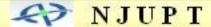
习题课 不定积分的计算方法

- 1. 求不定积分的基本方法
- 2. 几种特殊类型的积分

内容与要求

- 1、理解原函数、不定积分的概念及性质
- 2、熟悉不定积分的基本公式(包括补充公式)
- 3、掌握不定积分的两类换元法
- 4、掌握分部积分法
- 5、会综合运用各种积分方法计算积分
 - 6、掌握三类特殊类型的函数的积分



一、求不定积分的基本方法

1. 直接积分法

通过简单变形,利用基本积分公式和运算法则求不定积分的方法.

2. 换元积分法

$$\int f(x) dx \xrightarrow{\text{第一类换元法}} \int f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t) dt$$
第二类换元法 (代换: $x = \varphi(t)$)

(注意常见的换元积分类型)

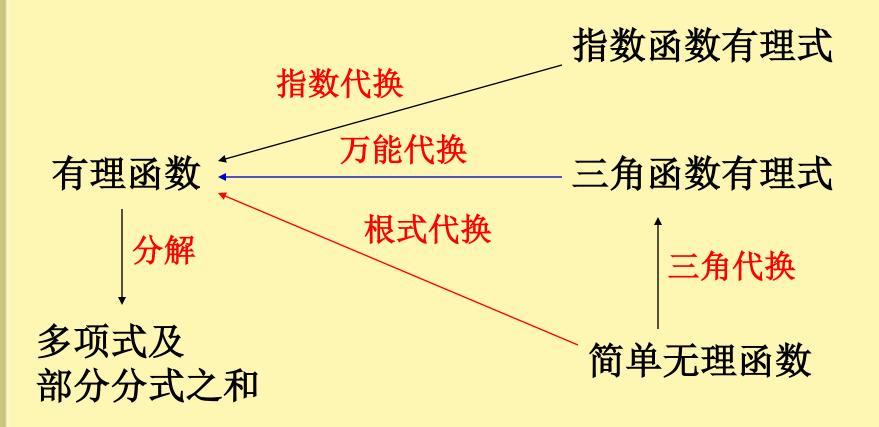
3. 分部积分法
$$\int uv' dx = uv - \int u'v dx$$

使用原则: 1) 由 v' 易求出 v;

- 2) $\int u'v dx$ 比 $\int uv' dx$ 好求.
- 一般经验:按"反,对,幂,指,三"的顺序,排前者取为u,排后者取为v'.基本形式
- $(i)\int x^n e^{ax} dx, \int P_n(x) \sin ax dx, \int P_n(x) \cos ax dx$ $(ii)\int x^n \ln x dx, \int x^n \arcsin x dx, \int P_n(x) \arctan dx$ $(iii)\int e^{ax} \cos bx x dx, \int e^{ax} \sin bx dx.$

二、几种特殊类型的积分

1. 一般积分方法



2. 需要注意的问题

- (1) 一般方法不一定是最简便的方法,要注意综合使用各种基本积分法,简便计算.
- (2) 初等函数的原函数不一定是初等函数,因此不一定都能积出.

例如,
$$\int e^{-x^2} dx$$
, $\int \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$, $\int \sin(x^2) dx$,
$$\int \frac{1}{\ln x} dx$$
, $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^4}}$, $\int \sqrt{1+x^3} dx$,
$$\int \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x} dx$$
 (0 < k < 1), · · · · · ·

3. 对一些常用的凑微分形式要熟悉.

$$(1) \cdot \int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} \int f(ax+b) d(ax+b)$$

(2)
$$\int x^{n-1} f(ax^n + b) dx = \frac{1}{na} \int f(ax^n + b) d(ax^n + b)$$

$$(3) \cdot \int \frac{f(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int f(\sqrt{x}) d\sqrt{x}$$

$$(4) \int f(\frac{1}{x}) \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\int f(\frac{1}{x}) d\frac{1}{x}$$

$$(5) \int f(\ln x) \frac{1}{x} dx = \int f(\ln x) d\ln x,$$

$$\int f(a \ln x + b) \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{a} \int f(a \ln x + b) d(a \ln x + b)$$

$$(6) \int f(e^x)e^x dx = \int f(e^x)de^x$$

$$\int f(ae^x + b)e^x dx = \frac{1}{a} \int f(ae^x + b)d(ae^x + b)$$

$$(7) \int f(\sin x) \cdot \cos x dx = \int f(\sin x)d\sin x$$

$$\int f(\cos x) \cdot \sin x dx = -\int f(\cos x)d\cos x$$

$$\int f(\tan x) \cdot \sec^2 x dx = \int f(\tan x)d\tan x$$

$$(8) \int \frac{f(\arctan x)}{1+x^2} dx = \int f(\arctan x)d\arctan x$$

$$\int \frac{f(\arcsin x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int f(\arcsin x)d\arctan x$$

4. 补充公式要熟记

(1)
$$\int \tan x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C;$$

(2)
$$\int \cot x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C;$$

(3)
$$\int \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C;$$

(4)
$$\int \csc x dx = \ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C;$$

(5)
$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C;$$

(6)
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + C;$$

(7)
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - v^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C;$$

(8)
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C.$$

5. 常用的代换:

(1)
$$t = \sqrt[n]{}$$
.根式整体代换

(2) 三角代换

(i)
$$\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$$
 $\Box \diamondsuit$ $x=a\sin t; t\in (-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2})$

(ii)
$$\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$$
 $\Box \diamondsuit x = a \tan t; \ t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

(iii)
$$\sqrt{x^2-a^2}$$
 $\Box \diamondsuit x = a \sec t$.

$$x > a$$
时, $t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ $x < -a$ 时, $\diamondsuit x = -u$

(3) 倒代换
$$x = \frac{1}{t}$$

二、例题选讲

例1、选择与填空

$$1.\int f(x)dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) + C, \quad \text{II} f'(x) = \sqrt{(x^2 + 1)^3}$$

$$F(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})$$

$$f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$

$$f'(x) = (x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})'' = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{(x^2 + 1)^3}}$$

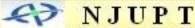
2. 设f(x)的导函数为sinx,则它的一个原函数为(B)

(A)
$$x + \sin x$$
 (B) $x - \sin x$

(C)
$$x + \cos x$$
 (D) $x - \cos x$

解
$$: f'(x) = \sin x, \quad f(x) = -\cos x + C_1$$

$$F(x) = -\sin x + C_1 x + C_2$$
 可令 $C_1 = 1$, $C_2 = 0$ 选 B



例2 求
$$\int \frac{2^x 3^x}{9^x + 4^x} \mathrm{d}x.$$

解 原式=
$$\int \frac{2^x 3^x}{3^{2x} + 2^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x}{1 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2x}} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x, \text{ My } x = \frac{1}{\ln \frac{2}{3}} \ln u, \quad dx = \frac{1}{\ln 2 - \ln 3} \cdot \frac{1}{u} du,$$

$$= \frac{\arctan u}{\ln 2 - \ln 3} + C = \frac{\arctan(\frac{2}{3})^x}{\ln 2 - \ln 3} + C$$

法二: 原式 =
$$\int \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x}{1+\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2x}} dx = \frac{1}{\ln\frac{2}{3}} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x}{1+\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2x}}$$

 $da^x = a^x \ln a \, dx$

例3 求
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+e^{\frac{x}{2}}+e^{\frac{x}{3}}+e^{\frac{x}{6}}}.$$

指数代换

解 令
$$t = e^{\frac{x}{6}}$$
,则 $x = 6 \ln t$, $dx = \frac{6}{t} dt$

原式 =
$$6\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(1+t^3+t^2+t)t} = 6\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(t+1)(t^2+1)t}$$

$$=\int \left(\frac{6}{t}-\frac{3}{t+1}-\frac{3t+3}{t^2+1}\right)dt$$

$$= 6\ln|t| - 3\ln|t + 1| - \frac{3}{2}\ln(t^2 + 1) - 3\arctan t + C$$

$$= x - 3\ln(e^{\frac{x}{6}} + 1) - \frac{3}{2}\ln(e^{\frac{x}{3}} + 1) - 3\arctan(e^{\frac{x}{6}} + C)$$

例4 求
$$\int \frac{x^2 e^x}{(x+2)^2} dx$$

P186 - ex4.3.1(15)

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{(x+2-2)^2 e^x}{(x+2)^2} dx$$

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

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

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

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

解法二:
$$\int \frac{x^2 e^x}{(x+2)^2} dx = \int \frac{(x+2-2)^2 e^x}{(x+2)^2} dx$$

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

$$= \int e^x dx - 4 \int \frac{de^x}{x+2} - 4 \int e^x d\left(\frac{1}{x+2}\right)$$

$$=e^{x}-4\int d\left(\frac{e^{x}}{x+2}\right)$$

$$\int u \, dv + \int v \, du$$
$$= \int du \, v = u \, v + C$$

$$= e^{x} - 4\frac{e^{x}}{x+2} + C = \frac{x-2}{x+2}e^{x} + C$$

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

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

$$= -\int e^x \cdot x^2 d\left(\frac{1}{x+2}\right)$$

$$=\frac{x-2}{x+2}e^x+C$$

并不一定是 反对幂指三

例5 求
$$\int \frac{x+\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx.$$

解 原式 =
$$\int \frac{x}{1+\cos x} dx + \int \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x}{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx - \int \frac{d(1+\cos x)}{1+\cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \int x \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} dx - \ln|1+\cos x|$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int x \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \int x \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} d(\frac{x}{2}) = \int x d \tan \frac{x}{2} = x \tan \frac{x}{2} - \int \tan \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$= x \tan \frac{x}{2} + 2 \ln \left| \cos \frac{x}{2} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1+\sin x}{3+\cos x} dx = \int \frac{1}{3+\cos x} dx + \int \frac{\sin x}{3+\cos x} dx$$
 fix the second of the



用了万能代换的思想,

但没有令 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$

解 原式 = $\int \frac{x + 2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}} dx = \int x \sec^2\frac{x}{2} d(\frac{x}{2}) + \int \tan\frac{x}{2} dx$

$$= \int x \, \mathrm{d} \tan \frac{x}{2} + \int \tan \frac{x}{2} \, \mathrm{d} x$$

例6 求 $\int \frac{x + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx.$

$$= x \tan \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$\left|x\tan\frac{x}{2} + 2\ln\left|\cos\frac{x}{2}\right| - \ln\left|1 + \cos x\right| + C = x\tan\frac{x}{2} + 2\ln\left|\cos\frac{x}{2}\right| - \ln\left|2\right|\cos^{2}\frac{x}{2}\right| + C$$

$$= x \tan \frac{x}{2} + 2 \ln \left| \cos \frac{x}{2} \right| - \ln 2 - 2 \ln \left| \cos \frac{x}{2} \right| + C$$

例7 求
$$\int \frac{3\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx.$$

P177 - Ex12

也用此方法

$$= A(\cos x + \sin x) + B(\cos x + \sin x)'$$

$$= (A+B)\cos x + (A-B)\sin x$$

比较同类项系数
$$\begin{cases} A+B=3\\ A-B=-1 \end{cases}$$
, 故 $A=1$, $B=2$

 $\Leftrightarrow a\cos x + b\sin x$

$$= A(c\cos x + d\sin x) + B(c\cos x + d\sin x)'$$

说明 此技巧适用于形如 $\int \frac{a\cos x + b\sin x}{c\cos x + d\sin x} dx$ 的积分.

例8 求
$$I_1 = \int \frac{\sin x}{a\cos x + b\sin x} dx \ \mathcal{D} \ I_2 = \int \frac{\cos x}{a\cos x + b\sin x} dx.$$
解 因为

$$a I_2 + b I_1 = \int \frac{a \cos x + b \sin x}{a \cos x + b \sin x} dx = x + C_1$$

$$\begin{cases} a I_2 + b I_1 = \int \frac{a \cos x + b \sin x}{a \cos x + b \sin x} dx = x + C_1 \\ b I_2 - a I_1 = \int \frac{b \cos x - a \sin x}{a \cos x + b \sin x} dx \quad d(a \cos x + b \sin x) \end{cases}$$

$$= \ln |a\cos x + b\sin x| + C_2$$

$$I_{1} = \frac{1}{a^{2} + b^{2}} (bx - a \ln|a \cos x + b \sin x|) + C$$

$$I_{2} = \frac{1}{a^{2} + b^{2}} (ax + b \ln|a \cos x + b \sin x|) + C$$

例9 求
$$\int \max\{1,|x|\}dx$$
.

例9 录
$$\int \max\{1, |x|\} dx$$
.

解 设 $f(x) = \max\{1, |x|\}$,则 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x, & x < -1 \\ 1, -1 \le x \le 1, \\ x, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

:: f(x)在($-\infty$,+ ∞)上连续,则必存在原函数 F(x).

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1, & x < -1 \\ x + C_2, & -1 \le x \le 1. \ \text{\figure } F(x) \text{\text{\psi}} \text{\text{\psi}} \text{\text{\psi}}, & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_3, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to -1^{+}} (x + C_{2}) = \lim_{x \to -1^{-}} (-\frac{1}{2}x^{2} + C_{1}) \quad \text{IP} -1 + C_{2} = -\frac{1}{2} + C_{1},$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{+}} (\frac{1}{2}x^{2} + C_{3}) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} (x + C_{2}) \quad \text{IP} \frac{1}{2} + C_{3} = 1 + C_{2},$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{+}} (2x^{2} + C_{3}) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} (x + C_{2}) \quad \text{IP} \frac{1}{2} + C_{3} = 1 + C_{2},$$

联立并令
$$C_1 = C$$
,

可得
$$C_2 = \frac{1}{2} + C$$
, $C_3 = 1 + C$.

$$-1+C_2 = -\frac{1}{2}+C_1$$
, $\frac{1}{2}+C_3 = 1+C_2$

例10 设 F(x)为f(x)的原函数,且 F(0)=1,当 $x \ge 0$ 时

有
$$f(x)F(x) = \sin^2 2x$$
, $F(x) \ge 0$, 求 $f(x)$.

解 由题设F'(x) = f(x),则 $F(x)F'(x) = \sin^2 2x$,

故
$$\int F(x)F'(x)dx = \int \sin^2 2x dx = \int \frac{1-\cos 4x}{2} dx$$

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

$$:: F(0) = 1, ∴ C = F^{2}(0) = 1, ℤ F(x) ≥ 0$$

因此
$$F(x) = \sqrt{x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 4x + 1}$$

故
$$f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{\sin^2 2x}{\sqrt{x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 4x + 1}}$$

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