

不定积分例题

例1 设 $f(x) = 2|x|$, 求 $\int f(x) dx$.

解: 由
$$f(x) = 2|x| = \begin{cases} -2x, & x < 0 \\ 2x, & x \geq 0 \end{cases},$$

可知在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 内, $\int f(x) dx = -x^2 + C_1$; 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 内, $\int f(x) dx = x^2 + C_2$, 其中, C_1, C_2 暂且作为固定常数, 则得

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 + C_1, & x < 0 \\ x^2 + C_2, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}.$$

另外, 由于原函数至少应是一个连续函数, 为保证 $F(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, 只需确定 C_1, C_2 , 使 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F(x) = F(0)$, 解得 $C_1 = C_2$, 记为 C , 则

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 + C, & x < 0 \\ x^2 + C, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}.$$

容易验证确有 $F'(x) = \begin{cases} -2x, & x < 0 \\ 2x, & x \geq 0 \end{cases} = 2|x|$, $F(x)$ 的确是 $f(x)$ 的原函数.

所以

$$\int 2|x|dx = \begin{cases} -x^2 + C, & x < 0 \\ x^2 + C, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}.$$

上述结果也可写成

$$\int 2|x|dx = x|x| + C.$$

注：求分段函数的不定积分时，一般都是按本例的方法处理：分段函数分段积分，并选择适当常数，使 $F(x)$ 在分段点处为连续函数。

例2 判断以下三种求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ 的解法是否正确?

解: (方法一) 因为被积函数的定义域为 $|x| > 1$, 所以

$$\text{原式} \stackrel{x=\frac{1}{t}}{=} \mp \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \mp \arcsin t + C = \begin{cases} -\arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C, & x > 1 \\ \arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C, & x < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{(方法二) 原式} = \int \frac{x dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2-1)}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} = \int \frac{d\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x^2-1+1}$$

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

$$\text{(方法三) 原式} \stackrel{x=\sec t}{=} \int \frac{\sec t \cdot \tan t}{\sec t \cdot |\tan t|} dt = \pm \int dt = |t| + C = \left| \arccos \frac{1}{x} \right| + C.$$

注：以上三种解法都是正确的，给出了三种不同形式的答案，这并不矛盾。事实上，一个函数若有原函数，则它必然有无穷多个原函数，它们任意两个之间之差是一个常数。可以验证以上三个函数之间相差常数，也可以通过求导验证积分正确与否。

例 3 已知 $f'(\cos^2 x) = \cos 2x + \tan^2 x \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ ，试求 $f(x)$ 。

解：要求出 $f(x)$ ，可以先求出 $f'(x)$ ，由于

$$f'(\cos^2 x) = 2\cos^2 x - 1 + \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = 2\cos^2 x - 2 + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x},$$

所以
$$f'(x) = 2x - 2 + \frac{1}{x},$$

则
$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int \left(2x - 2 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = x^2 - 2x + \ln x + C,$$

其中， $0 < x < 1$ 。

例 4 求下列不定积分.

$$(1) \int \frac{(\sqrt{x} - x)^3}{x^2 \sqrt{x}} dx ;$$

$$(2) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx ;$$

$$(3) \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx ;$$

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

$$(5) \int \frac{\cos x}{1 - \cos x} dx.$$

解: (1) 先将被积函数的分子展开, 分项相除化为幂函数的代数, 即

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

利用不定积分的基本性质, 分项积分

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int \left(x^{-1} - 3x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 3 - x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx = \int x^{-1} dx - 3 \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx + 3 \int dx - \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \\ &= \ln|x| - 6\sqrt{x} + 3x - \frac{2}{3}x\sqrt{x} + C.\end{aligned}$$

(2) 由于 $\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$, 将被积函数恒等变形为

$$\frac{\cos 2x}{\sin x + \cos x} = \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} = \cos x - \sin x.$$

$$\text{原式} = \int (\cos x - \sin x) dx = \sin x + \cos x + C.$$

(3) 利用 $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ (注意 1 的妙用), 对被积函数进行三角恒等变形为

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

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

(4) 经过恒等变形, 被积函数化为

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{\sqrt{1 - x^4}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} \sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}.$$

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

(5) 本题分母有两项, 对分子分母同乘一个因子, 可将分母化成单项; 也可以用倍角公式将分母化为单项.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(方法一)} \quad \int \frac{\cos x}{1 - \cos x} dx &= \int \frac{\cos x(1 + \cos x)}{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\cos x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx + \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{d\sin x}{\sin^2 x} + \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx = -\frac{1}{\sin x} - \cot x - x + C = -\cot \frac{x}{2} - x + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(方法二)} \quad \int \frac{\cos x}{1 - \cos x} dx &= \int \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\cot^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1 \right) dx \\ &= \int \left(\csc^2 \frac{x}{2} - 2 \right) d\frac{x}{2} = -\cot \frac{x}{2} - x + C. \end{aligned}$$

例 1 计算下列不定积分 (凑微分).

$$(1) \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx;$$

$$(2) \int \frac{\ln \ln x}{x \ln x} dx;$$

$$(3) \int (x-1)e^{x^2-2x+2} dx;$$

$$(4) \int \frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln x}{x(x+1)} dx.$$

注: 凑微分法是计算积分的基本方法. 这种方法比较灵活, 要多做一些练习, 注意观察逆写的微分公式.

解: (1) (方法一)
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx &= \int \frac{e^x}{e^x(1+e^x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{e^x(1+e^x)} de^x \\ &= \int \left(\frac{1}{e^x} - \frac{1}{1+e^x} \right) de^x \\ &= \ln e^x - \ln(1+e^x) + C = x - \ln(1+e^x) + C. \end{aligned}$$

(方法二)
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{e^x(e^{-x}+1)} dx = \int \frac{e^{-x}}{e^{-x}+1} dx = - \int \frac{1}{e^{-x}+1} d(e^{-x}+1) \\ &= -\ln(e^{-x}+1) + C. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 反复凑微分, 可得

$$\int \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{x \ln x} dx = \int \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} d \ln x = \int \ln(\ln x) d \ln(\ln x) = \frac{1}{2} [\ln(\ln x)]^2 + C.$$

(3) 选择难以处理的部分作适当变量替换, 如令

$$t = x^2 - 2x + 2, \quad dt = (2x - 2) dx = 2(x - 1) dx,$$

则
$$\int (x - 1) e^{x^2 - 2x + 2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{x^2 - 2x + 2} d(x^2 - 2x + 2) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2 - 2x + 2} + C.$$

(4) 选择难以处理的部分 $\ln(1+x) - \ln x$ 作适当变量替换, 令

$$t = \ln(1+x) - \ln x, \quad dt = \left(\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \frac{-1}{x(1+x)} dx,$$

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

注: 上面两题中虽给出了凑的形式, 但是实际计算中一般不需要显式写出代换过程.

例2 计算下列不定积分 (三角代换).

$$(1) \int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx; \quad (2) \int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{b^2 + x^2}} dx;$$

$$(3) \int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - c^2}} dx. \quad (\text{其中 } a, b, c > 0)$$

解: (1) 令 $x = a \sin t$, $dx = a \cos t dt$, 则

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \int \frac{a \cos t dt}{a^2 \sin^2 t \cdot a \cos t} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} dt = -\frac{1}{a^2} \cot t + C.$$

回代时由 $\cot t = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x}$, 故

$$\text{原式} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} + C = -\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a^2 x} + C.$$

(2) 令 $x = b \tan t$, $\sqrt{b^2 + x^2} = b \sec t$, $dx = \frac{b}{\cos^2 t} dt$, 则

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

$$= \frac{1}{b^2} \int \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t} dt = \frac{1}{b^2} \int \frac{d\sin t}{\sin^2 t} = -\frac{1}{b^2 \sin t} + C.$$

回代时引入辅助三角形, 如图 8.1 所示, 得 $\sin t =$

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{b^2 + x^2}}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\text{原式} = -\frac{1}{b^2} \frac{\sqrt{b^2 + x^2}}{x} + C.$$

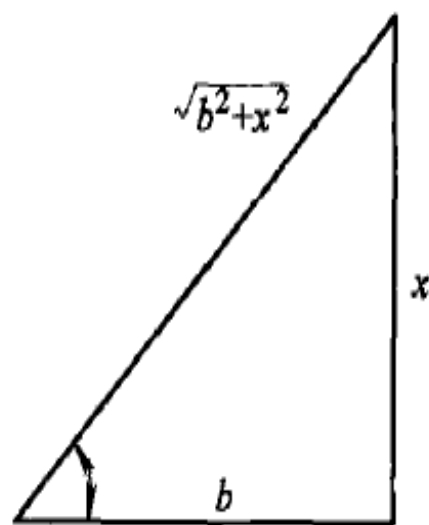


图 8.1

(3) 令 $x = c \sec t$, $\sqrt{x^2 - c^2} = c \tan t$, $dx = c \sec t \tan t dt$, 则

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - c^2}} dx = \int \frac{c \sec t \tan t dt}{c^2 \sec^2 t \cdot c \tan t} = \int \frac{1}{c^2} \cos t dt = \frac{1}{b^2} \sin t + C,$$

引入辅助三角形, 如图 8.2 所示, 得

$$\sin t = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - c^2}}{x},$$

故

$$\text{原积分} = \frac{1}{b^2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - c^2}}{x} + C.$$

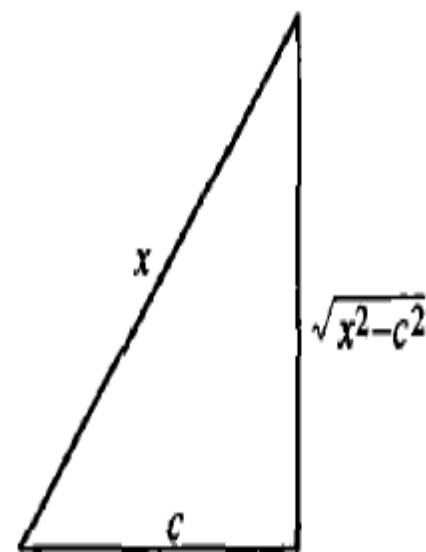


图 8.2

注：(1) 从解题过程中可知，用第二换元法计算不定积分时有变量回代的过程，且利用了辅助直角三角形的几何意义来写出各三角函数值。

(2) 若根号中出现的是 $1 + ax^2$, $1 - ax^2$, $ax^2 - 1$, $a > 0$, 应化为 $1 + (\sqrt{ax})^2$, $1 - (\sqrt{ax})^2$, $(\sqrt{ax})^2 - 1$, 再利用相应的三角代换来解题。

(3) 此类题型也可以考虑双曲代换。

例3 计算下列不定积分.

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

$$(2) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+e^x}};$$

$$(3) \int \frac{1 - \ln x}{(x - \ln x)^2} dx;$$

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

解: (1) 注意到 $(e^x + e^{-x})' = e^x - e^{-x}$, $(e^x - e^{-x})' = e^x + e^{-x}$,
及 $(e^x + e^{-x})^2 = e^{2x} + e^{-2x} + 2$, $(e^x - e^{-x})^2 = e^{2x} + e^{-2x} - 2$.

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

令 $e^x + e^{-x} = t$, 得

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int \frac{1}{t-1} dt - \int \frac{1}{t+1} dt \right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{t-1}{t+1} + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 1}{e^x + e^{-x} + 1} + C.$$

注: 不要设 $e^x = t$ 或 $e^{-x} = t$, 那样将会更麻烦.

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

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

(3) 作倒代换, $x=\frac{1}{t}$, $dx=-\frac{1}{t^2}dt$, 则

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{1+\ln t}{\left(\frac{1}{t}+\ln t\right)^2} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = - \int \frac{1+\ln t}{(1+t\ln t)^2} dt.$$

因为 $(1+t\ln t)'=1+\ln t$, 所以

$$\text{原式} = - \int \frac{d(1+t\ln t)}{(1+t\ln t)^2} = \frac{1}{1+t\ln t} + C = \frac{x}{x-\ln x} + C.$$

$$(4) \text{ (方式一)} \quad \text{原式} = \int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^{2x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(e^{2x}+1)}{1+e^{2x}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+e^{2x}) + C.$$

$$\text{(方法二)} \quad \text{令 } I = \int \frac{e^x dx}{e^x + e^{-x}}, J = \int \frac{e^{-x} dx}{e^x + e^{-x}}, \text{ 则有}$$

$$I + J = \int \frac{(e^x + e^{-x}) dx}{e^x + e^{-x}} = x + C,$$

$$I - J = \int \frac{(e^x - e^{-x})}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} d(e^x + e^{-x}) = \ln(e^x + e^{-x}) + C,$$

联立解出

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

注：选择适当的变量替换，可使积分化简。面对开根号、超越函数及积分中难以处理的部分，可以考虑作适当的变量替换将其化简。尤其是倒代换，对某些不定积分具有很神奇的作用。

例 4 计算下列积分.

$$(1) \int \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} dx \quad (a > 0); \quad (2) \int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x})} dx; \quad (3) \int \frac{1}{1 + \tan x} dx.$$

解: (1) (方法一) 该被积表达式带有根号, 作变量代换, 先去掉根号.

令 $\sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} = t$, 则 $x = \frac{at^2 - a}{1+t^2}$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} dx &= \int \frac{4at^2}{(t^2+1)^2} dt = 2a \int \frac{td(t^2+1)}{(t^2+1)^2} = -2a \int t d \frac{1}{t^2+1} = -\frac{2at}{t^2+1} + 2a \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} \\ &= 2a \arctan t - \frac{2at}{t^2+1} + C = 2a \arctan \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} - \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

(方法二) 将被积函数分子有理化, 再令 $x = a \sin t$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} dx &= \int \frac{a+x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{a(1+\sin t)}{a \cos t} a \cos t dt \\ &= \int a(1+\sin t) dt = at - a \cos t + C = a \arcsin \frac{x}{a} - \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 为去掉被积函数中的根号, 令 $t = \sqrt[6]{x}$, 则

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

(3) 对第二类换元积分法, 除了常用代换外, 有时根据被积函数特点采用特殊代换, 也可以简化积分. 对本题, 令 $t = \tan x$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{1 + \tan x} dx &= \int \frac{dt}{(1+t)(1+t^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int \frac{dt}{1+t} - \int \frac{t-1}{1+t^2} dt \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln |t+1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln(t^2+1) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan t + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln |1 + \tan x| - \frac{1}{4} \ln \sec^2 x + \frac{1}{2} x + C.\end{aligned}$$

例1 已知 $f(\sin^2 x) = \frac{x}{\sin x}$, 求 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x) dx$.

分析: 先通过代换求出 $f(x)$ 的一般表达式, 再代入被积函数后计算积分.

解: 设 $t = \sin^2 x$, 则 $\sin x = \sqrt{t}$, $x = \arcsin \sqrt{t}$, $f(x) = \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x) dx &= \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = -2 \int \arcsin \sqrt{x} d \sqrt{1-x} \\&= -2 \sqrt{1-x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + 2 \int \sqrt{1-x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} d \sqrt{x} \\&= -2 \sqrt{1-x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + 2 \sqrt{x} + C.\end{aligned}$$

例 2 计算 $\int \sin(\ln x) dx$.

解: 使用两次分部积分公式

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin(\ln x) dx &= x \sin(\ln x) - \int x [\cos(\ln x)] \frac{1}{x} dx \\&= x \sin(\ln x) - \int \cos(\ln x) dx \\&= x \sin(\ln x) - x [\cos(\ln x)] + \int x [-\sin(\ln x)] \frac{1}{x} dx \\&= x [\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] - \int \sin(\ln x) dx.\end{aligned}$$

由方程中可解出 $\int \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{x}{2} [\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] + C$.

注: 同理可得 $\int \cos \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} (x \cos \ln x + x \sin \ln x) + C$.

例 3 求下列不定积分.

$$(1) \int \frac{\ln^3 x}{x^2} dx; \quad (2) \int \frac{x e^x}{(e^x + 1)^2} dx; \quad (3) \int \sqrt{x} \sin \sqrt{x} dx.$$

解: (1) 这是对数函数与幂函数乘积形式的不定积分, 取 $\mu = \ln^3 x$, $v' = \frac{1}{x^2}$,

则 $dv = d\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\ln^3 x}{x^2} dx &= - \int \ln^3 x d \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x} \ln^3 x + \int \frac{1}{x^2} 3 \ln^2 x dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{x} \ln^3 x - 3 \int \ln^2 x d \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x} \ln^3 x - 3 \frac{1}{x} \ln^2 x + 6 \int \frac{1}{x^2} \ln x dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{x} \ln^3 x - \frac{3}{x} \ln^2 x - 6 \int \ln x d \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x} \ln^3 x - \frac{3}{x} \ln^2 x - \frac{6}{x} \ln x - \frac{6}{x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 这是幂函数与指数函数乘积形式的不定积分, 取 $u = x$, $v' = \frac{e^x}{(e^x + 1)^2}$,

则 $dv = d \frac{-1}{e^x + 1}$, 于是

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

(3) 这是幂函数与三角函数乘积形式的不定积分, 取三角函数为 v' , 幂函数为 u , 应用分部积分公式. 注意到被积函数带有根号, 为去掉根号, 令 $\sqrt{x} = t$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sqrt{x} \sin \sqrt{x} dx &= 2 \int t^2 \sin t dt = -2 \int t^2 d \cos t \\&= -2 t^2 \cos t + 4 \int t \cos t dt = -2 t^2 \cos t + 4 \int t d \sin t \\&= -2 t^2 \cos t + 4 t \sin t - 4 \int \sin t dt = -2 t^2 \cos t + 4 t \sin t + 4 \cos t + C \\&= -2 x \cos \sqrt{x} + 4 \sqrt{x} \sin \sqrt{x} + 4 \cos \sqrt{x} + C.\end{aligned}$$

例4 求不定积分 $I = \int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$, $J = \int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$.

解: $I + J = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) dx = x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C,$

$$\begin{aligned} I - J &= \int \frac{\cos^3 x - \sin^3 x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{(\cos x - \sin x) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right)}{\cos x + \sin x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right)}{(\cos x + \sin x)^2} dx = \int \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) \cos 2x}{1 + \sin 2x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} \ln(\sin 2x + 1) + C, \end{aligned}$$

解联立方程组, 可求得

$$I = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{8}\cos 2x + \frac{1}{8}\sin 2x + \frac{1}{8}\ln(2\sin 2x + 2) + C,$$

$$J = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{8}\cos 2x - \frac{1}{8}\sin 2x - \frac{1}{8}\ln(2\sin 2x + 2) + C.$$

例 1 计算下列定积分 (有理式的积分).

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

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

$$(3) \int \frac{1}{x^{11}+2x}dx;$$

$$(4) \int \frac{x^4+1}{x^6+1}dx.$$

$$(5) \int \frac{x-4}{x^2+x-2}dx.$$

解: (1) (方法一) 用增补项方法对被积函数恒等变形.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int \frac{1-x^4+x^4}{x^4(1+x^2)}dx = \int \frac{1-x^2}{x^4}dx + \int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)}dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{3x^3} + \frac{1}{x} + \arctan x + C.\end{aligned}$$

(方法二) 作倒代换, 令 $\frac{1}{x} = t$, 则 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2}dt$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int \frac{t^4}{\left(\frac{1}{t^2} + 1\right)} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = -\int \frac{t^4}{1+t^2} dt = -\int \frac{t^4-1}{1+t^2} dt - \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \\&= -\int (t^2-1) dt - \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = -\frac{t^3}{3} + t - \arctan t + C \\&= -\frac{1}{3x^3} + \frac{1}{x} - \arctan \frac{1}{x} + C.\end{aligned}$$

(2) 采用拆项法对被积函数恒等变形.

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

$$\text{原式} = \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx = \arctan x - \frac{1}{x} + C.$$

(3) 由 $x^{11} + 2x = x(x^{10} + 2)$ 联想到被积函数的分子、分母同乘以 x^9 , 有

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{x^{11} + 2x} dx &= \int \frac{x^9}{x^{10}(x^{10} + 2)} dx = \frac{1}{20} \int \left(\frac{1}{x^{10}} - \frac{1}{x^{10} + 2} \right) dx^{10} \\ &= \frac{1}{20} [\ln x^{10} - \ln(x^{10} + 2)] + C = \frac{1}{20} \ln \frac{x^{10}}{x^{10} + 2} + C.\end{aligned}$$

(4) 考虑被积函数的分母 $x^6 + 1 = (x^2 + 1)(x^4 - x^2 + 1)$, 对比被积函数的分子, 可凑成

$$\frac{x^4 + 1}{x^6 + 1} = \frac{(x^4 - x^2 + 1) + x^2}{(x^2 + 1)(x^4 - x^2 + 1)} = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{x^2}{x^6 + 1}.$$

$$\int \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^6 + 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx^3}{(x^3)^2 + 1} = \arctan x - \frac{1}{3} \arctan x^3 + C.$$

$$(5) \text{ 设 } \frac{x-4}{x^2+x-2} = \frac{x-4}{(x+2)(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x-1},$$

有
$$x-4 \equiv A(x-1) + B(x+2) = (A+B)x + 2B - A.$$

由于此式为恒等式，故两端同次幂的系数应相等，即 $\begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ 2B-A=-4 \end{cases}$ ，解得

$$\begin{cases} A=2 \\ B=-1 \end{cases}, \text{ 故}$$

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

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

例2 求 $\int \frac{\arctane^x}{e^{2x}} dx$.

分析: (1) 对于 $\int f(e^x) dx$ 型积分, 均可通过变量代换 $e^x = t$ 化为有理函数的不定积分.

(2) 这是反三角函数与指数函数乘积的形式, 用分部积分法求积分.

解: (方法一) 令 $e^x = t$, $dx = \frac{dt}{t}$, 则

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

(方法二)
$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{\arctan e^x}{e^{2x}} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \arctan e^x d(e^{-2x}) \\&= -\frac{1}{2} \left[e^{-2x} \arctan e^x - \int \frac{1}{e^{2x}(1+e^{2x})} de^x \right] \\&= -\frac{1}{2} (e^{-2x} \arctan e^x + e^{-x} + \arctan e^x) + C.\end{aligned}$$

例3 计算 $I = \int \frac{dx}{(2 + \cos x) \sin x}$.

解: 令 $u = \cos x$, 则 $x = \arccos u$, $dx = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} du$.

$$I = \int \frac{1}{(2+u) \sqrt{1-u^2}} \cdot \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} du = \int \frac{du}{(2+u)(u^2-1)}.$$

由

$$\frac{1}{(2+u)(u^2-1)} = \frac{1}{3(2+u)} + \frac{1}{6(u-1)} - \frac{1}{2(u+1)},$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{3} \ln |u-2| + \frac{1}{6} \ln |u-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln |u+1| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln (\cos x + 2) + \frac{1}{6} \ln |\cos x - 1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\cos x + 1| + C. \end{aligned}$$

例5 计算 $\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx$.

解: 令 $t = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$, 则 $x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$, $dx = \frac{-4t}{(1+t^2)^2} dt$, 代入原式得

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

例4 利用公式 $\int (f(x) + f'(x))e^x dx = \int (e^x f(x))' dx = e^x f(x) + C$ 求下列不定积分.

$$(1) \int \frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2} dx;$$

$$(2) \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} e^x dx.$$

解: (1) 原式 $= \int \frac{x+1-1}{(1+x)^2} e^x dx = \int \left[\frac{1}{1+x} + \left(\frac{1}{1+x} \right)' \right] e^x dx = \frac{e^x}{1+x} + C.$

$$(2) \text{ 原式 } = \int \frac{2\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} + 1}{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} e^x dx = \int \left[\tan \frac{x}{2} + \left(\tan \frac{x}{2} \right)' \right] e^x dx = e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

例 8 求下列积分的递推公式.

$$(1) I_n = \int (\ln x)^n dx \quad (n \in \mathbf{N}); \quad (2) I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} \quad (n \in \mathbf{N}, a > 0).$$

解: (1)
$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int (\ln x)^n dx = x(\ln x)^n - \int x d(\ln x)^n \\ &= x(\ln x)^n - \int x n (\ln x)^{n-1} \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= x(\ln x)^n - n \int (\ln x)^{n-1} dx = x(\ln x)^n - n I_{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$
$$I_n = x(\ln x)^n - n I_{n-1}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad I_n &= \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} - \int x d \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} = \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} - \int x \left[-n \frac{2x}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} \right] dx \\
 &= \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} + 2n \int \left[\frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} - \frac{a^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} \right] dx \\
 &= \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} + 2nI_n - 2na^2I_{n+1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$I_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2na^2} \left[\frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} + (2n-1)I_n \right].$$

例9 已知 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数是 $\frac{\sin x}{x}$, 求 $\int x^3 f'(x) dx$.

解: 由条件 $f(x) = \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)'$, 知

$$\begin{aligned}\int x^3 f'(x) dx &= \int x^3 df(x) = x^3 f(x) - 3 \int x^2 f(x) dx \\&= x^3 \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)' - 3 \int x^2 \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)' dx = x(x \cos x - \sin x) - 3 \int x^2 d \frac{\sin x}{x} \\&= x(x \cos x - \sin x) - 3x \sin x + 6 \int \sin x dx = x^2 \cos x - 4x \sin x - 6 \cos x + C.\end{aligned}$$

注: 一般对于这种类型的题目, 需要使用分部积分, 一般不要求出 $f(x)$.