# 高数基础班 (10)

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# 第四章 不定积分

# 本节内容要点

- 一. 考试内容概要
  - (一) 不定积分的概念与性质
  - (二) 不定积分基本公式
  - (三) 三种主要积分法
  - (四) 三类常见可积函数的积分

# 二. 常考题型与典型例题

求不定积分(换元、分部)

# 第四章 不定积分

## 考试内容概要

#### (一) 不定积分的概念与性质

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

2. 不定积分 
$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$$

3. 不定积分几何意义



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

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

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

#### 4. 原函数存在定理

定理1 若 f(x) 在区间 I 上连续,则 f(x) 在区间 I 上一定存在原函数.

定理2 若 f(x) 在区间 I 上有第一类间断点,则 f(x) 在区间 I 上没有原函数.  $\left( \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \text{ tr} \right) = f(x)$ 

【例1】下列函数在给定区间上是否有原函数?

1) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

2) 
$$g(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x = \begin{cases} -1, & x < 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \\ 1, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

= |x|+d x=0 23 34,

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x+d_1 & x<0 \\ x+d_2 & x<0 \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x+d_1 & x<0 \\ x=0 \end{cases}$$

$$F'(x) = h(x).$$

$$\lambda \neq 0 \quad \text{fi}(x) = 2x \text{ a.t.} - \text{a.t.}$$

$$\chi = 0 \quad \text{fi}(0) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{\chi^2 \text{ a.t.} + 0}{\chi} = 0$$

## 5. 不定积分的性质

1) 
$$\left( \int f(x) dx \right) = f(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int f(x) dx = f(x) + dx$$

2) 
$$\int f'(x) dx = f(x) + C \qquad \int df(x) = f(x) + C.$$

3) 
$$\int [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$$

4) 
$$\int kf(x) dx = k \int f(x) dx$$

(二) 不定积分的基本公式
1) 
$$\int 0 dx = C$$

 $7) \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$ 

 $9) \int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$ 

11)  $\int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C$ 

17)  $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + C$ 

18)  $\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + C$ 

1) 
$$\int 0 dx = C$$
2) 
$$\int x^{\alpha} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha + 1}$$
3) 
$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$
4) 
$$\int a^{x} dx = \frac{a^{x}}{\ln a} + C$$
5) 
$$\int e^{x} dx = e^{x} + C$$
6) 
$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

8) 
$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$
  
10) 
$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$

10) 
$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$
12) 
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C$$

10) 
$$\int \sec x \, dx = -\cot x + C$$
  
11)  $\int \csc x \cot x \, dx = -\csc x + C$   
12)  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, dx = \arcsin x + C$   
13)  $\int \frac{dx}{1 + x^2} = \arctan x + C$   
14)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$   
15)  $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$   
16)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln |\frac{x - a}{x + a}| + C$ .

19) 
$$\int \sec x \, dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$
.   
20)  $\int \csc x \, dx = -\ln|\csc x + \cot x| + C$ .

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

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

【解】1) 
$$\int \frac{(x+1)^3}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1}{x^2} dx$$

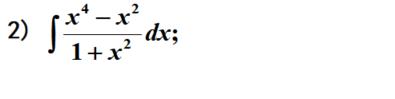
$$\frac{(x+1)^3}{x^2}dx = \int \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1}{x^2}dx$$

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

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

$$(x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1)$$

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



【解】3) 
$$\int \frac{1-\sin x}{1+\sin x} dx = \int \frac{(1-\sin x)^2}{\cos^2 x} dx$$
$$= \int (\sec^2 x - 2\sec x \cdot \tan x + \tan^2 x) dx$$

 $= \tan x - 2 \sec x + \tan x - x + C$ 

 $= 2 \tan x - 2 \sec x - x + C$ 

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

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

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

#### (三) 三种主要积分法

1) 第一类换元法(凑微分法)

若 
$$\int f(u) du = F(u) + C$$

则 
$$\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = \int f[\varphi(x)]d\varphi(x) = F[\varphi(x)] + C$$





【解】1)  $\int \sec^4 x dx = \int \sec^2 x d \tan x$ 

1) 
$$\int \sec^4 x dx$$
  $\Rightarrow e^2 x dx$   
3)  $\int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx$ 

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

 $= \int (\tan^2 x + 1) d \tan x$ 

 $= \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + \tan x + C$ 

$$\frac{1}{(1+x)}dx$$

$$\frac{\tan^{1/\sqrt{x}}}{(1+x)}dx$$

$$\frac{\cot \sqrt{x}}{\cot (1+x)} dx$$

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

[M] 2) 
$$\int \frac{(\ln x + 2)^2}{x} dx = \int (\ln x + 2)^2 d(\ln x + 2) \quad (\ln x + 2)$$

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

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

$$[\text{M}] 3) \int \frac{\arctan\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = 2\int \frac{\arctan\sqrt{x}}{1+x} d\sqrt{x} = 2d\sqrt{x}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \sqrt{3 + 2x - x^{2}} + \arcsin \frac{x - 1}{2} + C$$

【例4】 (1993年3) 
$$\int \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{\cos x}} dx =$$
\_\_\_\_\_\_.  $(\frac{2}{\sqrt{\cos x}} + C)$ 

【例5】(1997年2) 计算积分 
$$\int \frac{dx}{x(4-x)} =$$
\_\_\_\_\_

$$\left[ \frac{3}{3} \right] \sqrt{\frac{1}{12}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4 - (x - 2)^{2}}} d(x - 2) 
 = avc \sin \frac{x}{2} + d$$

$$= avc \sin \frac{x - 2}{2} + d$$

$$= \operatorname{ancm} \frac{1}{2} + d$$

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

# 2) 第二类换元法

$$\int f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)\,\mathrm{d}\,t = F(t) + C,$$

则 
$$\int f(x) dx = \int f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt = F(t) + C = F[\varphi^{-1}(x)] + C,$$

1) 
$$\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$$
  $x=a\sin t(a\cos t)$ 

$$2) \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \qquad x = a \tan t$$

$$3) \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \qquad x = a \sec t$$

【例6】求下列不定积分, 其中 
$$a > 0$$
.

1)  $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx$ 

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

$$3) \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x^2} dx$$

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

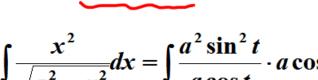
$$4) \int \sqrt{1}$$

$$4)\int \sqrt{1+e^x}\,dx$$

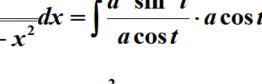
 $= \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} - \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C$ 

$$x = a \sin t$$

$$x^2 \qquad x = a^2 \sin^2 t$$



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



$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \int (1 - \cos 2t) dt = \frac{a^2}{2} (t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t) + C$$



【解1】2)令 
$$x = a \tan t$$

$$\frac{1}{1+a^2}$$

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

 $= \int \sec t dt + \int \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t} dt = \ln |\sec t + \tan t| - \frac{1}{\sin t} + C$ 

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

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 t \cos t} dt = \int \frac{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t}{\sin^2 t \cos t} dt$$

$$=\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 t}$$

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





$$+a^2$$

【解2】2)  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + a^2}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx$ 

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

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

$$\sqrt{x^2+a}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+a}$$

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

$$\sqrt{x^2+a}$$

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

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

$$3)\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}{x}dx$$

【解】3)令 
$$x = a \sec t$$

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

 $= a(\tan t - t) + C$ 

$$\frac{a \sec t}{a \sec t}$$

$$a \sec t$$

$$= a \int \tan^2 t dt = a \int (\sec^2 t - 1) dt$$

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

$$4)\int \sqrt{1+e^x} dx$$

【解】4) 令 
$$t = \sqrt{1 + e^x}$$
 , 则  $x = \ln(t^2 - 1)$ ,

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

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

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

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

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

3) 分部积分法  $\int u dv = uv - \int v du$ "适用两类不同函数相乘"

"适用两类不同函数相乘"
$$\int p_n(x)e^{\alpha x} dx, \quad \int p_n(x)\sin \alpha x dx, \quad \int p_n(x)\cos \alpha x dx, \quad \int p_n(x)$$

(uv)'

 $\int P_n(x) \ln x dx; \int P_n(x) \arctan x dx; \int P_n(x) \arcsin x dx.$ 

= \ mxdex

 $\int e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x dx; \int e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x dx.$ 【例7】 求下列不定积分

 $1) \int xe^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( x d e^{2x} \right)$  $3) \int x \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \ln x \, dx^{2} \right)$  $4) \int e^x \sin^2 x dx$ 

 $2)\int x^2 \sin x dx$ 

【例8】(1990年3)计算 
$$\frac{\ln x}{(1-x)^2} dx$$
.

【解】 
$$\int \frac{\ln x}{(1-x)^2} dx \neq \int \ln x d\frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$= \frac{\ln x}{1-x} - \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(1-x)}$$

$$= \frac{\ln x}{1 + 1} dx$$

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

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

【例9】(1998年2) 
$$\int \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \underline{\qquad}$$

【解】 
$$\int \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\int \ln \sin x \, d\cot x$$

$$= -\cot x \cdot \ln \sin x + \int \cot^2 x \, \mathrm{d} x$$

$$\ln \sin x + \int \cot^2 x \, dx$$

$$= -\cot x \cdot \ln \sin x + \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx$$

 $=-\cot x \cdot \ln \sin x - \cot x - x + C.$ 











### (四) 三类常见可积函数积分

- 1) 有理函数积分  $\int R(x) dx$ 
  - (1) 一般法(部分分式法);
- ★(2) 特殊方法(加项减项拆或凑微分绛幂);

【例10】(1999年2) 
$$\int \frac{x+5}{x^2-6x+13} dx = \underline{\qquad}.$$

[#] 
$$\int \frac{x+5}{x^2 - 6x + 13} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2 - 6x + 13)}{x^2 - 6x + 13} + 8 \int \frac{d(x-3)}{(x-3)^2 + 2^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - 6x + 13) + 4 \arctan \frac{x-3}{2} + C.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x} = \frac{x}{4} \arctan \frac{x}{4} + C.$$

【例11】(1987年5) 求不定积分 
$$\int \frac{x \, dx}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 5}$$
.

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\text{iff} & (17074-5) & \text{iff} & (2707) \\
x^4 + 2x^2 + 5
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\frac{x \, d \, x}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 5} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2 + 1)}{(x^2 + 1)^2 + 4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \arctan \frac{x^2 + 1}{2} + C.$$

【例12】(2019年2) 求不定积分 
$$\frac{3x+6}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} dx$$
【解】 
$$\frac{3x+6}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+x+1}$$

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

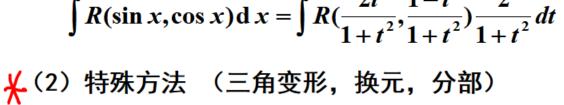
$$\int \frac{3x+6}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{3}{(x-1)^2} dx + \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx$$

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

# 2) 三角有理式积分 $\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$

(1) 一般方法(万能代换) 
$$\Rightarrow \tan \frac{x}{2} = t$$

$$\int R(\sin x, \cos x) \, dx = \int R(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}) \frac{2}{1+t^2} \, dx$$



i) 若  $R(-\sin x,\cos x) = -R(\sin x,\cos x)$ , 则 令  $u = \cos x$ ;

ii) 若  $R(\sin x, -\cos x) = -R(\sin x, \cos x)$ , 则 令  $u = \sin x$ ;

iii) 若  $R(-\sin x, -\cos x) = R(\sin x, \cos x)$ , 则 令  $u = \tan x$ .

dsix

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

【例13】(1996年3) 求 
$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sin x}$$
.

【解1】 原式 =  $\int \frac{1-\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x - \frac{1}{\cos x} + C$ 

【解1】 原式 = 
$$\int \frac{1-\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x - \frac{1}{\cos x} + C$$
.

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

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

【解2】 令 
$$\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$$
,则

原式 =  $\int \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1 + t^2} dt$ 

$$\frac{1}{\sin x}$$
.

【例14】 (1994年1, 2, 3) 求 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin(2x) + 2\sin x}$$
.

【解】 原式 =  $\int \frac{dx}{2\sin x(\cos x + 1)}$ 

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

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

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

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

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

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \int \left( \frac{1}{1-u^2} + \frac{1}{(1+u)^2} \right) du = \frac{1}{8} \left[ \ln \frac{1-u}{1+u} + \frac{2}{1+u} \right] + C$$

$$\frac{\cos x = u}{-\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{(1-u)(1+u)^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{1-u^2} + \frac{1}{(1+u)^2} \right) du = \frac{1}{8} \left[ \ln \frac{1-u}{1+u} + \frac{2}{1+u} \right] + C$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \int \left( \frac{1}{1-u^2} + \frac{1}{(1+u)^2} \right) du = \frac{1}{8} \left[ \ln \frac{1-u}{1+u} + \frac{2}{1+u} \right] + C$$

【例15】计算 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x(1+\sin x)}$$

[例16] 计算 
$$\int \frac{\omega_{2} \times dx}{\omega_{3}^{2} \times (H_{6} \cdot X)} = \int \frac{d\omega_{1} \times (H_{6} \cdot X)}{(J-\omega_{1}^{2} \times)(H_{6} \cdot X)} \left[ \frac{d\omega_{1} \times (H_{6} \cdot X)}{(J-\omega_{1}^{2} \times)(H_{6} \cdot X)} \right] \left[ \frac{\omega_{2} \times dx}{dx} \right] \frac{(J-\omega_{1}^{2} \times)(H_{6} \cdot X)}{(J-\omega_{1}^{2} \times)(H_{6} \cdot X)} \left[ \frac{d\omega_{1} \times (H_{6} \cdot X)}{(H_{6} \cdot X)} \right] \left[ \frac{d\omega_{1} \times dx}{(H_{6} \cdot X)} \right] \left[ \frac{d\omega_{1} \times dx}{(H$$

引6】 计算 
$$\int \frac{ux}{\sin x(\sin x + \cos x)} \left( \frac{ux}{\sin x} \right) \left( \frac{ux}{\sin x} \right) \left( \frac{ux}{\sin x} \right)$$

$$\frac{dx}{\sin x(\sin x + \cos x)} \left( \frac{dx}{\sin x} \right)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dx} \left( \frac{dx}{dx} \right)$$

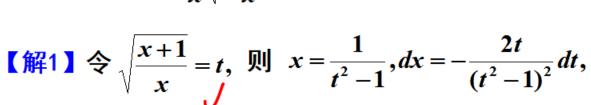
3)简单无理函数积分 
$$\int R(x, \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}) dx$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}} = t$$

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

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

【例17】计算 
$$\int_{x}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}} dx$$
.



【例17】计算 
$$\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}} dx$$
.

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

2 + 3 + 3 ①重星: 3种岩镇 ②光凌.



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