

第二节 不定积分的换元积分法

- 第一类换元法
- 第二类换元法
- 小结

凑微分练习

在下列等式左端的括号中填入适当的函数,使等式成立.

$$(1) \ d() = \cos \omega t dt; \quad (2) \ d() = x dx.$$

解

$$(1) \because d(\sin \omega t) = \omega \cos \omega t dt,$$

$$\therefore \cos \omega t dt = \frac{1}{\omega} d(\sin \omega t) = d\left(\frac{1}{\omega} \sin \omega t\right);$$

$$\therefore d\left(\frac{1}{\omega} \sin \omega t + C\right) = \cos \omega t dt.$$

$$(2) \text{ 因为 } d(x^2) = 2x dx,$$

$$\therefore x dx = \frac{1}{2} d(x^2)$$

$$\therefore d\left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 + C\right) = x dx.$$

一、第一类换元法

问题 $\int \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + C, \quad ?$

解决方法 利用复合函数，设置中间变量.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cos 2x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x d(2x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos t dt \quad \text{令 } t = 2x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin t + C = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + C. \end{aligned}$$

在一般情况下：

如果 $\int g(x)dx$ 可化为 $\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx$.

则可令 $u = \varphi(x)$,

$$= \int f[\varphi(x)]d\varphi(x) = \int f(u)du$$

$$= F(u) + C$$

$$= F[\varphi(x)] + C$$

第一类换元公式（凑微分法）

这种方法的实质是当被积函数为复合函数时可采用恒等变形将原来的微分 dx 凑成新的微分 $d\varphi(x)$, 使原积分变成一个可直接用积分公式来计算.

说明 使用此换元法的关键在于将

$$\int g(x)dx \text{ 化为 } \int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx.$$

例1 求 $\int \sin 2x dx$.

解 (一) $\int \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x (2x)' dx$

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

$$\left[\begin{aligned} \text{令 } t = 2x &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin t dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cos t + C \end{aligned} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + C;$$

解 (二) $\int \sin 2x dx = 2 \int \sin x \cos x dx$

$$= 2 \int \sin x d(\sin x) = (\sin x)^2 + C;$$

换元的方式并不唯一

例2 求 $\int \frac{1}{3+2x} dx$.

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

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

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

一般地

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

练习 求 $\int \sqrt{3+2x} dx$.

解 $\int \sqrt{3+2x} dx$

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

$$\stackrel{u=3+2x}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (3+2x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

例3 求 $\int (1 - \frac{1}{x^2}) e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} dx$.

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

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

$$= \int e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} d(x + \frac{1}{x}) \overset{u = x + \frac{1}{x}}{=} \int e^u du = e^u + C$$

$$= e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} + C.$$

思考 求 $\int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx$.

解 $\int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\ln x} d(\ln x)$



$u = \ln x$

$= \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln|u| + C$

$= \ln|\ln x| + C.$

例4 求 $\int \frac{1}{x(1+2\ln x)} dx$.

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+2\ln x} d(1+2\ln x)$$

$u = 1 + 2\ln x$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |1 + 2\ln x| + C.$$

一般地

$$\int f(\ln x) \frac{1}{x} dx = \left[\int f(u) du \right]_{u=\ln x}$$

例5 求 $\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx$.

例6 求 $\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 8x + 25} dx$.

例7 求 $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2}$

例5 求 $\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx$.

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

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

例6 求 $\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 8x + 25} dx$.

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

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

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

思考 求 $\int \frac{2x-3}{x^2-8x+25} dx$.

例7 求 $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2}$

解：原式 $= \frac{1}{2a} \int \left(\frac{1}{x-a} - \frac{1}{x+a} \right) dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int \frac{d(x-a)}{x-a} - \int \frac{d(x+a)}{x+a} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} [\ln |x-a| - \ln |x+a|] + C$$

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

例8 求 $\int \frac{x}{(1+x)^3} dx$.

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

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

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

$$= -\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2(1+x)^2} + C_2$$

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

例9 求 $\int \csc x dx$.

解法一 $\int \csc x dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx$

$$= -\int \frac{1}{1 - \cos^2 x} d(\cos x) \quad \boxed{u = \cos x}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 - u}{1 + u} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} + C.$$

解法二 $\int \csc x dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{注: } \tan \frac{x}{2} &= \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} = \csc x - \cot x\end{aligned}$$

类似地可推出

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

小结

第一类换元法的实质是**凑微分**，将原来的微分 dx 凑成新的微分 $d\varphi(x)$ ，使原积分变成一个可利用积分公式来计算的不定积分。

在凑微分之前，有时需要对被积函数进行变形，常用的方法有：有理化、加减项、三角公式变换等。

二、第二类换元法

问题

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = ?$$

解决方法 改变中间变量的设置方法.

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

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

(应用“三角公式”即可求出结果)

换元目标

$$\int f(x)dx \stackrel{x=\varphi(t)}{=} \int f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt = F(t) + c$$

难

易

$$\stackrel{t=\varphi^{-1}(x)}{=} F[\varphi^{-1}(x)] + c .$$

注意 换元的条件是什么？

$x = \varphi(t)$ 是单调、可导函数

使用注意

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

代换 $x=\varphi(t)$ ，一起换

代回原变量

第二类积分换元公式

例1 求 $\int \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$.

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

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

$$= 4 \int \cos^2 t dt = 2 \int (1 + \cos 2t) dt$$

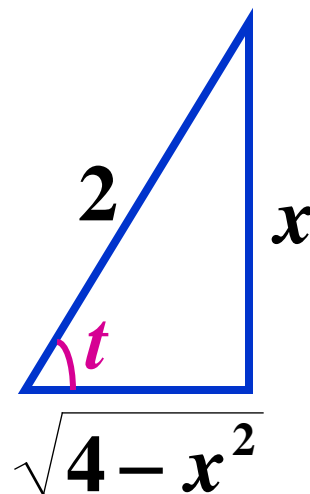
$$x = 2\sin t$$

$$= 2t + \sin 2t + C$$

$$= 2t + 2\sin t \cos t + C$$

$$= 2\arcsin \frac{x}{2} + 2 \frac{x}{2} \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{2} + C.$$

$$= 2\arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{4-x^2} + C.$$



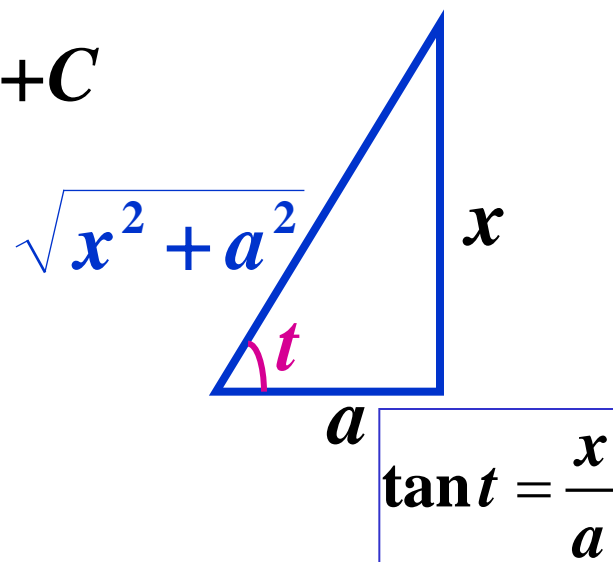
例2 求 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx \quad (a > 0).$

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

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

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

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



$$= \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \right| + C_1, \quad C_1 = C - \ln a$$

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

解 当 $x > a$ 时

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

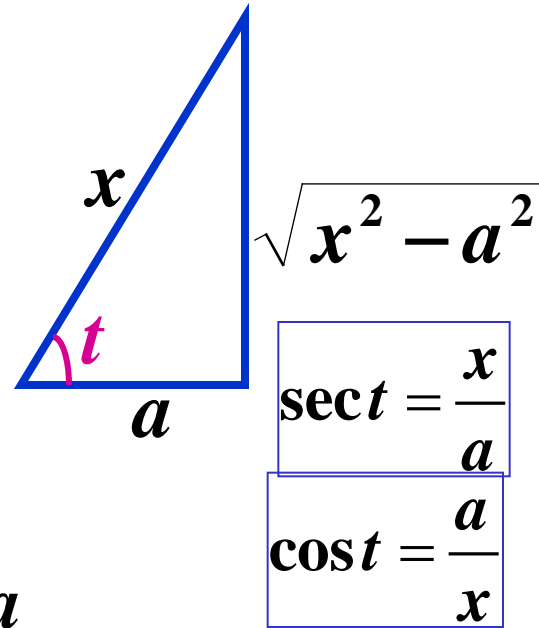
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \int \frac{a \sec t \cdot \tan t dt}{a \tan t}$$

$$= \int \sec t dt = \ln(\sec t + \tan t) + C$$

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

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

$$= \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) + C_1, \quad C_1 = C - \ln a$$



当 $x < -a$ 时

令 $u = -x$

$x > a$ 时,

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) + C_1$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} du$$

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

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

$$= \ln(-x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) + C_1, \quad C_1 = C - 2\ln a$$

$$\text{合并得} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + C$$

说明(1) 以上几例所使用的均为三角代换.

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

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

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

最后回代时，画直角三角形来确定各个三角函数的值.

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

(三角代换很繁琐)

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

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

说明 (2) 以上例子所使用的代换为根式代换.

被积函数含有 $\sqrt[n]{ax+b}$ ($a \neq 0$, n 为正整数) 的因子时,
时, 可令 $t = \sqrt[n]{ax+b}$, 化简函数后再积分

在既可以用三角代换, 又可以用根式代换的情况下, 需根据被积函数的情况来定.

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt[3]{x})} dx &= \int \frac{6t^5}{t^3(1+t^2)} dt = \int \frac{6t^2}{1+t^2} dt \\ &= 6 \int \frac{t^2 + 1 - 1}{1+t^2} dt = 6 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right) dt = \dots \end{aligned}$$

说明(3) 当被积函数含有两种或两种以上的根式 $\sqrt[k]{x}, \dots, \sqrt[l]{x}$ 时, 可采用令 $x = t^n$ (其中 n 为各根指数的**最小公倍数**)

补例 求 $\int \frac{1}{x(x^7+2)} dx$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{x(x^7+2)} dx &= \int \frac{t}{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^7 + 2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = -\int \frac{t^6}{1+2t^7} dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{14} \ln |1+2t^7| + C = -\frac{1}{14} \ln |2+x^7| + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x| + C. \end{aligned}$$

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

基本积分表



$$(16) \int \tan x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C;$$

$$(17) \int \cot x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C;$$

$$(18) \int \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C;$$

$$(19) \int \csc x dx = \ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C;$$

$$(20) \int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C;$$

$$(21) \quad \int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + C;$$

$$(22) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C;$$

$$(23) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + C.$$

$$(24) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + C.$$

例8 求 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 9}} dx$

解
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 9}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2x)^2 + 3^2}} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(2x)}{\sqrt{(2x)^2 + 3^2}}$$

由公式(23)

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 9}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x + \sqrt{4x^2 + 9}) + C.$$

三、小结

两类积分换元法：

- { (一) 凑微分
- { (二) 三角代换、倒代换、根式代换

基本积分表(2)

作业

P207 1(5);(12);(14)

2(4);(7);(9);(11);(20);

2(22);(23);(25);(28);(32);(33)

2(36);(37);(38);(40);

思考题

求积分 $\int (x \ln x)^p (\ln x + 1) dx$.

思考题解答

$$\because d(x \ln x) = (1 + \ln x)dx$$

$$\therefore \int (x \ln x)^p (\ln x + 1)dx = \int (x \ln x)^p d(x \ln x)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{(x \ln x)^{p+1}}{p+1} + C, & p \neq -1 \\ \ln |x \ln x| + C, & p = -1 \end{cases}$$

第一类换元法例题补充

例9 求 $\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx$.

解 $\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx = \int \frac{1+e^x - e^x}{1+e^x} dx$

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

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

$$= x - \ln(1+e^x) + C.$$

例10 求 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+3} + \sqrt{2x-1}} dx$.

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

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

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

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

思考 求 $\int \cos^2 x dx = ?$

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

$$\int \cos^3 x dx = ?$$

$$= \int \cos^2 x d \sin x$$

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

$$= \sin x - \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + C$$

$$\int \cos^4 x dx = ?$$

求 $\int \cos^4 x dx$.

解 $\cos^4 x = (\cos^2 x)^2 = \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}\right)^2$

$$= \frac{1 + 2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1 + 2\cos 2x + \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{2} + 2\cos 2x + \frac{\cos 4x}{2} \right)$$

$$\int \cos^4 x dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\int \frac{3}{2} dx + 2 \int \cos 2x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 4x dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + C$$

类似可求 $\int \sin^2 x dx, \int \sin^3 x dx, \int \sin^4 x dx, \dots$

例12 求 $\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^5 x dx$.

例13 求 $\int \cos 3x \cos 2x dx$.

例12 求 $\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^5 x dx$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^5 x dx &= \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^4 x d(\sin x) \\ &= \int \sin^2 x \cdot (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 d(\sin x) \\ &= \int (\sin^2 x - 2\sin^4 x + \sin^6 x) d(\sin x) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}\sin^3 x - \frac{2}{5}\sin^5 x + \frac{1}{7}\sin^7 x + C.\end{aligned}$$

说明 当被积函数是三角函数相乘时，拆开奇次项去凑微分.

思考 求 $\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^4 x dx$.

例13 求 $\int \cos 3x \cos 2x dx$.

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

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

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

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

第二类换元法例题补充

例 求 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx$.

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

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

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

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

补例. 求 $\int \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{1+\sqrt{1+x}} dx$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= -\int \frac{t^3}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt^2 \quad u = t^2$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u}} - \sqrt{1+u} \right) d(1+u)$$

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

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

综合题

例15 设 $f'(\sin^2 x) = \cos^2 x$, 求 $f(x)$.

解
$$f'(\sin^2 x) = 1 - \sin^2 x,$$

$$\text{令 } u = \sin^2 x \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 - u,$$

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

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

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