



# 高等数学A

## 第3章 一元函数积分学

### 定积分习题课

中南大学开放式精品示范课堂高等数学建设组



# 定积分习题课

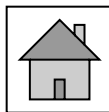
结构框图

简略内容小结

- 定积分的概念、性质与定理
- 定积分的计算及技巧
- 广义积分
- 定积分的应用

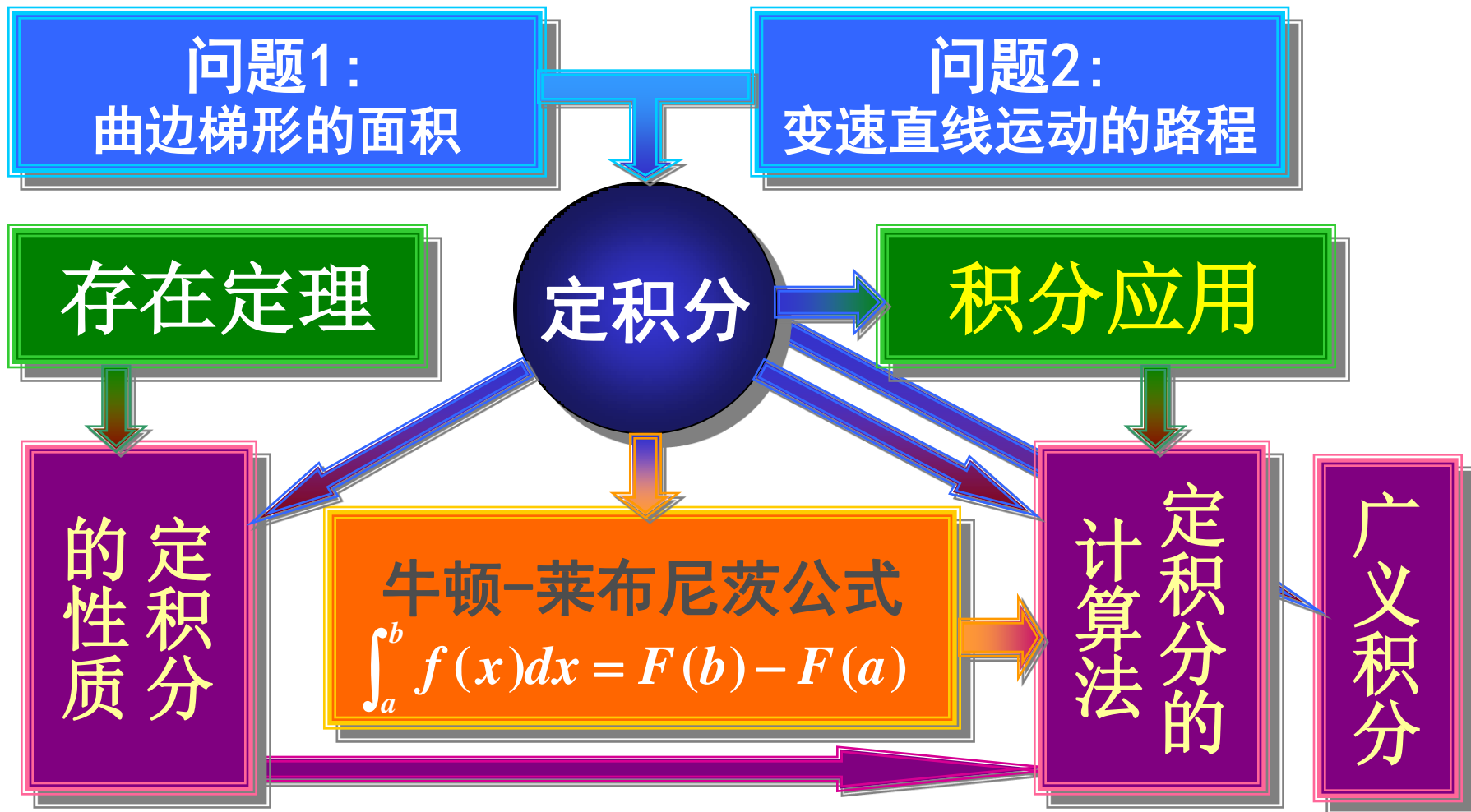
常见题型及典型习例

- 可直接用换元法或分部积分法计算的积分
- 对称区间时考虑被积函数的奇偶性
- 出现相同积分形式合并,从而求出积分值
- 被积函数是分段函数的情形
- 积分限是变量 $x$ 或被积函数含有参数的情形
- 关于定积分不等式的证明
- 关于定积分等式的证明
- 其它





# 主要内容





# 一. 定积分的概念、性质与定理

## 1. 定义

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

**注意:** 定积分与积分变量的字母无关!

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(t)dt = \int_a^b f(u)du$$

## 2. 定积分的几何意义

它是介于  $x$  轴、函数  $f(x)$  的图形及两条直线  $x = a$ ,  $x = b$  之间的各部分面积的代数和. 在  $x$  轴上方的面积取正号; 在  $x$  轴下方的面积取负号.





### 3. 性质

$$(1) \int_a^b [k_1 f(x) \pm k_2 g(x)] dx = k_1 \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm k_2 \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$(2) \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

$$(3) \int_a^b f(x) dx = -\int_b^a f(x) dx, \text{特别地 } \int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$$

$$(4) \text{若在 } [a, b] \text{ 上有 } f(x) \leq g(x), \text{ 则 } \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

特别地若  $f(x) > 0$ , 则  $\int_a^b f(x) dx > 0$ .

(5) 若在  $[a, b]$  上有  $m \leq f(x) \leq M$ ,

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





$$(6) \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx, (b > a).$$

### (7) 积分中值定理

设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 则至少存在一点  $\xi \in [a, b]$ , 使得

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

### 4. 变上限的定积分

$$\Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt. \quad \text{且} \quad \Phi(x_0) = \int_a^{x_0} f(t) dt.$$

若在对称区间上  $f(x)$  为奇(偶)函数, 则  $\Phi(x)$  为偶(奇)函数.





$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x).$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^{\varphi(x)} f(t) dt = \left[ \int_a^{\varphi(x)} f(t) dt \right]' = f[\varphi(x)] \cdot \varphi'(x).$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{\varphi(x)}^b f(t) dt = \left[ \int_{\varphi(x)}^b f(t) dt \right]' = -f[\varphi(x)] \cdot \varphi'(x).$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(t) dt = f[\psi(x)] \cdot \psi'(x) - f[\varphi(x)] \cdot \varphi'(x).$$





## 二. 定积分的计算及技巧

### 1. 用定积分的定义计算

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f\left[a + \frac{i(b-a)}{n}\right] \cdot \frac{b-a}{n}$$

### 2. 用牛顿-莱布尼兹公式计算

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, $F(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数,则


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

### 3. 用定积分的换元法计算

换元同时换限!

$a < b$ 时未必 $\alpha < \beta$ !

$x = \varphi(t)$ 单值.

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






#### 4. 用定积分的分部积分法计算

$$\int_a^b u dv = uv \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b v du$$

#### 5. 用函数的周期性化简并计算

$$(1) \int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

$$(2) \int_a^{a+nT} f(x) dx = n \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

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

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$



## 6. 用奇偶函数在对称区间上的积分化简并计算

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

## 7. 常用公式

$$(1) \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a [f(x) + f(-x)] dx$$

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

$$(3) \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx$$

$$(4) \int_a^b \sqrt{\varphi^2(x)} dx = \int_a^b |\varphi(x)| dx$$





### 三. 广义积分

#### 1. 无穷限的广义积分

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^b f(x)dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx &= \int_{-\infty}^0 f(x)dx + \int_0^{+\infty} f(x)dx \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^0 f(x)dx + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b f(x)dx \end{aligned}$$

当极限存在时，称广义积分收敛；当极限不存在时，称广义积分发散。





## 2. 无界函数的广义积分

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_{a+\varepsilon}^b f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_a^{b-\varepsilon} f(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) dx &= \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \int_a^{c-\varepsilon} f(x) dx + \lim_{\varepsilon' \rightarrow +0} \int_{c+\varepsilon'}^b f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

当极限存在时，称广义积分收敛；当极限不存在时，称广义积分发散。

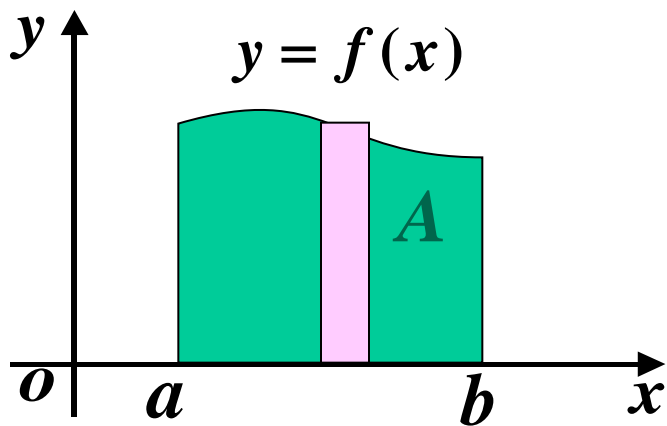




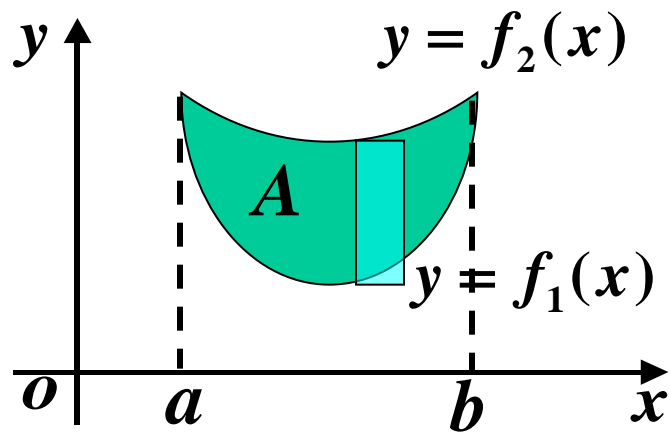
## 四. 定积分的应用

### (1) 平面图形的面积

#### 直角坐标情形



$$A = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$



$$A = \int_a^b [f_2(x) - f_1(x)] dx$$





## 参数方程所表示的函数

如果曲边梯形的曲边为参数方程 
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$

曲边梯形的面积 
$$A = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \psi(t) \varphi'(t) dt$$

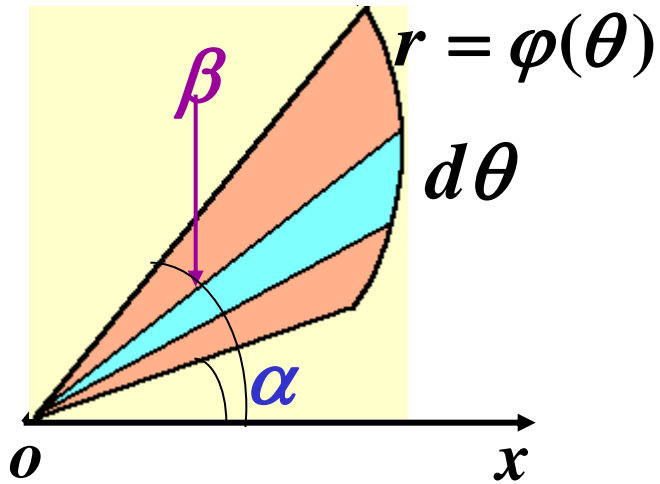
(其中  $t_1$  和  $t_2$  对应曲线起点与终点的参数值)

在  $[t_1, t_2]$  (或  $[t_2, t_1]$ ) 上  $x = \varphi(t)$  具有连续导数,  
 $y = \psi(t)$  连续.

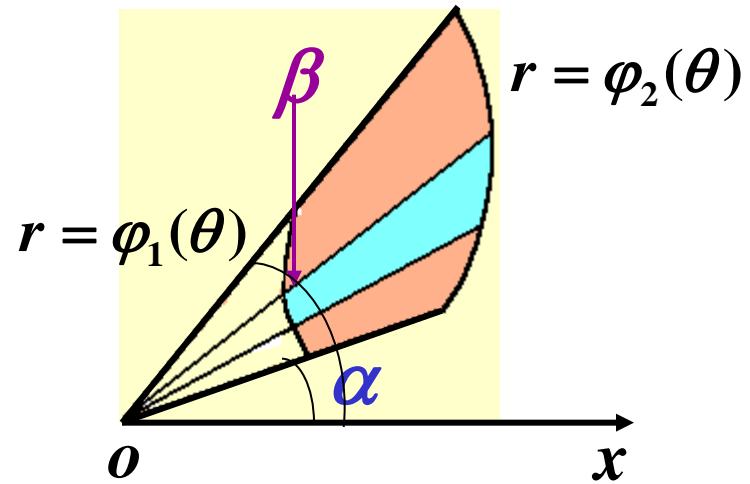




## 极坐标情形



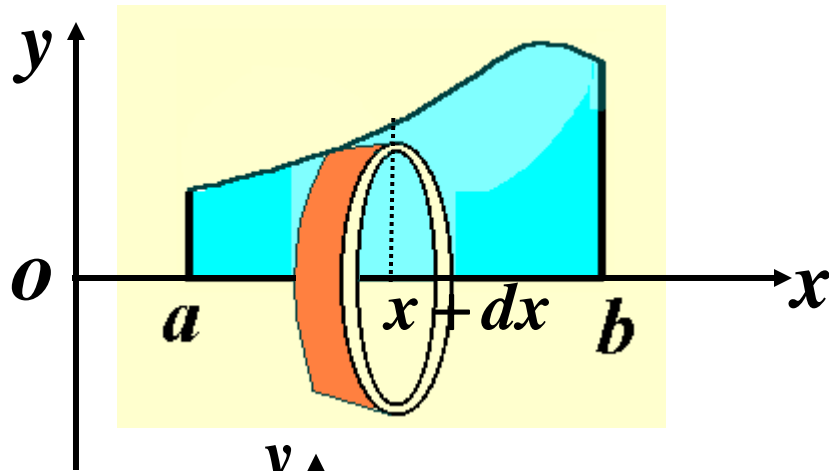
$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} [\varphi(\theta)]^2 d\theta$$



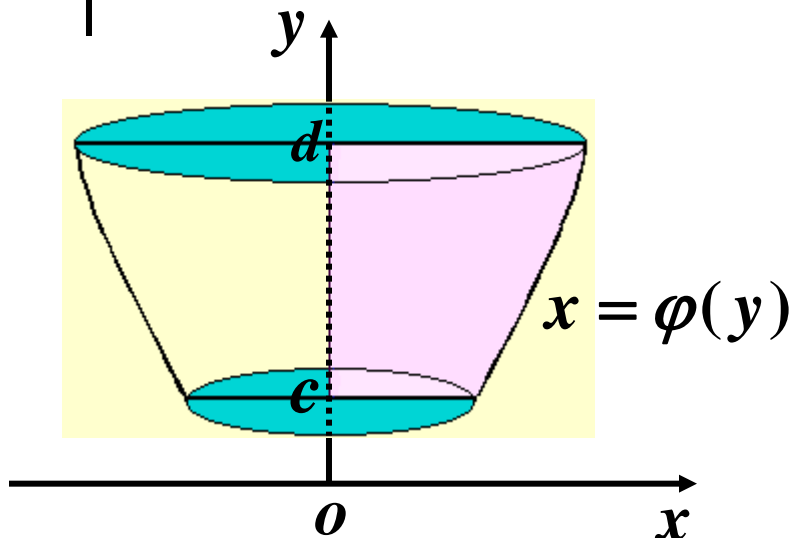
$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} [\varphi_2^2(\theta) - \varphi_1^2(\theta)] d\theta$$



## (2) 体积



$$V = \int_a^b \pi [f(x)]^2 dx$$



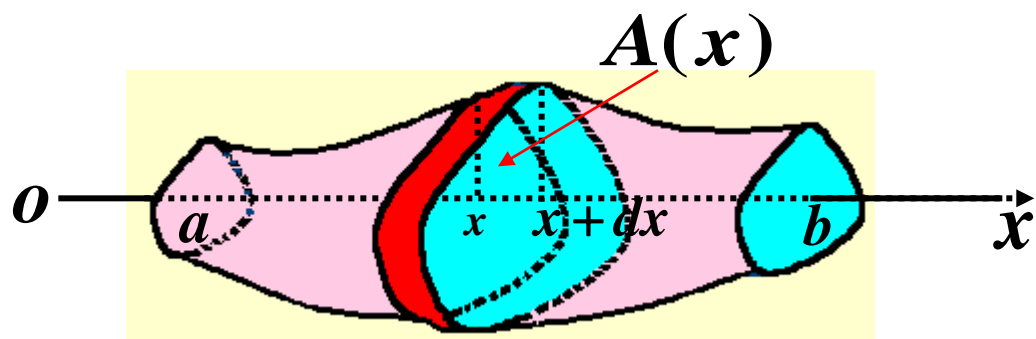
$$V = \int_c^d \pi [\varphi(y)]^2 dy$$







## 平行截面面积为已知的立体的体积



$$V = \int_a^b A(x) dx$$

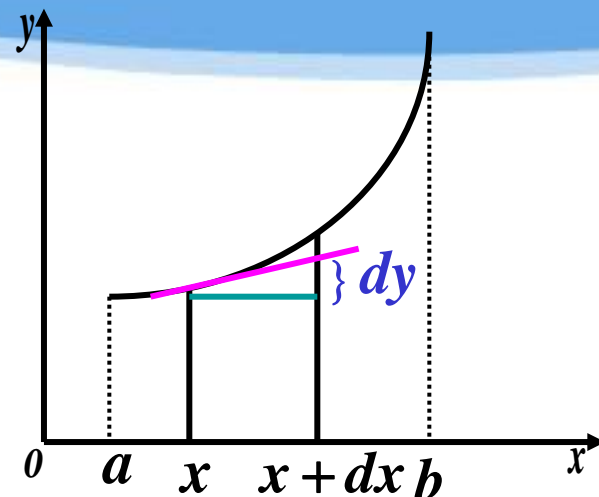




### (3) 平面曲线的弧长

A. 曲线弧为  $y = f(x)$

$$\text{弧长 } s = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$$



B. 曲线弧为  $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases} (\alpha \leq t \leq \beta)$

其中  $\varphi(t), \psi(t)$  在  $[\alpha, \beta]$  上具有连续导数

$$\text{弧长 } s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\varphi'^2(t) + \psi'^2(t)} dt$$

C. 曲线弧为  $r = r(\theta) \quad (\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta)$

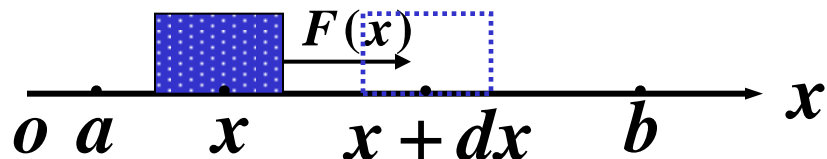
$$\text{弧长 } s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{r^2(\theta) + r'^2(\theta)} d\theta$$





#### (4) 变力所作的功

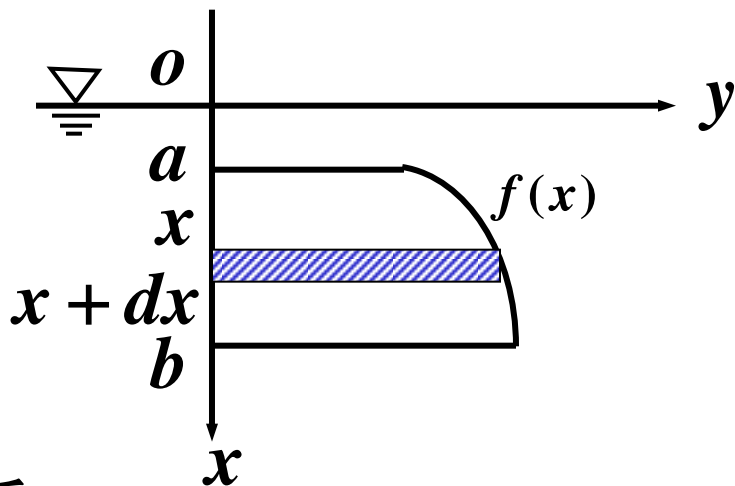
$$W = \int_a^b dW$$
$$= \int_a^b F(x) dx$$



#### (5) 水压力

$$P = \int_a^b dP$$
$$= \int_a^b \mu x f(x) dx$$

( $\mu$  为比重)

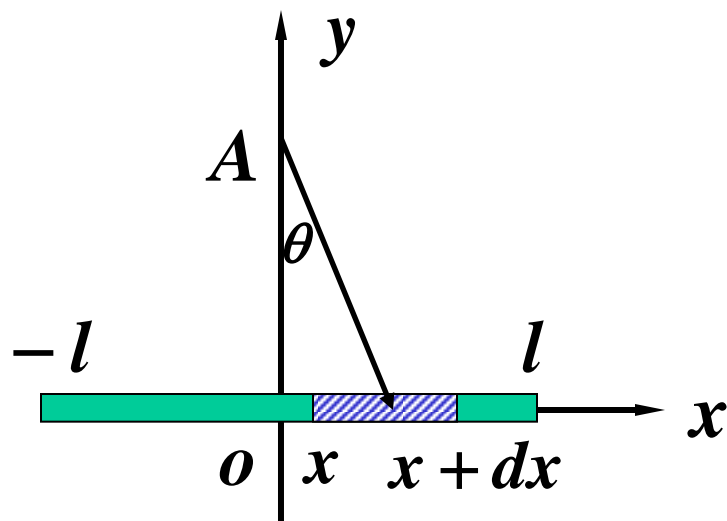




## (6) 引力

$$F_y = \int_{-l}^l dF_y = \int_{-l}^l \frac{G a \rho dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$F_x = 0. \quad (G \text{ 为引力系数})$$



## (7) 函数的平均值

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

## (8) 均方根

$$\bar{y} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f^2(x) dx}$$





## 五. 常见题型及习例

1. 可直接用换元法或分部积分法计算的积分

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

解  $\because \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x}$  以  $\pi$  为周期,

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \left( \int_0^{\pi} + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} + \cdots + \int_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi} \right) \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} dx$$

$$= n \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} dx = n \int_0^{\pi} |\sin x - \cos x| dx$$

$$= n \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} -(\sin x - \cos x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} (\sin x - \cos x) dx \right]$$

$$= n \left( \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \cos x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} - \sin x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} \right) = 2\sqrt{2}n.$$





2. 当积分区间对称时,首先考虑被积函数和奇偶性

例2 计算下列积分:

$$(1) \int_{-a}^a [f(x) - f(-x)] dx$$

$$(2) \int_{-1}^1 \left[ \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} + (x^2 - x + 1) \arctan x \right] dx$$

解 (1)  $\because f(x) - f(-x)$  是奇数,  $\therefore$  原式 = 0

$$(2) \text{原式} = 2 \int_0^1 -x \arctan x dx$$

$$= -2 \int_0^1 \arctan x d\left(\frac{1}{2} x^2\right) = 1 - \frac{\pi}{2}.$$





### 3. 出现相同积分形式合并, 从而求出积分值

例3 计算  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1 + \tan x) dx$

解 令  $x = \frac{\pi}{4} - t$  得

$$\text{原式} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 \ln\left[1 + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - t\right)\right](-dt) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1 - \tan t}{1 + \tan t}\right) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} [\ln 2 - \ln(1 + \tan t)] dt = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1 + \tan t) dt$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2$$

**注意** 本题用分部积分较繁!





#### 4. 被积函数是分段函数或带绝对值的函数或含有最值

例4 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & |x| > 2 \\ 4x^2, & |x| \leq 2 \end{cases}$ , 求  $\int_{-2}^2 xf(x-1)dx$ .

解  $\int_{-2}^2 xf(x-1)dx \stackrel{x-1=t}{=} \int_{-3}^1 (t+1)f(t)dt$

$$= \int_{-3}^{-2} 0dt + \int_{-2}^1 (t+1)4t^2dt = -3.$$







例5 计算  $\int_a^b x e^{-|x|} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \because \int x e^{-|x|} dx &= \begin{cases} -x e^{-x} - e^{-x} + c_1 & x \geq 0 \\ x e^x - e^x + c_2 & x < 0 \end{cases} \\ &= -|x| e^{-|x|} - e^{-|x|} + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = [-|x| e^{-|x|} - e^{-|x|}]_a^b = \dots\dots$$

例6 计算  $\int_{-3}^2 \min\{2, x^2\} dx$

$$\text{解 } \because f(x) = \min\{2, x^2\} = \begin{cases} x^2 & |x| \leq \sqrt{2} \\ 2 & |x| > \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \int_{-3}^{-\sqrt{2}} 2 dx + \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} x^2 dx + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 2 dx = 10 - \frac{8}{3} \sqrt{2}.$$





例7 计算  $\int_1^5 (|2-x| + |\sin x|) dx$ .

解 原式 =  $\int_1^5 |2-x| dx + \int_1^5 |\sin x| dx$

$$= \int_1^2 (2-x) dx + \int_2^5 (x-2) dx + \int_1^\pi \sin x dx - \int_\pi^5 \sin x dx$$
$$= 7 + \cos 1 + \cos 5.$$

例8 请自己计算(1)  $\int_{-2}^2 \max(x, x^3) dx$

(2)  $\int_{-1}^3 |x(x-1)(x-2)| dx$





5. 积分限是变量 $x$ 或被积函数含有参数时, 需讨论

例9 设 $x \geq -1$ , 求 $\int_{-1}^x (1-|t|)dt$ .

解  $-1 \leq x < 0$ 时, 原式 $= \int_{-1}^x (1+t)dt = \frac{1}{2} + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2$

$$\begin{aligned} x \geq 0 \text{时, 原式} &= \int_{-1}^0 (1+t)dt + \int_0^x (1-t)dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int_{-1}^x (1-|t|)dt = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2, & -1 \leq x < 0, \\ \frac{1}{2} + x - \frac{1}{2}x^2, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$$





例10 求  $\int_0^1 x|x-a|dx$ .

解 当  $a \leq 0$  时, 原式  $= \int_0^1 x(x-a)dx = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{a}{2}$

当  $0 < a \leq 1$  时, 原式  $= \int_0^a x(a-x)dx + \int_a^1 x(x-a)dx$

当  $a > 1$  时, 原式  $= \int_0^1 x(a-x)dx = \frac{a}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{a^3}{3} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 x|x-a|dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} - \frac{a}{2}, & a \leq 0 \\ \frac{a^3}{3} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{3}, & 0 < a \leq 1 \\ \frac{a}{2} - \frac{1}{3}, & a > 1 \end{cases}$$





## 6. 关于定积分不等式的证明

例11 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上二次可微, 且 $f''(x) < 0$ , 证明

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2}.$$

证 设 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt - (x-a) \frac{f(a) + f(x)}{2}$ .

$$\text{则 } F'(x) = f(x) - \frac{f(a) + f(x)}{2} - (x-a) \frac{f'(x)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{2} - (x-a) \frac{f'(x)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^x f'(t) dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_a^x f'(x) dt$$





$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^x [f'(t) - f'(x)] dt$$

$\because f''(x) < 0, \therefore f'(x)$  单调递减.

当  $t < x$  时,  $f'(t) \geq f'(x)$ .

$$\therefore F'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^x [f'(t) - f'(x)] dt \geq 0$$

当  $b > a$  时,  $F(b) \geq F(a)$ , 且  $F(a) = 0$

$$\text{从而 } \int_a^b f(t) dt - (b-a) \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} \geq 0$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2}.$$





例12 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上二阶导数连续, 且 $f''(x) \leq 0$ , 证明

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right).$$

证 设 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt - (x-a)f\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right)$ .

$$\text{则 } F'(x) = f(x) - f\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) - (x-a) \frac{1}{2} f'\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right)$$

$$= f(x) - f\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) - \frac{x-a}{2} \cdot f'\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right)$$

$$= \int_{\frac{a+x}{2}}^x f'(t) dt - \int_{\frac{a+x}{2}}^x f'\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) dt$$





$$= \int_{\frac{a+x}{2}}^x [f'(t) - f'(\frac{a+x}{2})] dt, \because f''(x) < 0, \therefore f'(x) \text{ 单调递减.}$$

$$\text{当 } t > \frac{a+x}{2} \text{ 时, } f'(t) \leq f'(\frac{a+x}{2}).$$

$$\therefore F'(x) = \int_{\frac{a+x}{2}}^x [f'(t) - f'(\frac{a+x}{2})] dt \leq 0$$

$$\text{当 } b > a \text{ 时, } F(b) \leq F(a), \text{ 且 } F(a) = 0$$

$$\text{从而 } \int_a^b f(t) dt - (b-a) f(\frac{a+b}{2}) \leq 0$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq f(\frac{a+b}{2}).$$







**思考题** 设  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上连续, 且  $f(x) > 0$ .

$$\text{证明 } \int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)} \geq (b-a)^2.$$

**证** 作辅助函数

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt \cdot \int_a^x \frac{dt}{f(t)} - (x-a)^2,$$

$$\because F'(x) = f(x) \int_a^x \frac{1}{f(t)} dt + \int_a^x f(t) dt \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)} - 2(x-a)$$

$$= \int_a^x \frac{f(x)}{f(t)} dt + \int_a^x \frac{f(t)}{f(x)} dt - \int_a^x 2 dt,$$





$$\because f(x) > 0, \quad \therefore \frac{f(x)}{f(t)} + \frac{f(t)}{f(x)} \geq 2$$

$$\text{即 } F'(x) = \int_a^x \left( \frac{f(x)}{f(t)} + \frac{f(t)}{f(x)} - 2 \right) dt \geq 0$$

$F(x)$  单调增加.

$$\text{又 } \because F(a) = 0, \quad \therefore F(b) \geq F(a) = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } \int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)} \geq (b-a)^2.$$





## 7. 关于定积分等式的证明

例13 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上二阶导数连续, 且 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$ ,

$$\text{证明 } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b) f''(x) dx.$$

证 右边 =  $\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b [x^2 - (a+b)x + ab] df'(x)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [x^2 - (a+b)x + ab] f'(x) \Big|_a^b - \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f'(x) [2x - (a+b)] dx$$

$$= 0 - \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b [2x - (a+b)] df(x)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} [2x - (a+b)] f(x) \Big|_a^b + \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f(x) 2 dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$





例14 设  $f(n) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx$ ,

证明  $f(n) + f(n-2) = \frac{1}{n-1}, (n > 2)$ .

证  $f(n) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n-2} x \cdot \tan^2 x dx$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n-2} x \cdot (\sec^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n-2} x d \tan x - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n-2} x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \tan^{n-1} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n-2} x dx = \frac{1}{n-1} - f(n-2)$$

$$\therefore f(n) + f(n-2) = \frac{1}{n-1}, (n > 2).$$





例15 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上可微,且满足 $f(1) - 2\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} xf(x)dx = 0$ ,

证明在 $(0,1)$ 内至少存在一点 $\xi$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = -\frac{f(\xi)}{\xi}$ .

证 设 $F(x) = xf(x)$ ,

$$\because f(1) = 2\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} xf(x)dx = \eta f(\eta) \quad (0 \leq \eta \leq \frac{1}{2})$$

则 $F(x)$ 在 $[\eta,1]$ 上满足Rolle定理的条件,

$\therefore$ 至少存在一点 $\xi \in (\eta,1) \subset (0,1)$ ,使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$ .

$$\text{即 } f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) = 0. \therefore f'(\xi) = -\frac{f(\xi)}{\xi}.$$



$\xi$





## 8. 其它

例16 已知  $f(\pi) = 2, \int_0^\pi [f(x) + f''(x)] \sin x dx = 5$ , 求  $f(0)$ .

解 
$$\int_0^\pi [f(x) + f''(x)] \sin x dx$$
$$= \int_0^\pi f(x) d(-\cos x) + \int_0^\pi \sin x df'(x)$$
$$= -\cos x f(x) \Big|_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi \cos x f'(x) dx$$
$$+ \sin x f'(x) \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi \cos x \cdot f'(x) dx$$
$$= f(\pi) + f(0) = 5$$
$$\therefore f(0) = 3$$





例17 已知 $f(0) = 1, f(2) = 3, f'(2) = 5$ , 试计算 $\int_0^1 xf''(2x)dx$

解 令 $2x = t$ , 则 $\int_0^1 xf''(2x)dx = \int_0^{\frac{2t}{4}} f''(t)dt$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 t df'(t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [tf'(t) \Big|_0^2 - \int_0^2 f'(t)dt]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [tf'(t) \Big|_0^2 - f(t) \Big|_0^2]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [2f'(2) - f(2) + f(0)] = 2.$$





例18 设  $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{\pi - t} dt$ , 计算  $\int_0^\pi f(x) dx$ .

解  $\int_0^\pi f(x) dx = xf(x)|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi xf'(x) dx$

$$= \pi f(\pi) - \int_0^\pi x \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\pi - x} dx = \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin t}{\pi - t} dt - \int_0^\pi x \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\pi - x} dx$$

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

$$= \int_0^\pi \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^\pi = 2.$$







**思考题** 设  $f(x) = \int_0^x e^{-y^2+2y} dy$ , 求  $\int_0^1 (x-1)^2 f(x) dx$ .

**解** 原式 =  $\int_0^1 f(x) d\frac{1}{3}(x-1)^3$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{3}(x-1)^3 f(x) \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3}(x-1)^3 df(x)$$
$$= \left[ \frac{1}{3}(x-1)^3 f(x) \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3}(x-1)^3 e^{-x^2+2x} dx$$
$$= -\frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 (x-1)^2 e^{-(x-1)^2+1} d[(x-1)^2]$$

令  $(x-1)^2 = u$   $-\frac{e}{6} \int_1^0 ue^{-u} du = -\frac{1}{6}(e-2).$



例19 设  $\int_x^{2\ln 2} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{e^t - 1}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$ , 求  $x$ .

解 设  $\sqrt{e^t - 1} = u$ ,

则  $\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{e^t - 1}} = 2\arctan \sqrt{e^t - 1} + C$

$$\therefore \int_x^{2\ln 2} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{e^t - 1}} = \frac{2\pi}{3} - 2\arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\therefore x = \ln 2.$$

