

HW 11 Note: 本次答案中提到的'习题课'均为11.26习题课. Page 1

11. Sol. (1) 原式 = $\int_0^x \sin t^2 dt$, 故 $f'(x) = \sin x^4 \cdot (x^2)' = 2x \sin x^4$.

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

(3) $f'(x) = 2xe^{-x^4} - e^{-x^2}$.

(4) 记 $g(x) = (\int_0^x \sin(\int_0^y \sin t^2 dt) dy)$, $\varphi(x) = \sin(\int_0^x (\sin t^2) dt)$. 则

$f(x) = \sin[g(x)]$, $g(x) = \int_0^x \varphi(y) dy$. 于是 $f'(x) = \cos[g(x)] \cdot g'(x) =$

$\cos[g(x)] \cdot \varphi(x) = \cos(\int_0^x \sin(\int_0^y \sin t^2 dt) dy) \cdot \sin(\int_0^x \sin t^2 dt)$. #

12. Sol. (1) $y = 1 + \sin(\sin t)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上非负, 且在 $(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2})$ 内大于0, 故 $f(x) \Big|_{x=0} = 0$

$f(x) = \int_0^x (1 + \sin(\sin t)) dt$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上恒大于0; 而在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 上恒小于0.

故 $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{f(0)} = 0$. 因此 $(f^{-1})'(0) = \frac{1}{[f'(x)] \Big|_{x=0}} = \frac{1}{[1 + \sin(\sin x)] \Big|_{x=0}} = 1$.

(2) 与(1)的分析类似, 可得 $y_0 = f(x_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_0 = 1$. 因此 $(f^{-1})'(0) =$

$\frac{1}{[f'(x)] \Big|_{x=1}} = \frac{1}{(e^{-x^2}) \Big|_{x=1}} = e$. #

13. Sol. $F(x) = \int_0^x xf(t) dt = x \int_0^x f(t) dt$, 故 $F'(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt + xf(x)$. #

14. 习题课已讲 (e.g 6)

15. Sol. (1) 原式 = 2

(3) 原式 = $2\ln 2 - 1$. Page 2

(2) 原式 = $\frac{1}{2+1}$.

(4) 原式 = $\int_2^3 \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+2)} dx = \frac{1}{5} \int_2^3 \left[\frac{1}{x-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right] dx = \frac{1}{5} \left[\ln(x-\frac{1}{2}) \right]_2^3 - \frac{1}{5} \left[\ln(x+2) \right]_2^3 = \frac{1}{5} \ln \frac{4}{3}$.

16. Sol. (1) 当 $-1 \leq x < 0$ 时, $F(x) = \int_{-1}^x f(t) dt = \int_{-1}^x (-1) dt = -x-1$.

(2) 当 $x=0$ 时, $F(x) = \int_{-1}^0 f(t) dt = \int_{-1}^0 (-1) dt = -1$.

(3) 当 $x \in (0, 1]$ 时, $F(x) = \int_{-1}^x f(t) dt = \int_{-1}^0 f(t) dt + \int_0^x f(t) dt = x-1$.

综上所述, $F(x) = \begin{cases} -x-1, & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ -1, & x=0 \\ x-1, & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases} = |x|-1, x \in [-1, 1]$.

由 $g(x) = |x|$ 的可微性可知 $F(x)$ 在 $(-1, 0) \cup (0, 1)$ 内可微. 在 $x=0$ 处不可微.

18. Sol. (1) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^3}{4x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{4x^3} = \frac{1}{4}$.

(2) 原式 = $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{\tan x} \arcsin t^2 dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin(\tan^2 x) (\tan x)'}{3x^2} =$

$\frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{x^2 \cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$.

19. Sol. (1) 由积分中值定理, $\exists \xi_n \in (a, b)$ s.t. $\int_a^b e^{-nx^2} dx =$

$e^{-n\xi^2} (b-a) < e^{-na^2} (b-a)$, 而 $e^{-na^2} (b-a) \rightarrow 0$, 由夹逼准则知原式 = 0.

(2) Note: 根据提示, 此处不能直接使用积分中值定理, 否则可能

出现类似 $\xi_n^n = (\frac{n}{n+1})^n$ 的情形; 亦即可能有 $\xi_n \rightarrow 1$. 为此, 我们进行

分段讨论. (大部分用积分中值定理趋于1的-小部分由区间长度控制)
(Ref: <学习指导> Page 171, e.g 142(3))

$\forall \varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, 由于在 $[\frac{\varepsilon}{2}, 1]$ 上 $0 \leq \frac{x^n}{1+x} \leq 1$, 故 $0 \leq \int_{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx \leq \int_{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}^1 1 dx = 1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

而在 $[0, 1-\varepsilon]$ 上, $0 \leq \frac{x^n}{1+x} \leq (1-\varepsilon)^n$, 故 $0 \leq \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx \leq (1-\varepsilon)^{n+1}$.

由于 $0 < 1-\varepsilon < 1$, 故 $(1-\varepsilon)^{n+1} \rightarrow 0$, 由夹逼准则知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = 0$.

再由极限定义, 对上述给定 ε , $\exists N(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $n > N$ 时 $\int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx < \varepsilon$.

故当 $n > N$ 时 $0 \leq \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx + \int_{1-\varepsilon}^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx < \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 2\varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = 0$.
另解: $\int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx \leq \int_0^1 x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} \rightarrow 0$
② (推广积分中值定理) $\int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = \frac{1}{1+\xi} \int_0^1 x^n dx = \frac{1}{1+\xi} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1}$

(3) 由积分中值定理, $\exists \xi_n \in (n, n+a)$ s.t. $\int_n^{n+a} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = a \frac{\sin \xi_n}{\xi_n}$.

又由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0$, 故由 Heine Thm, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_n^{n+a} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = a \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \xi_n}{\xi_n} = 0$

$n \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \xi_n \rightarrow \infty$
 $\xrightarrow{\quad} 0$

有误, 订正于反面.

21. Sol. $f(x+T) = f(x)$. 令 $u = x+T$ 换元即得结果.

22. Sol. (1) 参考习题课 e.g 8; 结果为 4.

(3) $f(x) = \cos x$ 是偶函数, 而对 $g(x) = \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$, $g(x) + g(-x) = \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} = 0$
可直接使用.

$\Rightarrow g(x)$ 是奇函数, 故 $f(x)g(x)$ 奇 $\Rightarrow \int_{-1}^1 \cos x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx = 0$.
(Ex 20)

$$21. \text{证: } \int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_a^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^T f(x) dx + \int_T^{a+T} f(x) dx \xrightarrow{x+T=u} \int_a^0 f(x) dx$$

$$+ \int_0^T f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(u-T) du \xrightarrow{\text{(周期为 } T \text{)}} \int_a^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^T f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(u) du$$

$$= \int_0^T f(x) dx.$$

(5) 令 $e^{-x} = t$, 则 $x = -\ln t$, $dx = -\frac{1}{t} dt$. 故原式 =

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$$\int_1^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-t^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t}\right) dt = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{t} \sqrt{1-t^2} dt \stackrel{t=\sin\theta}{=} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta} d\theta =$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \csc\theta d\theta - \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta d\theta = \left[\ln|\csc\theta - \cot\theta| \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \ln(2+\sqrt{3}) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

Note: 本题解答过程中出现两次换元, 可能出现积分上下限错误.

因此, 以第一处换元为例, 说明换元的“四步走”.

换元分为四步: ① 确定换元表达式; ② 确定换元后积分上下限, 代入;

③ 确定积分变量间的变换并代入; ④ 将①中表达式代入原被积函数.

令 $e^{-x} = t$, 则 $dx = -\frac{1}{t} dt$. 故 ($x=0$ 时 $t=1$; $x=\ln 2$ 时 $t=\frac{1}{2}$. 这部分在草稿上写好, 写在正式解答亦可)

The diagram shows the transformation of the integral $\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{1-e^{-2x}} dx$ through four steps: 1. Original integral. 2. Substitution $t = e^{-x}$ and limit change to $\int_1^{1/2}$. 3. Substitution $dt = -e^{-x} dx$ and integrand change to $\sqrt{1-t^2}$. 4. Final integral $\int_1^{1/2} \sqrt{1-t^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t}\right) dt$.

第二处换元与此处略有差异, 但“四步走”仍可套用.

(7) “反对幂、指、三” (最后两字可互换), 具体解释见附图.

$$\text{原式} = (x^3 e^x)' - \int_0^1 3x^2 e^x dx = e - 3 \int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx = e - 3.$$

$$[(x^2 e^x)]_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 x e^x dx = e - 3 \cdot [e - 2 \int_0^1 x e^x dx] =$$

$$e - 3 \{ e - 2 \cdot [(x-1)e^x]_0^1 \} = e - 3(e-2) = 6-2e.$$

● (11)(12)均可直接利用 Wallis 公式(点火公式). Page 5

● $\xrightarrow{y=\cos^3 t}$ 所围面积
 ● (11) $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^4 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^4 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \xrightarrow{x=\sin \theta} 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^4 \theta \cos^2 \theta} d\theta$

● $= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = 2 \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 \theta d\theta - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 \theta d\theta \right] =$

● $2 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{16}.$

● (12) 原式 $= 4 - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{5}{8} \pi.$ #

● 23. Sol. 引理: $f(x) \in C[a, b]$, 则 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx$,

● $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} [f(x) + f(a+b-x)] dx.$ (Ref: 《学习指导》P195 eg 164)

● pf: 令 $x = a+b-t$, 则 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_b^a f(a+b-t) d(a+b-t) = \int_a^b f(a+b-t) dt$

● 令 $F(x) = f(x) + f(a+b-x)$, 则 $F(a+b-x) = F(x) \Rightarrow f(x)$ 与 $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$ 为对称

● 轴; 再由 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b [f(x) + f(a+b-x)] dx$, 故 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} [f(x) +$

● $f(a+b-x)] dx.$ 由引理, $\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \{ x f(\sin x) + (\pi-x) f(\sin(\pi-x)) \} dx$

● $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [x f(\sin x) + \pi f(\sin x) - x f(\sin x)] dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx.$

● 因此 $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{2 - \sin^2 x} dx = -\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\cos x)}{1 + \cos^2 x} \xrightarrow{\cos x = t}$

● $\pi \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$ #

1. Sol.

(1) 由 Ex 4.1 3(2), $\int \sqrt{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sqrt{x^2+1} + x) + \frac{x\sqrt{x^2+1}}{2} + C$.

故由公式 $S = \int_a^b \sqrt{1+[f'(x)]^2} dx$, 得 $S_1 = \int_{-a}^a \sqrt{1+4x^2} dx = 2$.

$$\int_0^a \sqrt{1+4x^2} dx \stackrel{t=2x}{=} \int_0^{2a} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} [\ln(\sqrt{x^2+1} + x) + x\sqrt{x^2+1}] \Big|_0^{2a} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot [\ln(\sqrt{4a^2+1} + 2a) + 2a \cdot \sqrt{4a^2+1}].$$

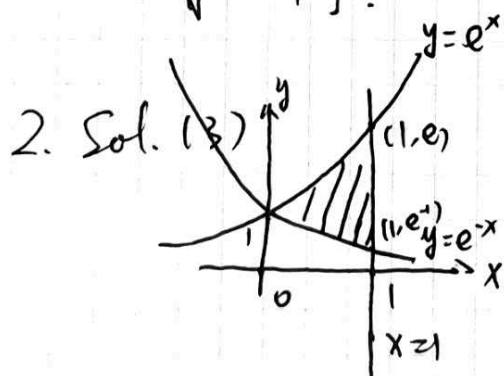
(2) 由公式 $S = \int_a^b \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} dt$, 得 $S_2 = a \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{[(\cos^3 t)']^2 + [(\sin^3 t)']^2} dt$

$\stackrel{\text{(对称性)}}{=} 4a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{9\sin^2 t \cos^4 t} dt = 12a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t \cos^3 t dt = 6a$.

(3) $r = a\theta$, $r' = a$. 故由公式 $S = \int_a^b \sqrt{r^2(\theta) + r'^2(\theta)} d\theta$, 得

$$S_3 = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2\theta^2 + a^2} d\theta = a \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\theta^2 + 1} d\theta = \frac{a}{2} \cdot [\ln(\sqrt{4\pi^2+1} + 2\pi)$$

$$+ 2\pi \cdot \sqrt{4\pi^2+1}].$$



故 $S_3 = \int_0^1 (e^x - e^{-x}) dx =$

$$(e^x) \Big|_0^1 - (e^{-x}) \Big|_0^1 = e + e^{-1} - 2.$$

3. Sol. (13) 由公式 $V = \pi \int_a^b \psi^2(t) |\varphi'(t)| dt$, 得

$$V_3 = \pi \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^2 \cdot (1 - \cos t) dt = \pi \left(\int_0^{2\pi} dt - 3 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t dt + \right.$$

$$\left. 3 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t dt - \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^3 t dt \right) = \pi \cdot (2\pi - 0 + 3\pi - 0) = 5\pi^2. \quad \#$$

4. Sol. 球缺: (Ref: 百度百科-球缺) 一个球被平面截下一部分.

因此, 它可被视作圆弧 $y = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$, $x \in (R-h, R)$,

高为 h
 $x = R-h$ 和 x 轴围成的曲边梯形绕 x 轴一圈得到的

旋转体. 故 $V = \int_{R-h}^R \pi y^2 dx = \pi \int_{R-h}^R (R^2 - x^2) dx$

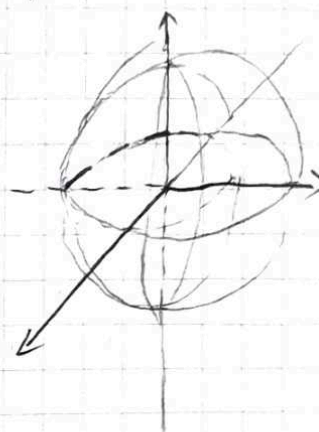
$$= \pi R^2 h - \frac{\pi}{3} (x^3) \Big|_{R-h}^R = \pi R^2 h - \frac{\pi}{3} (3R^2 h - 3Rh^2 + h^3) = \pi R h^2 - \frac{\pi}{3} h^3 \quad \#$$

5. Sol. (14) 由公式 $S = 2\pi \int_a^b r(\theta) \sin \theta \sqrt{r^2 + (r')^2} d\theta$, 得 $S =$

$$2\pi \int_0^\pi a(1 + \cos \theta) \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \sqrt{a^2(1 + \cos \theta)^2 + a^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta = 2\pi \int_0^\pi a^2 (1 + \cos \theta) \sin \theta \cdot$$

$$\sqrt{2 + 2 \cos \theta} d\theta = 2\sqrt{2} \pi a^2 \int_\pi^0 (1 + \cos \theta) \sqrt{1 + \cos \theta} d(\cos \theta) \stackrel{\cos \theta = t}{=} 2\sqrt{2} \pi a^2 \int_{-1}^1$$

$$(1+t)^{\frac{3}{2}} dt = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{5} \pi a^2 \left[(1+t)^{\frac{5}{2}} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{32}{5} \pi a^2. \quad \#$$



Ex 5 | Sol. (1) 由积化和差公式, $\sin mx \cdot \cos nx = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(m+n)x + \sin(m-n)x]$, 故 2π 是 $\sin mx \cdot \cos nx$ 的周期. 因此 $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin mx \cdot \cos nx dx$

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$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \cdot \cos nx dx$. 又由于 $y = \sin mx$ 是奇函数, $y = \cos nx$ 是偶函数,

故 $y = \sin mx \cdot \cos nx$ 是奇函数 \Rightarrow 原式 $= 0$.

(2) 仿照 (1) 证明, $\sin mx \cdot \sin nx = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(m-n)x - \cos(m+n)x]$, 以

2π 为周期. 故 $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin mx \cdot \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [\cos(m-n)x - \cos(m+n)x] dx$

若 $m=n$, 则原式: $\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [1 - \cos 2mx] = \pi - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin 2mx}{2m} \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \pi$;

若 $m \neq n$, 则原式 $= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left[\frac{\sin(m-n)x}{m-n} \right] \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \left[\frac{\sin(m+n)x}{m+n} \right] \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (0-0) = 0$.

同理可得 $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos mx \cdot \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [\cos(m-n)x + \cos(m+n)x] dx$.

若 $m=n$, 则原式 $= \pi + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin 2mx}{2m} \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \pi$; 若 $m \neq n$, 则原式:

$\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left[\frac{\sin(m-n)x}{m-n} \right] \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \left[\frac{\sin(m+n)x}{m+n} \right] \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} \right\} = 0$.

综上, $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin mx \cdot \sin nx dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos mx \cdot \cos nx dx = \begin{cases} \pi, & m=n \\ 0, & m \neq n \end{cases}$

18. Sol. 1/11.21, lect 32, Pages 3~5.

3. 分部积分法

(1) 思想.

$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$, 这个方法主要适用于求 $\int u dv$ 比较困难, 而 $\int v du$ 比较容易的情形.

(2) 方法.

① u, v 的选取原则.

反三角函数.

反 对 幂 指 三
(三) (指)

相对位置在左边的宜选作 u , 用来求导; 相对位置在右边的宜选作 v , 用来积分. 即

a. 被积函数为 $P_n(x)e^{kx}, P_n(x)\sin ax, P_n(x)\cos ax$ 等形式时, 一般来说选取 $u = P_n(x)$;

b. 被积函数为 $e^{ax}\sin bx, e^{ax}\cos bx$ 等形式时, u 可以取其中两因子中的任意一个;

c. 被积函数为 $P_n(x)\ln x, P_n(x)\arcsin x, P_n(x)\arctan x$ 等形式时, 一般分别选取

$u = \ln x, u = \arcsin x, u = \arctan x$.

② 推广公式(表格法).

$$\int uv^{(n+1)} dx = uv^{(n)} - u'v^{(n-1)} + u''v^{(n-2)} - \cdots + (-1)^n u^{(n)}v + (-1)^{n+1} \int u^{(n+1)}v dx.$$

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d. 给抽象函数——根据题目决定 u, v .

【注】证 在公式 $\int u dv = uv - \int v du$ 中以 $v^{(n)}$ 代替 v , 则

$$\int uv^{(n+1)} dx = \int u d[v^{(n)}] = uv^{(n)} - \int v^{(n)} du = uv^{(n)} - \int u' v^{(n)} dx.$$

$$\int u' v^{(n)} dx = u' v^{(n-1)} - \int u'' v^{(n-1)} dx,$$

$$\int u'' v^{(n-1)} dx = u'' v^{(n-2)} - \int u''' v^{(n-2)} dx,$$

.....

$$\int u^{(n)} v' dx = u^{(n)} v - \int u^{(n+1)} v dx.$$

联立以上式子, 并保留第一个和最后一个积分, 便可得到分部积分法的推广公式:

$$\int uv^{(n+1)} dx = uv^{(n)} - u' v^{(n-1)} + u'' v^{(n-2)} - \dots + (-1)^n u^{(n)} v + (-1)^{n+1} \int u^{(n+1)} v dx.$$

事实上, 可写成如下表格

e.g. a.

u 的各阶导数	u	u'	u''	u'''	...	u ⁽ⁿ⁺¹⁾
		⊕	⊖	⊕	⊖	⊕ (-1) ⁿ⁺¹
v ⁽ⁿ⁺¹⁾ 的各阶原函数	v ⁽ⁿ⁺¹⁾	v ⁽ⁿ⁾	v ⁽ⁿ⁻¹⁾	v ⁽ⁿ⁻²⁾	...	v
		↘	↗	↘	↗	作积分

计算方法: 以 u 作起点左上、右下错位相乘, 各项符号“+”“-”相间, 最后一项为 $(-1)^{n+1} \int u^{(n+1)} v dx$.

对于 $\int P_n(x) e^{kx} dx, \int P_n(x) \sin ax dx, \int P_n(x) \cos bx dx$

三种积分, 其中 $P_n(x)$ 是 x 的 n (n 为正整数) 次多项式, 令 $u = P_n(x)$, 则 $u^{(n+1)} = 0$, 于是积分便可顺利算出.

比如, 求不定积分 $\int (x^3 + 2x + 6) e^{2x} dx$. 则

b. 对于 $\int e^{ax} \sin bx dx$ 形式 ($\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx$ 同理), u 求导两次即可 (u 无论是 e^{ax} 还是 $\sin bx$ 均可)

$x^3 + 2x + 6$	$3x^2 + 2$	$6x$	6	0
e^{2x}	$\frac{1}{2} e^{2x}$	$\frac{1}{4} e^{2x}$	$\frac{1}{8} e^{2x}$	$\frac{1}{16} e^{2x}$
	⊕	⊖	⊕	⊖

利用上述表格, 可得

$$\text{原式} = (x^3 + 2x + 6) \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right) - (3x^2 + 2) \left(\frac{1}{4} e^{2x} \right) +$$

$$6x \left(\frac{1}{8} e^{2x} \right) - 6 \left(\frac{1}{16} e^{2x} \right) + \int 0 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{16} e^{2x} \right) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} x^3 - \frac{3}{4} x^2 + \frac{7}{4} x + \frac{17}{8} \right) e^{2x} + C.$$