

知识点

1.  $F'(x) = f(x) \Leftrightarrow F(x)$  是  $f(x)$  的原函数  $\Leftrightarrow \int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$

2.  $\int f(x)dx$  表示  $f(x)$  的原函数全体，也是  $f(x)$  的带任意常数的原函数； $f(x)$  的任意两个原函数相差一个常数；

3.  $\frac{d}{dx}(\int f(x)dx) = f(x)$ ,  $\int f'(x)dx = f(x) + C$ ,  $\int 1d(f(x)) = f(x) + C$ ;

4.  $f(x)$  的原函数的图形称为  $f(x)$  的积分曲线， $\int f(x)dx$  的图形称为  $f(x)$  的积分曲线族。

5. 能灵活运用教材上列出的 20 几个常见函数的不定积分公式；

6. 第一换元法（凑微法）

$\int f(x)dx = \int g(\varphi(x))d\varphi(x) \stackrel{\text{凑微}}{=} \stackrel{\text{换元: 令 } u=\varphi(x)}{=} \int g(u)du = G(u) + C = G(\varphi(x)) + C$ ，这里

$G(u)$  为  $g(u)$  的原函数；

7. 第二换元法（主要适用于  $\int f(x)dx$  的被积函数中带根号）

$\int f(x)dx \stackrel{\text{换元: 令 } x=\varphi(t)}{=} \int f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t)dt$  (可用基本积分公式和第一换元法解决)，这里在具体换元时，

当  $f(x)$  中含

(1)  $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ ,  $a > 0$  时, 注意到  $-a \leq x \leq a$  (或  $-a < x < a$ , 当  $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$  做分母时),

令  $x = a \sin t$ ,  $t \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  (或  $t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$  当  $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$  做分母时), 此时  $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a \cos t$ ,  $dx = a \cos t dt$ ;

(2)  $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$ ,  $a > 0$  时, 注意到  $-\infty \leq x \leq \infty$ ,

令  $x = a \tan t$ ,  $t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ , 此时  $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = a \sec t$ ,  $dx = a \sec^2 t dt$ ;

(3)  $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$ ,  $a > 0$  时, 注意到  $x > a$ , 或  $x < -a$

当  $x > a$  时, 令  $x = a \sec t$ ,  $t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ , 此时  $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = a \tan t$ ,  $dx = a \sec t \tan t dt$ ;

当  $x < -a$  时, 令  $u = -x$ , 此时借助已得到的  $x > a$  时的  $\int f(x)dx$  表达式直接可得到  $x < -a$  时  $\int f(x)dx$  的表达式;

最后将  $x > a$  和  $x < -a$  时的  $\int f(x)dx$  的表达式合起来写, 即加绝对值。

(4)  $\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$  时, 配方得  $\sqrt{a(x + \frac{b}{2a})^2 + \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}}$ , 再在  $\int f(x)dx$  中凑微解决;

(5)  $\sqrt[n]{ax + b}$  时, 令  $t = \sqrt[n]{ax + b}$  代入  $\int f(x)dx$  中解决;

(5)  $\sqrt[n]{ax+b}$  和  $\sqrt[m]{ax+b}$  时, 令  $t = \sqrt[k]{ax+b}$ ,  $k$  是  $m, n$  的最小公倍数, 再代入  $\int f(x)dx$  解决

(6)  $\sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}, \frac{a}{c} \neq \frac{c}{d}$  时, 可令  $t = \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}$  后代入  $\int f(x)dx$  转化为有理函数积分求解;

## 8. 分部积分法

分部积分公式:  $\int u(x)dv(x) = u(x)v(x) - \int v(x)du(x)$

适用情形 1: 归纳的四级函数中的任两级函数的任两个函数相乘时做被积函数不定积分, 需将较低级函数凑微到  $d$  后再用分部积分公式;

适用情形 2: 反三角函数、对数函数、 $\sec^3 x$  等做被积函数不定积分需用分部积分公式;

9. 两个多项式的商称为有理函数或有理分式, 若分子次数比分母次数低, 称为有理真分式, 否则称为有理假分式; 多项式除法可将有理假分式化为多项式和有理真分式之和, 于是有理函数的不定积分转化为有理真分式的不定积分;

10. 设  $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$  为有理真分式, 当  $Q(x)$  含有因式  $(ax+b)^m, (cx^2+dx+e)^n$ ,

这里  $a, b, c, d, e$  均为实数,  $m, n$  为正整数,  $cx^2+dx+e$  不能再分解为一次因式的积, 则可设

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \dots + \frac{A_1}{ax+b} + \frac{A_2}{(ax+b)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_m}{(ax+b)^m} + \frac{B_1x+C_1}{cx^2+dx+e} + \frac{B_2x+C_2}{(cx^2+dx+e)^2} + \dots + \frac{B_nx+C_n}{(cx^2+dx+e)^n} + \dots$$

, 去分母后利用同次幂系数相等建立  $A_i, B_i, C_i$  的代数方程组解出后, 再代入

$\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx$  求解;

11. 可做变换后转换为有理函数不定积分的不定积分类型

(1)  $\int R(\sin x, \cos x)dx$ , 可令  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ , 代入  $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$  后

转化为有理函数不定积分求解

(2)  $\int R(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b})dx$  或  $\int R(\sqrt[n]{ax+b})dx$ , 可用第二换元法令  $t = \sqrt[n]{ax+b}$  后代入转化为有理函数不定积分求解

(3)  $\int R(\sqrt[n]{ax+b}, \sqrt[m]{ax+b})dx$ , 可用第二换元法令  $t = \sqrt[k]{ax+b}$ , ( $k$  为  $m, n$  的最小公倍数) 后代入转化为有理函数不定积分求解

(4)  $\int R(x, \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}})dx$  或  $\int R(\sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}})dx, \frac{a}{c} \neq \frac{c}{d}$ , 可用第二换元法令  $t = \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}$  后代入转化为有理函数不定积分求解

教材

习题 4-2

2. (31)

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} dx &\stackrel{t=2x}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1-\frac{t}{2}}{\sqrt{9-t^2}} dt \stackrel{\substack{t=3\sin u, u \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ dt=3\cos u du}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1-\frac{3}{2}\sin u}{3\cos u} 3\cos u du = \frac{1}{2}u + \frac{3}{4}\cos u + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\arcsin \frac{t}{3} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{9-t^2}}{3} + C = \frac{1}{2}\arcsin \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sqrt{9-4x^2} + C\end{aligned}$$

注: 第二个积分  $t$  的变化范围是  $9-t^2 \geq 0$ , 故由第二换元法令  $t = 3\sin u, u \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ , 在变量  $u$  还原为变量  $t$  时一定要借助直角三角形才简便。

$$(34) \quad \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \frac{-1}{3} \int \left( \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x-2} \right) dx = -\frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x-2} \right| + C = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x+1} \right| + C$$

(37) 注意到  $x$  的范围是  $x > 1$  或  $x < -1$

$$\text{当 } x > 1 \text{ 时, } \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx \stackrel{\substack{x=\sec t, t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ dx=\sec t \tan t}}{=} \int \frac{\sec t \cdot \tan t}{\sec t \cdot \tan t} dt = t + C = \arccos \frac{1}{x} + C$$

当  $x < -1$  时, 令  $u = -x$ , 则  $u > 1$ , 代入原不定积分并利用上述结果得

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \int \frac{1}{-u\sqrt{u^2-1}} (-du) = \int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}} = \arccos \frac{1}{u} + C = \arccos \frac{1}{-x} + C$$

$$\text{综上, } \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \arccos \frac{1}{|x|} + C$$

38)

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2+1)^3}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx \stackrel{\substack{x=\tan t, t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ dx=\sec^2 t dt}}{=} \int \frac{1}{\sec^3 t} \sec^2 t dt = \int \cos t dt = \sin t + C = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C \\ &= \sin t + C = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C\end{aligned}$$

注: 第一个积分  $x$  的变化范围是  $(-\infty, \infty)$ , 故由第二换元法令  $x = \tan t, t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ , 在变量  $t$  还原为变量  $x$  时一定要借助直角三角形才简便。

(39) 类似 (37) 的求解。注意到  $x$  的范围是  $x > 3$  或  $x < -3$

当  $x > 3$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-9}}{x} dx & \stackrel{\substack{x=3\sec t, t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ dx=3\sec t \tan t}}{=} \int \frac{3\tan t}{3\sec t} \cdot 3\sec t \tan t dt = 3 \int (\sec^2 t - 1) dt = 3 \tan t - 3t + C \\ & = 3 \frac{\sqrt{x^2-9}}{3} - 3 \arccos \frac{3}{x} + C = \sqrt{x^2-9} - 3 \arccos \frac{3}{x} + C\end{aligned}$$

当  $x < -3$  时, 令  $u = -x$ , 则  $u > 3$ , 代入原不定积分并利用上述结果得

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-9}}{x} dx & = \int \frac{\sqrt{u^2-9}}{-u} (-du) = \int \frac{\sqrt{u^2-9}}{u} du = \sqrt{u^2-9} - 3 \arccos \frac{3}{u} + C \\ & = \sqrt{x^2-9} - 3 \arccos \frac{3}{-x} + C\end{aligned}$$

综上,  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-9}}{x} dx = \sqrt{x^2-9} - 3 \arccos \frac{3}{|x|} + C$

4-3

$$17. \int (x^2 - 1) \sin 2x dx = \int x^2 \sin 2x dx - \int \sin 2x dx$$

这里利用凑微法和分部积分法可得

$$\begin{aligned}\int x^2 \sin 2x dx & = -\frac{1}{2} \int x^2 (-\sin 2x) d2x = -\frac{1}{2} \int x^2 d \cos 2x = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ x^2 \cos 2x - \int \cos 2x \cdot 2x dx \right] \\ & = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cos 2x + \int x \cos 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C_1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{其中 } \int x \cos 2x dx & = \frac{1}{2} \int x d \sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} \left[ x \sin 2x - \int \sin 2x dx \right] = \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x - \frac{1}{4} \int \sin 2x d2x \\ & = \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C_1\end{aligned}$$

运用凑微法得

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin 2x dx & = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x d2x = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + C_2, \text{ 于是原不定积分} \\ \int (x^2 - 1) \sin 2x dx & = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x + \frac{3}{4} \cos 2x + C\end{aligned}$$

19. 先运用第二换元法, 再运用分部积分法可得

$$\int e^{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx \stackrel{\substack{t=\sqrt[3]{x} \\ dx=3t^2 dt}}{=} \int e^t 3t^2 dt = 3 \int t^2 e^t dt = 3 \int t^2 de^t = 3 \left[ t^2 e^t - \int 2te^t dt \right] = 3t^2 e^t - 6 \int te^t dt$$

$$\text{其中 } \int te^t dt = \int t de^t = te^t - \int e^t dt = te^t - e^t + C_1$$

$$\text{于是} \int e^{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = 3t^2 e^t - 6te^t + 6e^t + C = 3\sqrt[3]{x^2} e^{\sqrt[3]{x}} - 6\sqrt[3]{x} e^{\sqrt[3]{x}} + 6e^{\sqrt[3]{x}} + C$$

4-4

$$5. \quad \text{注意到 } x^3 + 1 = (x+1)(x^2 - x + 1), x^3 - 1 = (x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)$$

设  $\frac{3}{x^3 + 1} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 - x + 1}$ , 去分母按  $x$  同次幂系数相等建立  $A, B, C$  的方程组解

得  $A=1, B=-1, C=2$ , 于是原积分化为

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{3}{x^3 + 1} dx &= \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx + \int \frac{-x+2}{x^2 - x + 1} dx \\ \text{这里} \int \frac{-x+2}{x^2 - x + 1} dx &= \frac{-1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2 - x + 1} d(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2 - x + 1} dx \\ \int \frac{1}{x^2 - x + 1} dx &= \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{3}} + C_1 \end{aligned}$$

于是原积分

$$\int \frac{3}{x^3 + 1} dx = \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 15. \quad \int \frac{1}{3 + \cos x} dx &= \int \frac{1+t^2}{4+2t^2} \cdot \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{dt}{2+t^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

17.

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

19.

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

$$\begin{aligned}22. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[4]{x}} dx &\stackrel{\substack{t=\sqrt[4]{x} \\ dx=4t^3 dt}}{=} \int \frac{4t^3 dt}{t^2+t} = 4 \int \frac{t^2 dt}{1+t} = 4 \int \frac{t^2-1+1}{1+t} dt = 4 \int (t-1+\frac{1}{1+t}) dt \\ &= 2t^2 - 4t + 4\ln|1+t| + C = 2\sqrt{x} - 4\sqrt[4]{x} + 4\ln|1+\sqrt[4]{x}| + C\end{aligned}$$

练习册习题十九

P59 一大题的 2 小题

解析：连续函数一定有原函数（✓）证明见定积分一章第二节定理 1，但不连续函数也可能

$$\text{有原函数，如 } F(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{显然 } f(x) = F'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 在}$$

$x=0$  不连续从而为不连续函数，但有原函数  $F(x)$ 。

P61 — 1 解析：

$$\int \frac{f'(\ln x)}{x} dx = \int f'(\ln x) d \ln x \stackrel{u=\ln x}{=} \int f'(u) du = f(u) + C = f(\ln x) + C = e^{-2 \ln x} + C = \frac{1}{x^2} + C$$

二 4 解析：

$$\int \frac{f'(\frac{1}{x})}{x^2} dx = - \int f'(\frac{1}{x}) d \frac{1}{x} \stackrel{u=\frac{1}{x}}{=} - \int f'(u) du = -f(u) + C = -f(\frac{1}{x}) + C = -\cos \frac{1}{x} + C$$

三 2 解析：

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

其中对  $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ ,

方法一 注意到  $x dx = \frac{1}{2} dx^2 = -\frac{1}{2} d(-x^2) = -\frac{1}{2} d(1-x^2)$ , 于是

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

$$\text{方法二 } \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \stackrel{\substack{x=\sin t, t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ dx=\cos t dt, \sqrt{1-x^2}=\cos t}}{=} \int \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} \cos t dt = \int \sin t dt = -\cos t + C = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

62 页 5 题 (不要求掌握!)

$$\text{解析: } \int \frac{dx}{x(x^6+4)} = \int \frac{x^5 dx}{x^6(x^6+4)} = \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dx^6}{x^6(x^6+4)} \stackrel{u=x^6}{=} \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{du}{u(u+4)}$$

$$\text{设 } \frac{1}{u(u+4)} = \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{u+4}, \text{ 则 } 1 = A(u+4) + Bu = (A+B)u + 4A, \text{ 故 } A+B=0, 4A=1 \quad \text{得}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{4}, B = -\frac{1}{4}, \text{ 从而}$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u(u+4)} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{du}{u} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{du}{u+4} = \frac{1}{4} (\ln|u| - \ln|u+4|) + C_1 = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{u}{u+4} \right| + C = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x^6}{x^6+4} + C_1$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x(x^6+4)} = \frac{1}{24} \ln \frac{x^6}{x^6+4} + C, \quad C = \frac{1}{6} C_1$$

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$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a-x^2}} dx \stackrel{\substack{x=a \sin t, t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ dx=a \cos t dt, \sqrt{a-x^2}=a \cos t}}{=} \int \frac{a^2 \sin^2 t}{a \cos t} \cos t dt = a^2 \int \sin^2 t dt = \frac{a^2}{2} \int (1 - \cos 2t) dt = \frac{a^2}{2} (t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t) + C$$

$$\text{注意到 } t = \arcsin \frac{x}{a}, \quad \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t = \sin t \cos t = \frac{x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a^2}, \text{ 故}$$

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

3.

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx \stackrel{\substack{x=2 \sin t, t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ dx=2 \cos t dt, \sqrt{4-x^2}=2 \cos t}}{=} \int \frac{1}{2 \sin t \cdot 2 \cos t} \cdot 2 \cos t dt = \int \frac{1}{2 \sin t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \csc t dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln |\csc t - \cot t| + C$$

$$\text{注意到 } \csc t = \frac{1}{\sin t} = \frac{2}{x}, \quad \cot t = \frac{\cos t}{\sin t} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4-x^2}}{\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x}, \text{ 故}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{2 - \sqrt{4-x^2}}{x} \right| + C$$

$$4. \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2x}} dx \stackrel{\substack{t=\sqrt{2x}, \\ dx=2t dt}}{=} \int \frac{1}{1+t} \cdot 2t dt = \int \frac{1+t-1}{1+t} dt = \int 1 dt - \int \frac{dt}{1+t} = t - \ln|1+t| + C$$

$$= \sqrt{2x} - \ln|1 + \sqrt{2x}| + C$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} 6. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x+1}} dx & \stackrel{t=\sqrt{e^x+1}, x=\ln(t^2-1)}{dx=\frac{2t}{t^2-1}dt} = \int \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2-1} dt = 2 \int \frac{1}{t^2-1} dt = 2 \frac{1}{2 \times 1} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C \\ & = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{e^x+1}-1}{\sqrt{e^x+1}+1} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

65 页二题的

1. 解析: (不要求掌握!)

因  $\frac{\sin x}{x}$  是  $f(x)$  的原函数, 故  $\int f(x) dx = \frac{\sin x}{x} + C_1$ ,  $f(x) = \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)' = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int x f'(2x) dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int x f'(2x) d2x = \frac{1}{2} \int x df(2x) = \frac{1}{2} [xf(2x) - \int f(2x) dx] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} xf(2x) - \frac{1}{4} \int f(2x) d2x = \frac{1}{2} xf(2x) - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} + C, C = \frac{1}{4} C_1 \\ &= \frac{2x \cos 2x - \sin 2x}{8x} - \frac{\sin 2x}{8x} + C = \frac{x \cos 2x - \sin 2x}{4x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x d \ln x = x \ln x - \int x \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

3. 将原积分凑微运用分部积分法得

$$\int x^3 e^{-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int x^2 e^{-x^2} d(-x^2) = -\frac{1}{2} \int x^2 d(e^{-x^2}) = -\frac{1}{2} (x^2 e^{-x^2} - \int e^{-x^2} 2x dx)$$

再凑微得  $\int e^{-x^2} 2x dx = -\int e^{-x^2} d(-x^2) = -\int 1 d e^{-x^2} = -e^{-x^2} + C_1$ , 于是原积分为

$$\int x^3 e^{-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-x^2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} + C, C = \frac{1}{2} C_1$$

三题 2.

$$\int x \arccos x dx = \int \arccos x d \frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{x^2}{2} \arccos x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \arccos x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \stackrel{x=\sin t, t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})}{dx=\cos t dt, \sqrt{1-x^2}=\cos t} = \int \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} \cos t dt = \int \sin^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2} (\int 1 dt - \int \cos 2t dt) \quad \text{这里用到第二换元法}$$



$$= \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{4} \int \cos 2t dt = \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t + C = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} + C_1$$

$$\text{故 } \int x \arccos x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \arccos x + \frac{1}{4} \arcsin x - \frac{1}{4} x \sqrt{1-x^2} + C, C = \frac{1}{2} C_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \int \sin \sqrt{x} dx &\stackrel{t=\sqrt{x}}{=} \int \sin t 2t dt = 2 \int t d(-\cos t) = 2 \left( -t \cos t - \int -\cos t dt \right) = -2t \cos t + 2 \int \cos t dt \\ &= -2t \cos t + 2 \sin t + C = -2\sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} + 2 \sin \sqrt{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \int x \tan^2 x dx = \int x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \int x \sec^2 x dx - \int x dx$$

$$\text{而 } \int x \sec^2 x dx = \int x d \tan x = x \tan x - \int \tan x dx = x \tan x - (-\ln |\cos x|) + C$$

$$\text{故 } \int x \tan^2 x dx = -\frac{x^2}{2} + x \tan x + \ln |\cos x| + C$$

8 (不要求!) 凑微再分部积分得

$$\int \frac{\ln(1+x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int \frac{\ln(1+x)}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int \ln(1+x) d\sqrt{x} = 2 \left( \sqrt{x} \ln(1+x) - \int \sqrt{x} \frac{1}{1+x} dx \right), \text{ 其中}$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x} dx \stackrel{t=\sqrt{x}}{=} \int \frac{t}{1+t^2} 2t dt = 2 \int \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt = 2 \left( \int 1 dt - \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \right) = 2t - 2 \arctan t + C_1$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x} - 2 \arctan \sqrt{x} + C_1, \text{ 上面积分应用到第二换元法。}$$

$$\text{故 } \int \frac{\ln(1+x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} \ln(1+x) - 4\sqrt{x} + 4 \arctan \sqrt{x} + C, C = -2C_1$$

67 页 2 因  $x^2 + 3x - 10 = (x-2)(x+5)$ , 设  $\frac{2x+3}{x^2+3x-10} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+5}$ , 去分母得

$$2x+3 = A(x+5) + B(x-2) = (A+B)x + 5A-2B, \text{ 于是得到 } A+B=2, 5A-2B=3$$

解得  $A=1, B=1$ , 原积分

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{x^2+3x-10} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x-2} + \int \frac{dx}{x+5} = \ln|x-2| + \ln|x+5| + C = \ln|x^2+3x-10| + C$$

69 页一题的 5 (X)

因为如果  $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$  成立, 则  $f(x) = F'(x), x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ , 注意到

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\arctan x - 1}{x} = +\infty, \text{ 即左导数 } F'_-(0) \text{ 不存在, 从而导数}$$

$F'(0) = f(0)$  不存在, 但  $f(0) = 1$ , 矛盾!

二 4 选 (D) 解析: 因为  $f'(\cos^2 x) = \sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$ , 令  $u = \cos^2 x$ , 则  $f'(u) = 1 - u$ ,

从而  $f(u) + C = \int f'(u) du = \int (1-u) du = u - \frac{1}{2} u^2$ , 由  $f(0) = 0$  得  $C=0$ , 于是  $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{2} x^2$ .

$$\text{三 1. } \int x(1+x)^{10} dx = \int (1+x-1)(1+x)^{10} d(1+x) \stackrel{t=1+x}{=} \int (t-1)t^{10} dt$$

$$= \frac{t^{12}}{12} - \frac{t^{11}}{11} + C = \frac{(1+x)^{12}}{12} - \frac{(1+x)^{11}}{11} + C$$

70 页四题的 1 解析：原积分分母有理化得

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

$$\begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{2x+3} \\ x = \frac{t^2-3}{2} \\ dx = t dt \end{array} \quad \text{应用第二换元法得} \int \sqrt{2x+3} dx = \int t \cdot t dt = \frac{1}{3} t^3 + C_1 = \frac{1}{3} (2x+3)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_1, \text{ 同理}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} u = \sqrt{2x-1} \\ x = \frac{u^2+1}{2} \\ dx = u du \end{array} \quad \int \sqrt{2x-1} dx = \int u \cdot u du = \frac{1}{3} u^3 + C_2 = \frac{1}{3} (2x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_2, \text{ 于是原积分}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x+3} + \sqrt{2x-1}} = \frac{1}{12} \left[ (2x+3)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (2x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + C, \quad C = \frac{1}{4} (C_1 - C_2)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} u = \tan \frac{x}{2} \\ x = 2 \arctan u \\ dx = \frac{2du}{1+u^2} \\ \tan x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2} \end{array} \quad 2. \quad \int \frac{1}{1+\tan x} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+\frac{2u}{1+u^2}} \cdot \frac{2du}{1+u^2} = 2 \int \frac{d(1+u)}{(1+u)^2} = 2 \left( \frac{-1}{1+u} \right) + C = \frac{-2}{1+\tan \frac{x}{2}} + C$$

$$5. (\text{不要求!}) \int \arctan(1+\sqrt{x}) dx \stackrel{\substack{t=\sqrt{x} \\ dx=2t dt}}{=} 2 \int \arctan(1+t) t dt = 2 \int \arctan(1+t) (1+t-1) dt$$

$$= 2 \int \arctan(1+t) (1+t) d(1+t) - 2 \int \arctan(1+t) d(1+t), \text{ 其中}$$

$$\int \arctan(1+t) (1+t) d(1+t) \stackrel{u=1+t}{=} \int u \arctan u du = \int \arctan u d \frac{u^2}{2} = \frac{u^2}{2} \arctan u - \int \frac{u^2}{2} \frac{1}{1+u^2} du$$

$$= \frac{u^2}{2} \arctan u - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u^2}{1+u^2} du = \frac{u^2}{2} \arctan u - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1+u^2}{1+u^2} du + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+u^2} du$$

$$= \frac{u^2}{2} \arctan u - \frac{1}{2} u + \frac{1}{2} \arctan u + C_1 = \frac{(1+t)^2}{2} \arctan(1+t) - \frac{1}{2} (1+t) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan(1+t) + C_1$$

$$= \frac{2+2t+t^2}{2} \arctan(1+t) - \frac{1}{2} (1+t) + C_1$$

$$\int \arctan(1+t) d(1+t) \stackrel{v=1+t}{=} \int \arctan v dv = v \cdot \arctan v - \int \frac{v}{1+v^2} dv$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= v \cdot \arctan v - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+v^2} d(1+v^2) = v \cdot \arctan v - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+v^2) + C_2 \\
&= (1+t) \cdot \arctan(1+t) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+(1+t)^2) + C_2, \text{ 故原积分}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\int \arctan(1+\sqrt{x}) dx = t^2 \arctan(1+t) - t + \ln(1+(1+t)^2) + C, C = 2(C_1 - C_2) - 1$$

$$= x \arctan(1+\sqrt{x}) - \sqrt{x} + \ln(1+(1+\sqrt{x})^2) + C$$

7.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{dx}{(2x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} \stackrel{\substack{x=\tan t, t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ t=\arctan x \\ dx=\sec^2 t dt}}{=} \int \frac{\sec^2 t dt}{(2 \tan^2 t + 1) \sec t} = \int \frac{\sec t dt}{\sec^2 t + \tan^2 t} = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{1 + \sin^2 t} = \int \frac{d \sin t}{1 + \sin^2 t} \\
&= \arctan(\sin t) + C = \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) + C
\end{aligned}$$

8. (不要求掌握!)

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int e^{\frac{-x}{2}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx = \int e^{\frac{-x}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx - \int e^{\frac{-x}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx = 2 \int e^{\frac{-x}{2}} \frac{d \sin x}{2 \sqrt{\sin x}} dx - \int e^{\frac{-x}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx \\
&= 2 \int e^{\frac{-x}{2}} d \sqrt{\sin x} + 2 \int \sqrt{\sin x} d e^{\frac{-x}{2}} = 2 e^{\frac{-x}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} - 2 \int \sqrt{\sin x} d e^{\frac{-x}{2}} + 2 \int \sqrt{\sin x} d e^{\frac{-x}{2}} = 2 e^{\frac{-x}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} + C
\end{aligned}$$