第4章 不定积分

内容概要

名称	主要内容			
不定积分	不定	设 $f(x)$, x	$\in I$,若存在函数 $F(x)$, 使得对任意 $x \in I$ 均有 $F'(x) = f(x)$	
	积分	或 $dF(x) = f(x)dx$,则称 $F(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数。		
	的 m $f(x)$ 的全部原函数称为 $f(x)$ 在区间 I 上的不定积分,记为			
	念	$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$		
		注: (1) 若 $f(x)$ 连续,则必可积; (2) 若 $F(x)$, $G(x)$ 均为 $f(x)$ 的原函数,则		
		F(x) = G(x) + C。故不定积分的表达式不唯一。		
	性质	性质 1. — $f(x)dx = f(x)$ 或 $d \mid f(x)dx = f(x)dx$.		
		性质 2: $\int F'(x)dx = F(x) + C $		
	性质 3: $\int [\alpha f(x) \pm \beta g(x)] dx = \alpha \int f(x) dx \pm \beta \int g(x) dx$, α, β 为非零常数。			
	计 算	第一换元	设 $f(u)$ 的 原函数为 $F(u)$, $u=\varphi(x)$ 可导,则有换元公式:	
	方法	积分法 (凑微分法)	$\int f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)dx = \int f(\varphi(x))d\varphi(x) = F(\varphi(x)) + C$	
		第二类 换元积	设 $x=arphi(t)$ 单调、可导且导数不为零, $f[arphi(t)]arphi'(t)$ 有原函数 $F(t)$,	
		分法	则 $\int f(x)dx = \int f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t)dt = F(t) + C = F(\varphi^{-1}(x)) + C$	
		分部积分法	$\int u(x)v'(x)dx = \int u(x)dv(x) = u(x)v(x) - \int v(x)du(x)$	
		有理函数积分	若有理函数为假分式,则先将其变为多项式和真分式的和;对真分式的处理 按情况确定。	
本章	在下一章定积分中由微积分基本公式可知求定积分的问题,实质上是求被积函数的原函数问题;			
的地	后继课程无论是二重积分、三重积分、曲线积分还是曲面积分,最终的解决都归结为对定积分的求			
位与	解;而求解微分方程更是直接归结为求不定积分。从这种意义上讲,不定积分在整个积分学理论中			
作用	起到了根基的作用,积分的问题会不会求解及求解的快慢程度,几乎完全取决于对这一章掌握的好			
	坏。这一点随着学习的深入,同学们会慢慢体会到!			

课后习题全解

习题 4-1

1.求下列不定积分:

知识点:直接积分法的练习——求不定积分的基本方法。

思路分析: 利用不定积分的运算性质和基本积分公式,直接求出不定积分!

$$\bigstar^{(1)} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x}}$$

思路: 被积函数 $\frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{x}} = x^{-\frac{5}{2}}$, 由积分表中的公式 (2) 可解。

解:
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x}} = \int x^{-\frac{5}{2}} dx = -\frac{2}{3} x^{-\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$\bigstar (2) \int (\sqrt[3]{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}) dx$$

思路:根据不定积分的线性性质,将被积函数分为两项,分别积分。

M:
$$\int (\sqrt[3]{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}) dx = \int (x^{\frac{1}{3}} - x^{-\frac{1}{2}}) dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{3}} dx - \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{4}{3}} - 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$\bigstar(3) \int (2^x + x^2) dx$$

思路:根据不定积分的线性性质,将被积函数分为两项,分别积分。

M:
$$\int (2^x + x^2) dx = \int 2^x dx + \int x^2 dx = \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$$

$$\star$$
(4) $\int \sqrt{x}(x-3)dx$

思路:根据不定积分的线性性质,将被积函数分为两项,分别积分。

M:
$$\int \sqrt{x}(x-3)dx = \int x^{\frac{3}{2}}dx - 3\int x^{\frac{1}{2}}dx = \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} - 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$\bigstar (5) \int \frac{3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

思路:观察到 $\frac{3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} = 3x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$ 后,根据不定积分的线性性质,将被积函数分项,分别积分。

AP:
$$\int \frac{3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int 3x^2 dx + \int \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx = x^3 + \arctan x + C$$

$$\bigstar \bigstar (6) \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx$$

思路:注意到 $\frac{x^2}{1+x^2} = \frac{x^2+1-1}{1+x^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}$,根据不定积分的线性性质,将被积函数分项,分别积分。

AP:
$$\int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx = \int dx - \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = x - \arctan x + C.$$

注:容易看出(5)(6)两题的解题思路是一致的。一般地,如果被积函数为一个有理的假分式,通常先将其分解为一个整式加上或减去一个真分式的形式,再分项积分。

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

思路:分项积分。

M:
$$\int (\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^3} - \frac{4}{x^4}) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x dx - \int \frac{1}{x} dx + 3 \int x^{-3} dx - 4 \int x^{-4} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \ln|x| - \frac{3}{2} x^{-2} + \frac{4}{3} x^{-3} + C.$$

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

思路:分项积分。

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

$$\star\star(9)\int\sqrt{x\sqrt{x\sqrt{x}}}\,dx$$

思路:
$$\sqrt{x\sqrt{x\sqrt{x}}}$$
 = **?** 看到 $\sqrt{x\sqrt{x\sqrt{x}}}$ = $x^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}}$ = $x^{\frac{7}{8}}$, 直接积分。

AP:
$$\int \sqrt{x\sqrt{x\sqrt{x}}} \, dx = \int x^{\frac{7}{8}} dx = \frac{8}{15} x^{\frac{15}{8}} + C.$$

$$\bigstar \star (10) \int \frac{1}{x^2 (1 + x^2)} dx$$

思路:裂项分项积分。

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

$$\star^{(11)} \int \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^x - 1} dx$$

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

$$\bigstar \star (12) \int 3^x e^x dx$$

思路:初中数学中有同底数幂的乘法: 指数不变,底数相乘。显然 $3^x e^x = (3e)^x$ 。

M:
$$\int 3^x e^x dx = \int (3e)^x dx = \frac{(3e)^x}{\ln(3e)} + C.$$

$$\star\star$$
(13) $\int \cot^2 x dx$

思路:应用三角恒等式" $\cot^2 x = \csc^2 x - 1$ "。

解:
$$\int \cot^2 x dx = \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx = -\cot x - x + C$$

$$\bigstar \star (14) \int \frac{2 \cdot 3^x - 5 \cdot 2^x}{3^x} dx$$

思路:被积函数
$$\frac{2 \cdot 3^x - 5 \cdot 2^x}{3^x} = 2 - 5(\frac{2}{3})^x$$
, 积分没困难。

AP:
$$\int \frac{2 \cdot 3^x - 5 \cdot 2^x}{3^x} dx = \int (2 - 5(\frac{2}{3})^x) dx = 2x - 5 \frac{(\frac{2}{3})^x}{\ln 2 - \ln 3} + C.$$

$$\bigstar \star (15) \int \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} dx$$

思路:若被积函数为弦函数的偶次方时,一般地先降幂,再积分。

M:
$$\int \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} d = \int \frac{1 + \cos x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x + C.$$

$$\star\star$$
(16) $\int \frac{1}{1+\cos 2x} dx$

思路:应用弦函数的升降幂公式, 先升幂再积分。

M:
$$\int \frac{1}{1+\cos 2x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2\cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sec^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan x + C.$$

$$\star$$
 (17) $\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx$

思路:不难, 关键知道 " $\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = (\cos x + \sin x)(\cos x - \sin x)$ "。

#:
$$\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx = \int (\cos x + \sin x) dx = \sin x - \cos x + C.$$

$$\bigstar(18) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x} dx$$

思路:同上题方法,应用" $\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$ ",分项积分。

$$\mathbf{AF:} \quad \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx - \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$
$$= \int \csc^2 x dx - \int \sec^2 x dx = -\cot x - \tan x + C.$$

$$\star\star(19)\int (\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}})dx$$

思路:注意到被积函数
$$\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} = \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
,应用公式(5)即可。

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

$$\star\star (20) \int \frac{1+\cos^2 x}{1+\cos 2x} dx$$

思路:注意到被积函数
$$\frac{1+\cos^2 x}{1+\cos 2x} = \frac{1+\cos^2 x}{2\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{2}\sec^2 x + \frac{1}{2}$$
,则积分易得。

AP:
$$\int \frac{1+\cos^2 x}{1+\cos 2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sec^2 x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int dx = \frac{\tan x + x}{2} + C.$$

★2、设
$$\int x f(x) dx = \arccos x + C$$
, 求 $f(x)$ 。

知识点:考查不定积分(原函数)与被积函数的关系。

思路分析: 直接利用不定积分的性质 1: $\frac{d}{dx} [\int f(x) dx] = f(x)$ 即可。

解: 等式两边对x 求导数得:

$$xf(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \therefore f(x) = -\frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

★3、设 f(x) 的导函数为 $\sin x$, 求 f(x) 的原函数全体。

知识点: 仍为考查不定积分(原函数)与被积函数的关系。

思路分析: 连续两次求不定积分即可。

解: 由题意可知,
$$f(x) = \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C_1$$

所以 f(x) 的原函数全体为: $\int (-\cos x + C_1) dx = -\sin x + C_1 x + C_2$

★4、证明函数
$$\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$$
, $e^x shx$ 和 $e^x chx$ 都是 $\frac{e^x}{chx-shx}$ 的原函数

知识点:考查原函数(不定积分)与被积函数的关系。

思路分析: 只需验证即可。

M:
$$\because \frac{e^x}{chx - shx} = e^{2x}$$
, $\overrightarrow{m} \frac{d}{dx} [(\frac{1}{2}e^{2x})] = \frac{d}{dx} [e^x shx] = \frac{d}{dx} [e^x chx] = e^{2x}$

 \star 5、一曲线通过点 $(e^2,3)$,且在任意点处的切线的斜率都等于该点的横坐标的倒数,求此曲线的方程。

知识点: 属于第 12 章最简单的一阶线性微分方程的初值问题,实质仍为考查原函数(不定积分)与被积函数的关系。

思路分析: 求得曲线方程的一般式, 然后将点的坐标带入方程确定具体的方程即可。

解: 设曲线方程为
$$y = f(x)$$
, 由题意可知: $\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)] = \frac{1}{x}$, $\therefore f(x) = \ln|x| + C$;

又点 $(e^2,3)$ 在曲线上,适合方程,有 $3 = \ln(e^2) + C$,: C = 1,

所以曲线的方程为 $f(x) = \ln |x| + 1$.

★★6、一物体由静止开始运动,经t秒后的速度是 $3t^2(m/s)$,问:

- (1) 在3秒后物体离开出发点的距离是多少?
- (2) 物体走完360米需要多少时间?

知识点: 属于最简单的一阶线性微分方程的初值问题,实质仍为考查原函数(不定积分)与被积函数的 关系。

思路分析: 求得物体的位移方程的一般式, 然后将条件带入方程即可。

解: 设物体的位移方程为: v = f(t),

则由速度和位移的关系可得: $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}[f(t)] = 3t^2 \Rightarrow f(t) = t^3 + C$,

又因为物体是由静止开始运动的, $\therefore f(0) = 0, \therefore C = 0, \therefore f(t) = t^3$ 。

(1) 3 秒后物体离开出发点的距离为: $f(3) = 3^3 = 27$ 米;

(2)
$$♦ t^3 = 360 \Rightarrow t = \sqrt[3]{360}$$
 秒.

习题 4-2

★1、填空是下列等式成立。

知识点: 练习简单的凑微分。

思路分析:根据微分运算凑齐系数即可。

解:
$$(1)dx = \frac{1}{7}d(7x-3);(2)xdx = -\frac{1}{2}d(1-x^2);(3)x^3dx = \frac{1}{12}d(3x^4-2);$$

$$(4)e^{2x}dx = \frac{1}{2}d(e^{2x}); (5)\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{5}d(5\ln|x|); (6)\frac{dx}{x} = -\frac{1}{5}d(3-5\ln|x|);$$

$$(7)\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}dt = 2d(\sqrt{t});(8)\frac{dx}{\cos^2 2x} = \frac{1}{2}d(\tan 2x);(9)\frac{dx}{1+9x^2} = \frac{1}{3}d(\arctan 3x).$$

2、求下列不定积分。

知识点:(凑微分)第一换元积分法的练习。

思路分析: 审题看看是否需要凑微分。直白的讲,凑微分其实就是看看积分表达式中,有没有成块的形式作为一个整体变量,这种能够马上观察出来的功夫来自对微积分基本公式的熟练掌握。此外第二类换元法中的倒代换法对特定的题目也非常有效,这在课外例题中专门介绍!

$$\star$$
 (1) $\int e^{3t} dt$

思路:凑微分。

解:
$$\int e^{3t} dt = \frac{1}{3} \int e^{3t} d(3t) = \frac{1}{3} e^{3t} + C$$

$$\star$$
(2) $\int (3-5x)^3 dx$

思路:凑微分。

解:
$$\int (3-5x)^3 dx = -\frac{1}{5} \int (3-5x)^3 d(3-5x) = -\frac{1}{20} (3-5x)^4 + C$$
★(3)
$$\int \frac{1}{3-2x} dx$$

思路:凑微分。

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

$$\star(4) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{5-3x}} dx$$

思路:凑微分。

解:
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{5-3x}} dx = -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{5-3x}} d(5-3x) = -\frac{1}{3} \int (5-3x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} d(5-3x) = -\frac{1}{2} (5-3x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C.$$

$$\bigstar(5) \int (\sin ax - e^{\frac{x}{b}}) dx$$

思路:凑微分。

解:
$$\int (\sin ax - e^{\frac{x}{b}}) dx = \frac{1}{a} \int \sin ax d(ax) - b \int e^{\frac{x}{b}} d(\frac{x}{b}) = -\frac{1}{a} \cos ax - b e^{\frac{x}{b}} + C$$

$$\bigstar\bigstar(6)\int\frac{\cos\sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{t}}dt$$

思路:如果你能看到 $d(\sqrt{t}) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}dt$,凑出 $d(\sqrt{t})$ 易解。

AP:
$$\int \frac{\cos\sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{t}} dt = 2\int \cos\sqrt{t} d(\sqrt{t}) = 2\sin\sqrt{t} + C$$

$$\bigstar(7) \int \tan^{10} x \sec^2 x dx$$

思路:凑微分。

解:
$$\int \tan^{10} x \sec^2 x dx = \int \tan^{10} x d(\tan x) = \frac{1}{11} \tan^{11} x + C.$$

$$\star\star(8)\int \frac{dx}{x\ln x \ln \ln x}$$

思路:连续三次应用公式(3)凑微分即可。

AP:
$$\int \frac{dx}{x \ln x \ln \ln x} = \int \frac{d(\ln |x|)}{\ln x \ln \ln x} = \int \frac{d(\ln |\ln x|)}{\ln \ln x} = \ln |\ln \ln x| + C$$

$$\star\star$$
 (9) $\int \tan \sqrt{1+x^2} \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

思路:本题关键是能够看到 $\frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ 是什么,是什么呢?就是 $d\sqrt{1+x^2}$!这有一定难度!

#:
$$\int \tan \sqrt{1 + x^2} \, \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} = \int \tan \sqrt{1 + x^2} \, d\sqrt{1 + x^2} = -\ln|\cos \sqrt{1 + x^2}| + C$$

$$\star\star(10)\int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos x}$$

思路:凑微分。

解:

方法一: 倍角公式 $\sin 2x = 2\sin x \cos x$ 。

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos x} = \int \frac{2dx}{\sin 2x} = \int \csc 2x d2x = \ln|\csc 2x - \cot 2x| + C$$

方法二: 将被积函数凑出 $\tan x$ 的函数和 $\tan x$ 的导数。

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

方法三: 三角公式 $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$, 然后凑微分。

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos x} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx + \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = -\int \frac{d \cos x}{\cos x} + \int \frac{d \sin x}{\sin x} dx$$

$$= -\ln|\cos x| + \ln|\sin x| + C = \ln|\tan x| + C$$

$$\star\star(11)\int \frac{dx}{e^x+e^{-x}}$$

思路:凑微分:
$$\frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \frac{e^x dx}{e^{2x} + 1} = \frac{de^x}{1 + e^{2x}} = \frac{de^x}{1 + (e^x)^2}$$

AP:
$$\int \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \int \frac{e^x dx}{e^{2x} + 1} = \int \frac{de^x}{1 + (e^x)^2} = \arctan e^x + C$$

$$\star$$
(12) $\int x \cos(x^2) dx$

思路:凑微分。

解:
$$\int x \cos(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos x^2 dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sin x^2 + C$$

$$\star\star$$
(13) $\int \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{2-3x^2}}$

思路:由
$$\frac{xdx}{\sqrt{2-3x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dx^2}{\sqrt{2-3x^2}} = -\frac{1}{6} \frac{d(2-3x^2)}{\sqrt{2-3x^2}}$$
 凑微分易解。

AF:
$$\int \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{2-3x^2}} = -\frac{1}{6} \int \frac{d(2-3x^2)}{\sqrt{2-3x^2}} = -\frac{1}{6} \int (2-3x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(2-3x^2) = -\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{2-3x^2} + C$$

$$\star\star$$
(14) $\int \cos^2(\omega t)\sin(\omega t)dt$

思路:凑微分。

解:
$$\int \cos^2(\omega t) \sin(\omega t) dt = \frac{1}{\omega} \int \cos^2(\omega t) \sin(\omega t) d\omega t = -\frac{1}{\omega} \int \cos^2(\omega t) d\cos(\omega t)$$
$$= -\frac{1}{3\omega} \cos^3(\omega t) + C.$$

$$\star\star(15)\int \frac{3x^3}{1-x^4}dx$$

思路:凑微分。

$$\mathbf{HE:} \int \frac{3x^3}{1-x^4} dx = \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{4x^3}{1-x^4} dx = \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{1}{1-x^4} dx^4 = -\frac{3}{4} \int \frac{1}{1-x^4} dx (1-x^4) = -\frac{3}{4} \ln|1-x^4| + C.$$

$$\bigstar(16) \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx$$

思路:凑微分。

解:
$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx = -\int \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} d\cos x = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + C.$$

$$\star\star(17)\int \frac{x^9}{\sqrt{2-x^{20}}}dx$$

思路:经过两步凑微分即可。

AF:
$$\int \frac{x^9}{\sqrt{2-x^{20}}} dx = \int \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x^{20}}} dx^{10} = \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{x^{10}}{\sqrt{2}})^2}} dx^{10} = \frac{1}{10} \arcsin(\frac{x^{10}}{\sqrt{2}}) + C$$

$$\star\star$$
(18) $\int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} dx$

思路:分项后分别凑微分即可。

解:
$$\int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} dx - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{2x}{3})^2}} d\frac{2x}{3} - \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9 - 4x^2}} d4x^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{2x}{3})^2}} d\frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9 - 4x^2}} d(9 - 4x^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(\frac{2x}{3}) + \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{9 - 4x^2} + C.$$

$$\star\star(19) \int \frac{dx}{2x^2-1}$$

思路:裂项分项后分别凑微分即可。

$$\mathbf{AF:} \quad \int \frac{dx}{2x^2 - 1} = \int \frac{dx}{(\sqrt{2}x + 1)(\sqrt{2}x - 1)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}x - 1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}x + 1} \right) dx$$

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

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

$$\star (20) \int \frac{x dx}{(4 - 5x)^2}$$

思路:分项后分别凑微分即可。

AP:
$$\int \frac{xdx}{(4-5x)^2} = \int -\frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{4-5x-4}{(4-5x)^2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{25} \int \left(\frac{1}{4-5x} - 4 \frac{1}{(4-5x)^2} \right) d(4-5x)$$
$$= \frac{1}{25} \int \frac{1}{4-5x} d(4-5x) - \frac{4}{25} \int \frac{1}{(4-5x)^2} d(4-5x) = \frac{1}{25} \ln|4-5x| + \frac{4}{25} \frac{1}{4-5x} + C.$$
$$\star (21) \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x-1)^{100}}$$

思路:分项后分别凑微分即可。

解:
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x-1)^{100}} = \int \frac{(x-1+1)^2 dx}{(x-1)^{100}} = \int \left(\frac{(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^{100}} + 2\frac{(x-1)}{(x-1)^{100}} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^{100}}\right) dx$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{(x-1)^{98}} + 2\frac{1}{(x-1)^{99}} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^{100}}\right) d(x-1)$$

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

$$\star\star(22)\int \frac{xdx}{x^8-1}$$

思路: 裂项分项后分别凑微分即可。

$$\mathbf{MF:} \quad \int \frac{xdx}{x^8 - 1} = \int \frac{xdx}{(x^4 - 1)(x^4 + 1)} = \int \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^4 - 1} - \frac{1}{x^4 + 1} \right) xdx = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{x^4 - 1} - \frac{1}{x^4 + 1} \right) dx^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \right) - \frac{1}{x^4 + 1} \right] dx^2 = \frac{1}{8} \left[\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} d(x^2 - 1) - \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} d(x^2 + 1) \right]$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{(x^2)^2 + 1} dx^2 = \frac{1}{8} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} \right| - \frac{1}{4} \arctan x^2 + C.$$

$$\star$$
(23) $\int \cos^3 x dx$

思路:凑微分。 $\cos x dx = d \sin x$ 。

解:
$$\int \cos^3 x dx = \int \cos^2 x \cdot \cos x dx = \int \cos^2 x d \sin x = \int (1 - \sin^2 x) d \sin x$$
$$= \sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C$$

$$\star\star$$
(24) $\int \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi)dt$

思路:降幂后分项凑微分。

解:
$$\int \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi)dt = \int \frac{1 + \cos 2(\omega t + \varphi)}{2}dt = \int \frac{1}{2}dt + \frac{1}{4\omega} \int \cos 2(\omega t + \varphi)d2(\omega t + \varphi)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{4\omega}\sin 2(\omega t + \varphi) + C$$

$$\star\star\star$$
 (25) $\int \sin 2x \cos 3x dx$

思路:积化和差后分项凑微分。

解:
$$\int \sin 2x \cos 3x dx = \int \frac{1}{2} (\sin 5x - \sin x) dx = \frac{1}{10} \int \sin 5x d5x - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin x dx$$
$$= -\frac{1}{10} \cos 5x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x + C$$

$$\star\star\star$$
 (26) $\int \sin 5x \sin 7x dx$

思路:积化和差后分项凑微分。

M:
$$\int \sin 5x \sin 7x dx = \int \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2x - \cos 12x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \cos 2x d2x - \frac{1}{24} \int \cos 12x d(12x)$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{24} \sin 12x + C.$$

$$\star\star\star(27)\int \tan^3 x \sec x dx$$

思路:凑微分 $\tan x \sec x dx = d \sec x$.

解:
$$\int \tan^3 x \sec x dx = \int \tan^2 x \cdot \tan x \sec x dx = \int \tan^2 x d \sec x = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) d \sec x$$
$$= \int \sec^2 x d \sec x - \int d \sec x = \frac{1}{3} \sec^3 x - \sec x + C$$

$$\star\star(28)\int \frac{10^{\arccos x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

思路:凑微分
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = d(-\arccos x)$$
。

M:
$$\int \frac{10^{\arccos x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\int 10^{\arccos x} d \arccos x = -\frac{10^{\arccos x}}{\ln 10} + C.$$

$$\star\star(29)\int \frac{dx}{\left(\arcsin x\right)^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

思路:凑微分
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = d(\arcsin x)$$
.

**$$\mathbf{m}$$
:**
$$\int \frac{dx}{(\arcsin x)^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int \frac{d \arcsin x}{(\arcsin x)^2} = -\frac{1}{\arcsin x} + C$$

****(30)
$$\int \frac{\arctan\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx$$

思路:凑微分
$$\frac{\arctan\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)}dx = \frac{2\arctan\sqrt{x}}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2}d\sqrt{x} = 2\arctan\sqrt{x}d \left(\arctan\sqrt{x}\right)$$
.

AF:
$$\int \frac{\arctan\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = \int \frac{2\arctan\sqrt{x}}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} d\sqrt{x} = \int 2\arctan\sqrt{x} d\arctan\sqrt{x}$$

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

$$\star\star\star\star(31)\int \frac{\ln\tan x}{\cos x\sin x}dx$$

思路:被积函数中间变量为 $\tan x$, 故须在微分中凑出 $\tan x$, 即被积函数中凑出 $\sec^2 x$,

$$\frac{\ln \tan x}{\cos x \sin x} dx = \frac{\ln \tan x}{\cos^2 x \tan x} dx = \frac{\ln \tan x}{\tan x} \sec^2 x dx = \frac{\ln \tan x}{\tan x} d \tan x$$
$$= \ln \tan x d (\ln \tan x) = d \left(\frac{1}{2} (\ln \tan x)^2\right)$$

AF:
$$\int \frac{\ln \tan x}{\cos x \sin x} dx = \int \frac{\ln \tan x}{\cos^2 x \tan x} dx = \int \frac{\ln \tan x}{\tan x} d \tan x = \int \ln \tan x d (\ln \tan x)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} (\ln \tan x)^2 + C$$

$$\star\star\star\star(32)\int \frac{1+\ln x}{(x\ln x)^2} dx$$

思路: $d(x \ln x) = (1 + \ln x)dx$

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

****(33)
$$\int \frac{dx}{1-e^x}$$

解: 方法一:

思路:将被积函数的分子分母同时除以 e^x ,则凑微分易得。

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

方法二:

思路:分项后凑微分

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

$$= x - \ln|1 - e^x| + C = x - \ln(e^x |e^{-x} - 1|) + C$$

$$= x - (\ln e^x - \ln|e^{-x} - 1|) + C = -\ln|e^{-x} - 1| + C$$

方法三:

思路:将被积函数的分子分母同时乘以 e^x , 裂项后凑微分。

$$\int \frac{dx}{1 - e^x} = \int \frac{e^x dx}{e^x (1 - e^x)} = \int \frac{de^x}{e^x (1 - e^x)} = \int \left[\frac{1}{e^x} + \frac{1}{1 - e^x} \right] de^x = \ln e^x - \int \frac{1}{1 - e^x} d(1 - e^x)$$

$$= x - \ln|1 - e^x| + C = -\ln|e^{-x}| + C$$

$$\star\star\star\star(34)\int \frac{dx}{x(x^6+4)}$$

解: 方法一:

思路:分项后凑积分。

$$\int \frac{dx}{x(x^6+4)} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{4dx}{x(x^6+4)} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{x^6+4-x^6dx}{x(x^6+4)} = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^5}{x^6+4}\right) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{24} \int \frac{d(x^6+4)}{x^6+4} = \frac{1}{4} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{24} \ln|x^6+4| + C$$

方法二: 思路:利用第二类换元法的倒代换。

$$\star\star\star\star(35)\int \frac{dx}{x^8(1-x^2)}$$

解: 方法一:

思路:分项后凑积分。

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

$$= \int \frac{1+x^2+x^4+x^6}{x^8} dx + \int \frac{dx}{(1-x)(1+x)}$$

$$= \int (\frac{1}{x^8} + \frac{1}{x^6} + \frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^2}) dx + \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{7x^7} - \frac{1}{5x^5} - \frac{1}{3x^3} - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1-x}{1+x} \right| + C$$

方法二: 思路: 利用第二类换元法的倒代换。

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{t} , \quad \text{iff } dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt .$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{x^8 (1 - x^2)} = \int \frac{t^8}{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}} \times \left(-\frac{1}{t^2} dt \right) = -\int \frac{t^8}{t^2 - 1} dt = -\int \left(t^6 + t^4 + t^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{t^2 - 1} \right) dt$$

$$= -\int (t^{6} + t^{4} + t^{2} + 1)dt - \int (\frac{1}{t^{2} - 1})dt = -\int (t^{6} + t^{4} + t^{2} + 1)dt - \frac{1}{2}\int (\frac{1}{t - 1} - \frac{1}{t + 1})dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{7}t^{7} - \frac{1}{5}t^{5} - \frac{1}{3}t^{3} - t - \frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\frac{t - 1}{t + 1}\right| + C = -\frac{1}{7}\frac{1}{x^{7}} - \frac{1}{5}\frac{1}{x^{5}} - \frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{x^{3}} - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\frac{1 - x}{1 + x}\right| + C$$

3、求下列不定积分。

知识点: (真正的换元,主要是三角换元)第二种换元积分法的练习。

思路分析:题目特征是----被积函数中有二次根式,如何化无理式为有理式?三角函数中,下列二恒等式起到了重要的作用。

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1;$$
 $\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x = 1.$

为保证替换函数的单调性,通常将交的范围加以限制,以确保函数单调。不妨将角的范围统统限制在锐角 范围内,得出新变量的表达式,再形式化地换回原变量即可。

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

思路:令 $x = \sin t, |t| < \frac{\pi}{2}$,先进行三角换元,分项后,再用三角函数的升降幂公式。

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

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

(万能公式
$$\tan \frac{t}{2} = \frac{\sin t}{1 + \cos t} = \frac{1 - \cos t}{\sin t}$$
, 又 $\sin t = x$ 时, $\cos t = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$)

$$\star\star\star(2)\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-9}}{x}dx$$

思路:令
$$x = 3 \sec t, t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$
,三角换元。

解: 令
$$x = 3 \sec t, t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$
 , 则 $dx = 3 \sec t \tan t dt$ 。

$$\therefore \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{x} dx = \int \frac{3 \tan t}{3 \sec t} 3 \sec t \tan t dt = 3 \int \tan^2 t dt = 3 \int (\sec^2 t - 1) dt$$

$$= 3 \tan t - 3t + C = \sqrt{x^2 - 9} - 3 \arccos \frac{3}{|x|} + C.$$

$$(x = 3\sec x)$$
, $\cos x = \frac{3}{x}$, $\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{x}$, $\tan x = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{3}$)

$$\star\star\star(3)\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x^2+1)^3}}$$

思路:令 $x = \tan t, |t| < \frac{\pi}{2}$,三角换元。

解: 令 $x = \tan t$, $|t| < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 则 $dx = \sec^2 t dt$ 。

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x^2+1)^3}} = \int \frac{\sec^2 t dt}{\sec^3 t} = \int \frac{dt}{\sec t} = \int \cos t dt = \sin t + C = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C$$

$$\star\star\star(4)\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x^2+a^2)^3}}$$

思路:令 $x = a \tan t, |t| < \frac{\pi}{2}$,三角换元。

解: 令 $x = a \tan t, |t| < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 则 $dx = a \sec^2 t dt$ 。

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x^2 + a^2)^3}} = \int \frac{a \sec^2 t dt}{a^3 \sec^3 t} = \int \frac{dt}{a^2 \sec t} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \cos t dt = \frac{1}{a^2} \sin t + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{a^2 \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} + C.$$

$$\star\star\star\star(5)\int \frac{x^2+1}{x\sqrt{x^4+1}}dx$$

思路:先令 $u=x^2$,进行第一次换元; 然后令 $u=\tan t, \left|t\right|<\frac{\pi}{2}$,进行第二次换元。

解:
$$: \int \frac{x^2+1}{x\sqrt{x^4+1}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2+1}{x^2\sqrt{x^4+1}} dx^2$$
, $\Leftrightarrow u = x^2$ 得:

$$\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x\sqrt{x^4 + 1}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u + 1}{u\sqrt{u^2 + 1}} du , \Leftrightarrow u = \tan t, |t| < \frac{\pi}{2} , \quad \emptyset du = \sec^2 t dt ,$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x\sqrt{x^4 + 1}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u + 1}{u\sqrt{u^2 + 1}} du = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\tan t + 1}{\tan t \cdot \sec t} \sec^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\tan t + 1}{\tan t} \sec t dt$$

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

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

(与课本后答案不同)

$$\star\star\star(6)\int\sqrt{5-4x-x^2}\,dx$$

思路:三角换元,关键配方要正确。

解: :
$$5-4x-x^2=9-(x+2)^2$$
, 令 $x+2=3\sin t$, $|t|<\frac{\pi}{2}$, 则 $dx=3\cos t dt$.

$$\therefore \int \sqrt{5 - 4x - x^2} dx = \int 9 \cos^2 t dt = 9 \int \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = 9 \left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right) + C$$
$$= \frac{9}{2} \arcsin \frac{x + 2}{3} + \frac{x + 2}{2} \sqrt{5 - 4x - x^2} + C.$$

★★4、求一个函数
$$f(x)$$
 ,满足 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}}$,且 $f(0) = 1$ 。

思路:求出 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}}$ 的不定积分,由条件 f(0)=1 确定出常数 \mathbb{C} 的值即可。

AX:
$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} d(x+1) = 2\sqrt{1+x} + C.$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 2\sqrt{1+x} - 1.$$

$$\bigstar \star \star \star$$
5、设 $I_n = \int \tan^n x dx$,,求证: $I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \tan^{n-1} x - I_{n-2}$,并求 $\int \tan^5 x dx$ 。

思路:由目标式子可以看出应将被积函数 $an^n x$ 分开成 $an^{n-2} x an^2 x$, 进而写成:

$$\tan^{n-2} x(\sec^2 x - 1) = \tan^{n-2} x \sec^2 x - \tan^{n-2} x$$
 , 分项积分即可。

证明:
$$I_n = \int \tan^n x dx = \int (\tan^{n-2} x \sec^2 x - \tan^{n-2} x) dx = \int \tan^{n-2} x \sec^2 x dx - \int \tan^{n-2} x dx$$

$$\begin{split} &= \int \tan^{n-2} x d \tan x - I_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \tan^{n-1} x - I_{n-2}. \\ &n = 5 \text{Hz}, \quad I_5 = \int \tan^5 x dx = \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x - I_3 = \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x - \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + I_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x - \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + \int \tan x dx = \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x - \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x - \ln \left| \cos x \right| + C. \end{split}$$

习题 4-3

1、 求下列不定积分:

知识点:基本的分部积分法的练习。

思路分析: 严格按照"'反、对、幂、三、指'顺序,越靠后的越优先纳入到微分号下凑微分。"的原则进行分部积分的练习。

 \star (1) $\int \arcsin x dx$

思路:被积函数的形式看作 x^0 $\arcsin x$,按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序,幂函数 x^0 优先纳入到微分号下,凑微分后仍为 dx。

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

$$\star\star (2) \int \ln(1+x^2) dx$$

思路: 同上题。

AX:
$$\int \ln(1+x^2)dx = x\ln(1+x^2) - \int x \frac{2x}{1+x^2}dx = x\ln(1+x^2) - \int \frac{2x^2}{1+x^2}dx$$
$$= x\ln(1+x^2) - \int \frac{2(x^2+1)-2}{1+x^2}dx = x\ln(1+x^2) - \int 2dx + 2\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$
$$= x\ln(1+x^2) - 2x + 2\arctan x + C.$$

 \star (3) $\int \arctan x dx$

思路: 同上题。

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

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

$$\star\star(4)\int e^{-2x}\sin\frac{x}{2}dx$$

思路:严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分即可。

$$\mathbf{H}: : \int e^{-2x} \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = \int \sin \frac{x}{2} d(-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x}) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} \sin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} \sin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \int \cos \frac{x}{2} d(-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} \sin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} (-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} \cos \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \int e^{-2x} \sin \frac{x}{2} dx)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} \sin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{8}e^{-2x} \cos \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{16} \int e^{-2x} \sin \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$\therefore \int e^{-2x} \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = -\frac{2e^{-2x}}{17} (4 \sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}) + C.$$

★★(5)
$$\int x^2 \arctan x dx$$

思路:严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分即可。

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

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

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

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

$$\star$$
(6) $\int x \cos \frac{x}{2} dx$

思路:严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分即可。

解:
$$\int x \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = 2 \int x d \sin \frac{x}{2} = 2x \sin \frac{x}{2} - 2 \int \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = 2x \sin \frac{x}{2} - 4 \int \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = 2x \sin \frac{x}{2} - 4 \int \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = 2x \sin \frac{x}{2} + 4 \cos \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

$$\star\star$$
(7) $\int x \tan^2 x dx$

思路:严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分即可。

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

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

$$\star \star \star (8) \int \ln^2 x dx$$

思路:严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分即可。

#:
$$\int \ln^2 x dx = x \ln^2 x - \int x \cdot 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln^2 x - 2 \int \ln x dx = x \ln^2 x - 2x \ln x + 2 \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$
$$= x \ln^2 x - 2x \ln x + 2 \int dx = x \ln^2 x - 2x \ln x + 2x + C.$$

$$\star\star$$
(9) $\int x \ln(x-1) dx$

思路:严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分即可。

AF:
$$\int x \ln(x-1) dx = \int \ln(x-1) d\frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{x-1} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(x-1) - \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x-1) + C$$

$$\bigstar \bigstar (10) \int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x^2} dx$$

思路:严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分即可。

$$\mathbf{AF:} \quad \int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x^2} dx = \int \ln^2 x d(-\frac{1}{x}) = -\frac{1}{x} \ln^2 x + \int \frac{1}{x} 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \ln^2 x + 2 \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$$

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

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

 $\star\star$ (11) $\int \cos \ln x dx$

思路:严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分即可。

AX: $\therefore \int \cos \ln x dx = x \cos \ln x + \int x \sin \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = x \cos \ln x + \int \sin \ln x dx$

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

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

$$\star\star(12)\int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$$

思路: 详见第(10) 小题解答中间,解答略。

$$\bigstar (13) \int x^n \ln x dx \qquad (n \neq -1)$$

思路:严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分即可。

$$\mathbf{AF:} \quad \int x^n \ln x dx = \int \ln x d \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \ln x - \int \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \ln x - \int \frac{1}{n+1} x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{(n+1)} \right) + C.$$

$$\star\star(14)\int x^2e^{-x}dx$$

思路:严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分即可。

AP:
$$\int x^2 e^{-x} dx = -x^2 e^{-x} + \int e^{-x} 2x dx = -x^2 e^{-x} - 2x e^{-x} + 2 \int e^{-x} dx$$
$$= -x^2 e^{-x} - 2x e^{-x} - 2e^{-x} + C = -e^{-x} (x^2 + 2x + 2) + C$$

$$\star\star(15)\int x^3(\ln x)^2\,dx$$

思路:严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分即可。

$$\mathbf{AF:} \quad \int x^3 (\ln x)^2 dx = \int (\ln x)^2 d(\frac{1}{4}x^4) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 (\ln x)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \int x^4 \cdot 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}x^4 (\ln x)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int x^3 \ln x dx = \frac{1}{4}x^4 (\ln x)^2 - \frac{1}{8} \int \ln x dx^4$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}x^4 (\ln x)^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^4 \ln x + \frac{1}{8} \int x^4 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{4}x^4 (\ln x)^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^4 \ln x + \frac{1}{8} \int x^3 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}x^4 (\ln x)^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^4 \ln x + \frac{1}{32}x^4 + C = \frac{1}{8}x^4 (2 \ln^2 x - \ln x + \frac{1}{4}) + C.$$

$$\star\star$$
 (16) $\int \frac{\ln \ln x}{x} dx$

思路: 将积分表达式 $\frac{\ln \ln x}{x} dx$ 写成 $\ln \ln x d(\ln x)$,将 $\ln x$ 看作一个整体变量积分即可。

AX:
$$\int \frac{\ln \ln x}{x} dx = \int \ln \ln x d(\ln x) = \ln x \ln \ln x - \int \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x \ln \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

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

 $\star\star\star$ (17) $\int x \sin x \cos x dx$

思路:严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分即可。

解:
$$\int x \sin x \cos x dx = \int \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x d(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x) = -\frac{1}{4} x \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \int \cos 2x dx$$
$$= -\frac{1}{4} x \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \int \cos 2x d2x = -\frac{1}{4} x \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x + C.$$

$$\star\star(18)\int x^2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}dx$$

思路: 先将 $\cos^2\frac{x}{2}$ 降幂得 $\frac{1+\cos x}{2}$, 然后分项积分; 第二个积分严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分即可。

M:
$$\int x^2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \int (\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cos x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \cos x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 d \sin x = \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \int 2x \sin x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \sin x + \int x d \cos x = \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \sin x + x \cos x - \int \cos x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \sin x + x \cos x - \sin x + C$$

 $\star\star(19)\int (x^2-1)\sin 2x dx$

思路:分项后对第一个积分分部积分。

解:
$$\int (x^2 - 1)\sin 2x dx = \int x^2 \sin 2x dx - \int \sin 2x dx = \int x^2 d(-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x) + \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x$$

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

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

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2}x^2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2}x \sin 2x + \frac{3}{4}\cos 2x + C = -\frac{1}{2}(x \sin 2x - \frac{3}{2})\cos 2x + \frac{x}{2}\sin 2x + C.$$

***(20)
$$\int e^{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$$

思路: 首先换元,后分部积分。

解: 令
$$t = \sqrt[3]{x}$$
,则 $x = t^3$, $dx = 3t^2 dt$,

$$\therefore \int e^{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \int e^t 3t^2 dt = 3 \int e^t t^2 dt = 3 \int t^2 de^t = 3t^2 e^t - 3 \int 2t e^t dt$$

$$= 3t^2 e^t - 3 \int 2t de^t = 3t^2 e^t - 6e^t t + 6 \int e^t dt = 3t^2 e^t - 6e^t t + 6e^t + C$$

$$= 3\sqrt[3]{x^2} e^{\sqrt[3]{x}} - 6e^{\sqrt[3]{x}} \sqrt[3]{x} + 6e^{\sqrt[3]{x}} + C = 3e^{\sqrt[3]{x}} (\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{x} + 2) + C.$$

$$\star\star\star(21)\int (\arcsin x)^2 dx$$

思路:严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分即可。

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

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

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

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

$$\star \star \star \star (22) \int e^x \sin^2 x dx$$

思路:严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分即可。

解: 方法一:

$$\int e^x \sin^2 x dx = \int \sin^2 x de^x = e^x \sin^2 x - \int e^x 2 \sin x \cos x dx$$

$$= e^x \sin^2 x - \int e^x \sin 2x dx$$

$$\therefore \int e^x \sin 2x dx = \int \sin 2x de^x = e^x \sin 2x - \int e^x 2 \cos 2x dx = e^x \sin 2x - 2 \int \cos 2x de^x$$

$$= e^x \sin 2x - 2e^x \cos 2x - 4 \int e^x \sin 2x dx$$

$$\therefore \int e^x \sin 2x dx = \frac{e^x (\sin 2x - 2\cos 2x)}{5} + C$$

$$\therefore \int e^x \sin^2 x dx = \frac{e^x}{5} (5\sin^2 x - \sin 2x + 2\cos 2x) + C$$

方法二:

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

$$\therefore \int e^x \cos 2x dx = \int \cos 2x de^x = e^x \cos 2x + \int e^x 2 \sin 2x dx = e^x \cos 2x + 2 \int \sin 2x de^x$$
$$= e^x \cos 2x + 2e^x \sin 2x - 4 \int e^x \cos 2x dx$$

$$\therefore \int e^x \cos 2x dx = \frac{e^x (\cos 2x + 2\sin 2x)}{5} + C$$

$$\therefore \int e^x \sin^2 x dx = \frac{e^x}{2} - \frac{1}{5} e^x \sin 2x - \frac{1}{10} e^x \cos 2x + C$$

$$\star\star\star(23)\int \frac{\ln(1+x)}{\sqrt{x}}dx$$

思路:严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分即可。

#:
$$\int \frac{\ln(1+x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \ln(1+x)d(2\sqrt{x}) = 2\sqrt{x} \ln(1+x) - \int \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{1+x} dx$$

$$\diamondsuit t = \sqrt{x} , \ \, \mathbb{M} \, dx = 2tdt,$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{1+x} dx = 4\int \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt = 4\int dt - 4\int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = 4t - 4\arctan t - C$$

$$= 4\sqrt{x} - 4\arctan \sqrt{x} - C$$

所以原积分
$$\int \frac{\ln(1+x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} \ln(1+x) - 4\sqrt{x} + 4 \arctan \sqrt{x} + C$$
。

$$\star\star\star(24)\int \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x}dx$$

思路:严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分即可。

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

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

注: 该题中 $\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx$ 的其他计算方法可参照习题 4-2, 2 (33)。

$$\star\star\star(25)\int x\ln\frac{1+x}{1-x}dx$$

思路:严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分即可。

$$\mathbf{RF:} \quad \int x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx = \int \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} d\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \frac{1-x}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1-x+1+x}{(1-x)^2} dx$$

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

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

注: 该题也可以化为 $\int x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx = \int x [\ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x)] dx$ 再利用分部积分法计算。

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

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

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right] dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \int \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} dx$$

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

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

$$\star\star\star(26)\int \frac{dx}{\sin 2x\cos x}$$

思路:将被积表达式 $\frac{dx}{\sin 2x \cos x}$ 写成 $\frac{dx}{2\sin x \cos^2 x} = \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{2\sin x} = \frac{d \tan x}{2\sin x}$,然后分部积分即可。

$$\mathbf{AF:} \int \frac{dx}{\sin 2x \cos x} = \int \frac{dx}{2 \sin x \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{2 \sin x} = \int \frac{d \tan x}{2 \sin x}$$

$$= \frac{\tan x}{2 \sin x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \tan x (-\csc x \cot x) dx = \frac{\tan x}{2 \sin x} + \frac{1}{2} \int \csc x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\sec x + \ln|\csc x - \cot x|) + C.$$

2、 用列表法求下列不定积分。

知识点: 仍是分部积分法的练习。

思路分析: 审题看看是否需要分项,是否需要分部积分,是否需要凑微分。按照各种方法完成。我们仍然用一般方法解出,不用列表法。

$$\star$$
(1) $\int xe^{3x}dx$

思路:严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分即可。

解:
$$\int xe^{3x}dx = \int xd\left(\frac{1}{3}e^{3x}\right) = \frac{1}{3}xe^{3x} - \frac{1}{3}\int e^{3x}dx = \frac{1}{3}xe^{3x} - \frac{1}{9}\int e^{3x}d3x = \frac{1}{3}(x - \frac{1}{3})e^{3x} + C.$$
★(2)
$$\int (x+1)e^{x}dx$$

思路:严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分即可。

解:
$$\int (x+1)e^x dx = \int (x+1)de^x = (x+1)e^x - \int e^x dx = xe^x + C$$

$$\star$$
(3) $\int x^2 \cos x dx$

思路:严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分即可。

$$\bigstar(4)\int (x^2+1)e^{-x}dx$$

思路:分项后分部积分即可。

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

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

$$= -e^{-x} x^2 - 2x e^{-x} + 2 \int e^{-x} dx + \int e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} x^2 - 2x e^{-x} + 3 \int e^{-x} dx$$

$$= -e^{-x} (x^2 + 2x + 3) + C.$$

$$\star$$
(5) $\int x \ln(x+1) dx$

思路:严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分即可。

AX:
$$\int x \ln(x+1) dx = \int \ln(x+1) d\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln(x+1) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{x+1} dx$$

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

$$\bigstar (6) \int e^{-x} \cos x dx$$

思路:严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分即可。

解:
$$: \int e^{-x} \cos x dx = \int \cos x d(-e^{-x}) = -e^{-x} \cos x - \int e^{-x} \sin x dx$$

$$= -e^{-x}\cos x - \int \sin x d(-e^{-x}) = -e^{-x}\cos x + e^{-x}\sin x - \int e^{-x}\cos x dx$$

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

★3、已知
$$\frac{\sin x}{x}$$
 是 $f(x)$ 的原函数,求 $\int xf'(x)dx$ 。

知识点:考察原函数的定义及分部积分法的练习。

思路分析: 积分 $\int xf'(x)dx$ 中出现了 f'(x) , 应马上知道积分应使用分部积分, 条件告诉你 $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ 是 f(x) 的原函数, 应该知道 $\int f(x)dx = \frac{\sin x}{x} + C$.

解:
$$\therefore \int xf'(x)dx = \int xd(f(x)) = xf(x) - \int f(x)dx$$

★★4、 己知
$$f(x) = \frac{e^x}{x}$$
, 求 $\int x f''(x) dx$ 。

知识点: 仍然是分部积分法的练习。

思路分析: 积分 $\int x f''(x) dx$ 中出现了 f''(x), 应马上知道积分应使用分部积分。

解:
$$\therefore \int xf''(x)dx = \int xd(f'(x)) = xf'(x) - \int f'(x)dx = xf'(x) - f(x) + C.$$

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

★★★★5、设
$$I_n = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^n x}$$
, $(n \ge 2)$; 证明: $I_n = -\frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin^{n-1} x} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} I_{n-2}$ 。

知识点: 仍然是分部积分法的练习。

思路分析: 要证明的目标表达式中出现了 I_n , $\frac{\cos x}{\sin^{n-1} x}$ 和 I_{n-2} 提示我们如何在被积函数的表达式 $\frac{1}{\sin^n x}$ 中变出 $\frac{\cos x}{\sin^{n-1} x}$ 和 $\frac{1}{\sin^{n-2} x}$ 呢?这里涉及到三角函数中1的变形应用,初等数学中有过专门的

介绍,这里1可变为 $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$ 。

证明: $:: 1 = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$

 $\star\star\star\star$ 6、设 f(x) 为单调连续函数, $f^{-1}(x)$ 为其反函数, 且 $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$, 求: $\int f^{-1}(x) dx$ 。

知识点: 本题考察了一对互为反函数的函数间的关系,还有就是分部积分法的练习。

思路分析: 要明白 $x = f(f^{-1}(x))$ 这一恒等式,在分部积分过程中适时替换。

解:
$$\therefore \int f^{-1}(x) dx = x f^{-1}(x) - \int x d(f^{-1}(x))$$

$$\mathbf{Z} :: \mathbf{x} = f(f^{-1}(\mathbf{x}))$$

$$\therefore \int f^{-1}(x)dx = f^{-1}(x) - \int xd(f^{-1}(x)) = f^{-1}(x) - \int f(f^{-1}(x))d(f^{-1}(x))$$

$$\therefore \int f^{-1}(x)dx = f^{-1}(x) - \int f(f^{-1}(x))d(f^{-1}(x)) = f^{-1}(x) - F(f^{-1}(x)) + C.$$

习题 4-4

1、 求下列不定积分

知识点: 有理函数积分法的练习。

思路分析:被积函数为有理函数的形式时,要区分被积函数为有理真分式还是有理假分式,若是假分式, 通常将被积函数分解为一个整式加上一个真分式的形式,然后再具体问题具体分析。

$$\bigstar(1) \int \frac{x^3}{x+3} dx$$

思路:被积函数为假分式,先将被积函数分解为一个整式加上一个真分式的形式,然后分项积分。

A:
$$\frac{x^3}{x+3} = \frac{x^3 + 27 - 27}{x+3} = x^2 - 3x + 9 - \frac{27}{x+3}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^3}{x+3} dx = \int (x^2 - 3x + 9 - \frac{27}{x+3}) dx = \int (x^2 - 3x + 9) dx - \int \frac{27}{x+3} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{3}{2} x^2 + 9x - 27 \ln|x+3| + C.$$

$$\star\star\star(2) \quad \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 8}{x^3 - x} dx$$

思路:被积函数为假分式,先将被积函数分解为一个整式加上一个真分式的形式,然后分项积分。

#:
$$\frac{x^5 + x^4 - 8}{x^3 - x} = \frac{(x^5 - x^3) + (x^4 - x^2) + (x^3 - x) + x^2 + x - 8}{x^3 - x} = x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{x^2 + x - 8}{x^3 - x}$$

$$\overline{m} x^3 - x = x(x+1)(x-1),$$

令
$$\frac{x^2+x-8}{x^3-x}=\frac{A}{x}+\frac{B}{x+1}+\frac{C}{x-1}$$
, 等式右边通分后比较两边分子 x 的同次项的系数得:

$$\begin{cases} A+B+C=1 \\ C-B=1 \end{cases}$$
解此方程组得:
$$\begin{cases} A=8 \\ B=-4 \\ C=-3 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 8}{x^3 - x} = x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{8}{x} - \frac{4}{x + 1} - \frac{3}{x - 1}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 8}{x^3 - x} dx = \int (x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{8}{x} - \frac{4}{x + 1} - \frac{3}{x - 1}) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 8\ln|x| - 4\ln|x + 1| - 3\ln|x - 1| + C$$

$$\star\star\star(3)\int \frac{3}{x^3+1}dx$$

思路:将被积函数裂项后分项积分。

解: $x^3 + 1 = (x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)$,令 $\frac{3}{x^3 + 1} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 - x + 1}$ 等式右边通分后比较两边分子 x 的同次项的系数得:

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ B+C-A=0 \text{ 解此方程组得} \end{cases} \begin{cases} A=1 \\ B=-1 \\ C=2 \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

$$= \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} d((x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}) + \sqrt{3} \int \frac{1}{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + 1} d(\frac{x-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}})$$

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

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

思路:将被积函数裂项后分项积分。

解: 令 $\frac{x+1}{(x-1)^3} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{(x-1)^3}$, 等式右边通分后比较两边分子 x 的同次项的系数

A = 0, B - 2A = 1, A - B + C = 1, 解此方程组得: A = 0, B = 1, C = 2.

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

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

$$\star\star\star(5)\int \frac{3x+2}{x(x+1)^3}dx$$

AE:
$$\because \frac{3x+2}{x(x+1)^3} = \frac{3}{(x+1)^3} + \frac{2}{x(x+1)^3}, \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{x(x+1)^3} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{D}{(x+1)^3}$$

等式右边通分后比较两边分子 x 的同次项的系数得

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0\\ 3A+2B+C=0\\ 3A+B+C+D=0 \end{cases}$$
解此方程组得:
$$\begin{cases} A=2\\ B=-2\\ C=-2 \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

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

$$= 2\ln\left|\frac{x}{x+1}\right| + \frac{4x+3}{2(x+1)^2} + C.$$

$$\star\star\star(6)\int \frac{xdx}{(x+2)(x+3)^2}$$

思路:将被积函数裂项后分项积分。

分后比较两边分子x的同次项的系数得:

$$(7) \int \frac{3x}{x^3 - 1} dx$$

思路:将被积函数裂项后分项积分。

解:
$$\because \frac{3x}{x^3 - 1} = \frac{3(x - 1) + 3}{x^3 - 1} = \frac{3}{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{3}{x^3 - 1}$$

令 $\frac{3}{x^3 - 1} = \frac{A}{x - 1} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + x + 1}$, 等式右边通分后比较两边分子 x 的同次项的系数得:
$$\begin{cases} A + B = 0 \\ A - B + C = 0 \\ A - C = 3 \end{cases}$$

解此方程组得:
$$\begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = -1 \\ C = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{x^3 - 1} = \frac{1}{x - 1} + \frac{-x - 2}{x^2 + x + 1} = \frac{1}{x - 1} - \frac{x + 2}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\star\star\star(8)\int \frac{1-x-x^2}{(x^2+1)^2}dx$$

AF:
$$\because \frac{1-x-x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} = -\frac{1}{x^2+1} - \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^2} + \frac{2}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

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

又由分部积分法可知: $2\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{x}{x^2+1} + \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$

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

$$\star\star\star(9)\int \frac{xdx}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)}$$

思路:将被积函数裂项后分项积分。

AX:
$$\frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)} = \frac{x+3-3}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} - \frac{3}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{x+3} ,$$

等式右边通分后比较两边分子x的同次项的系数得:

$$\overline{m} \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x+2} - \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{x+3}$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| + 2 \ln|x+2| - \frac{3}{2} \ln|x+3| + C.$$

$$\star\star\star(10)\int \frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)^2(x-1)}dx$$

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

令
$$\frac{2}{(x+1)^2(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{(x+1)^2}$$
, 等式右边通分后比较两边分子 x 的同次项的系数得:

$$A+B=0$$
, $2A+C=0$, $A-B-C=2$; $A=\frac{1}{2}$, $B=-\frac{1}{2}$, $C=-1$

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

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

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

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

思路:将被积函数裂项后分项积分。

解: 令 $\frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$, 等式右边通分后比较两边分子 x 的同次项的系数得:

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ C=0 & \text{mid} \ \text{:} \end{cases} \begin{cases} A=1 \\ B=-1 & \therefore \frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{x^2+1} \\ C=0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\star\star\star(12)\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+x)(x^2+1)}$$

AF:
$$\therefore \frac{1}{(x^2+x)(x^2+1)} = \frac{1}{x(x+1)(x^2+1)}$$

令
$$\frac{1}{(x^2+x)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1}$$
, 等式右边通分后比较两边分子 x 的同次项的系数得:

$$A+B+C=0$$
, $A+C+D=0$, $A+B+D=0$, $A=1$, $A=1$, $A=1$

$$A=1, B=-\frac{1}{2}, C=-\frac{1}{2}, D=-\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{(r^2+r)(r^2+1)} = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{r+1} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x+1}{r^2+1}.$$

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

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

$$= \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2}\ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{x^2+1}d(x^2+1) - \frac{1}{2}\arctan x$$
$$= \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2}\ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{4}\ln(x^2+1) - \frac{1}{2}\arctan x + C.$$

$$\star\star\star\star\star(13)\int \frac{dx}{x^4+1}$$

解:
$$x^4 + 1 = (x^2 + 1 - \sqrt{2}x)(x^2 + 1 + \sqrt{2}x)$$

令
$$\frac{1}{x^4+1} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+1-\sqrt{2}x} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1+\sqrt{2}x}$$
, 等式右边通分后比较两边分子 x 的同次项的系数得:

$$\begin{cases} A+C=0\\ \sqrt{2}A+B-\sqrt{2}C+D=0\\ A+\sqrt{2}B+C-\sqrt{2}D=0\\ B+D=1 \end{cases}$$
 $A=-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ $B=\frac{1}{2}$ $C=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ $D=\frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{split} & \therefore \frac{1}{x^4+1} = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{\sqrt{2}x-2}{x^2+1-\sqrt{2}x} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{\sqrt{2}x+2}{x^2+1+\sqrt{2}x} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \frac{(2x-\sqrt{2})-\sqrt{2}}{(x-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \frac{(2x+\sqrt{2})+\sqrt{2}}{(x+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}} \\ & = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \Big[\frac{(2x+\sqrt{2})}{(x+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{(2x-\sqrt{2})}{(x-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}} \Big] + \frac{1}{4} \Big[\frac{1}{(x+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{(x-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}} \Big] \\ & \therefore \int \frac{dx}{x^4+1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \int \Big[\frac{(2x+\sqrt{2})}{(x+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{(2x-\sqrt{2})}{(x-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}} \Big] dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \Big[\frac{1}{(x+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{(x-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}} \Big] dx \Big] \\ & = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \Big[\int \frac{(2x+\sqrt{2})}{x^2+1+\sqrt{2}x} dx - \int \frac{(2x-\sqrt{2})}{x^2+1-\sqrt{2}x} dx \Big] + \frac{1}{4} \Big[\int \frac{1}{(x+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}} dx + \int \frac{1}{(x-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}} dx \Big] \\ & = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \Big[\int \frac{1}{x^2+1+\sqrt{2}x} d(x^2+1+\sqrt{2}x) - \int \frac{1}{x^2+1-\sqrt{2}x} d(x^2+1-\sqrt{2}x) \Big] \\ & + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \Big[\int \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2}x+1)^2+1} d(\sqrt{2}x+1) + \int \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2}x-1)^2+1} d(\sqrt{2}x-1) \Big] \\ & = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \ln \frac{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1}{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \Big[\arctan(\sqrt{2}x+1) + \arctan(\sqrt{2}x-1) \Big] + C \\ & = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \ln \frac{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1}{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \Big[\arctan(\sqrt{2}x+1) + \arctan(\sqrt{2}x-1) \Big] + C. \end{split}$$

注: 由导数的性质可证 $\arctan(\sqrt{2}x+1) + \arctan(\sqrt{2}x-1) = \arctan\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{1-x^2}$

本题的另一种解法:

注: 由导数的性质可证 $\frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{2}x} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{1-x^2}$.

****(14)
$$\int \frac{-x^2 - 2}{\left(x^2 + x + 1\right)^2} dx$$

思路:将被积函数裂项后分项积分。

解:
$$\because \frac{-x^2-2}{(x^2+x+1)^2} = -\frac{x^2+x+1-x+1}{(x^2+x+1)^2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

注: 本题再推到过程中用到如下性质: (本性质可由分部积分法导出。)

若记
$$I_n = \int \frac{dx}{\left(x^2 + a^2\right)^n}$$
, 其中 n 为正整数, $a \neq 0$, 则必有:

$$I_n = \frac{1}{2a^2(n-1)} \left[\frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n-1}} + (2n-3)I_{n-1} \right] .$$

2、 求下列不定积分

知识点: 三角有理函数积分和简单的无理函数积分法的练习。

思路分析: 求这两种积分的基本思路都是通过适当的变换化为有理函数积分去完成。

$$\star\star(1)\int \frac{dx}{3+\sin^2 x}$$

思路: 分子分母同除以 $\sin^2 x$ 变为 $\csc^2 x$ 后凑微分。

$$\mathbf{AF:} \quad \int \frac{dx}{3+\sin^2 x} = \int \frac{\csc^2 x dx}{3\csc^2 x + 1} = -\int \frac{d\cot x}{3\cot^2 x + 4} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \int \frac{d(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cot x)}{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cot x)^2 + 1}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\arctan(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cot x) + C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\arctan(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\tan x) + C.$$

$$\star\star(2)\int \frac{dx}{3+\cos x}$$

思路: 万能代换!

解: 令
$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$
, 则 $\cos x = \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}$, $dx = \frac{2dt}{1 + t^2}$;

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{3 + \cos x} = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1 + t^2}}{3 + \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}} = \int \frac{dt}{2 + t^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} + C$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{3 + \cos x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan \frac{x}{2}) + C.$$

注: 另一种解法是:

$$\int \frac{dx}{3 + \cos x} = \int \frac{dx}{3 + 2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sec^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sec^2 \frac{x}{2} + 1} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2} d \tan \frac{x}{2} = \int \frac{1}{(\tan \frac{x}{2})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} d \tan \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan \frac{x}{2}) + C.$$

$$\star\star(3)\int \frac{dx}{2+\sin x}$$

思路: 万能代换!

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{2 + \sin x} = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1 + t^2}}{2 + \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + t + 1} = \int \frac{dt}{(t + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{d(\frac{2t + 1}{\sqrt{3}})}{1 + (\frac{2t + 1}{\sqrt{3}})^2}$$
$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan(\frac{2t + 1}{\sqrt{3}}) + C$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{2 + \sin x} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan(\frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\sqrt{3}}) + C.$$

$$\bigstar \star (4) \int \frac{dx}{1 + \tan x}$$

思路: 利用变换 $t = \tan x$! (万能代换也可,但较繁!)

解: 令
$$t = \tan x$$
,则 $x = \arctan t$, $dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$;

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

$$\because \frac{1}{(1+t)(1+t^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+t} - \frac{t-1}{1+t^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+t} - \frac{t}{1+t^2} + \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right)$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dt}{(1+t)(1+t^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int \frac{1}{1+t} dt - \int \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt + \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\ln |1+t| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t^2) + \arctan t] + C$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{1 + \tan x} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln \left| 1 + \tan x \right| - \frac{1}{2} \ln (1 + \tan^2 x) + x \right] + C.$$

$$\star\star$$
 (5) $\int \frac{dx}{1+\sin x + \cos x}$

思路: 万能代换!

解: 令
$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$
, 则 $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$, $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$, $dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$;

$$\therefore \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1+t^2}}{1+\frac{2t}{1+t^2} + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} = \int \frac{dt}{1+t} = \ln|1+t| + C = \ln|1+\tan\frac{x}{2}| + C$$

$$\star\star$$
 (6) $\int \frac{dx}{5+2\sin x-\cos x}$

思路: 万能代换!

AP:
$$\Rightarrow t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$
, $y = \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$, $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$, $dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$;

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{5 + 2\sin x - \cos x} = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1 + t^2}}{5 + 2\frac{2t}{1 + t^2} - \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}} = \int \frac{dt}{3t^2 + 2t + 2}$$

$$\overline{m} \int \frac{dt}{3t^2 + 2t + 2} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{\left(t + \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{3t + 1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)}{\left(\frac{3t + 1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan\left(\frac{3t + 1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{5 + 2\sin x - \cos x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan\left(\frac{3\tan\frac{x}{2} + 1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C.$$

$$(7) \int \frac{dx}{(5+4\sin x)\cos x}$$

思路一: 万能代换!

解: 令
$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$
, 则 $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$, $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$, $dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$;

$$\frac{dx}{(5+4\sin x)\cos x} = \frac{\frac{2dt}{1+t^2}}{(5+4\frac{2t}{1+t^2})\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} = \frac{2(1+t^2)dt}{(5t^2+8t+5)(1-t^2)}$$

$$= -(\frac{2}{5t^2+8t+5} + \frac{4}{(5t^2+8t+5)(t^2-1)})dt$$

$$\overline{m} \frac{4}{(5t^2 + 8t + 5)(t^2 - 1)} = \frac{4}{(5t^2 + 8t + 5)(t - 1)(t + 1)},$$

令
$$\frac{4}{(5t^2+8t+5)(t-1)(t+1)} = \frac{At+B}{5t^2+8t+5} + \frac{C}{t-1} + \frac{D}{t+1}$$
, 等式右边通分后比较两边分子 t 的同

次项的系数得:

$$\begin{cases} A+5C+5D=0\\ B+13C+3D=0\\ -A+13C-3D=0\\ B+5C-5D=4 \end{cases}$$
 $A=\frac{5}{2}$
$$B=\frac{7}{8}$$

$$\begin{cases} C=\frac{1}{16}\\ D=-\frac{9}{16} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{4}{(5t^2 + 8t + 5)(t - 1)(t + 1)} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{20t + 7}{5t^2 + 8t + 5} + \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{t - 1} - \frac{9}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{t + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{9}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{t+1} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{10t+8}{5t^2+8t+5} - \frac{9}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{5t^2+8t+5}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dx}{(5+4\sin x)\cos x} = \left(-\frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{t-1} + \frac{9}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{10t+8}{5t^2+8t+5} - \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{5t^2+8t+5}\right) dt$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{(5+4\sin x)\cos x} = -\frac{1}{16} \int \frac{1}{t-1} dt + \frac{9}{16} \int \frac{1}{t+1} dt - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{10t+8}{5t^2+8t+5} dt - \frac{7}{8} \int \frac{1}{5t^2+8t+5} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{16} \ln|t-1| + \frac{9}{16} \ln|t+1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln(5t^2+8t+5) - \frac{7}{24} \arctan(\frac{5t+4}{3}) + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{16} \ln\left|\tan\frac{x}{2} - 1\right| + \frac{9}{16} \ln\left|\tan\frac{x}{2} + 1\right| - \frac{1}{4} \ln(5\tan^2\frac{x}{2} + 8\tan\frac{x}{2} + 5) - \frac{7}{24} \arctan(\frac{5\tan\frac{x}{2} + 4}{3}) + C$$

思路二: 利用代换 $t = \sin x$!

解: 令
$$t = \sin x$$
, $|x| < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 则 $dx = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$, $\cos x = \sqrt{1-t^2}$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{(5+4\sin x)\cos x} = \int \frac{\frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}}{(5+4t)\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \int \frac{dt}{(5+4t)(1-t^2)} = -\int \frac{dt}{(5+4t)(t^2-1)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{(5+4t)(t^2-1)} = \frac{1}{(5+4t)(t-1)(t+1)}$$

令
$$\frac{1}{(5+4t)(t^2-1)} = \frac{A}{5+4t} + \frac{B}{t-1} + \frac{C}{t+1}$$
, 等式右边通分后比较两边分子 t 的同次项的系数得:

$$\begin{cases} A+4B+4C=0\\ 9B+C=0\\ -A+5B-5C=1 \end{cases} \not\text{ if } 2 = \frac{16}{9} C=-\frac{1}{2} \qquad \therefore \frac{1}{(5+4t)(t^2-1)} = \frac{16}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{5+4t} + \frac{1}{18} \cdot \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{t+1}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dt}{(5+4t)(t^2-1)} = \frac{16}{9} \int \frac{1}{5+4t} dt + \frac{1}{18} \int \frac{1}{t-1} dt - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{t+1} dt$$
$$= \frac{4}{9} \ln|5+4t| + \frac{1}{18} \ln|1-t| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+t| - C$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{(5+4\sin x)\cos x} = -\frac{4}{9}\ln|5+4\sin x| - \frac{1}{18}\ln|1-\sin x| + \frac{1}{2}\ln|1+\sin x| + C.$$

注: 比较上述两解法可以看出应用万能代换对某些题目可能并不简单!

**** (8)
$$\int \frac{1 + \sin x}{(1 + \cos x)\sin x} dx$$

思路:将被积函数分项得,对两个不定积分分别利用代换 $t = \cos x$ 和万能代换!

AF: :
$$\frac{1+\sin x}{(1+\cos x)\sin x} = \frac{1}{(1+\cos x)\sin x} + \frac{1}{1+\cos x}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1+\sin x}{(1+\cos x)\sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{(1+\cos x)\sin x} dx + \int \frac{1}{1+\cos x} dx$$

对积分
$$\int \frac{1}{(1+\cos x)\sin x} dx$$
, $\diamondsuit t = \cos x, x \in (0,\pi)$,则 $dx = -\frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$, $\sin x = \sqrt{1-t^2}$;

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

令
$$\frac{1}{(1+t)^2(t-1)} = \frac{A}{t-1} + \frac{B}{1+t} + \frac{C}{(1+t)^2}$$
,等式右边通分后比较两边分子 t 的同次项的系数得:

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0\\ 2A+C=0 & \text{if } 2A=0\\ A-B-C=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=\frac{1}{4}\\ B=-\frac{1}{4} & \therefore \frac{1}{(1+t)^2(t-1)}=\frac{1}{4}\cdot\frac{1}{t-1}-\frac{1}{4}\cdot\frac{1}{1+t}-\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{(1+t)^2}\\ C=-\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{(1+t)^2(t-1)} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{t-1} dt - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{1+t} dt - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(1+t)^2} dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln|t-1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|t+1| + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t} + C_1$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{(1+\cos x)\sin x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln |1-\cos x| - \frac{1}{4} \ln |1+\cos x| + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\cos x} + C_1;$$

对积分
$$\int \frac{1}{1+\cos x} dx$$
, 令 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$, $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$, $dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{1+\cos x} dx = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1+t^2}}{1+\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1+t^2}}{1+\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} = \int dt = t + C_2 = \tan \frac{x}{2} + C_2;$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1+\sin x}{(1+\cos x)\sin x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln |1-\cos x| - \frac{1}{4} \ln |1+\cos x| + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\cos x} + \tan \frac{x}{2} + C_3$$

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

$$\bigstar \star (9) \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt[3]{x+1}}$$

思路: 变无理式为有理式,变量替换 $t = \sqrt[3]{1+x}$ 。

解: 令 $t = \sqrt[3]{1+x}$, 则 $1+x=t^3$, $dx = 3t^2dt$;

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

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

$$\star\star (10) \int \frac{1 + (\sqrt{x})^3}{1 + \sqrt{x}} dx$$

思路: 变无理式为有理式,变量替换 $t = \sqrt{x}$ 。

解: $\diamondsuit t = \sqrt{x}$, $x = t^2$, dx = 2tdt;

$$\therefore \int \frac{1+(\sqrt{x})^3}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1+(t)^3}{1+t} 2t dt = 2\int (t^2-t+1)t dt = 2\int (t^3-t^2+t) dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}t^4 - \frac{2}{3}t^3 + t^2 + C = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x + C.$$

$$\star\star (11) \int \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-1}{1+\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

思路: 变无理式为有理式,变量替换 $t = \sqrt{x+1}$.

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

$$= 2\int t dt - 4\int dt + 4\int \frac{1}{1+t} dt = t^2 - 4t + 4\ln|t+1| + C = x - 4\sqrt{x+1} + 4\ln(\sqrt{x+1}+1) + C$$

$$\star\star\star(12)\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[4]{x}+\sqrt{x}}$$

思路: 变无理式为有理式,变量替换 $t = \sqrt[8]{x}$ 。

M: $\Rightarrow t = \sqrt[8]{x}, x = t^8, dx = 8t^7 dt;$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[4]{x} + \sqrt{x}} = \int \frac{8t^7}{t^2 + t^4} dt = 8 \int \frac{t^5}{1 + t^2} dt = 8 \int \frac{t^5 + t^3 - t^3 - t + t}{1 + t^2} dt = 8 \int (t^3 - t + \frac{t}{1 + t^2}) dt$$

$$= 2t^4 - 4t^2 + 4\ln(1 + t^2) + C = 2\sqrt{x} - 4\sqrt[4]{x} + 4\ln(1 + \sqrt[4]{x}) + C$$

$$\star\star\star(13)\int \frac{x^3dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

思路:变无理式为有理式,三角换元。

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int \frac{\tan^3 t}{\sec t} \sec^2 t dt = \int \tan^3 t \sec t dt = \int \tan^2 t d \sec t = \int (\sec^2 t - 1) d \sec t$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \sec^3 t - \sec t + C = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} - \sqrt{1+x^2} + C.$$

$$\star\star\star (14) \int \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} dx$$

思路:将被积函数 $\sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}}$ 变形为 $\frac{a+x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$ 后,三角换元。

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

注: 另一种解法,分项后凑微分。

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

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

$$\star\star\star (15) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^4}}$$

思路:换元。

AF:
$$\Rightarrow \frac{x+1}{x-1} = t$$
, $y = \frac{-2}{(x-1)^2} dx = dt$.

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^4}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(\frac{x+1}{x-1})^2(x-1)^2}} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{t^2}} (-\frac{1}{2}) dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{2}{3}} dt = -\frac{3}{2} t^{\frac{1}{3}} + C$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} + C.$$

总习题四

★1、设f(x)的一个原函数是 e^{-2x} ,则f(x)=().

(A)
$$e^{-2x}$$

(B)
$$-2e^{-2x}$$

(A)
$$e^{-2x}$$
 (B) $-2e^{-2x}$ (C) $-4e^{-2x}$ (D) $4e^{-2x}$

(D)
$$4e^{-2x}$$

知识点:原函数的定义考察。

思路分析: 略。

解: (B)。

★2、设
$$\int x f(x) dx = \arcsin x + C$$
,则 $\int \frac{dx}{f(x)} =$ _______。

知识点:原函数的定义性质考察。

思路分析: 对条件两边求导数后解出 f(x) 后代入到要求的表达式中,积分即可。

解: 对式子 $\int xf(x)dx = \arcsin x + C$ 两边求导数得:

$$xf(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}, \therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1 - x^2}}, \therefore \frac{1}{f(x)} = x\sqrt{1 - x^2};$$

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

*★3、设
$$f(x^2-1) = \ln \frac{x^2}{x^2-2}$$
,且 $f(\varphi(x)) = \ln x$,求 $\int \varphi(x) dx$ 。

知识点:函数的定义考察。

思路分析: 求出 f(x) 后解得 $\varphi(x)$, 积分即可。

AF:
$$: f(x^2 - 1) = \ln \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 2} = \ln \frac{x^2 - 1 + 1}{x^2 - 1 - 1}, : f(t) = \ln \frac{t + 1}{t - 1}, : f(\varphi(x)) = \ln \frac{\varphi(x) + 1}{\varphi(x) - 1},$$

$$\mathbb{X} :: f(\varphi(x)) = \ln x, \therefore \frac{\varphi(x) + 1}{\varphi(x) - 1} = x, \therefore \varphi(x) = \frac{x + 1}{x - 1};$$

$$\therefore \int \varphi(x) dx = \int \frac{x+1}{x-1} dx = \int (1 + \frac{2}{x-1}) dx = x + 2 \ln |x-1| + C$$

 $\star\star\star$ 4、设 F(x) 为 f(x) 的原函数,当 x>0 时,有 $f(x)F(x)=\sin^2 2x$,且 F(0)=1 , $F(x)\geq 0$ 试求 f(x) 。

知识点:原函数的定义性质考察。

思路分析: 注意到 dF(x) = f(x)dx , 先求出 F(x) , 再求 f(x) 即可。

解:
$$f(x)F(x) = \sin^2 2x$$
; $f(x)F(x)dx = \int \sin^2 2x dx$

$$\mathbb{H}\int F(x)dF(x) = \int \sin^2 2x dx, \quad \therefore \frac{1}{2}(F(x))^2 = \int \sin^2 2x dx,$$

$$\therefore (F(x))^2 = 2 \int \sin^2 2x dx = \int (1 - \cos 4x) dx = x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x + C;$$

5、求下列不定积分。

知识点: 求不定积分的综合考察。

思路分析: 具体问题具体分析。

$$\star\star$$
 (1) $\int x\sqrt{2-5x}dx$

思路: 变无理式为有理式,变量替换 $t = \sqrt{2-5x}$ 。

解: 令
$$t = \sqrt{2-5x}$$
,则 $x = \frac{2-t^2}{5}$, $dx = -\frac{2t}{5}dt$,

$$\therefore \int x\sqrt{2-5x}dx = \int \frac{2-t^2}{5}t \cdot \left(-\frac{2t}{5}dt\right) = -\frac{2}{25}\int (2t^2-t^4)dt = -\frac{2}{25}\left(\frac{2}{3}t^3-\frac{1}{5}t^5\right) + C$$
$$= -\frac{4}{75}\sqrt{(2-5x)^3} + \frac{2}{125}\sqrt{(2-5x)^5} + C = -\frac{30x+8}{375}\sqrt{(2-5x)^3} + C.$$

$$\star (2) \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} (x > 1)$$

思路:变无理式为有理式,变量替换 $x = \sec t$ 。

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

$$\star\star\star(3)\int \frac{2^x 3^x}{9^x - 4^x} dx$$

思路:将被积函数
$$\frac{2^x 3^x}{9^x - 4^x}$$
 变为 $\frac{\frac{2^x}{3^x}}{1 - (\frac{2^x}{3^x})^2} = \frac{(\frac{2}{3})^x}{1 - [(\frac{2}{3})^x]^2}$ 后换元或凑微分。

解: 令
$$t = (\frac{2}{3})^x$$
,则 $dt = (\frac{2}{3})^x \ln \frac{2}{3} dx$ 。

$$\therefore \int \frac{2^{x} 3^{x}}{9^{x} - 4^{x}} dx = \int \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{x}}{1 - \left[\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{x}\right]^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\ln 2 - \ln 3} \int \frac{dt}{1 - t^{2}} = \frac{1}{2(\ln 3 - \ln 2)} \int \left(\frac{1}{t - 1} - \frac{1}{t + 1}\right) dt$$

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

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

$$\star\star (4) \int \frac{x^2}{a^6 - x^6} dx (a > 0)$$

思路:凑微分。

AE:
$$: \int \frac{x^2}{a^6 - x^6} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{a^6 - x^6} dx^3 = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{a^6 - (x^3)^2} dx^3, \Leftrightarrow t = x^3,$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^2}{a^6 - x^6} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{(a^3)^2 - t^2} dt = -\frac{1}{6a^3} \int (\frac{1}{t - a^3} - \frac{1}{t + a^3}) dt = -\frac{1}{6a^3} \ln \left| \frac{t - a^3}{t + a^3} \right| + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6a^3} \ln \left| \frac{x^3 - a^3}{x^3 + a^3} \right| + C = \frac{1}{6a^3} \ln \left| \frac{x^3 + a^3}{x^3 - a^3} \right| + C.$$

$$\bigstar \star (5) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}}$$

思路:将被积函数进行配方后换元或先凑微分再换元。

解: 方法一:
$$\because \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 - (\frac{1}{2})^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sec t, 0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \text{if } dx = \frac{1}{2} \sec t \tan t dt;$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}} = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}\sec t \tan t}{\frac{1}{2}\tan t} dt = \int \sec t dt = \ln\left|\sec t + \tan t\right| + C$$
$$= \ln\left|2x + 1 + 2\sqrt{x^2 + x}\right| + C.$$

方法二:
$$\because \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}} = 2\int \frac{d\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1+x}} = 2\int \frac{d\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1+(\sqrt{x})^2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = \sqrt{x}, :: \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}} = 2\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}};$$

再令
$$t = \tan z, |z| < \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \text{则 } dt = \sec^2 z dz,$$

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

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

$$\star\star\star(6)\int \frac{dx}{x(2+x^{10})}$$

思路: 倒代换!

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{x(2+x^{10})} = \int \frac{t}{2+\frac{1}{t^{10}}} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}dt\right) = -\int \frac{t^9}{2t^{10}+1}dt = -\frac{1}{10}\int \frac{dt^{10}}{2t^{10}+1} = -\frac{1}{20}\int \frac{d(2t^{10}+1)}{2t^{10}+1} dt = -\frac{1}{20}\int \frac{dt^{10}}{2t^{10}+1} dt = -\frac{1}{20}\int \frac$$

$$\star\star\star\star(7)\int \frac{7\cos x - 3\sin x}{5\cos x + 2\sin x} dx$$

思路:大凡被积函数的分子分母皆为同一个角的正余弦函数的线性组合的形式的积分,一般思路是将被积函数的分子写成分母和分母的导数的线性组合的形式,然后分项分别积分即可。

EXECUTE:
$$: 7\cos x - 3\sin x = 5\cos x + 2\sin x + (5\cos x + 2\sin x)'$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{7\cos x - 3\sin x}{5\cos x + 2\sin x} dx = \int \frac{5\cos x + 2\sin x + (5\cos x + 2\sin x)'}{5\cos x + 2\sin x} dx$$

$$= \int [1 + \frac{(5\cos x + 2\sin x)'}{5\cos x + 2\sin x}] dx = \int dx + \int \frac{d(5\cos x + 2\sin x)}{5\cos x + 2\sin x}$$

$$= \int dx + \int \frac{d(5\cos x + 2\sin x)}{5\cos x + 2\sin x} = x + \ln|5\cos x + 2\sin x| + C.$$

$$\star\star\star\star(8) \quad \int \frac{e^x (1+\sin x)}{1+\cos x} dx$$

思路:分项积分后对前一积分采用分部积分,后一积分不动。

$$\mathbf{AF}: : \int \frac{e^{x}(1+\sin x)}{1+\cos x} dx = \int (\frac{e^{x}}{1+\cos x} + \frac{e^{x}\sin x}{1+\cos x}) dx = \int (\frac{e^{x}}{2\cos^{2}\frac{x}{2}} + e^{x}\tan\frac{x}{2}) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{e^{x}}{2\cos^{2}\frac{x}{2}} dx + \int e^{x}\tan\frac{x}{2} dx = \int e^{x}\sec^{2}\frac{x}{2} d\frac{x}{2} + \int e^{x}\tan\frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$= \int e^{x} d\tan\frac{x}{2} + \int e^{x}\tan\frac{x}{2} dx = e^{x}\tan\frac{x}{2} - \int e^{x}\tan\frac{x}{2} dx + \int e^{x}\tan\frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$= e^{x}\tan\frac{x}{2} + C.$$

****6、求不定积分:
$$\int \left[\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} - \frac{f^2(x)f''(x)}{f'^3(x)}\right] dx$$

知识点:分部积分法考察兼顾凑微分的灵活性。

思路分析:分项后,第二个积分显然可凑现成的微分,分部积分第二个积分,第一个积分不动,合并同种积分,出现循环后解出加一个任意常数即可。

知识点:分部积分法考察,三角恒等式的应用,凑微分等。

思路分析: 由要证明的目标式子可知,应将 $an^n x$ 分解成 $an^{n-2} x an^2 x$,进而写成 $an^{n-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1)$,分部积分后即可得到 I_{n-2} 。

证明:
$$I_n = \int \tan^n x dx = \int \tan^{n-2} x \tan^2 x dx = \int \tan^{n-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$= \int \tan^{n-2} x d \tan x - \int \tan^{n-2} x dx = \frac{1}{n-1} \tan^{n-1} x - I_{n-2}.$$

$$\therefore \int \tan^5 x dx = I_5 = \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x - I_3 = \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x - (\frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x - I_1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x - \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + \int \tan^2 x - \ln |\cos x| + C$$

$$\bigstar \bigstar \& \$$$
, $\int \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} dx = (B)$.

思路: 化无理式为有理式,三交换元。

解:
$$\because \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} = \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \Leftrightarrow x = \sin t, |t| < \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \text{则 } dx = \cos t dt$$
.

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

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

$$\bigstar \star \star \star 9$$
、设不定积分 $I_1 = \int \frac{1+x}{x(1+xe^x)} dx$, 若 $u = xe^x$, 则有 (D) 。

思路: $u=xe^x$, 提示我们将被积函数的分子分母同乘以 e^x 后再积分。

AF:
$$: I_1 = \int \frac{1+x}{x(1+xe^x)} dx = \int \frac{e^x(1+x)}{e^x x(1+xe^x)} dx$$

$$\mathbb{Z} :: du = (e^x + xe^x)dx = e^x(1+x)dx;$$

$$\therefore I_1 = \int \frac{du}{u(1+u)} = I_2, 选(D).$$

10、求下列不定积分:

知识点: 求无理函数的不定积分的综合考察。

思路分析:基本思路——将被积函数化为有理式。

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

思路: 先进行倒代换, 在进行三角换元。

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

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

$$\diamondsuit t^2 = \tan u, 0 < u < \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \emptyset dt^2 = \sec^2 u du$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+x^4}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt^2}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sec^2 u du}{\sec u} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \sec u du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(\sqrt{1+t^4} + t^2) + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln(\frac{x^2}{1+\sqrt{1+x^4}}) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(\frac{\sqrt{1+x^4} - 1}{x^2}) + C$$

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

思路: 进行三角换元,化无理式为有理式。

$$\therefore \int \frac{x+1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx = \int \frac{1 + \sec t}{\sec^2 t \tan t} \sec t \tan t dt = \int \frac{1 + \sec t}{\sec t} dt = \int (\cos t + 1) dt$$
$$= t + \sin t + C = \arccos \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x} + C = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x} - \arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C.$$

注:
$$(\arccos \frac{1}{x})' = (-\arcsin \frac{1}{x})'$$

$$\star\star\star(3) \cdot \int \frac{x+2}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$$

思路: 进行三角换元, 化无理式为有理式。

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

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

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

思路: 进行三角换元, 化无理式为有理式。

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int \frac{d(\sqrt{2}\tan t)}{1+(\sqrt{2}\tan t)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan(\sqrt{2}\tan t) + C = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}) + C.$$

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

思路: 进行三角换元, 化无理式为有理式。

解: 令
$$x = 2\sin t$$
, $0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 则 $dx = 2\cos t dt$;

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \int \frac{2\cos t dt}{2\sin t \cdot 2\cos t} = \int \frac{dt}{2\sin t} = \frac{1}{2} \int \csc t dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \csc t - \cot t \right| + C$$

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

11、求下列不定积分:

知识点:较复杂的分部积分法的考察。

思路分析:基本思路——严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分。

$$\star\star\star$$
 (1) $\int \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})dx$

思路:分部积分。

AX:
$$\int \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})dx = x\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) - \int \frac{x}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}} (1+\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}})dx$$
$$= x\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = x\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$
$$= x\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+1)}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = x\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) - \sqrt{1+x^2} + C$$

$$\bigstar \star (2)$$
, $\int \ln(1+x^2)dx$

思路:分部积分。

M:
$$\int \ln(1+x^2)dx = x\ln(1+x^2) - \int \frac{2x^2}{1+x^2}dx = x\ln(1+x^2) - \int \frac{2(x^2+1)-2}{1+x^2}dx$$
$$= x\ln(1+x^2) - 2\int dx + 2\int \frac{1}{1+x^2}dx = x\ln(1+x^2) - 2x + 2\arctan x + C .$$

 $\star\star\star\star$ (3) $\int x \tan x \sec^4 x dx$

思路:分部积分。

解: $\therefore \int x \tan x \sec^4 x dx = \int x \sec^3 x d \sec x = x \sec^4 x - \int \sec x (\sec^3 x + \cos^3 x +$

$$+3x \sec^{3} x \tan x) dx = x \sec^{4} x - \int \sec^{4} x dx - 3 \int x \tan x \sec^{4} x dx$$

$$= x \sec^{4} x - \int (\tan^{2} x + 1) d \tan x - 3 \int x \tan x \sec^{4} x dx$$

$$= x \sec^{4} x - \frac{1}{3} \tan^{3} x - \tan x - 3 \int x \tan x \sec^{4} x dx$$

$$\therefore \int x \tan x \sec^{4} x dx = \frac{1}{4} x \sec^{4} x - \frac{1}{12} \tan^{3} x - \frac{1}{4} \tan x + C.$$

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

思路:分项后分部积分。

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

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

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

$$\star\star\star\star$$
 (5), $\int \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^3} dx$

思路:分部积分后 倒代换。

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

对于积分
$$\int \frac{dx}{x(1+x^2)}$$
 应用倒代换, 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$,则 $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2}dt$,

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

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

$$\star\star\star$$
 (6) $\int \frac{x}{1+\cos x} dx$

思路:将被积函数变形后分部积分。

$$\mathbf{MF:} \int \frac{x}{1+\cos x} dx = \int \frac{x}{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \int x \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \int x dx$$

 $\bigstar \bigstar \star 12$ 、求不定积分: $I_n = \int x^n e^x dx$,n 为自然数。

知识点: 较复杂的分部积分法的考察。

思路分析:基本思路——严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分,推一个递推关系式。

解:
$$I_1 = xe^x - x + C$$

$$\begin{split} I_n &= \int x^n e^x dx = \int x^n de^x = x^n e^x - n \int x^{n-1} e^x dx = x^n e^x - n I_{n-1} \\ &= e^x \left(x^n - n x^{n-1} + n(n-1) x^{n-2} - n(n-1)(n-2) x^{n-3} + \cdots \right. \\ &+ \left(-1 \right)^k n(n-1)(n-2) \cdots (n-k+1) x^{n-k} + \cdots + \left(-1 \right)^{n-1} n! x) + \left(-1 \right)^n n! I_0 \\ &= e^x \left(x^n - n x^{n-1} + n(n-1) x^{n-2} - n(n-1)(n-2) x^{n-3} + \cdots \right. \\ &+ \left(-1 \right)^k n(n-1)(n-2) \cdots (n-k+1) x^{n-k} + \cdots + \left(-1 \right)^{n-1} n! x) + \left(-1 \right)^n n! e^x + C \end{split}$$

★★★13、求不定积分: $\int (x^2-2x+3)\cos 2x dx$.

知识点: 较复杂的分部积分法的考察。

思路分析:基本思路——严格按照"反、对、幂、三、指"顺序凑微分,分项后分别积分。

解: $\int (x^2 - 2x + 3)\cos 2x dx = \int x^2 \cos 2x dx - 2 \int x \cos 2x dx + 3 \int \cos 2x dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 d \sin 2x - \int x d \sin 2x + \frac{3}{2} \int \cos 2x d 2x$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} x \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx - x \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{3}{2} \sin 2x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} x \cos 2x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - x \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{3}{2} \sin 2x + C$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2} x^2 - x + \frac{5}{4}) \sin 2x + (\frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2}) \cos 2x + C.$$

14、求下列不定积分:

知识点: 求解较复杂的有理函数和无理函数的不定积分。

思路分析:基本思路——有理式分项、无理式化为有理式。

$$\star\star\star\star(1), \int \frac{x^{11}dx}{x^8+3x^4+2}$$

思路:将被积函数化为一个整式加上一个真分式的形式,然后积分。

解:
$$\int \frac{x^{11} dx}{x^8 + 3x^4 + 2} = \int (x^3 - \frac{3x^7 + 2x^3}{x^8 + 3x^4 + 2}) dx = \int x^3 dx - \int \frac{3x^7 + 2x^3}{x^8 + 3x^4 + 2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{3}{8} \int \frac{8x^7 + 12x^3 - \frac{20}{3} x^3}{x^8 + 3x^4 + 2} dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{3}{8} \int \frac{8x^7 + 12x^3}{x^8 + 3x^4 + 2} dx$$

$$+ \frac{20}{8} \int \frac{x^3 dx}{x^8 + 3x^4 + 2} = \frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{3}{8} \int \frac{d(x^8 + 3x^4 + 2)}{x^8 + 3x^4 + 2} + \frac{5}{8} \int \frac{dx^4}{x^8 + 3x^4 + 2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{3}{8} \int \frac{d(x^8 + 3x^4 + 2)}{x^8 + 3x^4 + 2} + \frac{5}{8} \int \frac{dx^4}{(x^4 + \frac{3}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{3}{8} \ln |x^8 + 3x^4 + 2| + \frac{5}{8} \ln \left| \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^4 + 2} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{3}{8}\ln\left|(x^4 + 1)(x^4 + 2)\right| + \frac{5}{8}\ln\left|\frac{x^4 + 1}{x^4 + 2}\right| + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt[4]{x^4 + 1}}{x^4 + 2}\right) + C.$$

$$\star\star\star\star(2) \cdot \int \frac{1-x^8}{x(1+x^8)} dx$$

思路:将被积函数化为一个整式加上一个真分式的形式,然后积分。

#:
$$\int \frac{1-x^8}{x(1+x^8)} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x^8)} - \int \frac{x^8}{x(1+x^8)} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x^8)} - \int \frac{x^7}{1+x^8} dx$$

对
$$\int \frac{dx}{x(1+x^8)}$$
 采用倒代换, 令 $x=\frac{1}{t}$,则 $dx=-\frac{1}{t^2}dt$ 。

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x^8)} = \int \frac{t}{1+\frac{1}{t^8}} (-\frac{1}{t^2} dt) = -\int \frac{t^7}{1+t^8} dt = -\frac{1}{8} \int \frac{dt^8}{1+t^8} = -\frac{1}{8} \ln(1+t^8) + C_1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8}\ln(\frac{1+x^8}{x^8}) + C_1;$$

$$\pi \int \frac{x^7}{1+x^8} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{dx^8}{1+x^8} = \frac{1}{8} \ln(1+x^8) + C_2;$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1-x^8}{x(1+x^8)} dx = -\frac{1}{8} \ln(\frac{1+x^8}{x^8}) - \frac{1}{8} \ln(1+x^8) + C = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+x^8) + C.$$

思路:将被积函数分项后分部积分。

解:
$$x^3 - 2x + 1 = (x - 2)^3 + 6(x - 2)^2 + 10(x - 2) + 5$$
;

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^3 - 2x + 1}{(x - 2)^{100}} dx = \int \frac{(x - 2)^3 + 6(x - 2)^2 + 10(x - 2) + 5}{(x - 2)^{100}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{(x - 2)^{97}} + 6\int \frac{dx}{(x - 2)^{98}} + 10\int \frac{dx}{(x - 2)^{99}} + 5\int \frac{dx}{(x - 2)^{100}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{96(x - 2)^{96}} - \frac{6}{97(x - 2)^{97}} - \frac{5}{49(x - 2)^{98}} - \frac{5}{99(x - 2)^{99}} + C.$$

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

思路:将被积函数裂项分项后积分。

PRESERTION
$$\int \frac{x}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx^2}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)} = \frac{1}{6} \left[\int \frac{dx^2}{x^2+1} - \int \frac{dx^2}{x^2+4} \right] = \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{x^2+1}{x^2+4} + C.$$

$$\star\star\star\star(5), \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)(x^2+x+1)}$$

思路:将被积函数分项后积分。

解: 令
$$\frac{1}{(x^2+1)(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+x+1}$$
, 等式右边通分后比较等式两边分子上 x 的同次

幂项的系数得: A+C=0, A+B+D=0, A+B+C=0, B+D=1;

解之得:
$$A = -1, B = 0, C = D = 1$$
.

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

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

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

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

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

$$\star\star\star(6) \cdot \int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x})} dx$$

思路:化无理式为有理式,第二类换元法。该题中欲同时去掉 $\sqrt[3]{x}$, \sqrt{x} , 应令 $t=\sqrt[6]{x}$ 。

解: 令
$$t = \sqrt[6]{x}$$
,则 $dx = 6t^5 dt$;

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

$$\therefore \int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x})} dx = 6 \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt[6]{x}}{\sqrt[6]{x} + 1} \right| + C.$$

$$(7)$$
, $\int \frac{\sqrt{x(x+1)}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x+1}} dx$

思路:分母有理化,换元。

解:
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x(x+1)}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1}} dx = \int \sqrt{x(x+1)} (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}) dx = \int (x+1) \sqrt{x} dx - \int x \sqrt{x+1} dx$$

对于积分 $\int (x+1)\sqrt{x}dx$, 令 $t=\sqrt{x}$, 则 dx=2tdt;

$$\therefore \int (x+1)\sqrt{x}dx = \int (t^2+1)t^2tdt = 2\int (t^4+t^2)dt = \frac{2}{5}t^5 + \frac{2}{3}t^3 + C_1$$

$$\therefore \int (x+1)\sqrt{x}dx = \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_1$$

对于积分 $\int x\sqrt{x+1}dx$, 令 $u=\sqrt{x+1}$,则 dx=2udu;

$$\therefore \int x\sqrt{x+1}dx = \int (u^2-1)u^2udu = 2\int (u^4-u^2)du = \frac{2}{5}u^5 - \frac{2}{3}u^3 + C_2$$

$$\therefore \int x\sqrt{x+1}dx = \frac{2}{5}(x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_2$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{\sqrt{x(x+1)}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \frac{2}{5} \left[-(x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + x^{\frac{5}{2}} \right] + \frac{2}{3} \left[x^{\frac{3}{2}} + (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + C.$$

$$\star\star\star\star\star$$
 (8), $\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)\sqrt{x^2-2}}$

思路: 换元倒代换。

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

(解题过程中涉及到开方,不妨设 $t=\frac{1}{x-1}>0$,若小于零,不影响最后结果的形式。也就是:不论正负,结果都一样。)

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

$$= -\arcsin\frac{t-1}{\sqrt{2}} + C = -\arcsin\frac{\frac{1}{x-1} - 1}{\sqrt{2}} + C = -\arcsin\frac{\frac{2-x}{\sqrt{2}(x-1)} + C}{\sqrt{2}(x-1)} + C.$$

$$\star\star\star$$
 (9) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^4}}$

解答详见习题 4-4 第 2 题的(15)题。

思路:"一路"换元。

#:
$$: \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + \sqrt{(1 + x^2)^3}}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx^2}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + \sqrt{(1 + x^2)^3}}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1 + x^2)}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + \sqrt{(1 + x^2)^3}}}$$

令
$$t=1+x^2$$
,则

$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + \sqrt{(1 + x^2)^3}}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t + \sqrt{t^3}}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t + t\sqrt{t}}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{t}}} = \int \frac{d\sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{t}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \sqrt{t}$$
, \square

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

15、 求下列不定积分:

知识点: 求解较复杂的三角函数有理式的不定积分。

思路分析:基本思路——三角代换等,具体问题具体分析。

$$\star\star\star$$
 (1) $\int \frac{dx}{\sin 2x + 2\sin x}$

思路:万能代换。

解:
$$\Rightarrow t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$
, $\bowtie dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$, $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$, $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$;

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{\sin 2x + 2\sin x} = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1+t^2}}{2\frac{2t}{1+t^2}\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + 2\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{1}{4}\int \frac{(1+t^2)dt}{t} = \frac{1}{4}\left[\int \frac{dt}{t} + \int tdt\right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{4}\ln|t| + \frac{1}{8}t^2 + C = \frac{1}{4}\ln\left|\tan\frac{x}{2}\right| + \frac{1}{8}\tan^2\frac{x}{2} + C.$$

$$\star\star\star$$
 (2), $\int \frac{\tan\frac{x}{2}dx}{1+\sin x+\cos x}$

思路:万能代换。

解: 令
$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$
, 则 $dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$, $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$, $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$;

$$\therefore \int \frac{\tan\frac{x}{2} dx}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} = \int \frac{t \cdot \frac{2dt}{1 + t^2}}{1 + \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} + \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}} = \int \frac{tdt}{1 + t} = \int dt - \int \frac{dt}{1 + t} = t - \ln|1 + t| + C$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2} dx}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} = \tan \frac{x}{2} - \ln \left| 1 + \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.$$

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

思路:将被积函数的分子1变换一下, $1 = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$ 。

#:
$$\because \frac{1}{\sin^3 x \cos x} = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x \cos x} = \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin^3 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin^3 x}$$

$$= \tan x + \cot x + \csc^2 x \cot x = \tan x + \cot x + \csc^2 x \cot x$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x \cos x} = \int (\tan x + \cot x + \csc^2 x \cot x) dx = \int \tan x dx + \int \cot x dx + \int \csc^2 x \cot x dx$$

$$= -\ln|\cos x| + \ln|\sin x| - \int \csc x d \csc x = -\ln|\cos x| + \ln|\sin x| - \frac{1}{2}\csc^2 x + C$$

$$= \ln|\tan x| - \frac{1}{2}\csc^2 x + C.$$

$$\star\star\star\star\star$$
(4) $\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$

思路:注意到 $\sin x \cos x = \sin^2(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{1}{2}$, 而 $\sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2}\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$,此题易解。

#:
$$\because \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} = \frac{\sin^2(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{2}\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{2}\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) dx - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \int \csc(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) dx$$
$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \ln\left|\csc(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \cot(x + \frac{\pi}{4})\right| + C.$$

 $\star\star\star\star\star$ (5) $\int \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x dx$

思路:将被积函数积化和差。

解:
$$\because \sin x \sin 3x = -\frac{1}{2}(\cos 4x - \cos 2x)$$

注:另一种解法是:

思路:注意到被积函数的分子 $\sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$,分母 $\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x$,易解。

#:
$$\because \sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x, \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x,$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1 + \cos^2 2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2}$$

*****(7) ...
$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - r^2}{1 - 2r \cos x + r^2} dx (0 < r < 1, -\pi < x < \pi)$$

思路:万能代换。

解: 令
$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$
,则 $dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$, $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$,代入得:

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

$$= \frac{1-r^2}{2} \int \frac{2dt}{(1+r)^2 t^2 + (r-1)^2} = \frac{1-r^2}{2} \int \frac{2dt}{(1+r)^2 t^2 + (r-1)^2} = -\int \frac{d(\frac{1+r}{r-1}t)}{(\frac{1+r}{r-1}t)^2 + 1}$$

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

思路:非常典型的解题思路——将被积函数的分子 $4\sin x + 3\cos x$ 表示成分母 $\sin x + 2\cos x$ 和分母的导数 $\cos x - 2\sin x$ 的线性组合的形式。

解:
$$\because 4\sin x + 3\cos x = 2(\sin x + 2\cos x) - (\cos x - 2\sin x)$$

$$= 2(\sin x + 2\cos x) - (\sin x + 2\cos x)'$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{4\sin x + 3\cos x}{\sin x + 2\cos x} dx = \int \frac{2(\sin x + 2\cos x) - (\sin x + 2\cos x)'}{\sin x + 2\cos x} dx$$

$$= 2\int dx - \int \frac{d(\sin x + 2\cos x)}{\sin x + 2\cos x} = 2x - \ln|\sin x + 2\cos x| + C.$$

★★★16、求
$$\int \max\{1,|x|\}dx$$

知识点:被积函数表现为一个分段函数,则不定积分也表现为一个分段函数。

思路分析:基本思路——讨论。

解:
$$\cdot : \exists |x| \le 1$$
时, $\max \{1, |x|\} = 1$; 而当 $x < -1$ 时, $\max \{1, |x|\} = -x$;

当
$$x > 1$$
时, $\max\{1, |x|\} = x$;

∴
$$\exists x < -1 \, \text{H}, \quad \int \max\{1, |x|\} dx = -\int x dx = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C_1;$$

当
$$|x| \le 1$$
时,
$$\int \max\{1, |x|\} dx = \int dx = x + C_2;$$

当
$$x > 1$$
 时, $\int \max \{1, |x|\} dx = \int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C_3.$

由
$$\int \max\{1,|x|\}dx$$
 的连续性可知: $C_2=C_1+\frac{1}{2},C_3=C_2+\frac{1}{2}=C_1+1,$ 设 $C_1=C,$

$$\therefore \int \max\{1, |x|\} dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{x^2}{2} + C, & x < -1; \\ x + \frac{1}{2} + C, & |x| \le 1; \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + 1 + C, & x > 1. \end{cases}$$

★★★★17、设
$$y(x-y)^2 = x$$
, 求 $\int \frac{dx}{x-3y}$

思路: 变量替换。

解: 令
$$t = x - y$$
, 则 $y = x - t$, $x = \frac{t^3}{t^2 - 1}$; $x - 3y = \frac{t^3 - 3t}{t^2 - 1}$; $dx = \frac{t^4 - 3t^2}{(t^2 - 1)^2}dt$;

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{x-3y} = \int \frac{t}{t^2-1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(t^2-1)}{t^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln |t^2-1| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln |(x-y)^2-1| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln |(x-y)^2-1| + C$$

★★★★18、设 f(x) 定义在 (a,b) 上, $c \in (a,b)$,又 f(x) 在 (a,b) \{c} 连续, c 为 f(x) 的第一类间断点,问 f(x) 在 (a,b) 内是否存在原函数?为什么?

知识点:考察对原函数定义的理解。

思路分析: 反证法。

解证: 假设 F(x) 为 f(x) 的一个原函数,考察 F(x) 在点 c 的导数,

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to c^{-}} \frac{F(x) - F(c)}{x - c} = f(c - 0), \lim_{x \to c^{+}} \frac{F(x) - F(c)}{x - c} = f(c + 0);$$

$$\overline{m} \lim_{x \to c} \frac{F(x) - F(c)}{x - c} = F'(c) = f(c), \therefore f(c - 0) = f(c + 0) = f(c)$$

 $\therefore f(x)$ 在点c 连续,这与c 为f(x) 的第一类间断点矛盾!

课外典型例题与习题解答

$$\star\star\star 1, \int \frac{dx}{x^6(1+x^2)}$$

思路分析: 此题属于有理函数的积分,且分母的次数大于分子的次数,可使用倒代换。下面的解答采用另一种方法,仔细体会,你会收获不小!

$$\mathbf{AF:} \quad \int \frac{dx}{x^6 (1+x^2)} = \int \frac{(1+x^2) - x^2}{x^6 (1+x^2)} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x^6} - \int \frac{dx}{x^4 (1+x^2)} = \int \frac{dx}{x^6} - \int \frac{(1+x^2) - x^2}{x^4 (1+x^2)} dx$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{5x^5} + \frac{1}{3x^3} - \frac{1}{x} - \arctan x + C.$$

$$\star\star\star 2, \int \frac{x^5}{1+x} dx$$

思路分析: 此题属于有理函数的积分,且分子的次数大于分母的次数。经典的解法----将被积函数写成一个整式加上一个真分式的形式,然后分项积分。

$$\mathbf{AF:} \quad \because \frac{x^5}{1+x} = \frac{x^4(1+x)-x^4}{1+x} = x^4 - \frac{x^4}{1+x} = x^4 - \frac{x^3(1+x)-x^3}{1+x} = x^4 - x^3 + \frac{x^3}{1+x}$$

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

$$= x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + \frac{x}{1+x} = x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + \frac{x+1-1}{1+x} = x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1 - \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^5}{1+x} dx = \int (x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1 - \frac{1}{1+x}) dx = \int (x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1) dx - \int \frac{1}{1+x} dx$$

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

$$\star\star\star$$
3、 $\int \cos^5 x dx$

思路分析: 经典思路-----若被积函数为弦函数的奇数次幂,则取其一次凑微分,余下部分化为余函数的形式积分即可。

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

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

思路分析: 经典思路-----若被积函数为弦函数的偶数次幂,则将被积函数降幂,然后分项积分即可。

#:
$$\because \sin^4 x = (\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4}(1 - 2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x + \frac{1}{4}\cos^2 2x$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} = \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x + \frac{1}{8}\cos 4x;$$

$$\therefore \int \sin^4 x dx = \int (\frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x + \frac{1}{8}\cos 4x) dx = \frac{3}{8}x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + \frac{1}{32}\sin 4x + C.$$

 $\star\star\star$ 5. $\int e^x \sin 2x dx$

思路分析: 经典思路——大凡被积函数表现为反三角函数、对数函数、幂函数、三角函数、指数函数等五大类基本初等函数中的某两类的乘积的形式,则使用分部积分法求解! 且按照"反、对、幂、三、指"的顺序,顺序排后者优先纳入到微分号下凑微分。其中"反、对、幂、三、指"依次代表"反三角函数、对数函数、幂函数、三角函数、指数函数"五类函数。

#:
$$\because \int e^x \sin 2x dx = \int \sin 2x de^x = e^x \sin 2x - 2 \int e^x \cos 2x dx = e^x \sin 2x - 2 \int \cos 2x de^x$$

 $= e^x \sin 2x - 2e^x \cos 2x - 4 \int e^x \sin 2x dx$
 $\therefore \int e^x \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{5} e^x (\sin 2x - 2\cos 2x) + C.$
6. $\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx$

思路分析: 凑微分。

思路分析: 凑微分。

$$d(\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})) = \frac{d(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}}(1+\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}})dx = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

AE:
$$\int \frac{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) d\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) + C$$

注: 第一类换元法 $\int f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)dx = \int f(\varphi(x))d\varphi(x) = F(\varphi(x)) + C$, 6、7 小题均为中间变量较复杂的情形,这需要大家对第 3 章求导数过程比较熟悉,请大家好好体会!

$$8. \int \frac{1-\ln x}{(x+\ln x)^2} dx$$

解: 方法一: 凑微分。注意到被积函数中有 $1-\ln x$,而 $d\frac{\ln x}{x}=\frac{1-\ln x}{x^2}dx$,这同样需要大家对经常出现的求导过程比较熟悉。

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

方法二: 分部积分法。先分项,再用分部积分法,注意到 $d(x + \ln x) = (1 + \frac{1}{x})dx$ 。

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

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

$$= -\int \frac{1}{x + \ln x} dx - \int x dx \frac{1}{x + \ln x} = -\int \frac{1}{x + \ln x} dx - \frac{x}{x + \ln x} + \int \frac{1}{x + \ln x} dx = -\frac{x}{x + \ln x} + C$$
9.
$$\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{1 - \sin 2x}} dx \quad (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{4})$$

思路: 凑微分。三角函数 $1-\sin 2x = \cos^2 x - 2\sin x \cos x + \sin^2 x = (\cos x - \sin x)^2$,且 $d(\cos x - \sin x) = -(\sin x + \cos x)dx$ 。

解:

$$\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{1 - 2\sin 2x}} dx = \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{(\cos x - \sin x)^2}} dx = -\int \frac{d(\cos x - \sin x)}{\cos x - \sin x} = -\ln(\cos x - \sin x) + C$$
10、设 $f(\ln x) = \frac{\ln(1 + x)}{x}$,计算 $\int f(x) dx$. (2000年数学二、三)

思路: 先求出 f(x), 再根据分部积分法计算。

解: 令
$$t = \ln x$$
,则 $x = e^t$,带入原式得: $f(t) = e^{-t} \ln(1 + e^t)$,故 $f(x) = e^{-x} \ln(1 + e^x)$

$$\therefore \int f(x)dx = \int e^{-x} \ln(1 + e^{x}) dx = \int \ln(1 + e^{x}) d(-e^{-x})$$

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

$$=-e^{-x}\ln(1+e^x)-\ln(e^{-x}+1)+C$$
 具体求解过程见习题 4-3, 1 (24)。

11、
$$\int x^3 e^{x^2} dx$$
 (94 年数学二)

思路: 分部积分法。
$$xe^{x^2}dx = \frac{1}{2}de^{x^2}$$
 。

解:
$$\int x^{3}e^{x^{2}}dx = \int x^{2}xe^{x^{2}}dx = \frac{1}{2}\int x^{2}e^{x^{2}}dx^{2} = \frac{1}{2}\int x^{2}de^{x^{2}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}x^{2}e^{x^{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\int e^{x^{2}} \cdot 2xdx = \frac{1}{2}x^{2}e^{x^{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\int e^{x^{2}}dx^{2} = \frac{1}{2}x^{2}e^{x^{2}} - \frac{1}{2}e^{x^{2}} + C$$
$$12 \cdot \int \frac{\ln\sin x}{\sin^{2}x}dx \quad (98 \text{ 年数学} - 1)$$

思路: 分部积分法。

解:
$$\int \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \ln \sin x d(-\cot x) = -\cot x \ln \sin x - \int -\cot x \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx$$
$$= -\cot x \ln \sin x + \int \cot^2 x dx = -\cot x \ln \sin x + \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx$$
$$= -\cot x \ln \sin x - \cot x - x + C$$

13、已知
$$f'(\sin^2 x) = \cos 2x + \tan^2 x$$
, $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 求 $f(x)$ 。

思路: 先求 f'(x), 再积分求 f(x)。

解:

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

$$f'(x) = 1 - 2x + \frac{x}{1 - x} = 1 - 2x - \frac{1 - x - 1}{1 - x} = -2x + \frac{1}{1 - x}(0 < x < 1)$$

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

13、
$$\int \frac{\arctan e^x}{e^{2x}} dx \quad (01 \text{ 年数学}-)$$

思路:综合题。

AX:
$$\int \frac{\arctan e^x}{e^{2x}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \arctan e^x de^{-2x} = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \arctan e^x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{e^{2x}} \cdot \frac{e^x}{1 + e^{2x}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} \arctan e^x + \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{e^{2x}} - \frac{1}{1 + e^{2x}} \right) de^x = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} \arctan e^x - \frac{1}{2}e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2}\arctan e^x + C$$

14、设F(x)是连续函数f(x)的一个原函数," $M \Leftrightarrow N$ "是指M的充要条件是N,则下列说法正确的是 ______。(05年数学二)

- (A) F(x) 是偶函数 $\Leftrightarrow f(x)$ 是奇函数; (B) F(x) 是奇函数 $\Leftrightarrow f(x)$ 是偶函数;
- (C) F(x) 是周期函数 $\Leftrightarrow f(x)$ 是周期函数;
- (D) F(x) 是单调函数 $\Leftrightarrow f(x)$ 是单调函数;

思路: $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$, 用排除法。

解: 对 (B) 令
$$f(x) = x^2$$
,则 $F(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 2$ 为其一个原函数,但 $F(x)$ 非奇非偶。

(C) 令
$$f(x) = |\sin x|$$
, 其周期为 π , $F(x) = \begin{cases} -\cos x + 1, \sin x > 0 \\ \cos x + 1.\sin x < 0 \end{cases}$ 不是周期函数。

(D) 令
$$f(x) = 2x$$
, 单增函数。但 $F(x) = x^2$ 不是单调函数。

故答案为 A。