



北京航空航天大学
BEIHANG UNIVERSITY

5.1 原函数的定义

第五章 不定积分

5.1 原函数的定义

定义5.1.1

如果对 $\forall x \in I$, 都有 $F'(x) = f(x)$, 那么 $F(x)$ 就称为 $f(x)$ 在区间 I 内原函数.



(1) 原函数是否唯一？若不唯一它们之间有什么联系？

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

则对于任意常数 C ,

$F(x) + C$ 都是 $f(x)$ 的原函数.

若 $F(x)$ 和 $G(x)$ 都是 $f(x)$ 的原函数,

则 $F(x) - G(x) = C$ (C 为任意常数)

定义 5.1.2

在区间 I 内, 函数 $f(x)$ 的全体原函数
称为 $f(x)$ 在区间 I 内的不定积分, 记为 $\int f(x)dx$.

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

积分号 被积函数 被积表达式 积分变量 任意常数

函数 $f(x)$ 的原函数的图形称为 $f(x)$ 的积分曲线.

显然, 求不定积分得到一积分曲线族.

基本积分表

$$(1) \quad \int k dx = kx + C \quad (k \text{ 是常数});$$

$$(2) \quad \int x^{\mu} dx = \frac{x^{\mu+1}}{\mu+1} + C \quad (\mu \neq -1);$$

$$(3) \quad \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln |x| + C;$$

说明: $x > 0, \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln x + C,$

$$x < 0, [\ln(-x)]' = \frac{1}{-x}(-x)' = \frac{1}{x},$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln(-x) + C,$$

$$(4) \quad \int e^x dx = e^x + C;$$

$$(5) \quad \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C;$$

$$(6) \quad \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C;$$

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

$$(8) \quad \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C;$$

$$(9) \quad \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C;$$

$$(10) \quad \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C;$$

$$(11) \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C;$$

$$(12) \quad \int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C;$$

$$(13) \quad \int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C;$$

性质 5.1.1

微分运算与求不定积分的运算是互逆的.

由不定积分的定义, 可知

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int f(x) dx \right] = f(x) \quad d \left[\int f(x) dx \right] = f(x) dx,$$

$$\int F'(x) dx = F(x) + C \quad \int dF(x) = F(x) + C$$

结论: 先积后导全消掉, 先导后积常数要.

性质 5.1.2

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

性质 5.1.3

$$\int kf(x) dx = k \int f(x) dx.$$

(k 是常数, $k \neq 0$)

例 求 $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$.

解 $\because (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2},$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C.$$



例3 求积分 $\int (\frac{3}{1+x^2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}) dx$.

解

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



例4 求积分 $\int \frac{1+2x^2}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx$.

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

$$= \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx + \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x} + \arctan x + C.$$

有理函数：分解
因式

说明： 被积函数需要进行恒等变形，
才能使用基本积分表。

例5 求积分 $\int \frac{1}{1 + \cos 2x} dx$.

解
$$\int \frac{1}{1 + \cos 2x} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan x + C.$$



例 6 已知一曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在点 $(x, f(x))$ 处的切线斜率为 $\sec^2 x + \sin x$ ，且此曲线与 y 轴的交点为 $(0, 5)$ ，求此曲线的方程。

解

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \sec^2 x + \sin x,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore y &= \int (\sec^2 x + \sin x) dx \\ &= \tan x - \cos x + C,\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore y(0) = 5, \quad \therefore C = 6,$$

所求曲线方程为 $y = \tan x - \cos x + 6$.



例7 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & x \geq 0 \\ 1+x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$, 求 $\int f(x)dx$

解: $x \geq 0$ 时, $\int f(x)dx = e^x + c_1$

$$x < 0 \text{ 时, } \int f(x)dx = x + \frac{x^2}{2} + c_2$$

$$\because F \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 连续, } \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x + c_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x + \frac{x^2}{2} + c_2.$$

$$\therefore c_2 = c_1 + 1, \therefore F(x) = \begin{cases} e^x + c_1, & x \geq 0 \\ x + \frac{x^2}{2} + 1 + c_1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



作业:

习题5.1 (3), (6), (8), (10), (12)

思考题

符号函数 $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内是否存在原函数？为什么？

思考题解答

不存在.

假设有原函数 $F(x)$
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x + C, & x > 0 \\ C, & x = 0 \\ -x + C, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

但 $F(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处不可微, 故假设错误

所以 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内不存在原函数.

结论

每一个含有第一类间断点的函数都没有原函数.



5.2 第一类换元公式

定理5.2.1 设 $f(u)$ 具有原函数, $u = \varphi(x)$ 可导,
则有换元公式

$$\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = [\int f(u)du]_{u=\varphi(x)}$$

第一类换元公式 (凑微分法)

说明 凑出

$$\begin{array}{c} [\int f(u)du]_{u=\varphi(x)} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \int f[\boxed{\varphi(x)}]\boxed{\varphi'(x)}dx. \end{array}$$

但换元形式不同, 所得结论不同.



例1 求 $\int \sin 2x dx$.

解 (一)

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin 2x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x d(2x) \\ &= \underline{-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + C};\end{aligned}$$

解 (二)

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin 2x dx &= 2 \int \sin x \cos x dx \\ &= 2 \int \sin x d(\sin x) = \underline{(\sin x)^2 + C};\end{aligned}$$

解 (三)

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin 2x dx &= 2 \int \sin x \cos x dx \\ &= -2 \int \cos x d(\cos x) = \underline{-(\cos x)^2 + C}.\end{aligned}$$



例2 求 $\int \frac{x}{(1+x)^3} dx$.

解
$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x}{(1+x)^3} dx &= \int \frac{x+1-1}{(1+x)^3} dx \\&= \int \left[\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} - \frac{1}{(1+x)^3} \right] dx \\&= \int \left[\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} - \frac{1}{(1+x)^3} \right] d(1+x) \\&= -\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2(1+x)^2} + C.\end{aligned}$$

加1减1



例3 求 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+3} + \sqrt{2x-1}} dx.$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \sqrt{2x+3} dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \sqrt{2x-1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int \sqrt{2x+3} d(2x+3) - \frac{1}{8} \int \sqrt{2x-1} d(2x-1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} (\sqrt{2x+3})^3 - \frac{1}{12} (\sqrt{2x-1})^3 + C.$$



例4 求 $\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx$.

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

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



例5 求 $\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^5 x dx$.

解 $\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^5 x dx$

$$= \int \sin^2 x \cdot (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 d(\sin x)$$

$$= \int (\sin^2 x - 2\sin^4 x + \sin^6 x) d(\sin x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x - \frac{2}{5} \sin^5 x + \frac{1}{7} \sin^7 x + C.$$

说明 当被积函数是三角函数相乘时，拆开奇次项去凑微分.



例6 求 $\int \csc x dx$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 (1)} \quad \int \csc x dx &= \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx \\&= -\int \frac{1}{1 - \cos^2 x} d(\cos x) \quad u = \cos x \\&= -\int \frac{1}{1 - u^2} du = -\frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{1 - u} + \frac{1}{1 + u} \right) du \\&= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{u - 1} - \frac{1}{1 + u} \right) du = \frac{1}{2} (\ln |u - 1| - \ln |1 + u|) + C \\&= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 - u}{1 + u} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} \right| + C.\end{aligned}$$



例6 求 $\int \csc x dx$.

解 (2)
$$\int \csc x dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{2} \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} \right)^2} d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \int \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} d\left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)$$

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

$$\int \csc x dx = \ln | \csc x - \cot x | + C.$$

类似地可推出

$$\int \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sec x dx &= \int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx \\&= \int \frac{1}{\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{2})} d(x + \frac{\pi}{2}) \\&= \ln \left| \csc(x + \frac{\pi}{2}) - \cot(x + \frac{\pi}{2}) \right| + C \\&= \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C\end{aligned}$$



例7 $\int \frac{1}{x(1+2\ln x)} dx.$

解

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{1}{x(1+2\ln x)} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{1+2\ln x} d(\ln x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+2\ln x} d(1+2\ln x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln |1+2\ln x| + C. \end{aligned}$$



作业:

习题5.2

(6), (8), (10), (11), (13), (15), (16), (17),
(18), (21), (23)



补例1 求 $\int \frac{1}{3+2x} dx$.

解 $\frac{1}{3+2x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3+2x} \cdot (3+2x)',$

$$\int \frac{1}{3+2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{3+2x} \cdot (3+2x)' dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln |u| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln |3+2x| + C.$$

一般地 $\int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} [\int f(u) du]_{u=ax+b}$

补例2 求 $\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 8x + 25} dx.$

解 $\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 8x + 25} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x - 4)^2 + 9} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{3^2} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x-4}{3}\right)^2 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x-4}{3}\right)^2 + 1} d\left(\frac{x-4}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{x-4}{3} + C.$$

补例3 求 $\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx$.

解

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx &= \int \frac{1+e^x - e^x}{1+e^x} dx \\&= \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \right) dx = \int dx - \int \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx \\&= \int dx - \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} d(1+e^x) \\&= x - \ln(1+e^x) + C.\end{aligned}$$



补例4 求 $\int (1 - \frac{1}{x^2}) e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} dx.$

解 $\because \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right)' = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2},$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int (1 - \frac{1}{x^2}) e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} dx \\ = \int e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} d\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

补例5 求

$$\int \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} dx.$$

解

$$\int \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos x}{(1 + \cos x)(1 - \cos x)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 - \cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

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

$$= -\cot x + \frac{1}{\sin x} + C.$$

补例6 求 $\int \cos 3x \cos 2x dx$.

解 $\cos A \cos B = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(A - B) + \cos(A + B)],$

$$\cos 3x \cos 2x = \frac{1}{2}(\cos x + \cos 5x),$$

$$\int \cos 3x \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos x + \cos 5x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{10} \sin 5x + C.$$



补例7 求 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2} \arcsin \frac{x}{2}} dx.$

解 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2} \arcsin \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} \arcsin \frac{x}{2}} d\frac{x}{2}$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\arcsin \frac{x}{2}} d\left(\arcsin \frac{x}{2}\right) = \ln \left| \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.$$



5.4 第二类换元法



问题 $\int x^5 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = ?$

解决方法

令 $x = \sin t \Rightarrow dx = \cos t dt,$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^5 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx &= \int (\sin t)^5 \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} \cos t dt \\ &= \int \sin^5 t \cos^2 t dt = \dots\dots \end{aligned}$$

(应用“凑微分”即可求出结果)

定理5.4.1

设 $x = \psi(t)$ 是单调的、可导的函数，
并且 $\psi'(t) \neq 0$ ，又设 $f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)$ 具有原函数，
则有换元公式

$$\int f(x)dx = \left[\int f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)dt \right]_{t=\psi^{-1}(x)}$$



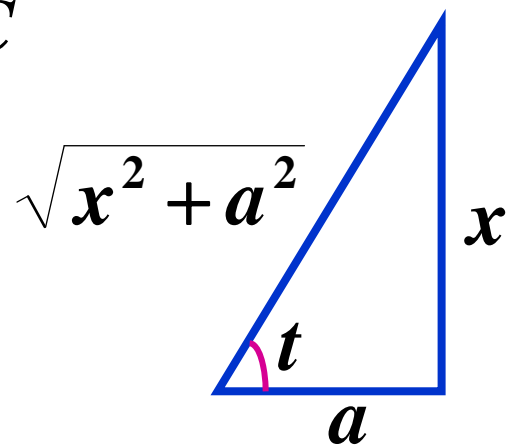
例1 求 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx \quad (a > 0).$

解 令 $x = a \tan t \Rightarrow dx = a \sec^2 t dt \quad t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{a \sec t} \cdot a \sec^2 t dt$$

$$= \int \sec t dt = \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + C$$

$$= \ln \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a} \right) + C.$$





例2 求 $\int x^3 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$.

解 令 $x = 2\sin t$ $dx = 2\cos t dt$ $t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

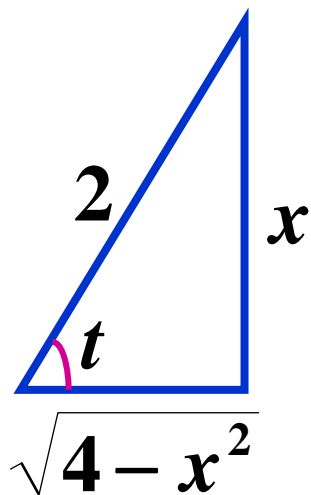
$$\int x^3 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \int (2\sin t)^3 \sqrt{4-4\sin^2 t} \cdot 2\cos t dt$$

$$= 32 \int \sin^3 t \cos^2 t dt$$

$$= -32 \int (\cos^2 t - \cos^4 t) d \cos t$$

$$= -32 \left(\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t - \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 t \right) + C$$

$$= -\frac{4}{3} \left(\sqrt{4-x^2} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{5} \left(\sqrt{4-x^2} \right)^5 + C.$$





例3 求 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx \quad (a > 0).$

解 1. $x > a$

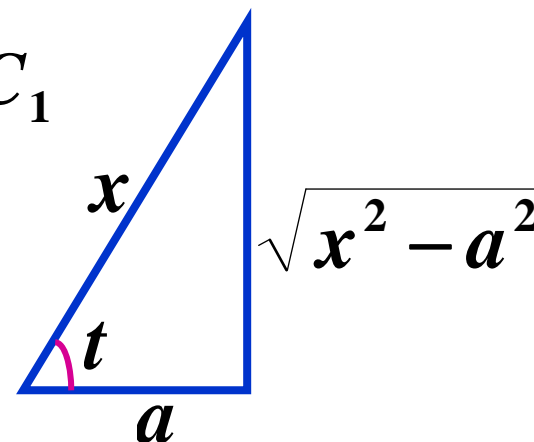
$$\text{令 } x = a \sec t \quad dx = a \sec t \tan t dt \quad t \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \int \frac{a \sec t \cdot \tan t}{a \tan t} dt$$

$$= \int \sec t dt = \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + C_1$$

$$= \ln \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a} \right) + C_1$$

$$= \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) + C.$$



2. $x < -a$

令 $x = -u$ 那么 $u > a$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx &= -\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} du \\&= -\ln(u + \sqrt{u^2 - a^2}) + C_2 = -\ln(-x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) + C_2 \\&= \ln\left(\frac{-x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a^2}\right) + C_2 = \ln(-x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) + C.\end{aligned}$$

故原式 $= \ln | x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} | + C.$



方法(1) 三角代换

三角代换的目的是化掉根式.

一般规律如下: 当被积函数中含有

$$(1) \quad \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \quad \text{可令} \quad x = a \sin t;$$

$$(2) \quad \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \quad \text{可令} \quad x = a \tan t;$$

$$(3) \quad \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \quad \text{可令} \quad x = a \sec t.$$

方法(2)

化掉根式是否一定采用三角代换，需根据被积函数的情况来定。

例4 求 $\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$

解 令 $t = \sqrt{1+x^2} \Rightarrow x^2 = t^2 - 1, \quad xdx = tdt,$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{(t^2-1)^2}{t} tdt = \int (t^4 - 2t^2 + 1) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{5}t^5 - \frac{2}{3}t^3 + t + C = \frac{1}{15}(8 - 4x^2 + 3x^4)\sqrt{1+x^2} + C. \end{aligned}$$



例5 求 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx$.

解 令 $t = \sqrt{1+e^x} \Rightarrow e^x = t^2 - 1,$

$$x = \ln(t^2 - 1), \quad dx = \frac{2t}{t^2 - 1} dt,$$

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

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

方法(4) 当分母的阶较高时,可采用倒代换 $x = \frac{1}{t}$.

例6 求 $\int \frac{1}{x^4 \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx$. (分母的阶较高)

解 令 $x = \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$,

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - (t^2 + 1)}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}} d(t^2 + 1)$$

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

$$= \sqrt{u} - \frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{u})^3 + C$$

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

方法(5)

当被积函数含有两种或两种以上的根式 $\sqrt[k]{x}, \cdots; \sqrt[l]{x}$ 时, 可采用令 $x = t^n$ (其中 n 为各根指数的最小公倍数)

例7 求 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt[3]{x})} dx.$

解 令 $x = t^6 \Rightarrow dx = 6t^5 dt,$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt[3]{x})} dx = \int \frac{6t^5}{t^3(1+t^2)} dt = \int \frac{6t^2}{1+t^2} dt$$

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



作业:

习题5.4 (3) (5) (7) (11)
(14) (17)