

# 第四章 不定積分

Date

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\*定義：不定積分

若  $\frac{d}{dx}[F(x)] = f(x)$ ，則  $F(x)$  為  $f(x)$  的不定積分（反導數），

以符號  $\int f(x) dx = F(x)$  表示

註：1. 微分與不定積分可看成互連運算

$$2. \frac{d}{dx}[F(x) + c] = f(x) \quad [\text{常數 } c, \text{微分} = 0]$$

因此公式  $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + c$ （積分公式必加  $c$ ）

例如：

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = \cos x, \quad \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x, \quad \int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$$

§ 4-1 由微分得到的積分公式

$$1. \int 0 dx = c, \quad [c]' = 0$$

$$2. \int c f(x) dx = c \int f(x) dx, \quad [c f(x)]' = c f'(x)$$

$$3. \int [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$$

$$4. \int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + c, \quad (x^n)' = n x^{n-1}, \quad (x^{n+1})' = (n+1) x^n$$

$$5. \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + c, \quad (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$6. \int e^x dx = e^x + c$$

(三角函数积分公式)

$$7. \int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + C$$

$$8. \int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$9. \int \sec^2 x \, dx = \tan x + C$$

$$10. \int \csc^2 x \, dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$11. \int \sec x \tan x \, dx = \sec x + C$$

$$12. \int \csc x \cot x \, dx = -\csc x + C$$

反三角函数

$$13. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \, dx = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C, |x| < a$$

$$14. \int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$15. \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \sec^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C, |x| > a$$

例 = 1. 求  $[x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x]' = ?$

$$\text{解} = 3x^2 - 6x + 6 \quad \ast$$

2. 求  $\int 3x^2 - 6x + 6 \, dx = ?$

$$\text{解} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2+1} x^{2+1} - 6 \cdot \frac{1}{1+1} x^{1+1} + 6x + C$$

$$= x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x + C \quad \ast$$

$$\text{公式} = \int x^n \, dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C$$

例 = 1. 求  $[y = 2\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}]' = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} = y' &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} - (-\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{2}) x^{-3/2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x^3}} \quad * \end{aligned}$$

2.  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x^3}} dx = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} = \text{原式} &= \int (x^{-1/2} + \frac{1}{4} x^{-3/2}) dx = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} x^{-\frac{1}{2}+1} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{-\frac{3}{2}+1} x^{-\frac{3}{2}+1} \\ &= 2x^{1/2} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + C \\ &= 2\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + C \quad * \end{aligned}$$

例 = 1.  $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin 2x) = ?$  (鏈鎖律)

$$\text{解} = \text{原式} = \cos 2x \cdot 2 = 2 \cos 2x \quad *$$

2.  $\int 2 \cos 2x dx = ?$

$$\text{解} = \int 2 \cos 2x dx = \sin 2x + C \quad * \quad \text{驗算} = [\sin 2x + C]' = 2 \cos 2x$$

複習：微分  $\Leftrightarrow$  不定積分 (加常數  $c$ )

1.  $[c]' = 0$ ,  $\int 0 dx = c$ ,  $c$  是常數

2.  $[x]' = 1$ ,  $\int 1 dx = x + c$  ( $\int 1 dx = \int dx$ )

3.  $\begin{cases} [x^n]' = nx^{n-1} \\ [x^{n+1}]' = (n+1)x^n \end{cases}$ ,  $\int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + c$

4.  $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + c$ ,  $[\ln x]' = \frac{1}{x}$

5.  $\int e^x dx = e^x + c$ ,  $[e^x]' = e^x$

6.  $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$ ,  $[\sin x]' = \cos x$

7.  $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$ ,  $[\cos x]' = -\sin x$

8.  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + c$ ,  $|x| < a$

9.  $\int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + c$

## §4-2 變數代換法

註：第16個公式

註：微分鏈鎖律  $\Leftrightarrow$  不定積分

$$\frac{d}{dx} F(g(x)) = F'(g(x)) g'(x)$$

驗算：

$$F(g(x)) = \int f(g(x)) g'(x) dx$$

$$\int \frac{d}{dx} F(g(x)) dx = \int F'(g(x)) \frac{d}{dx} g(x) dx + C$$

$$= \int f(g(x)) dg(x)$$

$$\int f(g(x)) g'(x) dx = F(g(x)) + C$$

微分鏈鎖律  $\longleftrightarrow$  變數代換法 (積分代換法)若  $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$ ，則

$$\int f(g(t)) g'(t) dx = F(g(t)) + C$$

$$\text{例 1: } \int 2(x^2+1)^3 \cdot x dx = ?$$

解：第1~15公式不好算  $\Rightarrow$  變數代換法

$$\text{令 } u = x^2 + 1 \quad \left( \int u^3 du = \frac{1}{4} u^4 + C \right)$$

$$\text{則 } du = 2x dx$$

$$\text{原式} = \int u^3 du = \frac{1}{4} u^4 + C = \frac{1}{4} (x^2+1)^4 + C \quad \ast$$

$$\text{驗算: } \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{4} (x^2+1)^4 + C \right) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4 (x^2+1)^3 \cdot 2x + 0$$

$$= 2(x^2+1)^3 \cdot x$$

$$\text{例 2: } \int \frac{1-3x}{\sqrt{2x-3x^2}} dx = ?$$

解 = 1~15 公式不好算  $\Rightarrow$  變數代換法

$$\text{令 } u = 2x - 3x^2$$

$$du = (2 - 6x) dx = 2(1 - 3x) dx$$

$$\int \frac{1-3x}{\sqrt{2x-3x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1-3x}{\sqrt{2x-3x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int u^{-1/2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{-1/2+1} \right] u^{-1/2+1} + C$$

$$= u^{1/2} + C = \sqrt{2x-3x^2} + C \quad \#$$

$$\text{驗算: } \frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{2x-3x^2} + C)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} ((2x-3x^2)^{1/2} + C) = \frac{1}{2} (2x-3x^2)^{-1/2} \cdot (2-6x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-3x^2}} \cdot (1-3x)$$

$$\text{例 3: } \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = ?$$

解 = 令  $u = x^2 + 1$

$$du = 2x dx$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{u}} dx = \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du = \frac{1}{2} \int u^{-1/2} du = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{-1/2+1} \right) u^{-1/2+1} + C$$

$$= u^{1/2} + C = (x^2+1)^{1/2} + C = \sqrt{x^2+1} + C \quad \#$$

$$\text{公式: } \int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C$$

$$\text{例 4: } \int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 令 } u = \sqrt{x} &\Rightarrow u^2 = x \\ &\Rightarrow 2u du = dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{u^2+u} \cdot 2u du = \int \frac{2}{u+1} du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } v = u+1 & \quad (\text{换 } z \text{ 次}) \\ dv = du \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2}{u+1} du &= \int \frac{2}{v} dv = 2 \ln|v| + C = 2 \ln|u+1| + C \\ &= 2 \ln|\sqrt{x}+1| + C \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例 5: } \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = ? \quad (\text{一直代换, 直到成功})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 令 } u = x^2 \\ du = 2x dx, \quad x = \frac{du}{2dx} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{4-u^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-u^2}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) + C \quad \#$$

$$\text{公式: } \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\text{例 6: } \int \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x} dx = ?$$

$$\text{解: 令 } u = 1 + \sin x, \quad du = \cos x dx$$

$$\int \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln|u| + C = \ln|1+\sin x| + C \quad \#$$

例 7:  $\int \tan x \, dx = ?$  (公式)

解: 變裝到可以代換 (變形)

$$\int \tan x \, dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \, dx$$

令  $u = \cos x$ ,  $du = -\sin x \, dx$

$$-\int \frac{1}{u} \, du = -\ln|u| + C = -\ln|\cos x| + C \quad \#$$

\* 複習: 三角函數公式

1.  $\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$  (半角)

2.  $\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$  (半角)

3.  $\cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x - 1$  (倍角)

4.  $\sin 2x = 2\sin x \cos x$  (倍角)

5.  $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$

例 8:  $\int \cos^2 x \, dx = ?$

解:  $\int \cos^2 x \, dx = \int \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos 2x}{2} \, dx$

令  $u = 2x$ ,  $du = 2 \, dx$   
 $\frac{1}{2} du = dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \cos u \, du &= \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} \sin u + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例 9} = \int \cos^3 x \, dx = ?$$

$$\text{解} = \int \cos^3 x \, dx = \int \cos x \cdot \cos^2 x \, dx = \int \cos x \cdot (1 - \sin^2 x) \, dx$$

$$\text{令 } u = \sin x, \quad du = \cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (1 - \sin^2 x) \cos x \, dx &= \int (1 - u^2) \, du = u - \frac{1}{3} u^3 + C \\ &= \sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{驗算} = g(x) = \sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C$$

$$g'(x) = \cos x - \sin^2 x \cdot \cos x$$

$$= \cos x - (1 - \cos^2 x) \cdot \cos x = \cos^3 x$$

$$\text{例 10} = \int \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} \, dx = ?$$

$$\text{解} = \text{令 } u = e^x - e^{-x}, \quad du = (e^x + e^{-x}) \, dx$$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{1}{u} \, du = \ln |u| + C = \ln |e^x + e^{-x}| + C \quad \#$$

$$\text{例 11} = \int x \cdot 10^{x^2} \, dx = ?$$

$$\text{解} = \text{換底 } 10^{x^2} = e^{x^2 \ln 10}$$

$$\text{令 } u = x^2 \ln 10$$

$$du = 2x \ln 10 \, dx$$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{1}{2 \ln 10} e^u \, du = \frac{1}{2 \ln 10} e^u + C = \frac{10^{x^2}}{2 \ln 10} + C \quad \#$$



$$\text{例 12} = \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = ?$$

$$\text{解} = \text{令 } u = \ln x, \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int u du = \frac{1}{2} u^2 + c = \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 + c$$

$$\text{例 13} = \int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = ?$$

$$\text{解} = \text{令 } u = \ln x, \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln |u| + c = \ln |\ln x| + c \quad \ast$$

### § 4-3 分部積分法

微分  $\Leftrightarrow$  不定積分 (互逆 & 驗算)

(一定可以答對)

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv' \quad , \quad \int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

[乘法微分公式]

[分部積分法]

選擇適當 (易積分)  $\int u dv$

選  $u$ , 微分變簡單

選  $dv$ , 容易積分

(抽象  $\rightarrow$  舉例幫助理解)

例 1:  $\int \tan^{-1} x \, dx = ?$  (反三角公式)

解: 令  $u = \tan^{-1} x$  ,  $dv = dx$

$$du = \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx \quad , \quad \int dv = \int dx = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int u \, dv &= \int \tan^{-1} x \, dx = uv - \int v \, du \\ &= (\tan^{-1} x)(x) - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx \\ &= x \cdot \tan^{-1} x - \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx \end{aligned}$$

令  $u = x^2+1$  ,  $du = 2x \, dx$

$$\begin{aligned} x \tan^{-1} x - \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx &= x \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du \\ &= x \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + C \\ &= x \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| + C \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

例 2:  $\int \ln x \, dx = ?$

解: 令  $u = \ln x$  ,  $dv = dx$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} \quad , \quad v = \int dx = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du \\ &= x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= x \ln x - x + C \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

驗算:  $g(x) = x \ln x - x + C$

$$\begin{aligned} g'(x) &= \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 1 \\ &= \ln x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例 3: } \int x \ln x \, dx = ?$$

$$\text{解: 令 } u = \ln x, \quad dv = x \, dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} \, dx, \quad v = \int x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

$$\int u \, dv = \int x \ln x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \int \frac{1}{2} x \cdot dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 + C \quad \#$$

$$\text{驗算: } g(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 + C$$

$$g'(x) = x \ln x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} x$$

$$= x \ln x \quad \#$$

$$\text{例 4: } \int x^2 e^x \, dx = ?$$

$$\text{解: 令 } u = x^2 \quad (\text{微分後變簡單})$$

$$v = e^x \, dx \quad (\text{容易積分})$$

$$\Rightarrow du = 2x \, dx$$

$$v = \int e^x \, dx = e^x$$

$$\int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du$$

$$\int x^2 e^x \, dx = x^2 e^x - \int e^x \cdot 2x \, dx = x^2 e^x - 2 \int x e^x \, dx$$

使用 2 次分部積分

$$\text{令 } u = x, \quad du = dx$$

$$v = e^x \, dx, \quad v = \int e^x \, dx = e^x$$

$$x^2 e^x - 2 \int x e^x \, dx = x^2 e^x - 2 [x e^x - \int e^x \, dx]$$

$$= x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + 2e^x + C \quad \#$$

## § 4-4 有理式積分

\* 有理式：分數的形式  $\frac{\text{分子}}{\text{分母}}$ ， $\frac{\text{多項式 } P(x)}{\text{多項式 } Q(x)}$

\* 假分式：若分子  $P(x)$  最高次大於分母  $Q(x)$  最高次，稱為假分式。  
( $\frac{5}{3}$  假分數)

\* 真分式：長除法 商  $+$   $\frac{R(x)}{Q(x)}$ ， $R(x)$  的次數小於  $Q(x)$  的次數。  
( $\frac{5}{3} = 1 + \frac{2}{3}$ )

註：假分式變形真分式再積分

例 1:  $\int \frac{1}{x^2+a^2} dx = ?$  (公式)

解：令  $\begin{cases} x = a \tan \theta \\ \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \end{cases}$ ， $dx = a \sec^2 \theta d\theta$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{a \sec^2 \theta}{a^2 \sec^2 \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{a} \int d\theta = \frac{1}{a} \theta + c = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + c \quad \#$$

類 1:  $\int \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} dx = ?$

$$\text{解：原式} = \int \frac{1}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{2(x+\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{3}} + c \quad \#$$

$$\text{例 2: } \int \frac{x+2}{(x+3)(x+1)^2} dx = ?$$

解: 分解真分式 部份分式

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } \frac{x+2}{(x+3)(x+1)^2} &= \frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{(x+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{A(x+1)^2 + B(x+3)(x+1) + C(x+3)}{(x+3)(x+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{(A+B)x^2 + (2A+4B+C)x + (A+3B+3C)}{(x+3)(x+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$A = -\frac{1}{4}, \quad B = \frac{1}{4}, \quad C = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{x+3} dx + \int \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{x+1} dx + \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(x+1)^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \ln|x+3| + \frac{1}{4} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2(x+1)} + C \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例 2: } \int \frac{4x^2+5x+6}{(x+2)x^2} dx = ?$$

解: 化為部份分式

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } \frac{4x^2+5x+6}{(x+2)x^2} &= \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x} + \frac{C}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{Ax^2 + Bx(x+2) + C(x+2)}{(x+2)x^2} \\ &= \frac{(A+B)x^2 + (2B+C)x + 2C}{(x+2)x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$A = 3, \quad B = 1, \quad C = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int \frac{3}{x+2} dx + \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \int \frac{3}{x^2} dx \\ &= 3 \ln|x+2| + \ln|x| - \frac{3}{x} + C \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例 3: } \int \frac{2x+2}{(x-1)(x^2+1)^2} dx = ?$$

解: 真分式 (分子 1 次, 分母 5 次)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } \frac{2x+2}{(x-1)(x^2+1)^2} &= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1} + \frac{Dx+E}{(x^2+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{A(x^2+1)^2 + (Bx+C)(x-1)(x^2+1) + (Dx+E)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x^2+1)(x^2+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{比較 } x^4 \text{ 係數} \quad A+B=0 \quad B=-A=-1$$

$$\text{比較 } x^3 \text{ 係數} \quad -B+C=0 \quad C=B=-1$$

$$\text{比較 } x^2 \text{ 係數} \quad 2A+B-C+D=0 \quad D=2A-B+C=-2$$

$$A-C-E=2 \quad E=A-C-2=0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx - \int \frac{x+1}{x^2+1} dx - \int \frac{2x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx \\ &= \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| - \tan^{-1}x + \frac{1}{x^2+1} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{類 3: } \int \frac{1-x-2x^2-x^3}{x(x^2+1)^2} dx = ?$$

$$\text{解: 化部份分式得 } \frac{1-x-2x^2-x^3}{x(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x+1}{x^2+1} + \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \frac{1}{x} dx - \int \frac{x+1}{x^2+1} dx + \int \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx \\ &= \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| - \tan^{-1}x - \frac{1}{2(x^2+1)} + C \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

## §4-5 根式積分查表法

### \* 積分公式表

$$1. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$2. \int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

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

$$4. \int \sqrt{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2+a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}| + C$$

$$5. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} dx = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2-a^2}| + C$$

$$6. \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} dx = \frac{1}{a} \sec^{-1} \left| \frac{x}{a} \right| + C$$

$$\text{例 1: } \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{4x^2-1}} dx = ?$$

解: 第 6 個公式

變形令  $u = 2x$ ,  $du = 2dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int \frac{1}{\frac{u}{2}\sqrt{u^2-1}} \cdot \frac{du}{2} = \int \frac{1}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}} du = \sec^{-1} u + C \\ &= \sec^{-1}(2x) + C \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{類 1: } \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{9x^2-25}} dx = ?$$

解: 令  $u = \frac{3}{5}x$ ,  $du = \frac{3}{5}dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int \frac{1}{\frac{5}{3}u \cdot 5\sqrt{u^2-1}} \cdot \frac{5du}{3} = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{1}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}} du = \frac{1}{5} \sec^{-1} u + C \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \sec^{-1} \left( \frac{3}{5}x \right) + C \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = (a+b)^2 - 2ab$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)^2 + 2ab$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = (a-b)^2 + 2ab + 2ab$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = (a+b)^2 - 2ab$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)^2 + 2ab$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = (a-b)^2 + 2ab + 2ab$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = (a+b)^2 - 2ab$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)^2 + 2ab$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = (a-b)^2 + 2ab + 2ab$$



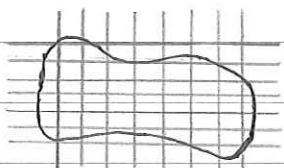
# 第五章 定積分

Date

NO. 36

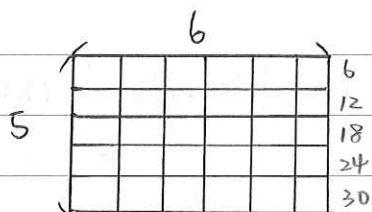
微分  $\longleftrightarrow$  不定積分  
互逆

- 微分公式 — 不定積分公式
- 定積分
- 不規則形狀面積
- 面積是什麼？測量的結果  
封閉表面區域的大小



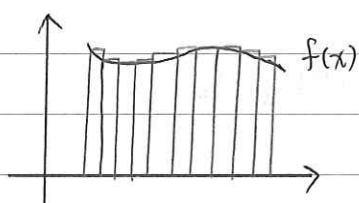
分割不規則形狀成小正方形，再點數多少正方形。標準單位：平方公分(公尺)

\*長方形面積為什麼是長乘寬？



點數有多少個正方形，  
長個寬個那麼多個正方形，  
剛好符合乘法原理。

\*黎曼和



面積是多少？

1. 分割 — 將  $x$  軸分  $n$  段  $\bar{x}=1, 2, \dots, \bar{x}=n$
2. 逼近 — 長方形逼近  $(\frac{a-b}{n}) \cdot f(x_i)$
3. 加總 —  $\sum_{i=1}^n (\frac{a-b}{n}) \cdot f(x_i)$
4. 極限 — 割愈細愈精準  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n (\frac{a-b}{n}) f(x_i)$

假如收斂 — 黎曼和  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$

\*定積分

1.  $\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$  線不佔面積

2.  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = -\int_b^a f(x) dx$  定積分有方向性 (跟面積不同)

\* 定理 = 積分均值定理

$f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  連續則存在一數  $c \in [a, b]$ ,

使得  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(c)(b-a)$

\* 定義 = 積分平均值

$f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  之平均值

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

§ 5-1 微積分基本定理

\* 定理 = 微積分基本定理一

$f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  連續, 且  $F'(x) = f(x)$ , 則  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$   
 $= F(x) \Big|_a^b$

註 = 1.  $\int_a^b k f(x) dx = k \int_a^b f(x) dx$

2.  $\int_a^b f(x) \pm g(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx$

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

\* 定理 = 微積分基本定理二

$f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  連續, 且  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ ,  $x \in [a, b]$  則  $F'(x) = f(x)$

註 = 注意  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$  的  $t$  變數。

$$\text{例} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+1} dx = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} = \text{原式} &= \ln|x+1| \Big|_0^1 = \ln|1+1| - \ln|0+1| = \ln 2 - \ln 1 \\ &= \ln 2 - 0 = \ln 2 \quad * \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例} = \int_1^{16} \left( 3\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} = \text{原式} &= \int_1^{16} 3x^{1/2} + x^{-1/2} dx = \left[ 3 \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}+1} x^{\frac{1}{2}+1} + \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} x^{-\frac{1}{2}+1} \right] \Big|_1^{16} \\ &= [2x^{3/2} + 2x^{1/2}] \Big|_1^{16} \\ &= [2\sqrt{16^3} + 2\sqrt{16}] - [2\sqrt{1} + 2\sqrt{1}] \\ &= (2 \cdot 64 + 2 \cdot 4) - 4 = 132 \quad * \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例} = \int_{1/2}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} = \text{查公式表} \Rightarrow \text{原式} &= \sin^{-1} x \Big|_{1/2}^{\sqrt{2}} = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{12} \quad * \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例} = \int_2^3 \frac{-2x^2 - x + 7}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+2)} dx = ?$$

解：部份分式

$$\frac{-2x^2 - x + 7}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+2)} = \frac{-2}{x-1} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \left[ -2 \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{x-1} + \ln|x^2+x+2| \right] \Big|_2^3 \\ &= (-2 \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} + \ln 14) - (0 - 1 + \ln 8) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \ln \frac{7}{16} \quad * \end{aligned}$$

## § 5-2 特殊函數的定積分

1.  $f(x)$  奇函數, 則  $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$

$$(f(x) = -f(-x))$$

2.  $f(x)$  偶函數, 則  $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$

$$(f(x) = f(-x))$$

3. 絕對值函數、高斯函數、條件函數分段積分

例 1:  $\int_{-2}^2 x\sqrt{4+x^2} dx = ?$

解: 令  $f(x) = x\sqrt{4+x^2}$

$$f(-x) = -x\sqrt{4+x^2}$$

故  $f(x) = -f(-x)$  奇函數

$$\int_{-2}^2 x\sqrt{4+x^2} dx = 0 \quad \ast$$

類 1:  $\int_{-r}^r x^3\sqrt{5x^6+7x} dx = ?$

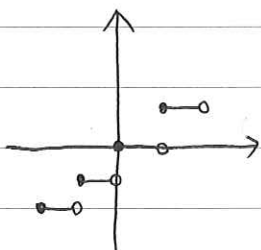
解: 令  $f(x) = x^3\sqrt{5x^6+7x}$

$$f(-x) = -x^3\sqrt{5x^6+7x}$$

故  $f(x) = -f(-x)$  奇函數,  $\int_{-r}^r x^3\sqrt{5x^6+7x} dx = 0 \quad \ast$

例 2:  $\int_{-1}^1 [x] dx = ?$  高斯函數

解:



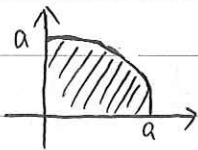
$$\begin{aligned} \text{分段積分} = \text{原式} &= \int_{-1}^0 (-1) dx + \int_0^1 0 dx \\ &= -1 \quad \ast \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{類 2: } \int_{-2}^2 [x] dx = ?$$

解：分段積分：

$$\text{例 3: } \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = ?$$

解：連結  $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$   $\frac{1}{4}$  個圓



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

複習：定積分

$$\int_1^2 x^2 dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2+1} x^{2+1} \right] \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_1^2 = \left[ \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^3 \right] - \left[ \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1^3 \right] = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{3} \quad \ast$$

\*突破： $\int_1^{\infty} x^2 dx \Rightarrow$  無窮大是概念，不能直接計算，只能用極限討論，結果只有可能存在 or 不存在

### §5-3 瑕積分

(發散  $\Rightarrow$  無窮大)

1. 當  $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^t f(x) dx$  成立，則  $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$  是收斂  $\Rightarrow$  可以算出數值

2. 當  $\int_{-\infty}^b f(x) dx = \lim_{s \rightarrow -\infty} \int_s^b f(x) dx$  成立，則  $\int_{-\infty}^b f(x) dx$  是收斂

3. 當  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{s \rightarrow -\infty} \int_s^a f(x) dx + \int_a^t f(x) dx$ ，則  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$  是收斂

4. 不連續的點或無定義的點，為端點時：使用  $\lim$  極限討論

\*瑕積分：

$$\text{若 } f(x) \text{ 在 } x=a \text{ 不連續，} \int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow a^+} \int_t^b f(x) dx$$

$$\int_b^a f(x) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow a^-} \int_b^t f(x) dx$$

例 1 = 1.  $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t e^{-x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [(-1)e^{-x}] \Big|_0^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [-e^{-t}] - \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [-e^0] \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{e^t}\right) + \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} 1 \\ &= 1 \quad (\text{收斂}) \quad \ast \end{aligned}$$

2.  $\int_0^{\infty} x dx = ?$  (合理變形)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int_0^{\infty} x dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t x dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2\right] \Big|_0^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{2}t^2\right] - \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0^2 \\ &= \infty \quad (\text{發散}) \quad \ast \end{aligned}$$

3.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = ?$

(切在 0 為分界)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-x} dx + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = \lim_{s \rightarrow -\infty} \int_s^0 e^{-x} dx + \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t e^{-x} dx \\ &= \lim_{s \rightarrow -\infty} \int_s^0 e^{-x} dx + \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t e^{-x} dx \\ &= \lim_{s \rightarrow -\infty} [-e^{-x}] \Big|_s^0 + \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [-e^{-x}] \Big|_0^t \\ &= \lim_{s \rightarrow -\infty} [-e^0] - \lim_{s \rightarrow -\infty} (-e^s) + \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [-e^{-t}] - \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [-e^0] \\ &= (-1 + e^{\infty}) + \left(-\frac{1}{e^{\infty}} + 1\right) \\ &= \infty \quad (\text{發散}) \quad \ast \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例 2: } \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx = ?$$

$$\text{解: } \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t x^{-p} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{-p+1} x^{-p+1} \right]_1^t$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{1-p} t^{-p+1} - \frac{1}{1-p} \right]$$

① 當  $p < 1$  時,  $\frac{1}{1-p} t^{-p+1} \rightarrow \infty$ , 當  $t \rightarrow \infty$  (發散)

② 當  $p > 1$  時,  $\frac{1}{1-p} t^{-p+1} \rightarrow 0$ , 當  $t \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{p-1}$  收斂

③ 當  $p = 1$  時,

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\ln x) \Big|_1^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \ln t - 0 = \infty \text{ (發散)}$$

$$\text{例 3: } \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^p} dx = ?$$

$$\text{解: } \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^p} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \frac{\ln x}{x^p} dx$$

① 當  $p \neq 1$ , 利用分部積分

$$\text{令 } u = \ln x, \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$dv = x^{-p} dx, \quad v = \frac{1}{-p+1} x^{-p+1}$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du \text{ (公式)}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{-p+1} x^{-p+1} \right) \ln x - \int \frac{1}{-p+1} x^{-p+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right]$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{-p+1} \times \frac{\ln x}{x^{p-1}} - \frac{1}{(-p+1)^2} \times \frac{1}{x^{p-1}} \right]_1^t$$

② 當  $p < 1$ : 原式 =  $\infty$ , 故發散

③ 當  $p > 1$ : 原式 =  $\frac{1}{(p-1)^2}$  收斂

④ 當  $p = 1$ :  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 \right]_1^t = \infty$  發散

$$\text{例 4: } \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{1+x^2} dx = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{1+x^2} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t (\tan^{-1} x) d(\tan^{-1} x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\tan^{-1} x)^2 \right]_0^t \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{8} \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

(合法變形)

$$\text{例 5: } \int_0^3 \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2/3}} dx = ? \quad \text{不連續點 } (x=1 \Rightarrow \text{分母}=0)$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^3 \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2/3}} dx &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^s \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2/3}} dx + \lim_{t \rightarrow 1^+} \int_t^3 \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2/3}} dx \\ &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 1^-} \left[ \frac{1}{-\frac{2}{3}+1} (x-1)^{-\frac{2}{3}+1} \right]_0^s + \lim_{t \rightarrow 1^+} \left[ \frac{1}{-\frac{2}{3}+1} (x-1)^{-\frac{2}{3}+1} \right]_t^3 \\ &= \left[ 3(x-1)^{1/3} \right]_0^{1^-} + \left[ 3(x-1)^{1/3} \right]_{1^+}^3 \\ &= [0 - (-3)] + [3\sqrt[3]{2} - 0] = 3 + 3\sqrt[3]{2} \quad \# \end{aligned}$$