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不定积分习题课



例1 设 $f(x)$ 是连续函数, $F(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的原函数, 则()



当 $f(x)$ 是奇函数时, $F(x)$ 必是偶函数;

(B) 当 $f(x)$ 是偶函数时, $F(x)$ 必是奇函数;

(C) 当 $f(x)$ 是周期函数时, $F(x)$ 必是周期函数;

(D) 当 $f(x)$ 是单调增函数时, $F(x)$ 必是单调增函数;

解 $F'(x) = f(x), F'(-x) = -f(-x).$

(A) 若 $f(x)$ 为奇函数, 则 $(F(x) - F(-x))' = 0$

$$\therefore F(x) - F(-x) \equiv C$$

$$C = F(0) - F(0) = 0 \Rightarrow F(x) = F(-x), A \text{ 正确}.$$



(B) 若 $f(x)$ 为偶函数, 则 $(F(x) + F(-x))' = 0$

$F(x) + F(-x) \equiv C$, 不能确定奇偶性.

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

(D) $f(x) = x$, $F(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$.



例2 求 $\int \max\{1, |x|\} dx$.

解 设 $f(x) = \max\{1, |x|\}$,

$$\text{则 } f(x) = \begin{cases} -x, & x < -1 \\ 1, & -1 \leq x \leq 1, \\ x, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$\because f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续, 则必存在原函数 $F(x)$.



$$F(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1, & x < -1 \\ x + C_2, & -1 \leq x \leq 1. \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_3, & x > 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{又} \because F(x) \text{ 须处处连续, 有}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (x + C_2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \left(-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1\right)$$

$$\text{即 } -1 + C_2 = -\frac{1}{2} + C_1,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_3\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x + C_2)$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{2} + C_3 = 1 + C_2,$$



联立并令 $C_1 = C$,


可得 $C_2 = \frac{1}{2} + C$, $C_3 = 1 + C$.

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



例 3 下列积分能用初等函数表出的是 ()


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

(C) $\int \frac{1}{\ln x} dx$;  $\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$.

例 4 $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$, 且 $x = at + b$, 则

$\int f(t)dt = ()$

(A) $F(x) + C$;

 $F(t) + C$;

(C) $\frac{1}{a} F(at + b) + C$;

(D) $F(at + b) + C$.



例5 设 $f'(\sin^2 x) = \cos^2 x$, 求 $f(x)$

解 令 $u = \sin^2 x \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 - u$,

$$f'(u) = 1 - u,$$

$$f(u) = \int (1 - u) du = u - \frac{1}{2}u^2 + C,$$

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



例6 求 $\int \frac{2^x 3^x}{9^x - 4^x} dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 原式} &= \int \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2x} - 1} dx = \frac{1}{\ln \frac{3}{2}} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2x} - 1} \\ &\quad \text{令 } \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x = t \quad \frac{1}{\ln \frac{3}{2}} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2 \ln \frac{3}{2}} \int \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2(\ln 3 - \ln 2)} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2(\ln 3 - \ln 2)} \ln \left| \frac{3^x - 2^x}{3^x + 2^x} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$



例7 求 $\int \frac{e^x (1 + \sin x)}{1 + \cos x} dx$.

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

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



例8 求 $\int \frac{\sqrt{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + 5}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx.$

解 $\because [\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + 5]'$

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

$$\text{原式} = \int \sqrt{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + 5} \cdot d[\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + 5]$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} [\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + 5]^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.$$



例9 求 $\int \frac{x+1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$.

解 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, (倒代换)

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



例10 求 $\int x \tan^2 x dx$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 原式} &= \int x(\sec^2 x - 1)dx \\ &= \int x d \tan x - \int x dx \\ &= x \tan x - \int \tan x dx - \int x dx \\ &= x \tan x + \ln |\cos x| - \frac{x^2}{2} + C.\end{aligned}$$



例11 求 $\int \sec^3 x dx$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } \int \sec^3 x dx &= \int \sec x \sec^2 x dx = \int \sec x d \tan x \\ &= \sec x \tan x - \int \tan x d \sec x \\ &= \sec x \tan x - \int \tan^2 x \sec x dx \\ &= \sec x \tan x - \int (\sec^2 x - 1) \sec x dx \\ &= \sec x \tan x + \ln |\sec x + \tan x| - \int \sec^3 x dx\end{aligned}$$

$$\int \sec^3 x dx = \frac{1}{2} (\sec x \tan x + \ln |\sec x + \tan x|) + C$$



例12 求 $\int x \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) dx$.

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int \arctan x d\left[\frac{1}{2} (1+x^2) \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} x^2\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [(1+x^2) \ln(1+x^2) - x^2] \arctan x \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \int [\ln(1+x^2) - \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}] dx\end{aligned}$$



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



例13 求 $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x + 2\cos^2 x}$.

解 $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x + 2\cos^2 x}$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x (\tan^2 x + 2)}$$

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



例14 求 $\int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{2 + \cos 2x}} dx$.

解 $\int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{2 + \cos 2x}} dx$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \sin x}{\sqrt{3 \left(1 - \frac{2}{3} \sin^2 x \right)}}$$

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



例15 求 $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^3 x}$.

解

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^3 x} \\ &= \int \frac{(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) dx}{\sin x \cos^3 x} \\ &= \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx + \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x} + \ln |\tan x| + c \end{aligned}$$



例16 求 $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$.

解
$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(\sin x + \cos x) + (\sin x - \cos x)}{\sin x + \cos x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int dx + \int \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sin x + \cos x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sin x + \cos x| + C \end{aligned}$$



例17 求积分 $I_n = \int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^n} dx$.

解
$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^n} - \int x d\left(\frac{1}{(1+x^2)^n}\right) \\ &= \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^n} + 2n \int \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^{n+1}} dx \\ &= \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^n} + 2n \int \frac{1+x^2-1}{(1+x^2)^{n+1}} dx \\ &= \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^n} + 2nI_n - 2nI_{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I_{n+1} = \frac{x}{2n(1+x^2)^n} + \frac{2n-1}{2n} I_n \quad \text{递推公式}$$

由 $I_1 = \arctan x + C$, 可求出 I_n 的表达式.



例18 求 $\int \frac{1-x+x^2}{x(1+x^2)^2} dx$.

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

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



$$\text{令 } I_n = \int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^n} dx,$$

$$\text{有 } I_{n+1} = \frac{x}{2n(1+x^2)^n} + \frac{2n-1}{2n} I_n, \quad I_1 = \arctan x + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \int \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} dx &= I_2 = \frac{x}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{2} I_1 \\ &= \frac{x}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + \frac{C}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{x}{2(1+x^2)} - \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C_1$$



例19 求 $\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + 1} dx$.

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

类似可求 $\int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4 + 1} dx$



例20 设 $f(x) + \sin x = \int f'(x) \sin x dx$, 求 $f(x)$.

解 两边求导可得 $f'(x) + \cos x = f'(x) \sin x$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x - 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(一)} \quad f(x) &= \int f'(x) dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x - 1} dx \quad u = \sin x \\ &= \int \frac{1}{u - 1} du = \ln |u - 1| + C = \ln |\sin x - 1| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(二)} \quad f(x) &= \int f'(x) \sin x dx - \sin x \\ &= \int \frac{\cos x \sin x}{\sin x - 1} dx - \sin x = \int \frac{u}{u - 1} du - \sin x \\ &= \int du + \int \frac{1}{u - 1} du - \sin x = u + \ln |u - 1| + C - \sin x \\ &= \ln |\sin x - 1| + C \end{aligned}$$



例21 已知 $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ 是 $f(x)$ 的原函数, 求 $\int x f'(x) dx$.

解 由已知条件知

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

$$\text{所以 } \int x f'(x) dx = \int x df(x)$$

$$= x f(x) - \int f(x) dx$$

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

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