theta)$

$$S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho'^2} d\theta.$$

(2) 空间曲线的弧长

若曲线的方程为 $\begin{cases} f(x, y, z) = 0 \\ \varphi(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right)^2} dx \\ &= \int_{y_1}^{y_2} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dy}\right)^2} dy \\ &= \int_{z_1}^{z_2} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dz}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dz}\right)^2} dz; \end{aligned}$$

若曲线的方程为 $x=f_1(t)$, $y=f_2(t)$, $z=f_3(t)$

$$S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt}\right)^2} dt.$$

3. 体积

(1) 若曲线的方程为 $f(x, y) = 0$

绕 x 轴的旋转的体积为 $V_x = \pi \int_a^b y^2 dx$;

绕 y 轴的旋转的体积为 $V_y = \pi \int_c^d x^2 dy$.

(2) 若立体以垂直于 x 轴的平面相截, 截面积为 $S(x)$

则体积 $V = \int_a^b S(x) dx$.

4. 旋转曲面积

(1) 设 $y=f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有连续导数

则 $A = 2\pi \int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$.

(2) 设 $\begin{cases} x=\varphi(t) \\ y=\psi(t) \end{cases}$ 在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上有连续导数

則 $A = 2\pi \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \psi(t) \sqrt{[\varphi'(t)]^2 + [\psi'(t)]^2} dt.$

(3) 設 $\rho = \rho(\theta)$ 在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上有連續導數

則 $A = 2\pi \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \rho \sin \theta \sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho'^2} d\theta.$

5. 平面物质曲綫的重心

(1) 平面曲綫方程: $y = f(x), a \leq x \leq b$

重心坐标:
$$\bar{x} = \frac{\int_a^b x \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx}{\int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx};$$
$$\bar{y} = \frac{\int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx}{\int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx}.$$

(2) 平面曲綫方程: $\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases} \quad \alpha \leq t \leq \beta$

重心坐标:
$$\bar{x} = \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} dt}{\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} dt};$$
$$\bar{y} = \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} y \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} dt}{\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} dt}.$$

6. 轉动慣量(关于平面物质曲綫繞其軸的轉动慣量)

物质曲綫对于直綫 g 的轉动慣量 I

$$I = \int_0^S \gamma^2 \rho ds$$

其中 ρ 是物质曲綫的密度 $\rho = \rho(s)$; $\gamma = \gamma(s)$ 是曲綫上点 $\rho(s)$ 到直綫 g 的距离。

因平面物质曲綫对于 Ox 軸, Oy 軸以及原点的轉动慣量分别为

$$I_x (\text{对 } Ox \text{ 軸}) = \int_0^S y^2 \rho ds;$$

$$I_y (\text{对 } Oy \text{ 軸}) = \int_0^S x^2 \rho ds;$$

$$I_0 (\text{对原点}) = \int_0^S (x^2 + y^2) \rho ds.$$

由此得 $I_0 = I_x + I_y.$

V. 重积分定义, 假定积分有

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dA = \lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ \max \Delta A_i \rightarrow 0}} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta A_i$$

$$\iiint_V f(x, y, z) dV = \lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ \max \Delta V_i \rightarrow 0}} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \zeta_i, \eta_i) \Delta V_i$$

VI. 积分估值定理

$$1. m A \leq \iint_D f(P) dA \leq M A;$$

$$2. m V \leq \iiint_V f(P) dV \leq M V.$$

其中 m, M 分别为 $f(P)$ 在所论区域上最小值与最大值。

VII. 重积分的应用

1. 体积

(1) 直角坐标:

$$\textcircled{1} V = \iiint_V dV = \iiint_V dx dy dz;$$

$$\textcircled{2} V = \iint_D z dA = \iint_D z dx dy.$$

(2) 圆柱坐标 (平面时即为极坐标):

$$\textcircled{1} V = \iiint_V \rho d\rho d\theta dz;$$

$$\textcircled{2} V = \iint_D f(\rho, \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta.$$

(3) 球面坐标:

$$V = \iiint_V \rho^2 \sin \theta d\rho d\theta d\varphi.$$

2. 曲面积

(1) 直角坐标:

$$S = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy.$$

(2) 圆柱坐标:

$$S = \iint_D \sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho^2 \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta}\right)^2} \rho d\rho d\theta.$$

(3) 球面坐标:

$$S = \iint_D \sqrt{\rho^2 \sin^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2} \rho \, d\theta \, d\varphi.$$

3. 重心 (1) 平面图形的重心

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iint_D x \, dx \, dy}{\iint_D dx \, dy}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\iint_D y \, dx \, dy}{\iint_D dx \, dy}, \quad \bar{z} = \frac{\iint_D z \, dx \, dy}{\iint_D dx \, dy}.$$

(2) 空间体的重心

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iiint_V x \, dx \, dy \, dz}{\iiint_V dx \, dy \, dz}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\iiint_V y \, dx \, dy \, dz}{\iiint_V dx \, dy \, dz}, \quad \bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_V z \, dx \, dy \, dz}{\iiint_V dx \, dy \, dz}.$$

VIII. 广义积分

1. 无穷区间上的广义积分

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \int_a^\infty f(x) \, dx &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \\ \textcircled{2} \int_{-\infty}^b f(x) \, dx &= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

若(1)式右端极限存在, 则左端积分称为收敛;

若(1)式右端极限不存在, 则左端积分称为发散。

$$\textcircled{3} \int_{-\infty}^\infty f(x) \, dx = \int_a^\infty f(x) \, dx + \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) \, dx \quad (2)$$

若(2)式右端二个积分收敛, 则左端积分称为收敛。

2. 无穷型不连续函数的广义积分

若 $f(x)$ 在 c 点无界

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \int_a^c f(x) \, dx &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \int_a^{c-s} f(x) \, dx \\ \textcircled{2} \int_c^a f(x) \, dx &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \int_{c+s}^a f(x) \, dx \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

若(3)式右端极限存在, 则左端积分称为收敛;

若(3)式右端极限不存在, 则左端积分称为发散。

③ 若 $f(x)$ 在 c 点处无界

$$\int_a^b f(x) \, dx = \int_a^c f(x) \, dx + \int_c^b f(x) \, dx \quad (4)$$

若(4)式右端二个积分收敛,则左端积分称为收敛。

3. Γ 函数

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx = \int_0^1 \left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\alpha-1} dx, \text{ 其中 } \alpha > 0$$

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\alpha} \quad \text{其中 } \alpha < 0$$

$$\Gamma(1)=1, \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)=\sqrt{\pi}$$

若 n 为正整数时, $\Gamma(n+1)=n!$

4. β 函数

$$\beta(m, n) = \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{m-1}}{(1+x)^{m+n}} dx, \text{ 其中 } m > 0, n > 0.$$

5. Γ 函数与 β 函数的关系

$$\beta(n, m) = \beta(m, n) = \frac{\Gamma(n)\Gamma(m)}{\Gamma(m+n)}$$

IX. 积分近似法

1. 矩形法:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{b-a}{n} (y_1 + y_2 + \cdots + y_n)$$

2. 梯形法:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{b-a}{n} \left(\frac{y_0 + y_n}{2} + y_1 + y_2 + \cdots + y_{n-1} \right)$$

3. 抛物线法 (Simpson 公式):

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{b-a}{3n} [y_0 + y_n + 4(y_1 + y_3 + \cdots + y_{n-1}) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + \cdots + y_{n-2})]$$

第一部分 定积分

习题解答

1. 用定积分的定义,求下列各题的值

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } S_n &= \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1+\frac{n-1}{n}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

此处 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$, $x_i = \frac{i-1}{n}$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$), $\Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n}$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$)

右边是 $\sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x_i$, 此时小区間长都相等, 即将区間 $[0, 1]$ n 等分, $n \rightarrow \infty$

时, $\Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = [\ln(1+x)]_0^1 = \ln 2 - \ln 1 = \ln 2.$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2-1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2-2^2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2-(n-1)^2}} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } S_n &= \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2-1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2-2^2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2-(n-1)^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^2}} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

此处, $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$, $x_i = \frac{i-1}{n}$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$), $\Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n}$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$), 右边是 $\sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x_i$, 此时小区間长为等长, 即将区間 $[0, 1]$ n 等分,

当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = [\arcsin x]_0^1 \\ &= \arcsin 1 - \arcsin 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

2. 证明下列不等式

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

解: 在区間 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上有 $1 \geq \sin x \geq 0$, 又 $\sin^{n+1} x = \sin^n x \cdot \sin x$,

$\therefore \sin^{n+1} x \leq \sin^n x$, 当 $x=0$ 和 $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时等号才成立。

$$\text{故 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n+1} x dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx.$$

$$(2) \ln(1+\sqrt{2}) < \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^n}} < 1 \quad (n>2)$$

解: 若 $n>2$, $0<x<1$ 时, $0<x^n<x^2$, $\therefore 1<1+x^n<1+x^2$.

因而

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^n}} < 1$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx < \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^n}} dx < \int_0^1 1 dx$$

此处

$$\int_0^1 1 dx = [x]_0^1 = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = [\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})]_0^1$$

$$= \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) - \ln 1 = \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}).$$

$$\therefore \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) < \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^n}} < 1 \quad (n > 2)$$

3. 証明 $\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx$, 并用其証明

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

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

証: 設 $x = a - t$, $dx = -dt$

当 $x=0$ 时, $t=a$; $x=a$ 时, $t=0$

$$\therefore \int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_a^0 f(a-t) (-dt) = \int_0^a f(a-t) dt = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx.$$

将此結果用以解决下面問題,

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^m x \cos^n x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^m \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) \cos^n \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^m x \sin^n x dx. \end{aligned}$$

4. 由虎克定律, 彈簧伸長時的反作用力是與它的伸長長度成正比, 設一彈簧伸長 4 厘米時, 作功 10 仟克米, 問彈簧伸長 10 厘米時, 作功多少?

解: $F = kx$

$$10 = W = \int_0^4 kx dx = \left[\frac{k}{2} x^2 \right]_0^4 = \frac{16}{2} k = 8k. \quad \therefore k = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$W = \int_0^{10} kx dx = \frac{5}{4} \int_0^{10} x dx = \left[\frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{10} = \frac{250}{4} = 62.5 \text{ 仟克米.}$$

5. 試証定积分 $\int_0^2 e^{x^2-x} dx$ 介于 $\frac{2}{\sqrt{e}}$ 与 $2e^2$ 之間。

証: $y = e^{x^2-x}$, $y' = e^{x^2-x}(2x-1)$

令 $y' = 0$, $x = \frac{1}{2}$, $y = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{4}}}$

又 $x=0, y=1$; $x=2, y=e^2$

$\therefore$ 最小值为 $\frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{4}}}$; 最大值为 e^2

由积分估值定理有

$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{4}}} \leq \int_0^2 e^{x^2-x} dx \leq 2e^2.$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{\sqrt[4]{e}} \leq \int_0^2 e^{x^2-x} dx \leq 2e^2.$$

6. 一电流的电动势为 $E = E_0 \sin \omega t$, 其中 E_0, ω 是常量, 求在半周期中的平均电动势。

解: E (半个周期中的平均电动势) $= \frac{\omega}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} E_0 \sin \omega t dt = \frac{2}{\pi} E_0$

7. 試求函数 $y = \int_x^5 \sqrt{1+x^2} dx$, 当 $x=0$ 及 $x=\frac{3}{4}$ 时的导数。

解: $\therefore \int_a^x f(x) dx = \varphi(x)$, $\varphi'(x) = f(x)$

又 $\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -\sqrt{1+x^2}$

$\therefore$ 当 $x=0$ 时 $y'(0) = -1$; $x=\frac{3}{4}$ 时, $y'(\frac{3}{4}) = -\frac{7}{4}$

8. 利用牛頓-萊布尼茲公式, 計算下列定积分

$$(1) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^2 x dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d \operatorname{tg} x = \left[\operatorname{tg} x \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 + 1 = 2.$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{5}{2}} \frac{dx}{25+4x^2} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{5}{2}} \frac{dx}{x^2 + \frac{25}{4}} = \frac{2}{20} \left[\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{2}{5} x \right]_0^{\frac{5}{2}} \\ = \frac{1}{10} [\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} 1 - \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} 0] = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{40}.$$

$$(3) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{9-4x^2} = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\frac{9}{4} - x^2} = \left[\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{\frac{3}{2} + x}{\frac{3}{2} - x} \right]_{-1}^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \left(\ln \frac{5}{1} - \ln \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{1}{12} (\ln 5 + \ln 5) = \frac{1}{6} \ln 5.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} dx &= \int_0^1 \left(-1 + \frac{2}{1+x^2} \right) dx = \left[-x + 2 \operatorname{arctg} x \right]_0^1 \\ &= (-1 + 2 \operatorname{arctg} 1) - (-0 + 2 \operatorname{arctg} 0) \\ &= \left(-1 + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - (2 \cdot 0) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad \int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a+x}} &= \int_0^a \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a+x}}{x - (a+x)} dx = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a (\sqrt{a+x} - \sqrt{x}) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \left[\frac{2}{3} (a+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^a = \frac{2}{3a} \left[(2a)^{\frac{3}{2}} - a^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{3a} \{ (2a)^{\frac{3}{2}} - a^{\frac{3}{2}} \} = \frac{2}{3a} \cdot 2(\sqrt{2} - 1)a^{\frac{3}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \quad \int_{-2}^{-11} \frac{dx}{(11+5x)^3} &= \frac{1}{5} \int_{-2}^{-11} \frac{d(11+5x)}{(11+5x)^3} \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{(11+5x)^{-2}}{-2} \right]_{-2}^{-11} = \frac{387}{3872}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(7) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{8}} \frac{dp}{\cos^2 2p} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{8}} \frac{d(2p)}{\cos^2 2p} = \left[\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tg} 2p \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{8}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \quad \int_1^e \frac{1 + \log_a x}{x} dx &= \int_1^e \left(1 + \frac{\ln x}{\ln a} \right) d \ln x = \left[\ln x + \log_a e \cdot \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2} \right]_1^e \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \log_a e. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (9) \quad \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} \frac{a dx}{(a-x)(2a-x)} &= a \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} \frac{1}{a} \left[\frac{1}{a-x} - \frac{1}{2a-x} \right] dx \\ &= \left[\ln \left| \frac{2a-x}{a-x} \right| \right]_0^{\frac{a}{2}} = \ln \left| \frac{\frac{3a}{2}}{\frac{a}{2}} \right| - \ln \left| \frac{2a}{a} \right| \quad (a \neq 0) \\ &= \ln 3 - \ln 2 = \ln \frac{3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(10) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{4+5 \sin x} \stackrel{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}=u}{=} \int_0^1 \frac{\frac{2u}{1+u^2} du}{4+5 \frac{2u}{1+u^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{du}{u^2 + \frac{5}{2}u + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{du}{\left(u + \frac{5}{4}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2} = \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{u + \frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{4}}{u + \frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{4}} \right| \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (11) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} \sin^2(\omega x + \varphi_0) dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} \frac{1 - \cos 2(\omega x + \varphi_0)}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2\omega} - \frac{1}{4\omega} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} \cos 2(\omega x + \varphi_0) d2(\omega x + \varphi_0) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2\omega} - \left[\frac{1}{4\omega} \sin 2(\omega x + \varphi_0) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{\omega}} = \frac{\pi}{2\omega}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (12) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^2 + x + 1} &= \int_0^1 \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \left[\operatorname{arctg} \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \right]_0^1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (13) \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos 3t \cos 2t dt &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\cos 5t + \cos t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{5} \sin 5t + \sin t \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

9. 利用分部积分法, 计算下列定积分

$$(1) \quad \int_0^1 x e^{-x} dx = [-x e^{-x}]_0^1 + \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx = -\frac{1}{e} + [-e^{-x}]_0^1 = 1 - \frac{2}{e}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \int_0^{\pi} x^3 \sin x dx &= [-x^3 \cos x]_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} 3x^2 \cos x dx \\ &= \pi^3 - 6[-(-x \cos x)]_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx \\ &= \pi^3 - 6\pi - 6[\sin x]_0^{\pi} = \pi^3 - 6\pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \int_a^x \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) dx &= [x \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2})]_a^x \\ &= \int_a^x \frac{x \left[1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \right]}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = x \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) - a \ln a \\ &= \int_a^x \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = x \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - a \ln a. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad & \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \int_0^a \frac{a^2 - x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = a^2 \int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} - \int_0^a \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \\
 &= \left[a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \right]_0^a - \left[\int_0^a x \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx \right] = a^2 \arcsin 1 \\
 &\quad - \left[-x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \right]_0^a + \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{\pi a^2}{2} - \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

移項整理之

$$\therefore 2 \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} a^2.$$

即

$$\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{\pi a^2}{4}.$$

10. 証明下列等式

$$(1) \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx$$

$$\text{証: } \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx \xrightarrow[\substack{x=a+b-t \\ dx=-dt}]{\substack{a+b-x=t \\ dx=-dt}} - \int_b^a f(t) dt = \int_a^b f(t) dt = \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

$$(2) \quad \int_{-b}^b f(x) dx = \int_{-b}^b f(-x) dx$$

$$\text{証: } \int_{-b}^b f(x) dx \xrightarrow[\substack{x=-u \\ dx=-du}]{\substack{x=-u \\ dx=-du}} - \int_b^{-b} f(-u) du = \int_{-b}^b f(-u) du = \int_{-b}^b f(-x) dx.$$

$$(3) \quad \int_0^1 x^n (1-x)^n dx = \int_0^1 x^n (1-x)^m dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{証: } & \int_0^1 x^n (1-x)^n dx \xrightarrow[\substack{1-x=u \\ -dx=du}]{\substack{1-x=u \\ -dx=du}} - \int_1^0 (1-u)^n u^n du = \int_0^1 u^n (1-u)^n du \\
 &= \int_0^1 x^n (1-x)^n dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

11. 已知 $\varphi'(a)=b$, $\varphi'(b)=a$ 計算 $\int_a^b \varphi'(x) \varphi''(x) dx$.

$$\text{証: } \int_a^b \varphi'(x) \varphi''(x) dx \xrightarrow[\substack{du=\varphi'(x)dx, v=\varphi(x)}]{\substack{u=\varphi'(x), dv=\varphi''(x)dx}} [\varphi'(x) \varphi'(x)]_a^b - \int_a^b \varphi'(x) \varphi''(x) dx$$

$$\therefore 2 \int_a^b \varphi'(x) \varphi''(x) dx = [\varphi'(x) \varphi'(x)]_a^b = [\varphi'(b)]^2 - [\varphi'(a)]^2 = a^2 - b^2$$

即

$$\int_a^b \varphi'(x) \varphi''(x) dx = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{2}.$$

12. 証明: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{証: } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x \, dx & \stackrel{\substack{x=\frac{\pi}{2}-y \\ dx=-dy}}{=} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \ln \cos y (-dy) = - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \ln \cos y \, dy \\
 & = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos y \, dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x \, dx \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

等式两端加以 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x \, dx$ 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x \, dx & = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\ln \cos x + \ln \sin x] dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x \cos x \, dx \\
 & = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\ln \sin 2x - \ln 2] dx \\
 & = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin 2x \, dx - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \ln \sin y \, dy - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \\
 & = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x \, dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \ln \sin x \, dx \right] - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \\
 & = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x \, dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x \, dx \right] - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由(1)知: } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x \, dx$$

$$\therefore 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x \, dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x \, dx \right] - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

移項整理:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x \, dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2.$$

13. 积分在几何上的应用题

(1) 求由抛物线与 x 轴和直线 $x=1$ 之間所围成的面积。

解: 如图 8.1 就是曲线 $y=\sqrt{x}$ 的图形, 且知其通过原点, 当 $x \geq 0$ 时有 $y \geq 0$ 。

由图知: $dA=y \, dx$

$$\therefore A = \int_0^1 y \, dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} \, dx = \left[\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}.$$

(2) 求由曲线 $y=xe^{-x}$ 与 x 轴和二直线 $x=\pm 1$ 之間所围成的面积。

解: 如图 8.2 为曲线 $y=xe^{-x}$ 的图形, 且知其通过原点当 $x < 0$ 时;

$y < 0$, 当 $x \geq 0$ 时 $y \geq 0$ 。

故由 $x = -1$ 到 $x = 0$ 之間所

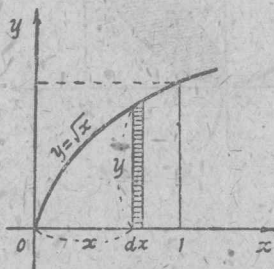


图 8.1

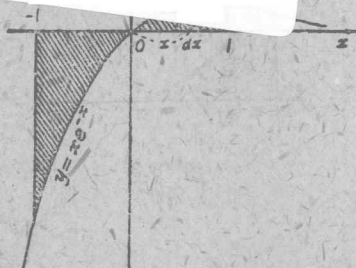


图 8.2

$$\text{即 } A_1 = -\int_{-1}^0 y \, dx = -\int_{-1}^0 xe^{-x} dx = \int_0^{-1} xe^{-x} dx.$$

又由 $x = 0$ 和 $x = 1$ 之間的面積为 A_2

$$\text{即 } A_2 = \int_0^1 y \, dx = \int_0^1 xe^{-x} dx.$$

$$\text{故所求的面積 } A = A_1 + A_2 = \int_0^{-1} xe^{-x} dx + \int_0^1 xe^{-x} dx.$$

此处用分部积分法

$$\int xe^{-x} dx = -xe^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx = -xe^{-x} - e^{-x} + c = -e^{-x}(1+x) + c.$$

$$\therefore A = [-e^{-x}(1+x)]_0^{-1} + [-e^{-x}(1+x)]_0^1 = 1 + \left(-\frac{2}{e} + 1\right) = 2\left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right).$$

(3) 求拋物綫 $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{a}$ ($a > 0$) 和两坐标軸之間所圍成的面積。

解：此曲綫的图形，只在第一象限內存在，由图 8.3 知所求面積 A 为：

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^a y \, dx = \int_0^a (\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{x})^2 dx = \int_0^a (a - 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{x} + x) dx \\ &= \left[ax - \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{a}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^a = \frac{a^2}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

(4) 求由两个拋物綫 $y^2 = 4x$, $x^2 = 4y$ 之間所圍成的面積。(如图 8.4)

解：求二个拋物綫 $y^2 = 4x$, $x^2 = 4y$ 的交点即解联立方程

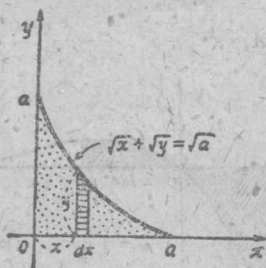


图 8.3

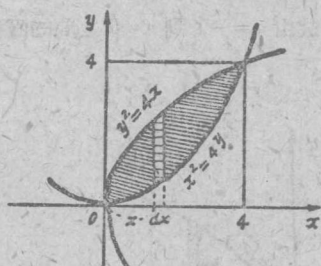


图 8.4

$$\begin{cases} y^2 = 4x & (1) \\ x^2 = 4y & (2) \end{cases}$$

将(2)代(1)得 $4x = \left(\frac{x^2}{4}\right)^2$, 即 $x(x-4)(x^2+4x+16) = 0$

得 $x=0, 4$

所求的面积为 $A = \int_0^4 \left(\sqrt{4x} - \frac{x^2}{4}\right) dx = \left[\frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{12}x^3\right]_0^4 = \frac{16}{3}$.

(5) 求由曲线 $y^2(a^2+x^2) = x^2(a^2-x^2)$, ($a>0$) 所围成的面积。

解: 因为曲线关于两个坐标轴对称, 所求的面积 A 是第一象限的面积的四倍。

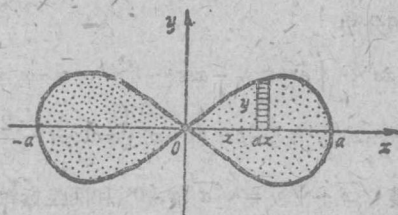


图 8.5

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore A &= \int_0^a y \, dx = 4 \int_0^a x \sqrt{\frac{a^2-x^2}{a^2+x^2}} \, dx = 4 \int_1^0 -\frac{2a^2t^2}{(1+t^2)^2} \, dt \\ &\quad \begin{aligned} &\sqrt{\frac{a^2-x^2}{a^2+x^2}} = t \\ &x^2 = a^2 \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \\ &2x \, dx = -\frac{4a^2t}{(1+t^2)^2} \, dt \end{aligned} \\ &= 8a^2 \int_0^1 \frac{t^2}{(1+t^2)^2} \, dt \end{aligned}$$