

§ 5.2.2 第二类换元法

例 求 $\int x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$.

第一类换元法解决的问题

$$\underbrace{\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx}_{\text{难求}} = \int f(u)du \Big|_{u=\varphi(x)} \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{\text{易求}}$$

若所求积分 $\int f(u) du$ 难求, $\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx$ 易求,

则得**第二类换元积分法**.

定理2 设 $x = \psi(t)$ 是严格单调可导函数, 若 $f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)$

有原函数 $F(t)$, 则

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

其中 $t = \psi^{-1}(x)$ 是 $x = \psi(t)$ 的反函数.

$$\text{证明 } (F(\psi^{-1}(x)))' = \frac{d(F(t))}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t) \cdot \frac{1}{\psi'(t)} = f(x)$$

$$\int f(x)dx \stackrel{x=\psi(t)}{=} \int f[\psi(t)]d\psi(t) = \int f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)dt \Big|_{t=\psi^{-1}(x)}.$$

$$= F(t) + C \Big|_{t=\psi^{-1}(x)}$$

$$= F(\psi^{-1}(x)) + C$$



定理2 设 $x = \psi(t)$ 是严格单调可导函数, 若 $f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)$ 有原函数 $F(t)$, 则有换元公式

$$\begin{aligned}\int f(x) dx &\stackrel{x=\psi(t)}{=} \int f[\psi(t)] d\psi(t) = \int f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t) dt \Big|_{t=\psi^{-1}(x)} \cdot \\ &= F(t) + C \Big|_{t=\psi^{-1}(x)} \\ &= F(\psi^{-1}(x)) + C\end{aligned}$$

第二类换元积分法的难点是: 如何选择合适的变量代换 $x = \psi(t)$. 这要从被积函数 $f(x)$ 的结构特点来确定.

主要有以下一些常用的变量代换法:

1、被积函数含有 $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ 时，可以作代换 $x = a \sin t$ 化去根式.

2、被积函数含有 $\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$ 时，可以作代换 $x = a \tan t$ 化去根式.

3、被积函数含有 $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$ 时，可以作代换 $x = a \sec t$ 化去根式.

4、被积函数的分母含有 x 的较高次数时，可以作倒变换 $x = \frac{1}{t}$ 化去分母中的 x .



$$(22) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \mathrm{d} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + C$$

$$(23) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \mathrm{d} x = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + C$$

$$(24) \quad \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \mathrm{d} x = \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C \quad (a > 0)$$



$$(22) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + C (a > 0).$$

证明: 令 $x = a \tan t$, 则 $dx = a \sec^2 t dt$, 且

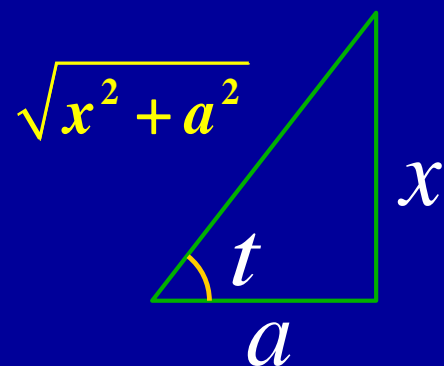
$$\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} = \sqrt{a^2 \tan^2 t + a^2} = a \sec t$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \int \frac{a \sec^2 t}{a \sec t} dt = \int \sec t dt$$

$$= \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + C_1$$

$$= \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a} + \frac{x}{a} \right) + C_1$$

$$= \ln \left[x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \right] + C \quad (C = C_1 - \ln a)$$



$$(23) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + C (a > 0).$$

证明: 令 $x = a \sec t$, 则 $dx = a \sec t \tan t dt$. 且

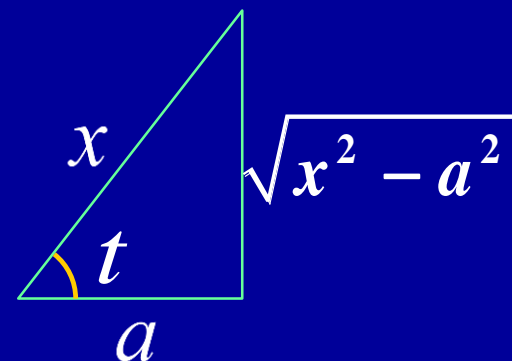
$$\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2 \sec^2 t - a^2} = a \tan t.$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \int \frac{a \sec t \cdot \tan t}{a \tan t} dt = \int \sec t dt$$

$$= \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + C_1$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{x}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a} \right| + C_1$$

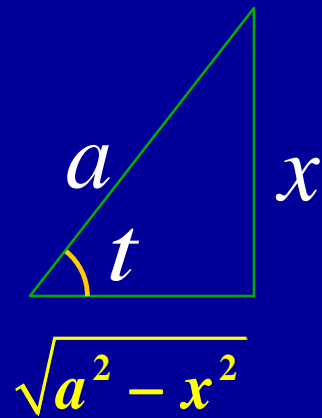
$$= \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + C \quad (C = C_1 - \ln a).$$



$$(24) \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx \quad (a > 0).$$

解: 令 $x = a \sin t$, 则 $dx = a \cos t \, dt$. 且

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



$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= \int a \cos t \cdot a \cos t \, dt = a^2 \int \cos^2 t \, dt \\ &= a^2 \int \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} \, dt = a^2 \left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin 2t}{4} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\downarrow \sin 2t = 2 \sin t \cos t = 2 \cdot \frac{x}{a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a} \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

例22 求 $\int \frac{1}{x(x^7+2)} dx$.

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

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{x(x^7+2)} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{t}((\frac{1}{t})^7+2)} \cdot (-\frac{1}{t^2}) dt = -\int \frac{t^6}{1+2t^7} dt \\&= -\frac{1}{14} \int \frac{1}{1+2t^7} d(1+2t^7) = -\frac{1}{14} \ln |1+2t^7| + C \\&= -\frac{1}{14} \ln |2+x^7| + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x| + C\end{aligned}$$



例21 求 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx$.

解 令 $t = \sqrt{1+e^x}$, 则 $x = \ln(t^2 - 1)$, $dx = \frac{2t}{t^2 - 1} dt$.

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

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

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





§ 5.2.3 分部积分法

$$\int x \cos x \, dx.$$

在复合函数求导法则的基础上，得到了换元积分法. 现在利用两个函数乘积的求导法则，得到另一个求积分的基本方法---**分部积分法**.



设函数 $u = u(x)$ 及 $v = v(x)$ 具有连续导数, 由导数公式

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv', \quad \text{移项得, } uv' = (uv)' - u'v$$

积分得: $\int uv' dx = uv - \int u'v dx$ (分部积分公式)

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \qquad \qquad \uparrow \\ \int u dv = uv - \int v du \end{array}$$

使用分部积分的难点: $\int f(x) dx = \int u(x)v'(x) dx$

u, v' 选择的原则:

1) v 容易求得;

2) $\int u'v dx$ 比 $\int uv' dx$ 容易计算.



使用分部积分的难点： $\int f(x)dx = \int u(x)v'(x)dx =$
 $\int u(x)dv(x).$

选取 u 及 v' 的一般方法：

(1)若被积函数是幂函数与正(余)弦或与指数函数的乘积,一般设幂函数为 u , 另一个函数为 v' .



例1 求 $\int x \cos x \, dx$.

解: 令 $u = x$, $v' = \cos x$,

$$\int uv' \, dx = uv - \int u'v \, dx$$

$$\int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= \int x \, d \sin x = x \sin x - \int \sin x \, dx \\ &= x \sin x + \cos x + C. \end{aligned}$$

求 $\int x^2 \cos x \, dx$.

$$\int uv' dx = uv - \int u'v dx$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

例2 求 $\int x e^x dx$.

解 令 $u = x$, $v' = e^x$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int x de^x = xe^x - \int e^x dx \\ &= xe^x - e^x + C.\end{aligned}$$

(2)若被积函数是幂函数与对数函数或与反三角函数的乘积,一般设对数函数或反三角函数为 u , 幂函数为 v' .



$$\int uv' dx = uv - \int u'v dx$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

例3 求 $\int x \ln x dx$.

$$\text{解 原式} = \int \ln x d\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 d(\ln x)$$

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

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



$$\int uv' dx = uv - \int u'v dx$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

例4 求 $\int \arccos x dx$.

$$\text{解 原式} = x \arccos x - \int x d(\arccos x)$$

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

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

$$= x \arccos x - \frac{1}{2} \int (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1-x^2)$$

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



(3)当被积函数正好是三角函数与指数函数的乘积时，这时一般都需要建立积分方程求解.

例5 求 $\int e^x \sin x \, dx$.

解 原式 $= \int \sin x \, de^x$

$$= e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x \, dx$$

同时，原式 $= \int e^x \, d(-\cos x) = -e^x \cos x + \int \cos x e^x \, dx$

$$\int uv' \, dx = uv - \int u'v \, dx$$

$$\int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du$$



即有 $\int e^x \sin x \, dx = e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x \, dx \quad (1)$

$$\int e^x \sin x \, dx = -e^x \cos x + \int \cos x e^x \, dx \quad (2)$$

由(1)(2)可得

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

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



例6 求积分 $\int \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$.

解 原式 $= \int \arctan x d\sqrt{1+x^2}$

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

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



例7 已知 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数为 e^{-x^2} , 求 $\int x f'(x) dx$.

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

$$\because f(x) = (e^{-x^2})' = -2xe^{-x^2}, \quad \int f(x) dx = e^{-x^2} + C,$$

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





习题P72

$$5. \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx &= \int \frac{4}{\sin^2 2x} dx \\ &= \int 2 \csc^2 2x d(2x) \\ &= -2 \cot 2x + C \end{aligned}$$



习题P72

$$6. \int \frac{2 + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx;$$

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

$$= \int \left(\frac{3}{\cos^2 x} - 1 \right) dx = \int 3 \sec^2 x dx - \int 1 dx$$

$$= 3 \tan x - x + C$$



习题P72

$$7. \int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx.$$

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

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

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

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



习题P73

一、填空题

3. $F(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, $f(x) = \frac{F(x)}{1+x^2}$, 则 $f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

$$\text{解 由 } f(x) = \frac{F(x)}{1+x^2} \text{ 得, } \frac{f(x)}{F(x)} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \quad \text{即 } \frac{F'(x)}{F(x)} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\text{故 } (\ln F(x))' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}.$$

$$\text{所以 } \ln F(x) = \arctan x + C, \text{ 则 } F(x) = Ce^{\arctan x}.$$

$$\text{从而 } f(x) = F'(x) = C \frac{1}{1+x^2} e^{\arctan x}.$$



习题P73

二、计算下列不定积分 $2. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-x^2}}$

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

$$(22) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$



习题P74

$$9. \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x + 2 \cos^2 x}$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x + 2 \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan^2 x + 2} dx$$

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

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

$$(20) \quad \int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$



习题P74 $\int x^m (1-x)^n dx = \int x^n (1-x)^m dx.$

三、计算下列不定积分 1. $\int x^2 (1-x)^{1000} dx$

解 令 $1-x=t$, 则 $x=1-t, dx=-dt$.

$$\text{原式} = -\int (1-t)^2 t^{1000} dt = -\int (1-2t+t^2) t^{1000} dt$$

$$= -\int (t^{1000} - 2t^{1001} + t^{1002}) dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{1001} t^{1001} + \frac{2}{1002} t^{1002} - \frac{1}{1003} t^{1003} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{1001} (1-x)^{1001} + \frac{2}{1002} (1-x)^{1002} - \frac{1}{1003} (1-x)^{1003} + C$$







例10. 设 $I_n = \int \sec^n x \, dx$, 证明递推公式:

$$I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \tan x + \frac{n-2}{n-1} I_{n-2} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

证: $I_n = \int \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \sec^2 x \, dx$

$$= \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \tan x$$

$$- (n-2) \int \sec^{n-3} x \cdot \sec x \tan x \cdot \tan x \, dx$$

$$= \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \tan x - (n-2) \int \sec^{n-2} x \cdot (\sec^2 x - 1) \, dx$$

$$= \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \tan x - (n-2) I_n + (n-2) I_{n-2}$$

$$\therefore I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \tan x + \frac{n-2}{n-1} I_{n-2} \quad (n \geq 2)$$



例11. 已知 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数是 $\frac{\cos x}{x}$, 求 $\int x f'(x) dx$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \int x f'(x) dx &= \int x df(x) \\ &= x f(x) - \int f(x) dx \\ &= x \left(\frac{\cos x}{x} \right)' - \frac{\cos x}{x} + C \\ &= -\sin x - 2 \frac{\cos x}{x} + C\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{-x \sin x - \cos x}{x^2}$$

说明: 此题若先求出 $f'(x)$ 再求积分反而复杂.

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

例13. 求 $I = \int \sin(\ln x) dx$

解: 令 $t = \ln x$, 则 $x = e^t, dx = e^t dt$

$$\therefore I = \int e^t \sin t dt \longrightarrow \boxed{= e^t \sin t - \int e^t \cos t dt}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & \sin t & & \cos t & & -\sin t \\ & \swarrow & & \swarrow & & \downarrow \\ & e^t & + & e^t & - & e^t \\ & \downarrow & & & & + \int \end{array}$$

$$= e^t (\sin t - \cos t) - I$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} e^t (\sin t - \cos t) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x [\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] + C$$

可用表格法求
多次分部积分



例12. 求 $I = \int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}} dx$.

解法1 先换元后分部

令 $t = \arctan x$, 即 $x = \tan t$, 则

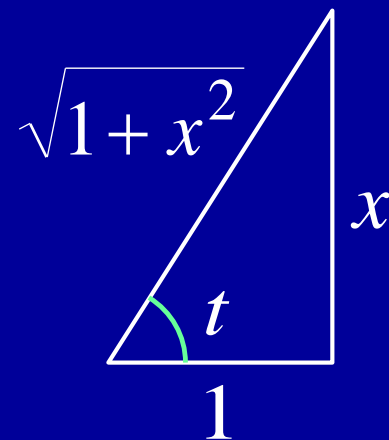
$$I = \int \frac{e^t}{\sec^3 t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt = \int e^t \cos t dt$$

$$= e^t \sin t - \int e^t \sin t dt$$

$$= e^t \sin t + e^t \cos t - \int e^t \cos t dt$$

故 $I = \frac{1}{2}(\sin t + \cos t)e^t + C$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right] e^{\arctan x} + C$$



解法2 直接用分部积分法

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

$$I = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} d e^{\arctan x}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} (1+x) - I$$

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



备用题. 求不定积分 $\int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx$.

解: 方法1 (先分部, 再换元)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx &= \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} d(e^x - 1) \\ &= 2 \int x d\sqrt{e^x - 1} = 2x\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 2 \int \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx \end{aligned}$$

↓ 令 $u = \sqrt{e^x - 1}$, 则 $dx = \frac{2u}{1+u^2} du$

$$= 2x\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 4 \int \frac{u^2 + 1 - 1}{1 + u^2} du \quad \boxed{-4(u - \arctan u) + C}$$

$$= 2x\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 4\sqrt{e^x - 1} + 4\arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C$$

方法2 (先换元,再分部)

$$\int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx$$

令 $u = \sqrt{e^x - 1}$, 则 $x = \ln(1 + u^2)$, $dx = \frac{2u}{1 + u^2} du$

故
$$\int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx = \int \frac{(1 + u^2) \ln(1 + u^2)}{u} \cdot \frac{2u}{1 + u^2} du$$

$$= 2 \int \ln(1 + u^2) du$$

$$= 2u \ln(1 + u^2) - 4 \int \frac{1 + u^2 - 1}{1 + u^2} du$$

$$= 2u \ln(1 + u^2) - 4u + 4 \arctan u + C$$

$$= 2x\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 4\sqrt{e^x - 1} + 4 \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C$$



2. 求不定积分 $\int \frac{2 \sin x \cos x \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}}{2 + \sin^2 x} dx$.

解：利用凑微分法，得

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}}{2 + \sin^2 x} d(1 + \sin^2 x)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \text{令 } t = \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}$$

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

$$= 2t - 2 \arctan t + C$$

$$= 2 \left[\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} - \arctan \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} \right] + C$$



3. 求不定积分 $\int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$.

解: 令 $x = \sin t$, $1+x^2 = 1+\sin^2 t$, $dx = \cos t dt$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{\cos t}{(1+\sin^2 t)\cos t} dt = \int \frac{1}{1+\sin^2 t} dt$$

分子分母同除以 $\cos^2 t$

$$= \int \frac{\sec^2 t}{\sec^2 t + \tan^2 t} dt = \int \frac{1}{1+2\tan^2 t} d\tan t$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{2}\tan t)^2} d\sqrt{2}\tan t$$

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

