

第5章 积分

参考答案

1、求函数 $y = \int_{\cos^2 x}^{2x^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} dt$ 的导数。

$$\text{解: } y' = \frac{6x^2}{\sqrt{1+16x^{12}}} + \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{1+\cos^8 x}}$$

2、求函数 $y = \int_{x^2}^0 x \cos^2 t dt$ 的导数。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } y' &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[x \int_{x^2}^0 \cos^2 t dt \right] = \int_{x^2}^0 \cos^2 t dt - 2x^2 \cos^2(x^2) \\ &= \int_{x^2}^0 \frac{1+\cos 2t}{2} dt - 2x^2 \cos^2(x^2) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}\sin(2x^2) - 2x^2 \cos^2(x^2) \end{aligned}$$

3、求下列不定积分：

$$(4) \int \frac{1+\cos^2 x}{1+\cos 2x} dx = \int \frac{1+\cos^2 x}{2\cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sec^2 x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int dx = \frac{1}{2}(\tan x + x) + C$$

$$(5) \text{ 解法 1: } \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx = -(\tan x + \cot x) + C$$

$$\text{解法 2: } \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx = 4 \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin^2 2x} dx = 2 \int \frac{d \sin 2x}{\sin^2 2x} = -2 \csc 2x + C$$

$$(6) \int \cot^2 x dx = \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx = -\cot x - x + C$$

$$(7) \int \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \int \frac{1-\cos x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2}(x - \sin x) + C$$

4、用第一类换元法求下列不定积分：

$$(1) \int \sin 3x dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \sin 3x d(3x) = -\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x + C$$

$$(2) \int (5x+4)^{10} dx = \frac{1}{5} \int (5x+4)^{10} d(5x+4) = \frac{1}{55} (5x+4)^{11} + C$$

$$(3) \int x \sqrt{2+3x^2} dx = \frac{1}{6} \int (2+3x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(2+3x^2) = \frac{1}{9} (2+3x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$(4) \int \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx = -\int e^{\frac{1}{x}} d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -e^{\frac{1}{x}} + C$$

$$(5) \int \frac{x^3}{1+2x^4} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{d(1+2x^4)}{1+2x^4} = \frac{1}{8} \ln(1+2x^4) + C$$

$$(6) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \sin \sqrt{x} dx = 2 \int \sin \sqrt{x} d(\sqrt{x}) = -2 \cos \sqrt{x} + C$$

$$(7) \int \cos x \cdot e^{\sin x} dx = \int e^{\sin x} d(\sin x) = e^{\sin x} + C$$

$$(8) \int \frac{dx}{x(4-\ln x)} = -\int \frac{d(4-\ln x)}{4-\ln x} = -\ln|4-\ln x| + C$$

$$(9) \int \frac{e^x}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = \int \frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x} + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(e^{2x} + 1)}{e^{2x} + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(e^{2x} + 1) + C$$

$$(10) \int \frac{dx}{4x^2 + 4x + 5} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{1 + \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \arctan\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) + C$$

$$(11) \int \frac{dx}{4-9x^2} = \int \frac{dx}{(2+3x)(2-3x)} = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{2+3x} + \frac{1}{2-3x} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \int \frac{d(2+3x)}{2+3x} - \frac{1}{12} \int \frac{d(2-3x)}{2-3x} = \frac{1}{12} \ln \left| \frac{2+3x}{2-3x} \right| + C$$

$$(12) \int \tan^3 x dx$$

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

$$\text{解法 2: } \int \tan^3 x dx = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) \tan x dx = \int \sec^2 x \tan x dx - \int \tan x dx$$

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

$$\text{解法 3: } \int \tan^3 x dx = \int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^3 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{\cos^3 x} d(\cos x) = \ln|\cos x| + \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x} + C$$

$$(13) \int \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx = \int \arctan x d(\arctan x) = \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 + C$$

$$(14) \int \frac{(\arcsin x)^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int (\arcsin x)^2 d(\arcsin x) = \frac{1}{3} (\arcsin x)^3 + C$$

$$(15) = \int \sin 2x \cos 3x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin 5x - \sin x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{10} \cos 5x + C$$

$$(16) \int \sec^4 x dx = \int (1 + \tan^2 x) d(\tan x) = \tan x + \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + C$$

$$(17) \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x + \cos x}} dx = \int (\sin x + \cos x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} d(\sin x + \cos x) = \frac{3}{2} (\sin x + \cos x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C$$

$$(18) \int \frac{1}{e^x + 1} dx$$

解法 1: $\int \frac{1}{e^x + 1} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} \right) dx = x - \ln(e^x + 1) + C$

解法 2: $\int \frac{1}{e^x + 1} dx = \int \frac{e^{-x}}{e^{-x} + 1} dx = -\ln(e^{-x} + 1) + C = x - \ln(e^x + 1) + C$

$$(19) \int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = 2 \int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{1 + (\sqrt{x})^2} d\sqrt{x} = 2 \int \arctan \sqrt{x} d(\arctan \sqrt{x})$$

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

$$(20) \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4 + 1} dx = \int \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{x} - \sqrt{2}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{x} - \sqrt{2}\right)} - \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{2}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{2}\right)} \right]$$

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

$$(21) \int \frac{1 - \ln x}{(x - \ln x)^2} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}}{\left(1 - \frac{\ln x}{x}\right)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{\ln x}{x}\right)^2} \left(\frac{\ln x}{x}\right)' dx$$

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

$$(22) \int \frac{1 + \tan x}{\sin 2x} dx = \int \left(\csc 2x + \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 x \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln |\csc 2x - \cot 2x| + \frac{1}{2} \tan x + C$$

$$(23) \int \frac{1+\ln x}{(x \ln x)^2} dx = \int \frac{d(x \ln x)}{(x \ln x)^2} = -\frac{1}{x \ln x} + C$$

$$(24) \int \frac{x+1}{x(1+xe^x)} dx = \int \frac{(x+1)e^x}{xe^x(1+xe^x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{xe^x} d(xe^x) - \int \frac{1}{1+xe^x} d(xe^x + 1) \\ = \ln \left| \frac{xe^x}{1+xe^x} \right| + C$$

$$(25) \int \frac{1-x}{1+x^3} dx = \int \frac{1-x+x^2-x^2}{1+x^3} dx = \int \frac{dx}{1+x} - \int \frac{x^2 dx}{1+x^3} = \ln|1+x| - \frac{1}{3} \ln|1+x^3| + C$$

5、用第二类换元法求下列不定积分：

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

解法 1: 令 $x = \sin t$ ($-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$), 则

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} \cdot \cos t dt = \int \frac{1-\cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t + C \\ = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

$$\text{解法 2: } \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\int \frac{1-x^2-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx + \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= \arcsin x - \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \arcsin x - \left[x\sqrt{1-x^2} - \int x \left(-\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) dx \right]$$

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

$$\text{故得 } \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

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

解: 令 $x = \sin t$ ($-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$), 则

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

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

$$(3) \int \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad (a > 0)$$

解: 令 $x = a \tan t$ ($-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$), 则

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} &= \int \frac{a \sec^2 t}{a^3 \sec^3 t} dt = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \cos t dt = \frac{1}{a^2} \sin t + C \\
&= \frac{1}{a^2} \tan t \cos t + C = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\tan t}{\sec t} + C = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\tan t}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 t}} + C = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} + C
\end{aligned}$$

(从图 1 可以直接看出 $\sin t$ 与 x 的关系)

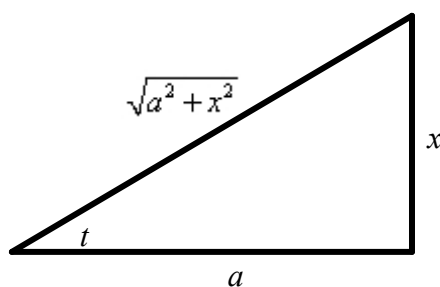


图 1

$$(4) \int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{x^2} dx \quad (a > 0)$$

解: 令 $x = a \tan t$ ($-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}, t \neq 0$), 则

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{x^2} dx &= \int \frac{a \sec t}{a^2 \tan^2 t} \cdot a \sec^2 t dt = \int \frac{dt}{\sin^2 t \cos t} = \int \frac{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t}{\sin^2 t \cos t} dt \\
&= \int \sec t dt + \int \csc t \cot t dt = \ln |\sec t + \tan t| - \csc t + C \\
&= \ln \left| \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 t} + \tan t \right| - \frac{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 t}}{\tan t} + C \\
&= \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + x}{a} \right| - \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{x} + C = \ln \left| \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + x \right| - \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{x} + C'
\end{aligned}$$

(从图 1 可以直接看出 $\sec t, \csc t$ 与 x 之间的关系)

$$(5) \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x} dx \quad (a > 0)$$

解: 1° $x > a$, 令 $x = a \sec t$ ($0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$), 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x} dx &= \int \frac{a \tan t}{a \sec t} \cdot a \sec t \tan t dt = a \int \tan^2 t dt = a \int (\sec^2 t - 1) dt \\ &= a(\tan t - t) + C = \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - a \arccos \frac{a}{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

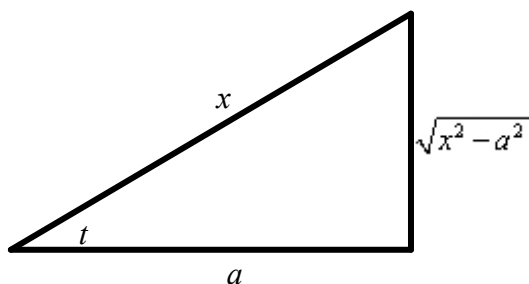


图 2

(从图 2 可以直接看出 $\tan t$, t 与 x 之间的关系) x

2° $x < -a$, 令 $x = a \sec t$ ($\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \pi$), 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x} dx &= \int \frac{-a \tan t}{a \sec t} \cdot a \sec t \tan t dt = -a \int \tan^2 t dt = -a \int (\sec^2 t - 1) dt \\ &= -a(\tan t - t) + C = \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + a \arccos \frac{a}{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

注意到 $x < -a$ 时, 有 $\arccos \frac{a}{x} = \pi - \arccos \left(-\frac{a}{x} \right)$, 因此, 综上可得

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

$$(6) \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x^2} dx \quad (a > 0)$$

解: 1° $x > a$, 令 $x = a \sec t$ ($0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$), 则

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

$$= \ln |\sec t + \tan t| - \sin t + C = \ln \left| \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a} \right| - \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x} + C$$

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

(从图 2 可以直接看出 $\tan t$, $\sin t$ 与 x 之间的关系)

2° $x < -a$, 令 $x = a \sec t$ ($\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \pi$), 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x^2} dx &= \int \frac{-a \tan t}{a^2 \sec^2 t} \cdot a \sec t \tan t dt = - \int \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} dt = - \int (\sec t - \cos t) dt \\ &= - \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + \sin t + C = - \ln \left| \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a} \right| - \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x} + C \\ &= \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| - \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x} + C' \end{aligned}$$

综上, $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x^2} dx = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| - \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x} + C$

(7) $\int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx$ ($a > 0$)

解法 1: 1° $x > a$, 令 $x = a \sec t$ ($0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$), 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx &= \int \frac{a \sec t \tan t}{a^2 \sec^2 t \cdot a \tan t} dt = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \cos t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{a^2} \sin t + C = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

2° $x < -a$, 令 $x = a \sec t$ ($\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \pi$), 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx &= - \int \frac{a \sec t \tan t}{a^2 \sec^2 t \cdot a \tan t} dt = - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \cos t dt \\ &= - \frac{1}{a^2} \sin t + C = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

综上, $\int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x} + C$

解法 2: 倒代换 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 分 $x > a$ 和 $x < -a$ 两种情形讨论。略。

$$(8) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x-3}+1} \quad (a > 0)$$

解: 令 $t = \sqrt{2x-3}$, 则 $x = \frac{t^2+3}{2}$, $dx = tdt$, 于是

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x-3}+1} = \int \frac{tdt}{t+1} = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{t+1}\right) dt = t - \ln|t+1| + C = \sqrt{2x-3} - \ln|1+\sqrt{2x-3}| + C$$

$$(9) \int \sqrt{1+e^x} dx \left(\sqrt{1+e^x} = t \right) = 2 \int \frac{t^2}{t^2-1} dt = 2 \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{t^2-1}\right) dt = 2t + \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C = \dots$$

$$(10) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}}$$

解: 令 $\sqrt[6]{x} = t$, 则 $x = t^6$, $dx = 6t^5 dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}} &= \int \frac{6t^5}{t^3 + t^2} dt = 6 \int \frac{t^3}{t+1} dt = 6 \int \frac{t^3 - 1 + 1}{t+1} dt \\ &= 6 \int \left(t^2 - t + 1 - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt = 2t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t - 6 \ln|t+1| + C \\ &= 2\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt[3]{x} + 6\sqrt[6]{x} - 6 \ln|\sqrt[6]{x} + 1| + C \end{aligned}$$

6、用分部积分法求下列不定积分:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int x e^{-2x} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int x d(e^{-2x}) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[x e^{-2x} - \int e^{-2x} dx \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left[x e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} d(-2x) \right] = -\frac{1}{2} x e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int \ln x d(\sqrt{x}) = 2 \left[\sqrt{x} \ln x - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \right] = 2\sqrt{x} \ln x - 4\sqrt{x} + C$$

$$(3) \int \ln^2 x dx = x \ln^2 x - 2 \int \ln x dx = x \ln^2 x - 2[x \ln x - x] + C$$

$$(4) \int x^2 \cos x dx = x^2 \sin x - 2 \int x \sin x dx = x^2 \sin x + 2[x \cos x - \sin x] + C$$

$$(5) \int \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int x d(\tan x) = x \tan x - \int \tan x dx = x \tan x + \ln|\cos x| + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(6) \quad \int e^{3x} \sin 2x dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int e^{3x} d(\cos 2x) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[e^{3x} \cos 2x - 3 \int e^{3x} \cos 2x dx \right] \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} e^{3x} \cos 2x + \frac{3}{2} \int e^{3x} \cos 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{3x} \cos 2x + \frac{3}{4} \int e^{3x} d(\sin 2x) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} e^{3x} \cos 2x + \frac{3}{4} \left[e^{3x} \sin 2x - 3 \int e^{3x} \sin 2x dx \right] \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} e^{3x} \cos 2x + \frac{3}{4} e^{3x} \sin 2x - \frac{9}{4} \int e^{3x} \sin 2x dx
\end{aligned}$$

故得

$$\int e^{3x} \sin 2x dx = \frac{4}{13} \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{3x} \cos 2x + \frac{3}{4} e^{3x} \sin 2x \right) + C = \frac{1}{13} e^{3x} (3 \sin 2x - 2 \cos 2x) + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(7) \quad \int (\arcsin x)^2 dx &= x(\arcsin x)^2 - 2 \int x \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
&= x(\arcsin x)^2 + 2 \int \arcsin x d(\sqrt{1-x^2}) = x(\arcsin x)^2 + 2 \left[\sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - \int dx \right] \\
&= x(\arcsin x)^2 + 2\sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - 2x + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(8) \quad \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= 2 \int \arcsin \sqrt{x} d(\sqrt{x}) = 2\sqrt{x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx \\
&= 2\sqrt{x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{1-x} + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(9) \quad \int \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx &= -2 \int \arcsin x d(\sqrt{1-x}) = -2\sqrt{1-x} \arcsin x + 2 \int \sqrt{1-x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
&= -2\sqrt{1-x} \arcsin x + 4\sqrt{1+x} + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(10) \quad \int \sin \sqrt{x} dx (t = \sqrt{x}) &= 2 \int t \sin t dt = -2t \cos t + 2 \sin t + C \\
&= -2\sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} + 2 \sin \sqrt{x} + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(11) \quad \int \cos(\ln x) dx (t = \ln x) &= \int e^t \cos t dt = e^t \sin t - \int e^t \sin t dt \\
&= e^t \sin t + e^t \cos t - \int e^t \cos t dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{故得 } \int \cos(\ln x) dx &= \int e^t \cos t dt \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (e^t \sin t + e^t \cos t) + C = \frac{1}{2} x [\sin(\ln x) + \cos(\ln x)] + C
\end{aligned}$$

7、求下列不定积分：

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int \frac{2x-1}{x^2+3x+2} dx &= \int \frac{2x+3}{x^2+3x+2} dx - \int \frac{4}{x^2+3x+2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{d(x^2+3x+2)}{x^2+3x+2} - 4 \int \left(\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right) dx = \ln(x^2+3x+2) - 4 \ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x+2} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int \frac{x^{11}}{x^8+3x^4+2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int \frac{x^{11}}{x^8+3x^4+2} dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{x^8}{(x^4+1)(x^4+2)} d(x^4) \quad (\text{令 } x^4 = t) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{t^2}{(t+1)(t+2)} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{t^2}{t+1} - \frac{t^2}{t+2} \right) dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(t-1 + \frac{1}{t+1} - (t-2) - \frac{4}{t+2} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{4}{t+2} \right) dt = \frac{1}{4} \left(t + \ln \frac{t+1}{(t+2)^4} \right) + C = \frac{1}{4} \left(x^4 + \ln \frac{x^4+1}{(x^4+2)^4} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int \frac{1}{1+\sin x} dx$$

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

$$(4) \int \frac{1}{\sin 2x + 2 \sin x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解法 1: } \int \frac{1}{\sin 2x + 2 \sin x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{2 \sin x (1 + \cos x)} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{8 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos^3 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{8 \tan \frac{x}{2} \cos^4 \frac{x}{2}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} d \left(\tan \frac{x}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + \frac{1}{8} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解法 2: } \int \frac{1}{\sin 2x + 2 \sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2 \sin x (1 + \cos x)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{8 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos^3 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int \frac{\frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2}}{8 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos^3 \frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^3 \frac{x}{2}} dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\left(\cos \frac{x}{2}\right)}{\cos^3 \frac{x}{2}} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{8} \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + C
\end{aligned}$$

解法 3: $\int \frac{1}{\sin 2x + 2 \sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2 \sin x(1 + \cos x)} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \frac{1 - \cos x}{2 \sin^3 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \csc^3 x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d \sin x}{\sin^3 x} \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} \csc x \cot x + \frac{1}{4} \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + \frac{1}{4} \csc^2 x + C
\end{aligned}$$

(利用 $\int \csc^3 x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \csc x \cot x + \frac{1}{2} \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + C$)

注: 三种解法的结果虽然在形式上不同, 但彼此都是等价的。这是因为:

$$\ln |\csc x - \cot x| = \ln \left| \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} \right| = \ln \left| \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} \right| = \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right|;$$

$$\sec^2 \frac{x}{2} = 1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2};$$

$$\csc^2 x - \csc x \cot x = \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{4 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 \frac{x}{2}$$

8、求下列不定积分:

$$(1) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{1 + \sin x \cos x} dx = \int \frac{2 \cos 2x}{2 + \sin 2x} dx = \ln |2 + \sin 2x| + C$$

$$(2) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 5} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2 + 4} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x+1}{2} + C$$

$$(3) \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x + 2 \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{2 + \tan^2 x} dx = \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{2 + \tan^2 x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \left(\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + C$$

$$(4) \int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

解法 1: $\int \frac{\sin x}{1+\sin x} dx = x - \int \frac{1}{1+\sin x} dx = x - \tan x + \sec x + C$ (利用第 7 题第 3 小题的结果)

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

$$(5) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \int \frac{a \sec^2 t}{a^3 \tan^2 t \sec t} dt = -\frac{1}{a^2} \csc t + C = -\frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{x} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}(6) \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1-x^4}} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^4}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t \sqrt{1-t^2}} \quad (x^2 = t) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\cos u}{\sin u \cos u} du = \frac{1}{2} \int \csc u du = \frac{1}{2} \ln |\csc u - \cot u| + C \quad (t = \sin u) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-t^2}}{t} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-x^4}}{x^2} \right| + C\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(7) \int \frac{2^x dx}{1+2^x+4^x} &= \frac{1}{\ln 2} \int \frac{dt}{1+t+t^2} = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \left(\frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3} \ln 2} \arctan \left(\frac{2^{x+1}+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(8) \int x^2 \arccos x dx &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arccos x + \frac{1}{3} \int x^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arccos x + \frac{1}{6} \int x^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} d(x^2) \quad (\text{设 } x^2 = t) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arccos x + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{2}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2\sqrt{1-x^2} \right) + C\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(9) \int \frac{1-x^7}{x(1+x^7)} dx &= \int \frac{1}{x(1+x^7)} dx - \int \frac{x^7}{x(1+x^7)} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{7} \int \frac{d(x^7)}{x^7(1+x^7)} - \frac{1}{7} \int \frac{d(x^7)}{1+x^7} = \frac{1}{7} \int \left(\frac{1}{x^7} - \frac{1}{1+x^7} \right) d(x^7) - \frac{1}{7} \int \frac{d(x^7)}{1+x^7} \\ &= \frac{1}{7} \ln \left| \frac{x^7}{1+x^7} \right| - \frac{1}{7} \ln |1+x^7| + C = \ln |x| - \frac{2}{7} \ln |1+x^7| + C\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(10) \text{ 解法 1: } & \int \frac{dx}{\tan^3 x \cos^8 x} = \int \frac{(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^3}{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x} dx \\
& = \int \frac{\sin^6 x + 3\sin^4 x \cos^2 x + 3\sin^2 x \cos^4 x + \cos^6 x}{\sin^3 x \cos^5 x} dx \\
& = \int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^5 x} dx + 3 \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx + 3 \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos x} + \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^3 x} dx \\
& = -\int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^5 x} d \cos x - 3 \int \frac{d \cos x}{\cos^3 x} + 6 \int \csc 2x dx + \int \frac{d \sin x}{\sin^3 x} \\
& = \frac{1}{4} \sec^4 x - \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 x + \frac{3}{2} \sec^2 x + 3 \ln |\csc 2x - \cot 2x| - \frac{1}{2} \csc^2 x + C \\
& = \frac{1}{4} \sec^4 x + \sec^2 x + 3 \ln |\csc 2x - \cot 2x| - \frac{1}{2} \csc^2 x + C \\
& = \frac{1}{4} \sec^4 x + \sec^2 x + 3 \ln |\tan x| - \frac{1}{2} \csc^2 x + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解法 2: } & \int \frac{dx}{\tan^3 x \cos^8 x} = \int \frac{\sec^6 x d(\tan x)}{\tan^3 x} = \int \frac{(1 + \tan^2 x)^3 d(\tan x)}{\tan^3 x} \\
& = -\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-2} x + 3 \ln |\tan x| + \frac{3}{2} \tan^2 x + \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$(11) \int \frac{\cot x}{1 + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{\cot x \csc x}{1 + \csc x} dx = -\int \frac{d(1 + \csc x)}{1 + \csc x} = -\ln |1 + \csc x| + C$$

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

$$(13) \int \frac{dx}{(2x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \int \frac{\sec^2 t}{(2 \tan^2 t + 1) \sec t} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \frac{\sec t}{\tan^2 t + \sec^2 t} dt = \int \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t + 1} dt = \arctan(\sin t) + C \\
&= \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$(14) \int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx = 2 \int x d(\sqrt{e^x - 1}) = 2x\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 2 \int \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{而 } \int \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx &= \int t \frac{2t}{1+t^2} dt = 2 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}\right) dt \quad (\text{令 } t = \sqrt{e^x - 1}) \\
&= 2t - 2 \arctan t + C \\
&= 2\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 2 \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx = 2x\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 4\sqrt{e^x - 1} + 4 \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C$$

9、计算下列定积分：

(1) - (4) 略。

$$(5) \int_{-1}^2 \left(3|x| + \frac{2}{|x|+1}\right) dx = \int_{-1}^0 \left(-3x + \frac{2}{1-x}\right) dx + \int_0^2 \left(3x + \frac{2}{x+1}\right) dx = 6 + 2 \ln 3$$

$$(6) \int_{-1}^2 \max\{x, x^2\} dx = \int_{-1}^0 x^2 dx + \int_0^1 x dx + \int_1^2 x^2 dx = \frac{19}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(7) \int_0^\pi \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} dx &= \int_0^\pi \sqrt{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} dx = \int_0^\pi |\sin x + \cos x| dx \\
&= \int_0^\pi \left| \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right| dx = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dx - \sqrt{2} \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^\pi \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dx = 2\sqrt{2}
\end{aligned}$$

10、计算下列定积分：

$$(1) \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} dx \quad (x = \sin t) = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 t}{\sin^2 t} dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cot^2 t dt = -(\cot t + t) \Big|_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(2) \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{(x+1)^3}} \quad (\sqrt{x+1} = t) = 2 \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = 2 \arctan t \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$(3) \int_0^1 (1+x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx \quad (x = \tan t) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos t dt = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$(4) \int_1^2 \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} dx (x = \sec t) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tan^2 t dt = (\tan t - t) \Big|_0^{\pi/3} = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$(5) \int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x-1} dx (\sqrt{e^x-1} = t) = \int_0^1 \frac{2t^2}{1+t^2} dt = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(6) \int_{\sqrt{e}}^e \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{\ln x(1-\ln x)}} (\ln x = t) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t(1-t)}} = 2 \arcsin \sqrt{t} \Big|_{1/2}^1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

11、利用函数的奇偶性计算定积分：

$$(1) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^4 \sin x dx$$

解： $I = 0$

$$(2) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x}} dx \quad (ab \neq 0)$$

解： $I = 0$

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

$$\text{解： } I = \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + 1 - x^2 + 2x\sqrt{1-x^2}) dx = \int_{-1}^1 dx + \int_{-1}^1 2x\sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 2$$

$$(4) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^3 + \sin^2 x) \cos^2 x dx$$

$$\text{解： } I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^3 \cos^2 x dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 2x dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos 4x) dx = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

12、当 n 为正整数时，证明：

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^n x dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{证明： } \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x dx = \int_{\pi}^{-\pi} \sin^n t (-dt) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^n t dt$$

当 n 为奇数时， $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^n t dt = 0$ ；

当 n 为偶数时, $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^n t dt = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n t dt = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n u (-du) \quad (u = \frac{\pi}{2} - t)$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n u du = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx ;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^n x dx &= \int_{\pi}^{-\pi} (-1)^n \cos^n t (-dt) \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (-1)^n \cos^n t dt = 2 \int_0^{\pi} (-1)^n \cos^n t dt \\ &= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-1)^n \sin^n u (-du) = 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-1)^n \sin^n u du \end{aligned}$$

当 n 为奇数时, $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-1)^n \sin^n u du = 0 ;$

当 n 为偶数时, $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-1)^n \sin^n u du = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx$

13、计算下列定积分:

$$(1) \int_0^{e-1} \ln(x+1) dx \quad (x+1=t) = \int_1^e \ln t dt = (t \ln t - t) \Big|_1^e = 1$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sin x dx = -x^2 \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x dx = 2(x \sin x + \cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pi - 2$$

$$(3) \int_0^1 x^3 e^{x^2} dx \quad (x^2=t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 t e^t dt = \frac{1}{2} (t e^t - e^t) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx &= e^{2x} \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \sin x dx \\ &= e^{\pi} + 2(e^{2x} \cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx = e^{\pi} - 2 - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故得 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx = \frac{1}{5} (e^{\pi} - 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \int_0^1 (\arcsin x)^2 dx \quad (\arcsin x = t) &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t^2 \cos t dt \\ &= (t^2 \sin t) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \sin t dt = \frac{\pi^2}{4} + 2(t \cos t - \sin t) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \arctan 2x dx = x \arctan 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2x dx}{1+4x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \arctan \pi - \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+\pi^2)$$

14、求 $\int_0^x f(t) dt$ ，其中 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x & (0 \leq x \leq 1) \\ x \ln x & (1 < x \leq 2) \\ 1 & (x > 2) \end{cases}$ 。

解：1° $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时， $\int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x \sin t dt = 1 - \cos x$ ；

2° $1 < x \leq 2$ 时，

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x f(t) dt &= \int_0^1 \sin t dt + \int_1^x t \ln t dt \\ &= 1 - \cos 1 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{5}{4} - \cos 1 \end{aligned}$$

3° $x > 2$ 时，

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x f(t) dt &= \int_0^1 \sin t dt + \int_1^2 t \ln t dt + \int_2^x dt \\ &= 1 - \cos 1 + 2 \ln 2 - \frac{3}{4} + x - 2 \\ &= x - \cos 1 + 2 \ln 2 - \frac{7}{4} \end{aligned}$$

15、判别下列各广义积分的敛散性，若收敛，则计算广义积分值：

(1) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} dx$

解： $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^2} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2}$

(2) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} dx$

解：该广义积分发散。

(3) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^2 x}{x^2} dx$

解： $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^2 x}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + 2 \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = -\frac{2 \ln x}{x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + 2 \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{2}{x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = 2$

(4) $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cos x dx$

解： $I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cos x dx = -e^{-x} \cos x \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx$
 $= 1 + e^{-x} \sin x \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cos x dx = 1 - I$

$$I = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(5) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 4x + 9} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 4x + 9} dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 4x + 9} dx + \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{x^2 + 4x + 9} dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x+2)^2 + 5} dx + \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{(x+2)^2 + 5} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{5}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{5}} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\arctan \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{5}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \int_1^5 \frac{x}{\sqrt{5-x}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解法 1: } \int_1^5 \frac{x}{\sqrt{5-x}} dx &= \int_1^5 \left(-\sqrt{5-x} + \frac{5}{\sqrt{5-x}} \right) dx \\ &= -\int_1^5 \sqrt{5-x} dx + 5 \int_1^5 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5-x}} = -\frac{2}{3} (5-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^5 - 10\sqrt{5-x} \Big|_1^5 = \frac{44}{3} \end{aligned}$$

解法 2: 令 $t = \sqrt{5-x}$, 或即 $x = 5-t^2$, 则

$$\int_1^5 \frac{x}{\sqrt{5-x}} dx = \int_2^0 \frac{5-t^2}{t} (-2t dt) = \int_0^2 (10-2t^2) dt = \frac{44}{3}$$

$$(7) \int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$\text{解: } \int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} (\arcsin x)^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

$$(8) \int_0^1 \ln x dx$$

$$\text{解: } \int_0^1 \ln x dx = x \ln x \Big|_0^1 - 1 = -1$$

$$(9) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx$$

$$\text{解: } \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx = 2 \arcsin \sqrt{x} \Big|_0^1 = \pi$$

$$(10) \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos 2x}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-\cos 2x}} dx &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{2\sin^2 x}} dx \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dx - \int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(11) \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x-x^2|}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x-x^2|}} dx &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}-\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} dx + \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2-\frac{1}{4}}} dx \\ &= \arcsin(2x-1) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 + \ln \left| \left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \sqrt{\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} \right| \Big|_1^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \ln(2+\sqrt{3}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(\text{第二个积分应用了结果 } \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} dx = \ln|x+\sqrt{x^2-a^2}| + C)$$

16、计算下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \cos \frac{k}{n}}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{4n^2-2^2} + \frac{2}{4n^2-3^2} + \cdots + \frac{n-1}{4n^2-n^2} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } (1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \cos \frac{k}{n}} &= \pi \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{\frac{\pi}{n}} \times \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \cos \frac{k}{n}} \\ &= \pi \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \cos \frac{k}{n}} = \pi \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1 + \cos x} \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \pi \tan \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \pi \tan \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \text{ 解法 1 (两边夹逼): } & \frac{1}{4n^2-2^2} + \frac{2}{4n^2-3^2} + \cdots + \frac{n-1}{4n^2-n^2} \\
& < \frac{2}{4n^2-2^2} + \frac{3}{4n^2-3^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{4n^2-n^2} \\
& < \frac{1}{4n^2-1^2} + \frac{2}{4n^2-2^2} + \frac{3}{4n^2-3^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{4n^2-n^2} \\
& = \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\frac{1}{4-\frac{1^2}{n^2}} + \frac{2}{4-\frac{2^2}{n^2}} + \frac{3}{4-\frac{3^2}{n^2}} + \cdots + \frac{n}{4-\frac{n^2}{n^2}} \right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\frac{k}{n}}{4-\frac{k^2}{n^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

又

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{4n^2-2^2} + \frac{2}{4n^2-3^2} + \cdots + \frac{n-1}{4n^2-n^2} \\
& \geq \frac{1}{4n^2-1^2} + \frac{2}{4n^2-2^2} + \frac{3}{4n^2-3^2} + \cdots + \frac{n-1}{4n^2-(n-1)^2} \\
& = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{4n^2-k^2} - \frac{n}{4n^2-n^2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\frac{k}{n}}{4-\frac{k^2}{n^2}} - \frac{n}{4n^2-n^2}
\end{aligned}$$

考虑到 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{4n^2-n^2} = 0$, 因此由数列极限的迫敛性 (Sandwich 定理) 得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{4n^2-2^2} + \frac{2}{4n^2-3^2} + \cdots + \frac{n-1}{4n^2-n^2} \right) \\
& = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\frac{k}{n}}{4-\frac{k^2}{n^2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{4-x^2} dx = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 3
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解法 2 (裂项求和): } & \frac{1}{4n^2-2^2} + \frac{2}{4n^2-3^2} + \cdots + \frac{n-1}{4n^2-n^2} \\
& = \frac{1-1}{4n^2-1^2} + \frac{2-1}{4n^2-2^2} + \frac{3-1}{4n^2-3^2} + \cdots + \frac{n-1}{4n^2-n^2} \\
& = \left(\frac{1}{4n^2-1^2} + \frac{2}{4n^2-2^2} + \frac{3}{4n^2-3^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{4n^2-n^2} \right) \\
& \quad - \left(\frac{1}{4n^2-1^2} + \frac{1}{4n^2-2^2} + \frac{1}{4n^2-3^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{4n^2-n^2} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

但

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{4n^2 - 1^2} + \frac{2}{4n^2 - 2^2} + \frac{3}{4n^2 - 3^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{4n^2 - n^2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\frac{k}{n}}{4 - \frac{k^2}{n^2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{4 - x^2} dx$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{4n^2 - 1^2} + \frac{1}{4n^2 - 2^2} + \frac{1}{4n^2 - 3^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{4n^2 - n^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\text{故原式} = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{4 - x^2} dx = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$$

17、计算下列定积分：

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad I &= \int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin^3 x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \int_\pi^0 \frac{(\pi - t) \sin^3 t}{1 + \cos^2 t} (-dt) \quad (x = \pi - t) \\ &= \int_0^\pi \frac{(\pi - t) \sin^3 t}{1 + \cos^2 t} dt = \int_0^\pi \frac{(\pi - x) \sin^3 x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi \frac{\pi \sin^3 x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx - \int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin^3 x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^\pi \frac{\pi \sin^3 x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx - I \end{aligned}$$

故得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^3 x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{1 + \cos^2 x} d(\cos x) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \left(1 - \frac{2}{1 + \cos^2 x} \right) d(\cos x) = -\pi - \pi \arctan(\cos x) \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{\pi^2}{2} - \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{10} x - \cos^{10} x}{4 - \sin x - \cos x} dx \quad (\text{令 } x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t) \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\cos^{10} t - \sin^{10} t}{4 - \cos t - \sin t} (-dt) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{10} t - \sin^{10} t}{4 - \cos t - \sin t} dt \\ &= -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{10} x - \cos^{10} x}{4 - \sin x - \cos x} dx = -I, \quad \text{故 } I = 0. \end{aligned}$$

18、设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 且单调不减, 证明: $\int_0^\alpha f(x) dx \geq \alpha \int_0^1 f(x) dx$ ($0 < \alpha < 1$)。

证明: 考虑函数 $F(t) = \frac{\int_0^t f(x) dx}{t}$ ($0 < t \leq 1$), 则

$$F'(t) = \frac{t f(t) - \int_0^t f(x) dx}{t^2} = \frac{t f(t) - t f(\xi)}{t^2} = \frac{f(t) - f(\xi)}{t}$$

其中第二个等式利用了积分中值定理, $0 \leq \xi \leq t$ 。由 $f(x)$ 的单调性知 $f(\xi) \geq f(t)$, 因此

得 $F'(t) \leq 0$, 因此 $F(t)$ 单调不减, 于是

$$F(\alpha) = \frac{\int_0^\alpha f(x) dx}{\alpha} \geq F(1) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

故不等式成立。

19、设 $f(x)$ 连续, 且 $f(x) > 0$, 证明: $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $\int_a^\xi f(x) dx = \int_\xi^b f(x) dx$ 。

证明: 构造函数 $F(t) = \int_a^t f(x) dx - \int_t^b f(x) dx$, 则 $F(t)$ 为 $[a, b]$ 上的连续函数, 且

$F(a) = -\int_a^b f(x) dx < 0$, $F(b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx > 0$, 故由零点存在定理知, $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$,

使得 $F(\xi) = 0$, 此即 $\int_a^\xi f(x) dx = \int_\xi^b f(x) dx$ 。

20、设 $f(x) = x - \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos x dx$, 求 $f(x)$ 。

解: 设 $I = \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos x dx$, 则由已知得

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x - \int_0^\pi (x - I) \cos x dx = x - \int_0^\pi x \cos x dx + I \int_0^\pi \cos x dx \\ &= x - \left[x \sin x \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi \sin x dx \right] + I \sin x \Big|_0^\pi = x + 2 \end{aligned}$$

21、求 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x t f(x^2 - t^2) dt$

解: $\int_0^x t f(x^2 - t^2) dt$ (令 $u = x^2 - t^2$, 注意 t 为积分变量)

$$= \int_{x^2}^0 \sqrt{x^2 - u} f(u) \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x^2 - u}} du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{x^2} f(u) du,$$

故 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x t f(x^2 - t^2) dt = x f(x^2)$

22. 求函数 $f(x) = \int_0^{x^2} (2-t)e^{-t} dt$ 的最大值和最小值。

解：由 $f'(x) = 2x(2-x^2)e^{-x^2} = 0$ 得驻点 $x = 0$, $x = \pm\sqrt{2}$ 。我们列表如次：

x	$(-\infty, -\sqrt{2})$	$-\sqrt{2}$	$(-\sqrt{2}, 0)$	0	$(0, \sqrt{2})$	$\sqrt{2}$	$(\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$
y'	+	0	-	0	+	0	-
y	\uparrow	极大值 $1 + \frac{1}{e^2}$	\downarrow	极小值 0	\uparrow	极大值 $1 + \frac{1}{e^2}$	\downarrow

或由

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= (4-6x^2)e^{-x^2} - 2x(4x-2x^3)e^{-x^2} = [(4-6x^2) - 2x(4x-2x^3)]e^{-x^2} \\ &= (4x^4 - 14x^2 + 4)e^{-x^2} \end{aligned}$$

得 $f''(0) = 4 > 0$, $f''(\pm\sqrt{2}) = -8e^{-2} < 0$ 。因此 $x = 0$ 为极小点, $x = \pm\sqrt{2}$ 为极大点。

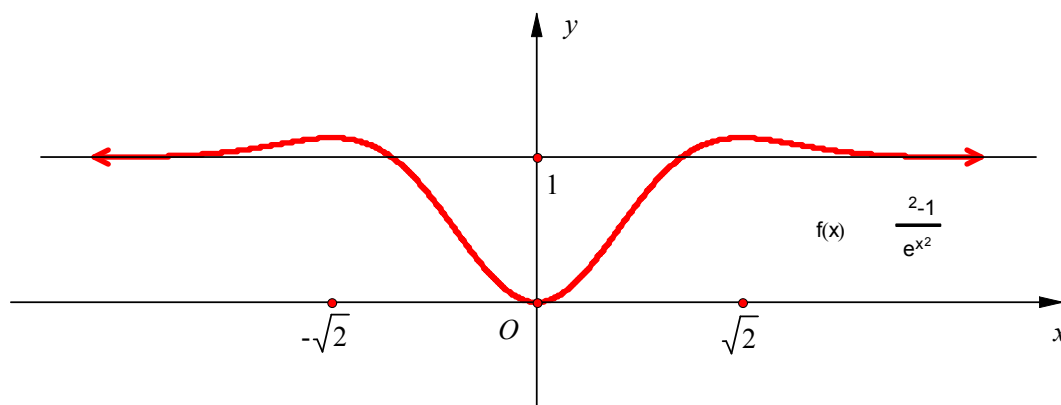
但因

$$f(x) = -(2-t)e^{-t} \Big|_0^{x^2} + \int_0^{x^2} (-e^{-t}) dt = 1 + (x^2 - 1)e^{-x^2} = 1 + \frac{x^2 - 1}{e^{x^2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x^2 - 1}{e^{x^2}} \right) = 1$$

所以 $y = 1$ 为水平渐近线。因此, 原函数的最大值为 $f(\pm\sqrt{2}) = 1 + \frac{1}{e^2}$, 最小值为 $f(0) = 0$ 。

函数图像见下图：



第 22 题中函数 $f(x)$ 的图像

如有错误, 敬请指正; 如有疑问, 欢迎讨论!