

第四章 不定积分

一、D B C C

解析

1、逐个检验

2、 $f'(x)=\sin x$, $f(x)=-\cos x+C$,

$$\text{则 } \int f(x)dx = \int (-\cos x + C)dx = -\sin x + Cx + C'$$

3、 $\int f(ax^2+b)xdx = \frac{1}{2a} \int f(ax^2+b)d(ax^2+b) = \frac{1}{2a} F(ax^2+b) + C$

4、 $\int 2(x-1)dx = 2 \int (x-1)d(x-1) = (x-1)^2 + C_1$

$$\int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x d \ln x = x \ln x - \int dx = x \ln x - x + C_2$$

因为 $F(x)$ 连续, 当 $x \rightarrow 1$ 时, 需要 $C_1 = -1 + C_2$

二、填空题 (每题 3 分, 共 12 分)

5、 $\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+4x+13) + \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{x+2}{3} + C$

6、 $y = \ln|x| + 1$

7、 $\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 1$

8、 $\frac{1}{3}(x^2+1)^{3/2} + C$

解析

5、原式 = $\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+4x+13)}{x^2+4x+13} dx + \int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2+9}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+4x+13) + \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{x+2}{3} + C$$

6、 $y' = \frac{1}{x}$, $y = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$, 将 $x = e^2, y = 3$ 代入得 $C = 1$, 故

$$y = \ln|x| + 1$$

7、 $f'(\tan^2 x) = \tan^2 x + 1$, $f'(t) = t + 1$,

$$\text{故 } f'(x) = x + 1, f(x) = \int (x + 1) dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + C,$$

$$\text{代入 } f(0) = 1, \text{ 得 } C = 1, \text{ 故 } f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 1$$

8、对 $\int xf(x)dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) + C$ 两边同时关于 x 求导, 则

$$xf(x) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \left(1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 + 1}},$$

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

三、求不定积分(每题 6 分, 共 48 分)

9、原式 = $\int \frac{\sqrt{(x^2 + x^{-2})^2}}{x^3} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + x^{-2}}{x^3} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x} + x^{-5}\right) dx = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{4x^4} + C$

10、原式 = $\int \frac{x + 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} dx + \int \tan \frac{x}{2} dx$

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

$$= x \tan \frac{x}{2} + C$$

11、原式 = $\int \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}}{2 + \sin^2 x} d(1 + \sin^2 x)$, 令 $t = \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}$, 则 $\sin^2 x = t^2 - 1$

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

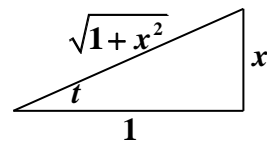
$$= 2(t - \arctan t) + C = 2\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} - 2 \arctan \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12、原式 &= \int \frac{1+x^2-1}{1+x^2} \arctan x dx = \int \arctan x dx - \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \arctan x dx \\
 &= x \arctan x - \int x d \arctan x - \int \arctan x d \arctan x \\
 &= x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx - \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 \\
 &= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} d(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 \\
 &= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$13、\text{令 } x = \tan t, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad dx = \sec^2 t dt,$$

$$原式 = \int \frac{\sec^2 t dt}{(2 \tan^2 t + 1) \sec t} = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{1 + \sin^2 t} = \int \frac{d \sin t}{1 + \sin^2 t} = \arctan(\sin t) + C$$

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



$$14、原式 = \int \frac{\sin x dx}{(2 + \cos x) \sin^2 x} = \int \frac{-d \cos x}{(2 + \cos x)(1 - \cos^2 x)}$$

令 $t = \cos x$, 则

$$原式 = \int \frac{dt}{(t+2)(t^2-1)}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{1}{(t+2)(t^2-1)} = \frac{A}{t+2} + \frac{B}{t-1} + \frac{C}{t+1}, \text{ 则}$$

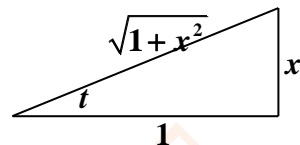
$1 = A(t^2-1) + B(t+2)(t+1) + C(t+2)(t-1)$, 比较系数得

$$A = \frac{1}{3}, B = \frac{1}{6}, C = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$原式 = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{t+2} dt + \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{1}{t-1} dt - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{t+1} dt$$

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

15、令 $t = \arctan x$, $x = \tan t$, $-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $dx = \sec^2 t dt$,



$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{\tan t e^t}{\sec^3 t} \sec^2 t dt = \int e^t \sin t dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{而 } \int e^t \sin t dt &= \int \sin t de^t = e^t \sin t - \int e^t \cos t dt = e^t \sin t - \int \cos t de^t \\
&= e^t \sin t - e^t \cos t - \int e^t \sin t dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故原式} = \int e^t \sin t dt = \frac{1}{2} (e^t \sin t - e^t \cos t) + C = \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{2} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + C$$

16、令 $t = \sqrt{e^{2x} + 1}$, $x = \frac{1}{2} \ln(t^2 - 1)$

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

四、计算下列各题 (每题 7 分, 共 28 分)

17、令 $t = e^x$, 则 $x = \ln t$, 故 $f'(t) = a \sin \ln t + b \cos \ln t$,

即 $f'(x) = a \sin \ln x + b \cos \ln x$, 于是 $f(x) = \int (a \sin \ln x + b \cos \ln x) dx$.

$$\int \sin \ln x dx = x \sin \ln x - \int \cos \ln x dx = x \sin \ln x - x \cos \ln x - \int \sin \ln x dx$$

$$\text{故 } \int \sin \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} (x \sin \ln x - x \cos \ln x) + C_1$$

$$\int \cos \ln x dx = x \cos \ln x + \int \sin \ln x dx = x \cos \ln x + x \sin \ln x - \int \cos \ln x dx$$

$$\text{故 } \int \cos \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} (x \sin \ln x + x \cos \ln x) + C_2$$

$$\text{于是 } f(x) = \int (a \sin \ln x + b \cos \ln x) dx = \frac{a+b}{2} x \sin \ln x + \frac{b-a}{2} x \cos \ln x + C$$

18、由于 $(\frac{f(x)}{xe^x})' = \frac{xf'(x) - (1+x)f(x)}{x^2e^x}$, 则 $\int \frac{xf'(x) - (1+x)f(x)}{x^2e^x} dx = \frac{f(x)}{xe^x} + C$.

19、已知 $\int f(x)dx = \frac{\cos x}{x} + C$, $f(x) = (\frac{\cos x}{x})' = \frac{-x \sin x - \cos x}{x^2}$,

则 $\int x^3 f'(x) dx = \int x^3 df(x) = x^3 f(x) - 3 \int x^2 f(x) dx$

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

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

$$= -x^2 \sin x - x \cos x - 3 \int x d \cos x + 3 \sin x$$

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

$$= (6 - x^2) \sin x - 4x \cos x + C$$

20、 $F'(x) = f(x)$, $F(x)F'(x) = \sin^2 2x$, 两边同时求积分

$$\int F(x)F'(x)dx = \int \sin^2 2x dx$$

$$\int F(x)dF(x) = \int \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} dx$$

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

而 $F(0) = 1, F(x) \geq 0$, 则 $C = \frac{1}{2}$, $F^2(x) = x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x + 1$,

故 $F(x) = \sqrt{x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x + 1}$, $f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2\sqrt{x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x + 1}}$.