

第四单元 不定积分测试题详细解答

一、填空题

$$1、 \underline{\frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C} \quad \int x\sqrt{x}dx = \int x^{\frac{3}{2}}dx = \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C。$$

$$2、 \underline{-\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} + C} \quad \int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{x}} = \int x^{-\frac{5}{2}}dx = -\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} + C。$$

$$3、 \underline{\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 2x + C} \quad \int (x^2 - 3x + 2)dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 2x + C。$$

$$4、 \underline{\sin x - \cos x + C} \quad \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx \\ = \int (\cos x + \sin x)dx = \sin x - \cos x + C。$$

$$5、 \underline{\frac{1}{2}\tan x + C} \quad \int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos 2x} = \int \frac{dx}{1 + 2\cos^2 x - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \sec^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2}\tan x + C。$$

$$6、 \underline{-2\cos\sqrt{t} + C} \quad \int \frac{\sin\sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{t}} dt = 2 \int \sin\sqrt{t} d\sqrt{t} = -2\cos\sqrt{t} + C。$$

$$7、 \underline{-x\cos x + \sin x + C} \quad \int x \sin x dx = -\int x d\cos x = -x\cos x + \int \cos x dx \\ = -x\cos x + \sin x + C。$$

$$8、 \underline{x \arctan x - \arctan x + C} \quad \int \arctan x dx = x \arctan x - \int x d\arctan x \\ = x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx + C = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C$$

$$9、 \underline{\ln(1 + \sin^2 x) + C} \quad \int \frac{\sin 2x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx \\ = \int \frac{d \sin^2 x}{1 + \sin^2 x} = \ln(1 + \sin^2 x) + C。$$

$$10、 \underline{xf'(x) - f(x) + C} \quad \int xf''(x) dx = \int x df'(x) = xf'(x) - \int f'(x) dx \\ = xf'(x) - \int df(x) = xf'(x) - f(x) + C$$

$$11、 \underline{\sqrt{2} \arctan(\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{2}}) + C} \quad \text{令 } \sqrt{x+1} = t, \text{ 则 } x = t^2 - 1$$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{1}{(t^2 + 2) \cdot t} d(t^2 - 1) = \int \frac{2}{t^2 + 2} dt \\ = \sqrt{2} \int \frac{1}{(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}})^2 + 1} d(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}) = \sqrt{2} \arctan(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}) + C = \sqrt{2} \arctan(\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{2}}) + C$$

$$12、 \underline{\frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x+1}{2} + C} \quad \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 5} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2 + 4} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x+1}{2} + C。$$

二、选择题

1、选 (D)。由 $d \int f(x) dx = f(x) dx$, $\int f'(x) dx = f(x) + C$, $\int df(x) = f(x) + C$ 知 (A)、(B)、(C) 选项是错的, 故应选 D。

2、选 (B)。由微分的定义知 $d[f(x)dx] = f(x)dx$ 。

3、选 (C)。函数 $f(x)$ 的任意两个原函数之间相差一个常数。

4、选 (B) 两边对 $\int f'(x^3) dx = x^3 + C$ 微分得

$$f'(x^3) = 3x^2, f'(t) = 3t^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int 3x^{\frac{2}{3}} dx = \frac{9}{5} x^{\frac{5}{3}} + C$$

5、选 (B) 原式 $= \int x dF(x) = \int x d(x \ln x) = x^2 \ln x - \int x \ln x dx$

$$= x^2 - \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x + \int \frac{x}{2} dx = x^2 (\frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{4}) + C$$

6、选 (C) $\int x f(1-x^2) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int f(1-x^2) d(1-x^2) = -\frac{1}{2} (1-x^2) + C$

7、选 (D) $\int \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} dx = \int \frac{e^x + 1 - 2}{e^x + 1} dx = \int 1 - \frac{2}{e^x + 1} dx$

$$= x - 2 \int \frac{e^x}{(e^x + 1)e^x} dx = x - 2 \int \frac{1}{e^x(e^x + 1)} de^x$$

$$= x - 2 \int (\frac{1}{e^x} - \frac{1}{e^x + 1}) de^x = x - 2x + 2 \ln |e^x + 1| + C$$

$$= -x + 2 \ln |e^x + 1| + C$$

8、选 (B) 由题意知 $f'(x) = \sin x$, $\therefore f(x) = -\cos x + C_1$,

$$\therefore f(x)_2 \text{ 的原函数为 } \int f(x) dx = -\sin x + C_1 x + C,$$

取 $C_1 = 0, C_2 = 1$, 故选 B。

9、选 (C) 由 $F(x) = xf(x) + x^2$ 两边求导得

$$F'(x) = f(x) + xf'(x) + 2x, \text{ 又 } F'(x) = f(x), \text{ 所以 } f'(x) = -2,$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x) = \int -2 dx = -2x + C, \text{ 又因为 } f(0) = 1, \text{ 所以 } C = 1, f(x) = -2x + 1.$$

10、选 (D) $\int \frac{3 \cdot 2^x - 2 \cdot 3^x}{2^x} dx = \int [3 - 2 \cdot (\frac{3}{2})^x] dx = 3x - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\ln \frac{3}{2}} \cdot (\frac{3}{2})^x + C$

$$= 3x - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 3 - \ln 2} \cdot (\frac{3}{2})^x + C.$$

11、选 (B) $\int 3^x e^x dx = \int (3e)^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln 3e} (3e)^x = \frac{1}{1 + \ln 3} 3^x e^x.$

12、选 (B) $\int \frac{1}{x^2} \sec^2 \frac{1}{x} dx = -\int (-\frac{1}{x^2}) \sec^2 \frac{1}{x} dx = -\int \sec^2 \frac{1}{x} d \frac{1}{x} = -\tan \frac{1}{x} + C.$

三、计算解答

1、计算下列各题

$$(1) \text{ 解: } \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int (a^2 - x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(a^2 - x^2) = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C;$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: } \int \frac{x+1}{x^2+4x+13} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+4-2}{x^2+4x+13} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+4x+13)}{x^2+4x+13} - \int \frac{d(x+2)}{(x+2)^2+3^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+4x+13) - \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{x+2}{3} + C;$$

$$(3) \text{ 解: } \int \frac{x \arccos x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\int \arccos x d(\sqrt{1-x^2})$$

$$= -\sqrt{1-x^2} \arccos x + \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) dx$$

$$= -\sqrt{1-x^2} \arccos x - x + C;$$

$$(4) \text{ 解: } \int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} dx \quad \text{令 } \sqrt{e^x-1} = t, \text{ 则 } x = \ln(t^2+1)$$

$$\text{得 } \int \frac{\ln(t^2+1) \cdot (t^2+1)}{t} \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2+1} dt$$

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

$$= 2t \ln(t^2+1) - 4(t - \arctan t) + C$$

$$= 2\sqrt{e^x-1} \cdot x - 4\sqrt{e^x-1} + 4 \arctan \sqrt{e^x-1} + C;$$

$$(5) \text{ 解: } \int x \sin^2 x dx = \int x \cdot \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int x \cos 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{4} \int x d \sin 2x = \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{4} x \sin 2x - \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x + C;$$

$$(6) \text{ 解: } \int \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} dx = -\int \ln(1+e^x) d(e^{-x}) = -e^{-x} \ln(1+e^x) + \int \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^x} \cdot e^x dx$$

$$= -e^{-x} \ln(1+e^x) + \int \frac{1+e^x-e^x}{1+e^x} dx$$

$$= -e^{-x} \ln(1+e^x) + x - \ln(1+e^x) + C。$$

$$2、\text{ 解: } f'(\sin^2 x) = \cos 2x + \tan^2 x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x + \frac{\sin^2 x}{1-\sin^2 x}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 1 - 2x + \frac{x}{1-x} = -2x - \frac{1}{x-1} \quad 0 < x < \sin^2 1$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int \left(-2x - \frac{1}{x-1}\right) dx = -x^2 - \ln|x-1| + C$$

$$= -x^2 - \ln(1-x) + C$$

3、解：对 $f(x)F(x) = \sin^2 2x$ 两边积分：

$$\int f(x)F(x)dx = \int \sin^2 2x dx \Rightarrow \int F(x)dF(x) = \int \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2}F^2(x) = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{8}\sin 4x + C$$

$$\text{由 } F(0) = 1 \text{ 知 } C = 1 \text{ 又 } F(x) \geq 0 \text{ 得 } F(x) = \sqrt{x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 4x + 1}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 4x + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (1 - \cos 4x)$$

4、解：由 $\int \frac{dx}{(1 + 2\cos x)^2} = \frac{A \sin x}{1 + 2\cos x} + B \int \frac{dx}{1 + 2\cos x}$ 整理得

$$\int \frac{1 - B - 2B \cos x}{(1 + 2\cos x)^2} dx = \frac{A \sin x}{1 + 2\cos x} + C$$

$$\text{由不定积分的定义：有 } (\frac{A \sin x}{1 + 2\cos x})' = \frac{1 - B - 2B \cos x}{(1 + 2\cos x)^2}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{A \cos x(1 + 2\cos x) + 2A \sin^2 x}{(1 + 2\cos x)^2} = \frac{A \cos x + 2A}{(1 + 2\cos x)^2} = \frac{1 - B - 2B \cos x}{(1 + 2\cos x)^2}$$

$$\text{对此导数：} \begin{cases} A = -2B \\ 2A = 1 - B \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = \frac{2}{3}, B = -\frac{1}{3} \quad (\text{也可直接两边求导求解})$$

5、解：设 $f'(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \quad (a < 0)$

$$\text{由 } f'(0) = 0, \Rightarrow c = 0. \text{ 由 } f'(2) = 0 \Rightarrow 4a + 2b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -2a$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = ax^2 - 2ax$$

$$\text{令 } f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{驻点 } x_1 = 0, x_2 = 2$$

$$\text{又 } f''(x) = 2ax - 2a$$

$$\therefore f''(0) = -2a > 0, \therefore x = 0 \text{ 为极小值点, } \therefore f(0) = 2$$

$$\therefore f''(2) = 2a < 0, \therefore x = 2 \text{ 为极大值点, } \therefore f(2) = 6$$

$$\text{而 } f(x) = \int f'(x)dx = \int (ax^2 - 2ax)dx = \frac{a}{3}x^3 - ax^2 + c$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \frac{a}{3} \cdot 8 - 4a + c = b \\ c = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -3 \\ c = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = -x^3 + 3x^2 + 2$$