# 第四章 不定积分

# 第一节 不定积分的概念与性质

#### 一、原函数与不定积分的概念

定义 若 $F'(x) = f(x), x \in \mathbb{Z}$ 间I,则称F(x)是f(x)在区间I上的原函数.

比如,由于  $(\sin x)' = \cos x, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ ;  $(\ln |x|)' = \frac{1}{x}, x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$ ,故  $\sin x$  是  $\cos x$  在区间  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上的原函数,  $\ln |x|$  是  $\frac{1}{x}$  在区间  $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$  上的原函数。

**原函数存在定理** 连续函数必有原函数,即连续函数一定是某个函数的导函数。(证明在下一章给出)

- 注 1) 若  $F'(x) = f(x), x \in \mathbb{Z}$ 间 I,则对任一常数 C,有  $(F(x) + C)' = f(x), x \in \mathbb{Z}$ 间 I,得 f(x) 在  $\mathbb{Z}$  在  $\mathbb{Z}$  百  $\mathbb{Z}$  有  $\mathbb{Z}$  不  $\mathbb{Z}$  不  $\mathbb{Z}$  有  $\mathbb{Z}$  不  $\mathbb{Z}$  不  $\mathbb{Z}$  有  $\mathbb{Z}$  有  $\mathbb{Z}$  不  $\mathbb{Z}$  有  $\mathbb{Z}$  不  $\mathbb{Z}$  有  $\mathbb{Z}$  不  $\mathbb{Z}$  有  $\mathbb{Z}$  不  $\mathbb{Z}$  有  $\mathbb{Z}$  有  $\mathbb{Z}$  不  $\mathbb{Z}$  有  $\mathbb{Z}$  不  $\mathbb{Z}$  有  $\mathbb{Z}$  不  $\mathbb{Z}$  有  $\mathbb{Z}$  不  $\mathbb{Z}$  有  $\mathbb{Z}$  有  $\mathbb{Z}$  不  $\mathbb{Z}$  有  $\mathbb{Z}$  有  $\mathbb{Z}$  不  $\mathbb{Z}$  有  $\mathbb{$
- 2) 若  $F'(x) = \Phi'(x) = f(x), x \in I$ ,则  $(\Phi(x) F(x))' = 0, x \in I$ ,故  $\Phi(x) F(x) =$ 任意常数 C , $x \in I$  ,从而, f(x) 在区间 I 上的任意两个原函数  $\Phi(x)$  和 F(x) 相差一个常数,F(x) 生意常数 C 表示 f(x) 在区间 I 上的任意原函数  $\Phi(x)$  ,即原函数全体。

定义 在区间I上, f(x)的带任意常数的原函数F(x)+C,亦即 f(x)在区间I上的原函数全体,称为 f(x)在区间I上的不定积分,记为  $\int f(x)dx$ ,即  $\int f(x)dx=F(x)+C$ 。

- 注(1)由定义,若  $F'(x) = f(x), x \in I$  ,则  $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C, C$  是任意常数,且  $\frac{d}{dx}(\int f(x)dx) = f(x) .$
- (2) 因为 f(x) 是 f'(x)的一个原函数,所以由定义,  $\int f'(x)dx = f(x) + C$ 。
- (3) 若  $F'(x) = f(x), x \in I$ ,则由定义,  $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C, C$  是任意常数;反过来,

若  $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$ , C 是 任 意 常 数 ,则  $\frac{d}{dx}(\int f(x)dx) = (F(x) + C)' = F'(x)$  , 得  $F'(x) = f(x), x \in I$  , 得到  $F'(x) = f(x), x \in I$  ⇔  $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$  。

(4) 可见,

**例** (1) 对实数 
$$\mu \neq 1$$
,  $(\frac{x^{\mu+1}}{\mu+1})' = x^{\mu}$ ,即  $\frac{x^{\mu+1}}{\mu+1}$  是  $x^{\mu}$  的一个原函数,所以  $\int x^{\mu} dx = \frac{x^{\mu+1}}{\mu+1} + C$ ,

(2) 对实数 
$$a \neq 0$$
,  $\left(\frac{1}{a}e^{ax}\right)' = e^{ax}$ ,即  $\frac{1}{a}e^{ax}$  是  $e^{ax}$  的一个原函数,所以  $\int e^{ax}dx = \frac{1}{a}e^{ax} + C$ 。

例 (1) 已知 
$$\int f(x)dx = x^2 + C$$
, 求  $f(x)$ ; (2)  $f'(x) = x$ , 求  $f(x)$ ;

(3) 已知 
$$f'(\ln x) = x$$
, 求  $f(x)$ ; (4) 已知  $[f(\ln x)]' = x$ , 求  $f(x)$ 。

$$\text{ $\#$ (1) } f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (\int f(x) dx) = (x^2 + C)' = 2x \; ; \quad \text{ (2) } f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int x dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C \; ;$$

(3) 
$$\diamondsuit t = \ln x$$
,  $\emptyset = \int f'(t) dt = \int f'(t) dt = \int e^t dt = e^t + C$ ;

(4) 令 
$$t = \ln x$$
,则由  $[f(\ln x)]' = x$  得, $f'(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = x$ ,亦即  $f'(t) \cdot e^{-t} = e^{t}$ ,故  $f'(t) = e^{2t}$  故  $f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C$ 。

由于一个求导公式对应一个不定积分公式,故从基本初等函数的求导公式,可得<u>基本初等函数的不定积分公式</u>  $(p188-189, \underline{m} = 10)$  ,比如,  $(\ln|x|)' = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$  ;

$$\left(\frac{a^x}{\ln a}\right)' = a^x \Rightarrow \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$
,特别地,  $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$ 等.

#### 三、不定积分的性质

**性质 1** 设函数 f(x) 及 g(x) 的原函数均存在,则  $\int [f(x)\pm g(x)]dx = \int f(x)dx \pm \int g(x)dx$ 。

证 由于
$$(\int f(x)dx \pm \int g(x)dx)' = (\int f(x)dx)' \pm (\int g(x)dx)' = f(x) \pm g(x)$$
,所以

 $\int f(x)dx \pm \int g(x)dx$  是函数  $f(x)\pm g(x)$  的原函数且含有一个任意常数,故是  $f(x)\pm g(x)$  的不定积分,即  $\int f(x)dx \pm \int g(x)dx = \int [f(x)\pm g(x)]dx$  。

**性质 2** 设函数 f(x) 的原函数存在,对非零常数 k ,有  $\int kf(x)dx = k\int f(x)dx$  。

证 由于 $(k\int f(x)dx)' = k(\int f(x)dx)' = kf(x)$ ,所以 $k\int f(x)dx$ 是函数kf(x)的原函数且含有一个任意常数,故是kf(x)的不定积分,即 $k\int f(x)dx = \int kf(x)dx$ 。

例 
$$\int \frac{1+\ln x}{(x\ln x)^2} dx = \int \frac{d(x\ln x)}{(x\ln x)^2} = -\frac{1}{x\ln x} + C$$
. 注意  $d(x\ln x) = (x\ln x)'dx = (1+\ln x)dx$ .

例 
$$\int 2^x e^x dx = \int (2e)^x dx = \frac{(2e)^x}{\ln 2e} + C = \frac{2^x \cdot e^x}{1 + \ln 2} + C$$
. 注  $\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$ .

例 
$$\int \tan^2 x dx = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \int \sec^2 x dx - \int 1 dx = \tan x - x + C$$
.

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

例 
$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int \frac{4}{\sin^2 x} dx = 4 \int \csc^2 x dx = -4 \cot x + C$$
.

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

$$=\frac{2}{3}x^3-x+4\arctan x+C$$
,这里  $2x^4+x^2+3=(x^2+1)(2x^2-1)+4$ ,运用多项式除法即

得
$$x^2+1$$
) $2x^4+x^2+3$ .

$$\frac{2x^4 + 2x^2}{-x^2 + 3}$$

$$\frac{-x^2-1}{4}$$

# 第一换元法

**定理**1 设 f(u) 具有原函数 F(u),  $u = \varphi(x)$  可导,则

$$\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = \int_{u=\varphi(x)} f(u)du = F(u) + C = F(\varphi(x)) + C \circ$$

注 运用第一换元法求  $\int g(x)dx$ ,必须先将不定积分凑成  $\int g(x)dx = \int f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)dx$   $= \int f(\varphi(x))d(\varphi(x))$ ,然后再令  $u = \varphi(x)$  进行换元,所以第一换元法也称为**凑微法**。

常用的凑微分形式(由微分定义 df(x) = f'(x)dx 易得)

(1) 
$$d\varphi(x) = d(\varphi(x) + b)$$
;  $adx = d(ax)$ ;  $dx = \frac{1}{a}d(ax) = \frac{1}{a}d(ax + b)$ ;  $x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1}dx^{n+1}$ ;

(2) 
$$\frac{1}{x}dx = d\ln|x|$$
;  $\frac{1}{x^2}dx = d(-\frac{1}{x})$ ;  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}dx = d(\sqrt{x})$ ;  $e^x dx = d(e^x)$ ;

(3) 
$$\sin x dx = d(-\cos x)$$
;  $\cos x dx = d(\sin x)$ ;  $\sec^2 x dx = d(\tan x)$ ;  $\csc^2 x dx = d(-\cot x)$ ;  
 $\sec x \tan x dx = d(\sec x)$ ;  $\csc x \cot x dx = d(-\csc x)$ ;

(4) 
$$\frac{1}{1+x^2}dx = d(\arctan x)$$
;  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx = d(\arcsin x)$ ;  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}dx = d\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})$ ;

例 
$$\int 2\cos 2x dx = \int \cos 2x d2x = \int \cos u du = \sin u + C = \sin 2x + C$$

例 求
$$\int 2xe^{x^2}dx$$

$$\Re 2xdx = dx^2, \quad \int 2xe^{x^2}dx = \int e^{x^2}dx^2 = \int e^udu = e^u + C = e^{x^2} + C.$$

例 求 
$$\int x\sqrt{1-x^2}dx$$

解 
$$xdx = \frac{1}{2}dx^2 = -\frac{1}{2}d(-x^2) = -\frac{1}{2}d(1-x^2)$$
,

$$\int x\sqrt{1-x^2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{2}\int \sqrt{1-x^2}\,d(1-x^2) = -\frac{1}{2}\int \sqrt{u}\,du = -\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{2}{3}u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = -\frac{1}{3}(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.$$

例 求 
$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx$$
 解 注意  $\int \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx = \arctan x + C$ ,

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{a})^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{a})^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C.$$
 (熟练后可不写换元过程!)

例 求 
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx, a > 0$$
 解 注意  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C$ ,

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{x}{a})^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{x}{a})^2}} d\frac{x}{a} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C.$$
 (熟练后可不写换元过程!)

例 求 
$$\int \frac{dx}{x(1+2\ln x)}$$
 解 注意  $\frac{1}{x}dx = d\ln |x| = d\ln x$ ,

$$\int \frac{dx}{x(1+2\ln x)} = \int \frac{d\ln x}{1+2\ln x} = \int \frac{du}{1+2u} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d2u}{1+2u} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1+2u)}{1+2u} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+2u| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+2\ln x| + C. \text{ (熟练后可不写换元过程!)}$$

例 求 
$$\int \frac{e^{3\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$
 解 注意  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = d\sqrt{x}$ ,  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2d\sqrt{x}$ ,

$$\int \frac{e^{3\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int e^{3\sqrt{x}} d\sqrt{x} = 2 \int e^{3u} du = \frac{2}{3} \int e^{3u} d3u = \frac{2}{3} e^{3u} + C = \frac{2}{3} e^{3\sqrt{x}} + C.$$
 (熟练后可不写换元过程!)

例 求 
$$\int \tan x dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = -\int \frac{1}{\cos x} d\cos x = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$
,

例 求 
$$\int \cot x dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin x} d\sin x = \ln|\sin x| + C.$$

# 一些处理技巧

1. 利用凑微公式 
$$\int f(ax+b)dx = \frac{1}{a}\int f(ax+b)d(ax) = \frac{1}{a}\int f(ax+b)d(ax+b)$$
,

$$\text{FI} \quad \int \frac{1}{3+2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{3+2x} d(3+2x) = \frac{1}{u^{-3+2x}} \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| u \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| 3+2x \right| + C \; .$$

例 
$$\int (4x-1)^{20} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int (4x-1)^{20} d4x = \frac{1}{4} \int (4x-1)^{20} d(4x-1) = \frac{1}{4} \int u^{20} du = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{u^{21}}{21} + C = \frac{(4x-1)^{21}}{84} + C.$$

例 
$$\int \frac{x^2}{(x+2)^3} dx = \int \frac{x^2}{(x+2)^3} d(x+2) = \int \frac{(u-2)^2}{u^3} du = \int (\frac{1}{u} - \frac{4}{u^2} + \frac{4}{u^3}) du$$
$$= \ln|u| + \frac{4}{u} + 4 \cdot \frac{u^{-2}}{-2} + C = \ln|x+2| + \frac{4}{x+2} - \frac{2}{(x+2)^2} + C.$$

$$\int \frac{x}{(1+x)^3} dx = \int \frac{x}{(1+x)^3} d(1+x) \underbrace{t = 1+x}_{t=-\infty} \int \frac{t-1}{t^3} dt = \int \frac{1}{t^2} dt - \int t^{-3} dt = \frac{-1}{t} - \frac{t^{-2}}{-2} + C$$

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

例 
$$\int x(1+x)^{10} dx = \int x(1+x)^{10} d(1+x) \stackrel{t=1+x}{=} \int (t-1)t^{10} dt = \frac{t^{12}}{12} - \frac{t^{11}}{11} + C = \frac{(1+x)^{12}}{12} - \frac{(1+x)^{11}}{11} + C$$

$$\iint \int \frac{x^2}{(1-x)^{100}} dx = \int \frac{(t+1)^2}{t^{100}} dt = \int \frac{1}{t^{98}} dt + 2 \int \frac{1}{t^{99}} dt + \int \frac{1}{t^{100}} dt = \frac{t^{-97}}{-97} + 2 \frac{t^{-98}}{-98} + \frac{t^{-99}}{-99} + C$$

$$= \frac{(x-1)^{-97}}{-97} + \frac{(x-1)^{-98}}{-49} + \frac{(x-1)^{-99}}{-99} + C$$

# 2. 分母分解因式将被积函数拆项

例 求 
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx$$
 解 注意  $\frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \left( \frac{1}{x - a} - \frac{1}{x + a} \right)$ ,
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \left( \int \frac{1}{x - a} dx - \int \frac{1}{x + a} dx \right) = \frac{1}{2a} \left[ \int \frac{1}{x - a} d(x - a) - \int \frac{1}{x + a} d(x + a) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \left[ \ln|x - a| - \ln|x + a| \right] + C = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + C. \quad (熟练后可不写换元过程!)$$

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

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

# 3. 分子加项减项分成两个积分

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

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

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

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

例 
$$\int \frac{t^2}{t^2+1} dt = \int \frac{t^2+1-1}{t^2+1} dt = \int 1 dt - \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt = t - \arctan t + C$$

4. 利用凑微公式 
$$\int f(x^n) \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int f(x^n) \frac{1}{x^n} dx^n$$
.

例 
$$\int \frac{dx}{x(x^{10}+1)} = \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{d(x^{10}+1)}{x^{10}(x^{10}+1)} = \frac{1}{u^{-1}} \int \frac{du}{(u-1)u} = \frac{1}{10} \int (\frac{1}{u-1} - \frac{1}{u}) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{10}(\ln|u-1| - \ln|u|) + C = \frac{1}{10}\ln\left|1 - \frac{1}{u}\right| + C = \frac{1}{10}\ln\left|1 - \frac{1}{x^{10} + 1}\right| + C.$$

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

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

# 5. 对非负整数k,l,有

$$\int \sin^{2k+1} x \cos^{l} x dx = -\int \sin^{2k} x \cos^{l} x d \cos x = -\int (1 - \cos^{2} x)^{k} \cdot \cos^{l} x d \cos x ;$$

$$\int \sin^{l} x \cos^{2k+1} x dx = \int \sin^{l} x \cos^{2k} x d \sin x = \int \sin^{l} x \cdot (1 - \sin^{2} x)^{k} d \sin x;$$

$$\int \sin^{2k} x \cos^{2l} x dx = \int \left[ \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right]^k \left[ \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \right]^l dx.$$

注 该方法凑微后需统一成同一个三角函数再换元。

例 
$$\int \cos^2 x dx = \int \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} (\int 1 dx + \int \cos 2x dx) = \frac{1}{2} (x + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x d2x)$$
  
=  $\frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C$ .

例 求 
$$\int \sin^3 x dx$$
 解 注意  $\sin x dx = -d \cos x$ ,

例 求 
$$\int \sin^2 x \cos^5 x dx$$
 解 注意  $\cos x dx = d \sin x$ ,

$$\int \sin^2 x \cos^5 x dx = \int \sin^2 x \cos^4 x d \sin x = \int \sin^2 x (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 d \sin x.$$

$$= \int (\sin^2 x - 2\sin^4 x + \sin^6 x) d\sin x = \frac{1}{3}\sin^3 x - \frac{2}{5}\sin^5 x + \frac{1}{7}\sin^7 x + C.$$

例 求 
$$\int \sin^2 x \cos^4 x dx$$
 解 注意  $\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$ ,  $\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$ ,  $\int \sin^2 x \cos^4 x dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \cdot (\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2})^2 dx = \frac{1}{8} \int (1 - \cos 2x)(1 + 2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x) dx$   $= \frac{1}{8} \int (1 + \cos 2x - \cos^2 2x - \cos^3 2x) dx = \frac{1}{8} \int [(\cos 2x - \cos^3 2x) + (1 - \cos^2 2x)] dx$   $= \frac{1}{8} [\int \cos 2x \cdot \sin^2 2x dx + \int \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} dx] = \frac{1}{16} \int \sin^2 2x d \sin 2x + \frac{1}{16} (\int 1 dx - \int \cos 4x dx)$   $= \frac{1}{48} \sin^3 2x + \frac{1}{16} x - \frac{1}{64} \sin 4x + C$ 

# 6. 分子分母同时乘以一个函数

例 求 
$$\int \sec x dx$$
 解 注意  $d(\sec x) = \sec x \tan x dx$ ,  $d(\tan x) = \sec^2 x dx$ ,

$$\int \sec x dx = \int \frac{\sec x (\sec x + \tan x)}{\sec x + \tan x} dx = \int \frac{d(\sec x + \tan x)}{\sec x + \tan x} = \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| + C$$

例 求 
$$\int \csc x dx$$
 解 注意  $d(\csc x) = -(\csc x \cot x) dx$ ,  $d(\cot x) = -\csc^2 x dx$ ,

$$\int \csc x dx = \int \frac{\csc x (\csc x - \cot x)}{\csc x - \cot x} dx = \int \frac{d(\csc x - \cot x)}{\csc x - \cot x} = \ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C$$

例 
$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sin x} dx = \int \frac{1-\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \sec^2 x dx + \int \frac{d\cos x}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x - \frac{1}{\cos x} + C$$

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

$$\text{FI} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} - 1}} = \int \frac{e^{-x} dx}{\sqrt{1 - e^{-2x}}} = -\int \frac{de^{-x}}{\sqrt{1 - (e^{-x})^2}} = -\arcsin e^{-x} + C.$$

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

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4 + 1} dx = \int \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x + \frac{1}{x})^2 - 2} d(x + \frac{1}{x}) \underbrace{u = x + \frac{1}{x}}_{u = x + \frac{1}{x}} \int \frac{1}{u^2 - 2} du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{u - \sqrt{2}}{u + \sqrt{2}} \right| + C$$

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

熟悉 1. 
$$\int \frac{dx}{x+4} = \int \frac{d(x+4)}{x+4}$$
;

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

3. 
$$\int \frac{xdx}{4+x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx^2}{4+x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(4+x^2)}{4+x^2};$$

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

5. 
$$\int \frac{dx}{4-x^2} = \frac{1}{4} \int \left( \frac{1}{2-x} + \frac{1}{2+x} \right) dx \; ;$$

6. 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-(x^2-4x+4)+4}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-(x-2)^2}} = \int \frac{d(x-2)}{\sqrt{4-(x-2)^2}}$$

# 第二换元法

**定理 2** 设 $x = \psi(t)$  是单调、可导函数,且 $\psi'(t) \neq 0$ . 又设 $f(\psi(t))\psi'(t)$  具有原函数 $\Phi(t)$ ,

则 
$$\int f(x)dx = \int_{x=\psi(t)} f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)dt = \Phi(\psi^{-1}(x)) + C$$
。

证 已知 $x = \psi(t)$ 是单调、可导函数,故其反函数 $t = \psi^{-1}(x)$ 存在且可导,记 $f(\psi(t))\psi'(t)$ 

的原函数为
$$\Phi(t)$$
,则 $[\Phi(\psi^{-1}(x))]' = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = f(\psi(t))\psi'(t) \cdot \frac{1}{\psi'(t)} = f(\psi(t)) = f(x)$ ,即

**注** 1) 第二换元法是先换元再变量还原,其中变量代换 $x = \psi(t)$  中x 是中间变量;第一换元 法是先凑微再换元最后变量还原,其中变量代换 $u = \varphi(x)$  中x 是自变量;

2) 第二换元法主要用来通过换元(即变量代换)去掉不定积分被积函数中的根号,具体来说,

当被积函数中含
$$\sqrt{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}(\frac{a}{c}\neq\frac{b}{d})$$
, $\sqrt[n]{ax+b}$ 等时可令 $t=\sqrt{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}$ , $t=\sqrt[n]{ax+b}$ 换元去掉根号;

当被积函数中含 $\sqrt{a^2+x^2}$ , $\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$ , $\sqrt{x^2-a^2}$  等时可令 $x=a\tan t, t\in(-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2})$ , $x=a\sin t, t\in[-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}]$ , $x=a\sec t, t\in(0,\frac{\pi}{2})$ 换元去掉根号,此时 $\sqrt{a^2+x^2}=a\sec t$ , $\sqrt{a^2-x^2}=a\cos t$ , $\sqrt{x^2-a^2}=a\tan t$ 。最后变量还原时,常借助直角三角形还原x。

例 对 
$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{2x}} = \int_{t=\sqrt{2x}, x=\frac{1}{2}t^2} \int \frac{tdt}{1+t} = \int \frac{(1+t-1)dt}{1+t} = \int (1-\frac{1}{1+t})dt = t - \ln|1+t| + C$$

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

例 对 
$$a > 0$$
,  $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \int_{x=a \sin t, t \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]} \int a \cos t \cdot a \cos t dt = \frac{a^2}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2t) dt$ 

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left[ t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right] + C = \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a} + C = \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C.$$

例 对 
$$a > 0$$
, 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \int \frac{a \sec^2 t}{a \sec t} dt = \int \sec t dt = \ln \left| \sec t + \tan t \right| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{a} + \frac{x}{a} \right| + C_1 = \lim_{C = C_1 - \ln a} \ln \left| x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \right| + C = \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) + C, \quad \text{ix} = 0$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} > \sqrt{x^2} = |x|, \quad \therefore x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} > 0.$$

例 对
$$a > 0$$
,求 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$ 。

解 此不定积分表示的函数的定义域为x > a或x < -a.

(1) 当x > a时,

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \int_{x = a \sec t, t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})} \int \frac{a \sec t \tan t}{a \tan t} dt = \int_{z = c} |\sec t dt| = \ln|\sec t + \tan t| + C_1 = \ln(\sec t + \tan t) + C_1$$

$$= \ln(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a}) + C_1 = \lim_{C_2 = C_1 - \ln a} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) + C_2;$$

(2) 当x < -a时,令x = -t,则t > a,从而

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2 - a^2}} = -\ln(t + \sqrt{t^2 - a^2}) - C_2 = -\ln(-x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) - C_2$$

$$= \ln\left(\frac{1}{-x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}\right) - C_2 = \ln\left(\frac{-x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a^2}\right) - C_2 = \lim_{C_3 = -C_2 - \ln a^2} \ln\left(-x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}\right) + C_3$$

从而两种情形结果合起来可写为
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2-a^2} \right| + C.$$

例 运用第一、第二换元法求 (1) 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^x+1}}$$
; (2)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x}+1}}$ ; (3)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}}$  。

解 (1) 令 
$$t = \sqrt{e^x + 1}$$
,  $x = \ln(t^2 - 1)$ ,  $dx = \frac{1}{t^2 - 1} 2t dt$ , 则

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^x + 1}} = \int \frac{2tdt}{t(t^2 - 1)} = 2\int \frac{dt}{t^2 - 1} = 2\left[\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{t - 1} - \frac{1}{t + 1}\right]dt = \ln\left|\frac{t - 1}{t + 1}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{e^x + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{e^x + 1} + 1}\right| + C.$$

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

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

#### 第三节 分部积分法

因为 (u(x)v(x))' = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x),移项得 u(x)v'(x) = (u(x)v(x))' - u'(x)v(x),注意到 u(x)v(x) 是 (u(x)v(x))' 的原函数,上式两端对 x 不定积分得  $\int u(x)v'(x)dx = \int (u(x)v(x))'dx - \int u'(x)v(x)dx = u(x)v(x) - \int u'(x)v(x)dx$ ,这里由于等式 两端的  $\int u(x)v'(x)dx$  和  $\int u'(x)v(x)dx$  均含一个任意常数,故等式右端 u(x)v(x) 不带任意常数了。再由微分定义得

 $\int u(x)dv(x) = u(x)v(x) - \int v(x)du(x),$  称为分部积分公式。

注 1) 该公式说明难求  $\int u(x)dv(x)$  但易求  $\int v(x)du(x)$  时,可用该公式求得  $\int u(x)dv(x)$ 。

 $\begin{cases} \ln x, \arctan x, \arcsin x, \arccos x, \\ x^n \end{cases}$ 

2)在四级 
$$\begin{cases} x^n, \\ \sin bx, \cos bx, \\ e^{ax} \end{cases}$$
 函数中,任两级函数的任两个函数相乘做被积

函数,只需将较低级函数凑微成dv(x),即可用分部积分公式求出不定积分。

3) 求解中可能多次运用分部积分公式,并经常运用第一、第二换元法等。

例 
$$\int x \cos x dx = \int x d \sin x = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx = x \sin x + \cos x + C$$
。

例 
$$\int x^2 e^x dx = \int x^2 de^x = \frac{1}{\Re - \chi \text{ fin} \Re y} x^2 e^x - \int e^x dx^2 = x^2 e^x - 2 \int x e^x dx = x^2 e^x - 2 \int x d$$

例 
$$\int x \ln x dx = \int \ln x d\frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} d\ln x = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} + C$$

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

$$\int x \arctan x dx = \int \arctan x d \frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} d \arctan x$$

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

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

例 
$$\int e^x \sin x dx = \int \sin x de^x = \frac{1}{\Re - \chi + 2 + 2 + 2} e^x \sin x - \int e^x d \sin x = e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x dx$$

$$= e^x \sin x - \int \cos x de^x = \frac{1}{\Re - \chi + 2 + 2 + 2} e^x \sin x - (e^x \cos x - \int e^x d \cos x)$$

$$= e^x (\sin x - \cos x) - \int e^x \sin x dx, (再次出现要求的不定积分)$$

所以,  $\int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C.$ 

类似地, $\int e^x \cos x dx$  同样处理。

例 
$$\int \sec^3 x dx = \int \sec x d \tan x = \int \frac{\sec x \tan x}{\sin x - \int \cot x d \sec x} = \sec x \tan x - \int \sec x \tan^2 x dx$$

$$= \sec x \tan x - \int \sec x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \sec x \tan x - \int \sec^3 x dx + \int \sec x dx$$

$$= \sec x \tan x - \int \sec^3 x dx + \ln|\sec x + \tan x|, \quad \text{再次出现要求的不定积分,}$$
所以, $\int \sec^3 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \sec x \tan x + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C.$ 

#### 第四节 有理函数积分法

# 一、有理函数的积分

定义 称 x 的两个多项式函数 P(x), Q(x) 的比值函数  $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$  为有理函数,其中,若 P(x) 的幂次比 Q(x) 低(高),则称  $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$  为有理真(假)分式。

注 1) 有理假分式=多项式+有理真分式,只需运用多项式除法即得。 比如

$$\frac{2x^4 + x^2 + 3}{x^2 + 1} = 2x^2 - 1 + \frac{4}{x^2 + 1}, \quad \text{事实上, 运用多项式除法, } \quad \text{有} \quad x^2 + 1) \frac{2x^4 + x^2 + 3}{2x^4 + x^2 + 3}$$

$$\frac{2x^4 + 2x^2}{-x^2 + 3}$$

$$\frac{-x^2 - 1}{4}$$

于是得到 $2x^4 + x^2 + 3 = (x^2 + 1)(2x^2 - 1) + 4$ . 由于多项式的不定积分易求,因此,有理函数的不定积分归结为有理真分式的不定积分。

2) 有理真分式=部分分式之和,即当分母Q(x) 中含有因子 $(ax+b)^m$ , $(px^2+qx+r)^n$ ,这里  $px^2+qx+r$  不能再分解(a,b,p,q,r 均为常数, $q^2-4pr<0$ ,m,n 为正整数),则由代数学有关理论,有理真分式

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \cdots + \frac{A_1}{ax+b} + \cdots + \frac{A_m}{(ax+b)^m} + \frac{B_1x + C_1}{px^2 + qx + r} + \cdots + \frac{B_nx + C_n}{(px^2 + qx + r)^n} + \cdots, \ \text{\reff} \ \vec{x} \ \vec{x}$$

分式均称为部分分式, $A_i, B_i, C_i$ 均为待定常数,可通过等式右端通分,等式两端比较x的同次幂系数建立代数方程组求解确定。比如,

$$\frac{x^2 + 5x + 6}{(x - 1)(x^2 + 2x + 3)} = \frac{A}{x - 1} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 2x + 3}, 等式右端通分, 再由等式两端分子相等, 即$$

$$x^2 + 5x + 6 = A(x^2 + 2x + 3) + (Bx + C)(x - 1)$$
; 比较同次幂系数得 
$$\begin{cases} A + B = 1 \\ 2A - B + C = 5, \text{解得} \\ 3A - C = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$A=2, B=-1, C=0$$
, 故 $\frac{x^2+5x+6}{(x-1)(x^2+2x+3)}=\frac{2}{x-1}+\frac{-x}{x^2+2x+3}$ 。再比如,

$$\frac{x}{(x+1)^2(x^2+x+2)} = \frac{A_1}{x+1} + \frac{A_2}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+2}; \quad \frac{x^3-x}{(x+1)^2(x^2+x+2)} = \frac{A_1}{x+1} + \frac{A_2}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+2};$$

$$\frac{2x+2}{(x-1)(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{A_1}{x-1} + \frac{B_1x+C_1}{x^2+1} + \frac{B_2x+C_2}{(x^2+1)^2} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow} \circ$$

<u>注</u> 真分式的分母相同、分子不同时,右端部分分式的表达式完全一样,只是待定系数取值不同。

例 
$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2-5x+6} dx$$

解 设
$$\frac{x+1}{x^2-5x+6} = \frac{x+1}{(x-3)(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x-2}$$
,通分得到 $x+1 = A(x-2) + B(x-3)$ ,

比较同次幂系数得 
$$\begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ -2A-3B=1 \end{cases}, 解得 A=4, B=-3, 因此,$$

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2 - 5x + 6} dx = \int \frac{4dx}{x - 3} + \int \frac{-3dx}{x - 2} = 4 \ln|x - 3| - 3 \ln|x - 2| + C.$$

$$\oint \frac{x-3}{(x-1)(x^2-1)} dx$$

解 设
$$\frac{x-3}{(x-1)(x^2-1)} = \frac{x+1}{(x-1)^2(x+1)} = \frac{A_1}{x-1} + \frac{A_2}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{B_1}{x+1}$$
,通分得到

$$x-3 = A_1(x-1)(x+1) + A_2(x+1) + B_1(x-1)^2 = (A_1 + B_1)x^2 + (A_2 - 2B_1)x - A_1 + A_2 + B_1$$

比较同次幂系数得 
$$\begin{cases} A_1+B_1=1\\ A_2-2B_1=1\\ -A_1+A_2+B_1=-3 \end{cases}, 解得 \ A_1=1, A_2=B_1=-1, 因此,$$

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

# 二、可化为有理函数的积分举例

$$\sin x = \frac{2\tan\frac{x}{2}}{1+\tan^2\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-\tan^2\frac{x}{2}}{1+\tan^2\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$$
 转化为有理函数积分;

2. 
$$\int f(x, \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}) dx$$
,  $\frac{a}{c} \neq \frac{b}{d}$  类型,令  $t = \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}$ ,代入转化为有理函数积分;

3. 
$$\int f(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b}) dx$$
,  $\int f(\sqrt[n]{ax+b}) dx$  类型, 令  $t = \sqrt[n]{ax+b}$  ,代入转化为有理函数积分;

**4.**  $\int f(\sqrt[n]{ax+b}, \sqrt[n]{ax+b}) dx$  类型, 令  $t = \sqrt[k]{ax+b}$  , k 为 n 和 m 的的最小公倍数,代入转化为有理函数积分;

例 
$$\int \frac{1+\sin x}{\sin x(1+\cos x)} dx \quad (\int f(\sin x,\cos x) dx$$
 类型)

解 令 
$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$
 (万能代换),代入

$$\sin x = \frac{2\tan\frac{x}{2}}{1+\tan^2\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-\tan^2\frac{x}{2}}{1+\tan^2\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$$
 转化为有理函数积分,

$$\int \frac{1+\sin x}{\sin x (1+\cos x)} dx = \int \frac{1+\frac{2t}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2} (1+\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2})} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{(t+1)^2}{2t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int (t+2+\frac{1}{t}) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{t^2}{2} + 2t + \ln|t| \right) + C = \frac{1}{4} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + \tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C$$

**例** 
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x} dx$$
  $(\int f(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b}) dx$  类型)

解 令  $t = \sqrt{x-1}$ ,则  $x = (t+1)^2$ , dx = 2(t+1)dt,代入转化为有理函数积分,

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

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

例 
$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt[3]{x+2}} dx$$
  $(\int f(\sqrt[n]{ax+b}) dx$  类型)

解 令  $t = \sqrt[3]{x+2}$ ,则  $x = t^3 - 2$ ,  $dx = 3t^2 dt$ ,代入转化为有理函数积分,

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

$$= \frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{(x+2)^2} - 3\sqrt[3]{x+2} + 3\ln|1+\sqrt[3]{x+2}| + C.$$

例 
$$\int \frac{dx}{(1+\sqrt[3]{x})\sqrt{x}} \left(\int f(\sqrt[n]{ax+b}, \sqrt[m]{ax+b})dx$$
 类型)

解 令  $t = \sqrt[6]{x}$  , 则  $\sqrt[3]{x} = t^2$  ,  $\sqrt{x} = t^3$  ,  $dx = 6t^5 dt$  , 代入转化为有理函数积分,

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

例 
$$\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} dx$$
  $(\int f(x, \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}) dx, \frac{a}{c} \neq \frac{b}{d}$  类型)

解 令 
$$t = \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}$$
,则  $x = \frac{1}{t^2-1}$ ,  $dx = \frac{-2t}{(t^2-1)^2}dt$ ,代入转化为有理函数积分,

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

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

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

注意 连续函数必有原函数,但有些连续函数的原函数无法求出(不能用初等函数表示出来),

比如, $e^{-x^2}$ ,  $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ ,  $\frac{1}{\ln x}$ ,  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^4}}$  等函数,它们均是初等函数,在各自的定义区间上连续,

从而在各自的定义区间上有原函数,但无法求出这些原函数。