

微积分 A1 第 9 次习题课答案 不定积分(2)

1. 计算下列不定积分

$$(1) \int \frac{dx}{x(x^3+1)^2}$$

$$(2) \int \frac{x+2}{(x^2+2x+2)^2} dx$$

$$(3) \int \frac{5x^3+3x-1}{(x^3+3x+1)^3} dx$$

$$(4) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{x+1}}$$

$$(5) \int \sqrt[3]{\frac{2-x}{2+x}} \frac{dx}{(2-x)^2}$$

$$(6) \int \frac{dx}{2(1-x)\sqrt{x^2+2x-3}}$$

$$(7) \int \frac{\sqrt{2+x-x^2}}{x} dx$$

$$(8) \int \frac{1-\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} dx$$

$$(9) \int \sqrt{\frac{a^2-x^2}{x^2-b^2}} \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$(10) \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$(11) \int \frac{\cos x dx}{a \cos x + b \sin x}$$

$$(12) \int \frac{dx}{5+3\sin x+4\cos x}$$

$$(13) \int \frac{1+\sin x}{\sin x(1+\cos x)} dx$$

$$(14) \int \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2+x^4}}$$

解: (1) 令  $t = x^3$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x(x^3+1)^2} &= \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^3(x^3+1)^2} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx^3}{x^3(x^3+1)^2} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{t(t+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \left( \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} \right) dt = \frac{1}{3} \left( \ln|t| - \ln|t+1| + \frac{1}{t+1} \right) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x^3}{x^3+1} \right| + \frac{1}{3(x^3+1)} + C \end{aligned}$$

(2) 令  $t = x+1$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x+2}{(x^2+2x+2)^2} dx &= \int \frac{t+1}{(t^2+1)^2} dt = \int \frac{t}{(t^2+1)^2} dt + \int \frac{1}{(t^2+1)^2} dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{2(t^2+1)} + \int \frac{1}{(t^2+1)^2} dt \end{aligned}$$

为计算右端积分  $\int \frac{1}{(t^2+1)^2} dt$ , 用两种方法计算  $\int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt$ :

$$\begin{aligned}\arctan t &= \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt = \frac{t}{t^2+1} + \int \frac{2t^2}{(t^2+1)^2} dt = \frac{t}{t^2+1} + \int \frac{2}{t^2+1} dt - \int \frac{2}{(t^2+1)^2} dt \\ &= \frac{t}{t^2+1} + 2\arctan t - \int \frac{2}{(t^2+1)^2} dt\end{aligned}$$

解得  $\int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{t}{t^2+1} + \arctan t \right) + C$ , 因此

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x+2}{(x^2+2x+2)^2} dx &= \frac{t-1}{2(t^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan t + C \\ &= \frac{x}{2(x^2+2x+2)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan(x+1) + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int \frac{5x^3+3x-1}{(x^3+3x+1)^3} dx = 5 \int \frac{1}{(x^3+3x+1)^2} dx - 6 \int \frac{2x+1}{(x^3+3x+1)^3} dx = 5I_1 - 6I_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{由 } I_1 &= \int \frac{1}{(x^3+3x+1)^2} dx = \frac{x}{(x^3+3x+1)^2} + 6 \int \frac{x(x^2+1)}{(x^3+3x+1)^3} dx \\ &= \frac{x}{(x^3+3x+1)^2} + 6 \int \frac{(x^3+3x+1) - (2x+1)}{(x^3+3x+1)^3} dx \\ &= \frac{x}{(x^3+3x+1)^2} + 6 \int \frac{1}{(x^3+3x+1)^2} dx - 6 \int \frac{2x+1}{(x^3+3x+1)^3} dx \\ &= \frac{x}{(x^3+3x+1)^2} + 6I_1 - 6I_2\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解得 } \int \frac{5x^3+3x-1}{(x^3+3x+1)^3} dx = 5I_1 - 6I_2 = \frac{-x}{(x^3+3x+1)^2} + C$$

$$(4) \text{ 令 } t = \sqrt[6]{x+1}, \text{ 则 } x = t^6 - 1, dx = 6t^5 dt,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{x+1}} &= \int \frac{6t^5 dt}{t^3 + t^2} = 6 \int \left( t^2 - t + 1 - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt \\ &= 2t^3 - 3t^2 - + 6t + 6 \ln|t+1| + C \\ &= 2\sqrt{x+1} - 3\sqrt[3]{x+1} + 6\sqrt[6]{x+1} - \ln(\sqrt[6]{x+1} + 1) + C\end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \text{ 令 } t = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2-x}{2+x}}, \text{ 则 } x = \frac{2(1-t^3)}{1+t^3} = -2 + \frac{4}{1+t^3}, dx = \frac{-12t^2 dt}{(1+t^3)^2},$$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{\frac{2-x}{2+x}} \frac{dx}{(2-x)^2} = -\frac{3}{4} \int \frac{dx}{t^3} = \frac{3}{8} t^{-2} + C = \frac{3}{8} \sqrt[3]{\frac{2+x}{2-x}} + C$$

(6) 令  $\sqrt{x^2+2x-3} = (x+3)t$ , 则  $x = \frac{1+3t^2}{1-t^2} = -3 + \frac{4}{1-t^2}$ ,  $dx = \frac{8t}{(1-t^2)^2} dt$ ,

$$\int \frac{dx}{2(1-x)\sqrt{x^2+2x-3}} = -\int \frac{1}{2(x-1)^2} \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+3}} dx = -\int \frac{dt}{4t^2} = \frac{1}{4t} + C = \frac{x+3}{4\sqrt{x^2+2x-3}} + C.$$

注: 此题若根据  $\sqrt{x^2+2x-3} = \sqrt{(x+1)^2-4}$ , 令  $x+1=2\sec t$ , 化为有理三角函数的积分,

再利用万能变换, 会非常复杂。对  $\int R(x, \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c})dx$  型积分, 若  $ax^2+bx+c$  有相异

实根  $\alpha, \beta$ , 即  $ax^2+bx+c = a(x-\alpha)(x-\beta)$ , 则令  $\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} = (x-\alpha)t$ , 比三角替换要简单。本题是  $a > 0$  的例子, 下题是  $a < 0$  的例子。

(7)  $\frac{\sqrt{2+x-x^2}}{x} = \frac{x+1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{x+1}}$ , 令  $t = \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{x+1}}$ , 则  $x = \frac{2-t^2}{1+t^2} = \frac{3}{1+t^2} - 1$ ,  $dx = \frac{-6tdt}{(1+t^2)^2}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{2+x-x^2}}{x} dx &= \int \frac{-18t^2}{(1+t^2)^2(2-t^2)} dt = \int \left( \frac{-4}{2-t^2} + \frac{-4t^2+2}{(1+t^2)^2} \right) dt \\ &= \int \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{t-\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}+t} - \frac{4}{1+t^2} + \frac{6}{(1+t^2)^2} \right) dt \end{aligned}$$

由  $\arctan t = \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{t}{1+t^2} + \int \frac{2t^2}{(1+t^2)^2} dt$

$$= \frac{t}{1+t^2} + 2 \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt - \int \frac{2}{(1+t^2)^2} dt = \frac{t}{1+t^2} + 2 \arctan t - \int \frac{2}{(1+t^2)^2} dt$$

解得  $\int \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} dt = \frac{t}{2(1+t^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan t + C$ 。因此

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{2+x-x^2}}{x} dx &= \sqrt{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-\sqrt{2}}{t+\sqrt{2}} \right| - 4 \arctan t + 3 \left( \frac{t}{(1+t^2)} + \arctan t \right) + C \\ &= \sqrt{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2-x}-\sqrt{2(x+1)}}{\sqrt{2-x}+\sqrt{2(x+1)}} \right| - 4 \arctan \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{x+1}} + \sqrt{2+x-x^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

(8) 令  $\sqrt{x^2+x+1} = tx+1$ , 则  $x = \frac{2t-1}{1-t^2}$ ,  $dx = \frac{2(1-t+t^2)}{(1-t^2)^2} dt$ ,

$$\int \frac{1-\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{x\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} dx = \int \frac{-2t}{1-t^2} dt = \ln|1-t^2| + C = \ln \left| 1 - \left( \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}-1}{x} \right)^2 \right| + C.$$

(9) 令  $t = \sqrt{\frac{a^2-x^2}{x^2-b^2}}$ , 则  $x^2 = \frac{a^2+b^2t^2}{1+t^2} = b^2 + \frac{a^2-b^2}{1+t^2}$ ,  $2x dx = \frac{2t(b^2-a^2)}{(1+t^2)^2} dt$ ,

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{t(b^2-a^2)}{(1+t^2)(a^2+b^2t^2)} dt,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{\frac{a^2-x^2}{x^2-b^2}} \frac{dx}{x} &= \int \frac{(b^2-a^2)t^2}{(1+t^2)(a^2+b^2t^2)} dt = \int \left( \frac{1}{1+t^2} - \frac{a^2}{a^2+b^2t^2} \right) dt \\ &= \arctan t - \frac{a}{b} \arctan \frac{bt}{a} + C = \arctan \sqrt{\frac{a^2-x^2}{x^2-b^2}} - \frac{a}{b} \arctan \left( \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{\frac{a^2-x^2}{x^2-b^2}} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

(10) 令  $x = \sin t, |t| < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} &= \int \frac{\sin^2 t dt}{\cos^2 t} = \int \sin^2 t d \tan t = \sin^2 t \tan t - 2 \int \tan t \sin t \cos t dt \\ &= \sin^2 t \tan t - \int (1 - \cos 2t) dt = \sin^2 t \tan t - t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t + C \\ &= \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \arcsin x + x\sqrt{1-x^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

(11) 令  $t = \tan x$ , 则  $x = \arctan t, dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\cos x dx}{a \cos x + b \sin x} &= \int \frac{dx}{a + b \tan x} = \int \frac{dt}{(a+bt)(1+t^2)} = \frac{1}{a^2+b^2} \int \left( \frac{b^2}{a+bt} + \frac{a-bt}{1+t^2} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{b}{a^2+b^2} \ln|a+bt| + \frac{a}{a^2+b^2} \arctan t - \frac{b}{2(a^2+b^2)} \ln(1+t^2) + C \\ &= \frac{b}{a^2+b^2} \ln|a \cos x + b \sin x| + \frac{ax}{a^2+b^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

(12) 令  $t = \arctan \frac{x}{2}$ , 则  $x = 2 \arctan t, dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}, \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$ ,

$$\int \frac{dx}{5+3\sin x+4\cos x} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{(t+3)^2} = \frac{-2}{t+3} + C = \frac{-2}{3+\arctan \frac{x}{2}} + C$$

(13) 令  $t = \arctan \frac{x}{2}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1+\sin x}{\sin x(1+\cos x)} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(1+t)^2}{t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln|t| + t + \frac{1}{4} t^2 + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + \tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + C\end{aligned}$$

(14) 被积函数分子分母同时除以  $x^2$ , 得

$$\frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2+x^4}} = \frac{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}{\left|x+\frac{1}{x}\right|} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)^2-1}}$$

令  $t = x + \frac{1}{x}$ , 则  $(1 - \frac{1}{x^2})dx = dt$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2+x^4}} &= \int \frac{dt}{|t|\sqrt{t^2-1}} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2\sqrt{1-1/t^2}} = -\int \frac{d(1/t)}{\sqrt{1-1/t^2}} \\ &= -\arcsin \frac{1}{t} + C = -\arcsin \frac{x}{x^2+1} + C\end{aligned}$$