

## 第 5 章 (之 2)

### 第 25 次作业

教学内容: § 5.3 微积分基本定理

1. 选择题

\*\* (1)  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^b \arctan x dx =$  ( )

(A).  $\arctan x$ ; (B).  $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ ; (C).  $\arctan b - \arctan a$ ; (D). 0

答: D

\*\* (2) 设  $f(x)$  为连续函数, 且  $F(x) = \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\ln x} f(t) dt$ , 则  $F'(x)$  等于 ( )

(A).  $\frac{1}{x} f(\ln x) + \frac{1}{x^2} f(\frac{1}{x})$ ; (B).  $\frac{1}{x} f(\ln x) + f(\frac{1}{x})$ ;  
(C).  $\frac{1}{x} f(\ln x) - \frac{1}{x^2} f(\frac{1}{x})$ ; (D).  $f(\ln x) - f(\frac{1}{x})$ .

答: A

\*\* (3) 设  $y = \int_0^x (t-1)^3 (t-2) dt$ , 则  $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} =$  ( )

(A) 2; (B) -2; (C) -5; (D) 5.

答: A

\*\*\* (4) 设  $f(x) = \int_0^{1-\cos x} \sin t^2 dt$ ,  $g(x) = \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^6}{6}$ , 则当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $f(x)$  是  $g(x)$  的 ( )

(A) 低阶无穷小; (B) 高阶无穷小;  
(C) 等价无穷小; (D) 同阶但不等价无穷小.

答: B

\*\*\* (5) 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 且  $f(x) > 0$ , 则函数

$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt + \int_b^x \frac{1}{f(t)} dt$  在  $(a, b)$  内零点的个数必为 ( )

(A) 0; (B) 1; (C) 2; (D) 无穷多.

答: B

\*\*\* (6) 若  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\int_0^x (e^{t^2} - 1) dt}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$  则  $f'(0) =$  ( )

(A) 1; (B)  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; (C)  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; (D) 0.

答: B

\*\*2. 设已知  $f(x)$  是个连续函数, 而  $\alpha(x)$  及  $\beta(x)$  均为可微函数, 若记  $F(x) = \int_{\alpha(x)}^{\beta(x)} f(x) dx$ ,

试证  $F'(x) = f(\beta(x)) \cdot \beta'(x) - f(\alpha(x)) \cdot \alpha'(x)$ .

证明:  $F(x) = \int_{\alpha(x)}^{\beta(x)} f(x) dx = \int_{x_0}^{\beta(x)} f(x) dx - \int_{x_0}^{\alpha(x)} f(x) dx,$   
 $\therefore F'(x) = f(\beta(x)) \cdot \beta'(x) - f(\alpha(x)) \cdot \alpha'(x).$

\*\*3. 若  $F(x)$  是  $f(x)$  的一个原函数, 问  $F(2x+1)$  是什么函数的原函数?

解: 由条件  $F'(x) = f(x),$

$$\therefore (F(2x+1))' = F'(2x+1) \cdot 2 = 2f(2x+1),$$

$\therefore F(2x+1)$  是  $2f(2x+1)$  的一个原函数.

\*4. 设  $x = \int_0^t \cos(u^2) du, \quad y = \int_0^t e^{1-u^2} du,$  试求  $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=0}.$

解:  $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{\left. \frac{dy}{dt} \right|_{t=0}}{\left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{t=0}} = \left( \frac{e^{1-t^2}}{\cos t^2} \right) \bigg|_{t=0} = e.$

\*\*5. 设函数  $y = y(x)$  由方程  $\int_x^y e^{\frac{1}{2}t^2} dt = 1$  所确定, 试求  $y'(x)$  及  $y''(x).$

解: 为方便, 将方程

$$\int_x^y e^{\frac{1}{2}t^2} dt = 1 \quad \text{化为} \quad \int_0^y e^{\frac{1}{2}t^2} dt - \int_0^x e^{\frac{1}{2}t^2} dt = 1,$$

两边关于  $x$  求导数

$$e^{\frac{1}{2}y^2} y'(x) - e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = 0, \quad \therefore y'(x) = e^{\frac{x^2-y^2}{2}},$$

$$y''(x) = e^{\frac{x^2-y^2}{2}} (x - y \cdot y'(x)) = e^{\frac{x^2-y^2}{2}} (x - y \cdot e^{\frac{x^2-y^2}{2}}) = x e^{\frac{x^2-y^2}{2}} - y e^{x^2-y^2}.$$

6. 求下列极限:

\*\* (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\int_1^x \sin \frac{2\pi}{u} du}{\ln(2x - x^2)};$

解: 原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{x}}{\frac{x}{2-2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{x}}{2-2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cos \frac{2\pi}{x} \cdot \frac{-2\pi}{x^2}}{-2} = \pi$

\*\*\* (2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} (1 + \sin 2t)^{\frac{2}{t}} dt;$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} (1 + \sin 2t)^{\frac{2}{t}} dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} (1 + \sin 2t)^{\frac{2}{t}} dt}{\frac{1}{x}} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^u (1 + \sin 2t)^{\frac{2}{t}} dt}{u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{[1 + \sin(2 \cdot u)]^u}{1}$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} [(1 + \sin 2u)^{\frac{1}{\sin 2u}}]^{\frac{2 \sin 2u}{u}} = e^4.$$

$$*** (3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_x^{x+1} \frac{\sqrt{4t^2 + 1}}{\ln(1 + e^t)} dt.$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_x^{x+1} \frac{\sqrt{4t^2 + 1}}{\ln(1 + e^t)} dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{4\xi^2 + 1}}{\ln(1 + e^\xi)} [(x+1) - x] \quad \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right) \xi \text{ 介于 } x \text{ 和 } x+1 \text{ 之间}$$

$$= \lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\xi \sqrt{4 + \xi^{-2}}}{\ln e^\xi (1 + e^{-\xi})} = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\xi \sqrt{4 + \xi^{-2}}}{\xi [1 + \frac{1}{\xi} \ln(1 + e^{-\xi})]} = 2$$

7. 计算下列定积分:

$$* (1) \int_0^1 [(\frac{2}{3})^x + (\frac{3}{2})^x] dx;$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \int_0^1 (\frac{2}{3})^x dx + \int_0^1 (\frac{3}{2})^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln \frac{2}{3}} (\frac{2}{3})^x \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{\ln \frac{3}{2}} (\frac{3}{2})^x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{5}{6(\ln 3 - \ln 2)}.$$

$$** (2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x + \sin x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$** (3) \int_0^2 f(x) dx, \text{ 其中 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^4, & \text{当 } 0 \leq x < 1 \text{ 时} \\ x^5, & \text{当 } 1 \leq x \leq 2 \text{ 时} \end{cases}.$$

解: 原式 =  $\int_0^1 x^4 dx + \int_1^2 x^5 dx = \frac{1}{5} x^5 \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{6} x^6 \Big|_1^2 = 10.7$

\*\*\*7. 若  $f(x)$  是  $[a, b]$  上单调增加的连续函数, 试证明函数  $F(x) = \frac{1}{x-a} \int_a^x f(t) dt$  在  $(a, b)$  上单调增加.

解: 
$$F'(x) = \frac{f(x) \cdot (x-a) - \int_a^x f(t) dt}{(x-a)^2},$$

由中值定理可知:  $\exists \xi \in [a, x]$ , 使  $\int_a^x f(t) dt = f(\xi)(x-a)$ ,

$$\therefore F'(x) = \frac{[f(x) - f(\xi)]}{(x-a)} > 0, \quad (x > a), \quad \text{因此 } F(x) \text{ 单调上升.}$$

\*\*\*8. 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积, 试证明  $\varphi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续.

证明: 待证  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \varphi(x + \Delta x) = \varphi(x)$ , 即证  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} [\varphi(x + \Delta x) - \varphi(x)] = 0$ ,

$$\varphi(x + \Delta x) - \varphi(x) = \int_a^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt - \int_a^x f(t) dt = \int_x^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt,$$

由于  $f(x)$  可积, 故  $f(x)$  有界, 可设  $|f(x)| \leq M$ ,  $x \in [a, b]$ ,

$$\therefore |\varphi(x + \Delta x) - \varphi(x)| \leq M |\Delta x|, \quad \text{当 } |\Delta x| \rightarrow 0,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (\varphi(x + \Delta x) - \varphi(x)) = 0.$$

[注: 当  $x = a$  或  $b$ , 则考虑单侧极限, 可类似证明].

\*\*\*9. 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  可积, 试证存在  $\xi \in [a, b]$  使成立  $\int_a^\xi f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f(t) dt$ .

证明: 记  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ , 则由上题知  $F(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续,

设  $G(x) = F(x) - \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f(t) dt$ , 则  $G(x)$  也在  $[a, b]$  上连续.

$$G(a) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f(t) dt, \quad G(b) = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f(t) dt,$$

若  $\int_a^b f(t) dt = 0$ , 则取  $\xi = a$  (或  $b$ ) 可使结论成立.

$$\text{若 } \int_a^b f(t) dt \neq 0, \text{ 则 } G(a)G(b) = -\frac{1}{4} \left[ \int_a^b f(t) dt \right]^2 < 0,$$

则由连续函数零值定理知  $\exists \xi \in [a, b]$ , 使  $G(\xi) = 0$ ,

$$\text{即 } F(\xi) = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f(t) dt, \quad \therefore \int_a^\xi f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f(t) dt.$$

## 第 6 章 (之 1)

## 第 26 次作业

教学内容: § 6.1.1 不定积分的性质      6.1.2 不定积分的换元法 A

求下列不定积分:

\*\*1.  $\int \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx.$

解: 原式 =  $2 \int \sin \sqrt{x} d\sqrt{x} = -2 \cos \sqrt{x} + C.$

\*\*2.  $\int \frac{(3^x - 2^x)^2}{6^x} dx.$

解: 原式 =  $\int \frac{(3^{2x} - 2 \cdot 3^x \cdot 2^x + 2^{2x})}{6^x} dx = \int [(\frac{3}{2})^x - 2 + (\frac{2}{3})^x] dx = \frac{(\frac{3}{2})^x - (\frac{2}{3})^x}{\ln 3 - \ln 2} - 2x + C.$

\*\*3.  $\int \left( \frac{x}{1+x^8} \right)^7 dx.$

解:  $\int \left( \frac{x}{1+x^8} \right)^7 dx = \int \frac{x^7}{(1+x^8)^7} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{d(x^8+1)}{(1+x^8)^7}$   
 $= \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{(-6)} (1+x^8)^{-6} + C = -\frac{(1+x^8)^{-6}}{48} + C.$

\*\*4.  $\int \frac{xdx}{10+2x^2+x^4}.$

解:  $\int \frac{xdx}{10+2x^2+x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2)}{9+(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+1)}{9+(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{d(\frac{x^2+1}{3})}{1+(\frac{1+x^2}{3})^2}$   
 $= \frac{1}{6} \arctan \frac{x^2+1}{3} + C$

\*\*5.  $\int \frac{x+2}{x^2+2x+5} dx.$

解: 原式 =  $\int \frac{x+1}{x^2+2x+5} dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+5} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+2x+5)}{x^2+2x+5} + \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2+4} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+2x+5) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\frac{x+1}{2})}{1+(\frac{x+1}{2})^2}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+2x+5) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x+1}{2} + C.$

\*\*6.  $\int \sec^4 x dx$ .

解:  $\int \sec^4 x dx = \int (\tan^2 x + 1) \sec^2 x dx = \int (\tan^2 x + 1) d \tan x$   
 $= \int \tan^2 x d \tan x + \int d \tan x = \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + \tan x + C.$

\*\*7.  $\int \tan^4 x dx$ .

解:  $\int \tan^4 x dx = \int \tan^2 x (\sec^2 x - 1) \cdot dx = \int \tan^2 x d \tan x - \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x - \tan x + x + C.$

\*\*8.  $\int (\sec x \tan x)^4 dx$ .

解:  $\int (\sec x \tan x)^4 dx = \int \sec^4 x \tan^4 x dx = \int \sec^2 x \tan^4 x d \tan x$   
 $= \int (\tan^6 x + \tan^4 x) d \tan x = \frac{1}{7} \tan^7 x + \frac{1}{5} \tan^5 x + C.$

\*\*9.  $\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx$ .

解:  $\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx = \int (\csc^2 x - \sec^2 x) dx$   
 $= \int \csc^2 x dx - \int \sec^2 x dx = -(\cot x + \tan x) + C.$

\*\*10.  $\int \sin 2x \cos 3x dx$ .

解:  $\int \sin 2x \cos 3x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin 5x - \sin x) dx = -\frac{1}{10} \cos 5x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x + C.$

\*\*11.  $\int \frac{2 \sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - 2 \cos x + 4}} dx$ .

解:  $\int \frac{2 \sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - 2 \cos x + 4}} dx = \int \frac{d(\sin x - 2 \cos x + 4)}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - 2 \cos x + 4}} = \frac{3}{2} (\sin x - 2 \cos x + 4)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C.$

\*\*12.  $\int \frac{\cot x}{\ln \sin x} dx$ .

解:  $\int \frac{\cot x}{\ln \sin x} dx = \int \frac{d(\ln \sin x)}{\ln \sin x} = \ln |\ln \sin x| + C.$

\*\*13.  $\int \frac{1 + \ln x}{(x \ln x)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$

解:  $\int \frac{1 + \ln x}{(x \ln x)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int \frac{d(x \ln x)}{(x \ln x)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -2(x \ln x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + C.$

\*\*14.  $\int \frac{\ln \tan x}{\cos x \cdot \sin x} dx.$

解:  $\int \frac{\ln \tan x}{\cos x \cdot \sin x} dx = \int \frac{\ln \tan x}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x}$   
 $= \int \frac{\ln \tan x}{\tan x} d \tan x = \int \ln \tan x d(\ln \tan x) = \frac{1}{2}(\ln \tan x)^2 + C.$

\*\*15.  $\int \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}}.$

解:  $\int \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \int \frac{e^x dx}{e^{2x} + 1} = \int \frac{d(e^x)}{e^{2x} + 1} = \arctan(e^x) + C.$

\*\*\*16.  $\int \sqrt{\frac{e^x \arcsin e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{1 - e^x}} dx.$

解:  $\int \sqrt{\frac{e^x \arcsin e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{1 - e^x}} dx = 2 \int \frac{\sqrt{\arcsin e^{\frac{x}{2}}}}{\sqrt{1 - e^x}} de^{\frac{x}{2}} = 2 \int \sqrt{\arcsin e^{\frac{x}{2}}} \cdot d(\arcsin e^{\frac{x}{2}})$   
 $= \frac{4}{3}(\arcsin e^{\frac{x}{2}})^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.$

\*\*\*17.  $\int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx.$

解:  $\int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = 2 \int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{1+x} d\sqrt{x}$   
 $= 2 \int \arctan \sqrt{x} d(\arctan \sqrt{x}) = (\arctan \sqrt{x})^2 + C.$

\*\*\*18.  $\int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} dx.$

解:  $\int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{2}{3}x\right)}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{2}{3}x\right)^2}} + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{d(9-4x^2)}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} = \frac{\arcsin \frac{2}{3}x}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{9-4x^2}}{4} + C.$

$$***19. \int f'(x)\{f'[f(x)+1]+1\}dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: 原式} &= \int [f'[f(x)+1]+1]df(x) = \int f'[f(x)+1]df(x) + \int df(x) \\ &= \int f'[f(x)+1]d[f(x)+1] + f(x) = f[f(x)+1] + f(x) + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$****20. \int \frac{f(x)f'(x)g(x)-f^2(x)g'(x)}{g^3(x)}dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: 原式} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2f(x)f'(x)g^2(x)-2f^2(x)g(x)g'(x)}{g^4(x)}dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int d\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right]^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right]^2 + C.\end{aligned}$$

## 第 6 章 （之 2）

### 第 27 次作业

教学内容: § 6.1.2 不定积分的换元法 B

$$**1. \int \frac{(\arcsin x)^2 - x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \int \frac{(\arcsin x)^2 - x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \int (\arcsin x)^2 d(\arcsin x) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1-x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (\arcsin x)^3 + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$**2. \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{a^2-x^3}} dx.$$

$$\text{解: } \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{a^2-x^3}} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{d(x^{\frac{3}{2}})}{\sqrt{a^2-(x^{\frac{3}{2}})^2}} = \frac{2}{3} \arcsin \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{a} + C.$$

$$***3. \int \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \int \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} dx &= \int \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1-x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= \arcsin x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$**4. \int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{2+\cos 2x}} dx.$$

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



$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arcsin\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \sin x\right) + C.$$

\*\*\*5.  $\int \frac{x^3 + 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx.$

解: 设  $x = \tan t \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ , 则  $x^2 + 1 = \sec^2 t$ ,  $dx = \sec^2 t dt$ , 于是

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

\*\*6.  $\int \frac{x^2}{(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx \quad (a > 0).$

解: 令  $x = a \sin t \therefore dx = a \cos t dt$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= \int \frac{a^2 \sin^2 t \cdot a \cos t}{a^3 \cos^3 t} dt = \int \tan^2 t dt = \int (\sec^2 t - 1) dt \\ &= \tan t - t + c = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} - \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C. \end{aligned}$$

\*\*\*7.  $\int \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^3} dx.$

解: 令  $x = a \sin t$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int a^3 \cdot \cos^3 t \cdot a \cos t dt = a^4 \int \left( \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} \right)^2 dt \\ &= \frac{a^4}{4} \int (1 + 2 \cos 2t + \cos^2 2t) dt = \frac{a^4}{4} t + \frac{a^4}{4} \sin 2t + \frac{a^4}{4} \int \frac{1 + \cos 4t}{2} dt \\ &= \frac{a^4}{4} t + \frac{a^4}{4} \sin 2t + \frac{a^4}{8} t + \frac{a^4}{32} \sin 4t + C \\ &= \frac{a^4}{4} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{a^4}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a} + \frac{a^4}{8} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{a^4}{8} \cdot \frac{x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a^2} \left( \frac{a^2 - x^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{a^2} \right) + C \\ &= \frac{3a^4}{8} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{a^2}{2} x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{8} (a^2 - 2x^2) + C. \end{aligned}$$

\*\*\*8.  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 5}}{x + 3} dx.$

解: 原式 =  $\int \frac{\sqrt{(x+3)^2 - 4}}{x+3} dx$  (令  $x+3 = 2 \sec t$ )

$$= \int \frac{2 \tan t}{2 \sec t} \cdot 2 \sec t \cdot \tan t \cdot dt = 2 \int (\sec^2 t - 1) dt = 2 \tan t - 2t + C$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 5} - 2 \arccos \frac{2}{x+3} + C.$$

\*\*\*9.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{15+2x-x^2}}.$

解:  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{15+2x-x^2}} = \int \frac{d(x-1)}{\sqrt{16-(x-1)^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x-1}{4} + C.$

\*\*\*10.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+1)(x+3)}}.$

解: 令  $x+2 = \sec t$ ,

$$\int \frac{d \sec t}{\sqrt{\sec^2 t - 1}} = \int \sec t dt = \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + C_1$$

$$= \ln \left| (x+2) + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3} \right| + C_1 = 2 \ln (\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{x+1}) + C.$$

\*\*\*11.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+e^x}}.$

解: 设  $\sqrt{1+e^x} = t$ . 则  $e^x = t^2 - 1$   $e^x dx = 2t dt$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \int \frac{2t}{t(t^2-1)} dt = 2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2-1} = \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C$$

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

\*\*\*12.  $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}.$

解: 当  $x > 1$  时,

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} \quad x = \frac{1}{t} \quad - \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = -\arcsin t + C = -\arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C$$

当  $x < -1$  时,

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} \quad x = \frac{1}{t} \quad \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \arcsin t + C = \arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C$$

故在  $(-\infty, -1)$  或  $(1, +\infty)$  内, 有  $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} = -\arcsin \frac{1}{|x|} + C.$

\*\*\*13.  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-9}}{x} dx.$

解: 设  $x = 3\sec t \left(0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ , 则  $\sqrt{x^2-9} = 3\tan t$ ,  $dx = 3\sec t \tan t dt$ , 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-9}}{x} dx &= 3 \int \tan^2 t dt = 3 \left( \int \sec^2 t - 1 \right) dt = 3 \tan t - 3t + C \\ &= \sqrt{x^2-9} - 3 \arccos \frac{3}{x} + C. \end{aligned}$$