

# 第三节 分部积分法

——利用两函数乘积求导法则得到的积分方法

设函数  $u = u(x)$  和  $v = v(x)$  具有连续导数,

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv',$$

$$uv' = (uv)' - u'v,$$

$$\int uv' dx = uv - \int u'v dx,$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du. \quad \text{分部积分公式}$$

难

易

## 应用一：两类基本初等函数乘积的不定积分

如  $\int x \cos x dx = ? \quad \int x e^x dx = ?$

$$\int x \ln x dx = ? \quad \int x \arcsin x dx = ?$$

这类积分在具体计算过程中，如何正确地选定 $u$ 和 $v$ 显得非常重要.

一般按“**反对幂指三，后者先凑入**”的原则确定 $u$ 和 $v$ .

例1 求积分  $\int x \cos x dx$ .

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int x \cos x dx &= \int x d \sin x = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx \\ &= x \sin x + \cos x + C.\end{aligned}$$

解 (二) 
$$\begin{aligned}\int x \cos x dx &= \int \cos x d \frac{x^2}{2} \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \cos x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} d \cos x \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \cos x + \int \frac{x^2}{2} \sin x dx\end{aligned}$$

显然,  $u, v'$  选择不当, 积分更难进行.

例2(练习) 求积分  $\int x^2 e^x dx$ .

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int x^2 e^x dx &= \int x^2 de^x \\ &= x^2 e^x - \int e^x dx^2 = x^2 e^x - 2 \int x e^x dx\end{aligned}$$

↓ (再次使用分部积分法)

$$\begin{aligned}&= x^2 e^x - 2 \int x de^x \\ &= x^2 e^x - 2[xe^x - \int e^x dx] \\ &= x^2 e^x - 2(xe^x - e^x) + C.\end{aligned}$$

例3 求积分  $\int e^x \sin x dx$ .

解  $\int e^x \sin x dx = -\int e^x d \cos x = -e^x \cos x + \int \cos x de^x$

$$= -e^x \cos x + \int \cos x de^x$$

$$= -e^x \cos x + \int e^x \cos x dx = -e^x \cos x + \int e^x d \sin x$$

$$= -e^x \cos x + (e^x \sin x - \int \sin x de^x)$$

$$= e^x (\sin x - \cos x) - \int e^x \sin x dx$$

注意循环形式

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

注意：此类积分通过产生循环形式的等式求得不定积分。

应该指出：对于被积函数是指数函数与三角函数乘积的不定积分，既可选择先将三角函数凑微分，也可选择先将指数函数凑微分，一般要通过产生出现循环方程以计算积分结果.

实际计算时可灵活处理.

如  $\int e^x \cos 2x dx$

## 应用二：单个函数的积分

补例4 求  $\int \arctan x dx$

解 设  $u = \arctan x$ ,  $v = x$ , 由分部积分公式得

$$\text{原式} = \arctan x - \int x d \arctan x$$

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

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

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

补例5 求  $\int \ln^2 x dx$

解 令  $u = \ln^2 x$ ,  $dv = dx$ ,  
由分部积分公式

$$\begin{aligned}\int \ln^2 x dx &= x \ln^2 x - \int x \underline{d \ln^2 x} \\&= x \ln^2 x - \int x \cdot 2 \ln x \frac{1}{x} dx \\&= x \ln^2 x - 2 \int \ln x dx = x \ln^2 x - 2 \left[ x \ln x - \int x d \ln x \right] \\&= x \ln^2 x - 2 \left[ x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right] \\&= x \ln^2 x - 2x \ln x + 2x + C\end{aligned}$$



补例6 求积分  $\int \sin(\ln x) dx$ .

解  $\int \sin(\ln x) dx = x \sin(\ln x) - \int x d[\sin(\ln x)]$

$$= x \sin(\ln x) - \int x \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= x \sin(\ln x) - [x \cos(\ln x) - \int x d[\cos(\ln x)]]$$

$$= x \sin(\ln x) - x \cos(\ln x) + \int x d[\cos(\ln x)]$$

$$= x[\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] - \int \sin(\ln x) dx$$

$$\therefore \int \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{x}{2} [\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] + C.$$

## 应用三：分部积分前先变量替换或凑微分等

例7 求(1)  $\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$

解 令  $\sqrt{x} = t$ , 则  $x = t^2$ ,  $dx = 2t dt$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int e^t \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int t de^t = 2te^t - 2 \int e^t dt \\ &= 2te^t - 2e^t + C = 2\sqrt{x}e^{\sqrt{x}} - 2e^{\sqrt{x}} + C\end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\int \frac{x \cos x}{\sin^3 x} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 原式} &= \int \frac{x d \sin x}{\sin^3 x} = -\frac{1}{2} \int x d \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -\frac{1}{2} \int x d \csc^2 x \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} (x \csc^2 x - \int \csc^2 x dx) = -\frac{1}{2} (x \csc^2 x + \cot x) + C\end{aligned}$$

例8 求积分  $\int \sec^3 x dx$ .

解  $\int \sec^3 x dx = \int \sec x d \tan x$

$$= \sec x \tan x - \int \tan x d \sec x$$

$$= \sec x \tan x - \int \sec x \tan^2 x dx$$

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

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

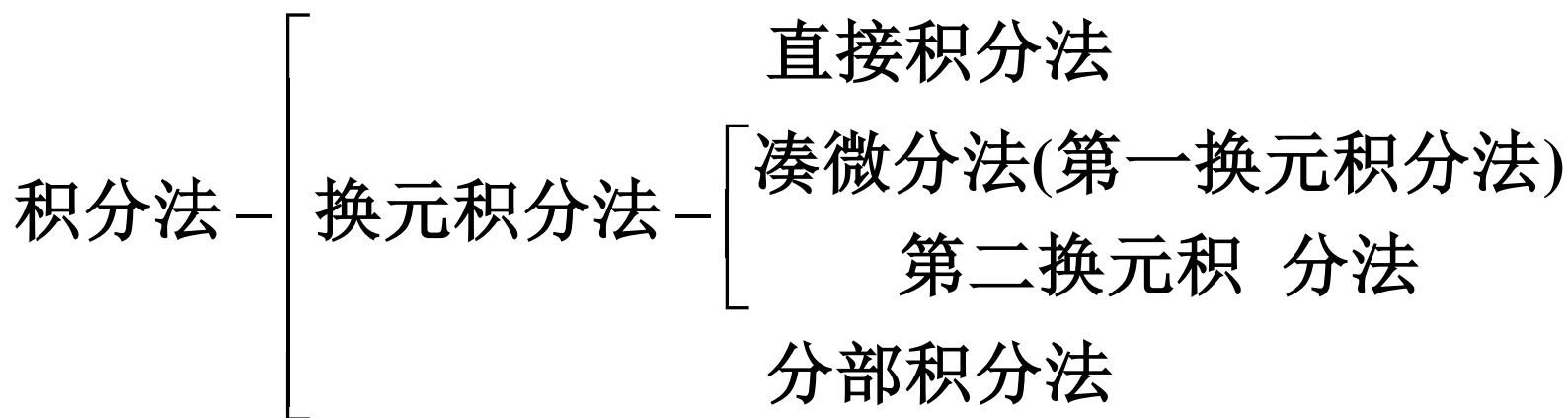
$$= \sec x \tan x + \ln |\sec x + \tan x| - \int \sec^3 x dx$$

注意循环形式

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

# 小结

## 分部积分法及常见应用(三种类型的题目)



# 作业

P212     3;4;5;7;8;  
          9;11;20;22

补例9 已知  $f(x)$  的一个原函数是  $e^{-x^2}$ , 求  $\int x f'(x) dx$ .

解 由条件  $\int f(x) dx = e^{-x^2} + C$ ,

$$f(x) = (e^{-x^2})' = -xe^{-x^2}$$

$$\therefore \int x f'(x) dx = \int x df(x) = xf(x) - \int f(x) dx,$$

$$= -2x^2 e^{-x^2} - e^{-x^2} + C.$$

补例10 设  $f'(\sin^2 x) = \cos^2 x$ , 求  $f(x)$  .

解 令  $u = \sin^2 x \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 - u$ ,

$$f'(u) = 1 - u,$$

$$f(u) = \int (1 - u) du = u - \frac{1}{2}u^2 + C,$$

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

# 练习

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

$$(2) \int \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx.$$

$$(3) \int \sec^3 x dx.$$



$$\int \frac{\arcsin x \cdot e^{\arcsin x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

解 原式 =  $\int \arcsin x \cdot e^{\arcsin x} d \arcsin x$

$$= \int \arcsin x de^{\arcsin x}$$

$$= \arcsin x e^{\arcsin x} - \int e^{\arcsin x} d \arcsin x$$

$$= \arcsin x e^{\arcsin x} - e^{\arcsin x} + C$$

例 求积分  $\int \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$ .

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx &= \int \arctan x d\sqrt{1+x^2} \\ &= \sqrt{1+x^2} \arctan x - \int \sqrt{1+x^2} d(\arctan x) \\ &= \sqrt{1+x^2} \arctan x - \int \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sqrt{1+x^2} \arctan x - \boxed{\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx} \quad \text{令 } x = \tan t$$

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

$$= \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + C = \ln |x + \sqrt{1+x^2}| + C$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

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

例4 求积分  $\int x \arctan x dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int x \arctan x dx &= \int \arctan x d\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) \\&= \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} d(\arctan x) \\&= \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\&= \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x - \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx \\&= \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x - \frac{1}{2}(x - \arctan x) + C.\end{aligned}$$

例5 求积分  $\int x^3 \ln x dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } \int x^3 \ln x dx &= \int \ln x d \frac{x^4}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} \int x^3 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln x - \frac{1}{16} x^4 + C.\end{aligned}$$

规律:若被积函数是幂函数与对数函数或反三角函数的乘积,一般选择将幂函数凑微分.