

11.21

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## 习题 4.3 (A)

2. (2)  $\frac{5x^2}{2} + C$

(4)  $\frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{t^2}{2} + C$

(6)  $\frac{2z^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C$

(8)  $-\frac{1}{t} + C$

(10)  $e^x + C$

(12)  $\frac{5t^3}{3} + C$

(14)  $\frac{y^5}{5} + \ln y + C$

(16)  $\frac{t^2}{2} + \ln|t| + C$

(18)  $e^t + e^{5t} + C$

(20)  $\frac{e^{5x}}{5} + C$

(22)  $\sin t + \tan t + C$

(24)  $\sin(t^3 + 7) + C$

(26)  $e^y + \frac{y}{\ln 2} + C$

(28)  $\arcsin x + \arctan x + C$

(B)

1. (2) 原式  $= \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{x} dx = \arctan x + \ln|x| + C$

(4) 原式  $= \int x^{\frac{7}{4}} dx = \frac{4x^{\frac{11}{4}}}{\frac{11}{4}} + C$

(6) 原式  $= 2 \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = 2 \frac{2x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} + C$   
 $= \frac{4x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{5} + C$

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

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

(12) 原式  $= \int \left( \frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx$   
 $= -\frac{1}{3x^3} + \frac{1}{x} + \arctan x + C$

2. (2) 原式  $= -2\cos \theta - 3\sin \theta + C$

(4) 原式  $= \int \frac{\sin^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{t}{2} + \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{t}{2}}{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{t}{2} \cos^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{t}{2}} dt$   
 $= \int (\sec^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{t}{2} + \csc^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{t}{2}) dt$   
 $= 2 \int (\sec^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{t}{2} + \csc^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{t}{2}) d(\frac{t}{2})$   
 $= 2 \left( \tan \frac{t}{2} - \cot \frac{t}{2} \right) + C$

(6) 原式  $= \int \frac{4\sin^3 x + 3\cos^3 x}{\cos^4 x} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \text{ 原式} &= \int \frac{4\sin^2 x + 3\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\
 &= \int 4\tan^2 x + 3 dx \\
 &= \int 4\sec^2 x - 1 dx \\
 &= 4\tan x - x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (10) \text{ 原式} &= \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx \\
 &= \int \cos x + \sin x dx \\
 &= \sin x - \cos x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (12) \text{ 原式} &= \int 2 - 5\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x dx \\
 &= 2x - \frac{5}{\ln 2 - \ln 3} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

习题 4.4 (A)

$$2. (2) \text{ 原式} = \frac{1}{2} \int (x^2 - 4)^{7/2} d(x^2 - 4) = \frac{(x^2 - 4)^{9/2}}{9} + C$$

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = -\frac{1}{5} \int (1-5x)^{1/5} d(1-5x) = -\frac{3(1-5x)^{4/5}}{20} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \text{ 原式} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{1+\frac{3}{2}x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \int \frac{1}{1+\frac{3}{2}x^2} d\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}x\right) \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}x\right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (8) \text{ 原式} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{3}{2}x^2}} d\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}x\right) \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}x\right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (10) \text{ 原式} &= \int \frac{d(\ln x)}{\ln x \ln(\ln x)} = \int \frac{d[\ln(\ln x)]}{\ln(\ln x)} \\
 &= \ln[\ln(\ln x)] + C
 \end{aligned}$$

4. (2) 设  $x = a \sin t$ ,  $t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{a \cos t dt}{(a^2 \cos^2 t)^{3/2}} = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{dt}{a^2 \cos^2 t} \\
 &= \frac{1}{a^2} \tan t \Big|_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{1}{a^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 设  $x = t^2$ , 则:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= \int \frac{2t dt}{1+t} = 2 \int 1 - \frac{1}{1+t} dt \\
 &= 2(t - \ln|1+t|) + C \\
 &= 2(\sqrt{x} - \ln|1+\sqrt{x}|) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

(6) 设  $x = \sin t$ , 则:

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

(8) 设  $x = a \sin t$ , 则

(8) 设  $x = a \sin t$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^{\pi/2} a^2 \sin^2 t \cdot a \cos t \cdot a \cos t dt \\ &= a^4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt \\ &= \frac{a^4}{4} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 t dt \\ &= \frac{a^4}{8} \int_0^{\pi/2} 1 - \cos 4t dt \\ &= \frac{a^4}{32} (4t - \sin 4t) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} \\ &= \frac{a^4}{32} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{\pi a^4}{16} \end{aligned}$$

(10) 先计算  $d(\arctan \sqrt{x}) = \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以原式} &= 2 \int \arctan \sqrt{x} d(\arctan \sqrt{x}) \\ &= \arctan^2 \sqrt{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

(B)

2. (2) 设  $x = \sin t$ , 则:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\sin t + \cos t} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin t + \cos t + \cos t - \sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int 1 + \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ t + \int \frac{1}{\sin t + \cos t} d(\sin t + \cos t) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (t + \ln |\sin t + \cos t|) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\arcsin x + \ln |x + \cos \arcsin x|) + C \end{aligned}$$

(4) 设  $x = \tan t$ , 则:

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{\sec^2 t dt}{(\sec^2 t)^{3/2}} = \int \cos t dt = \sin t + C = \sin \arctan x + C$$

$$(6) \text{原式} = - \int - \frac{\ln x + 1}{(x \ln x)^2} dx = - \int d\left(\frac{1}{x \ln x}\right) = -\frac{1}{x \ln x} + C$$

(8) 设  $x = a \sin t$ , 则:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1 - \sin t}{\sqrt{1 + \sin t}} a \cos t dt = a \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(\cos^2 \frac{t}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{t}{2})}{(\cos \frac{t}{2} + \sin \frac{t}{2})} \frac{\cos \frac{t}{2} - \sin \frac{t}{2}}{\sin \frac{t}{2} + \cos \frac{t}{2}} dt \\ &= a \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin \frac{t}{2} - \cos \frac{t}{2})^2 dt = a \int_0^{\pi/2} 1 - \sin t dt \\ &= a (t + \cos t) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = a \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right) \end{aligned}$$