

第四章课外练习题解答

不定积分习题解答

1. 求不定积分

$$(1) \int e^{-|x|} dx; \quad (2) \int \max\{x^3, x^2, 1\} dx;$$

解 (原函数的概念, 分段函数的原函数)

$$(1) \int e^{-|x|} dx = \begin{cases} -e^{-x} + C_1, & x \geq 0; \\ e^x + C_2, & x < 0, \end{cases} \text{ 其中 } -1 + C_1 = 1 + C_2, \text{ 即 } C_1 = 2 + C_2.$$

$$(2) \int \max\{x^3, x^2, 1\} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C_1, & x < -1; \\ x + C_2, & -1 \leq x \leq 1; \\ \frac{1}{4}x^4 + C_3, & x > 1, \end{cases} \text{ 其中 } C_1 = C_2 - \frac{2}{3}, C_3 = C_2 + \frac{3}{4}.$$

2. 设 $\int xf(x)dx = \arctan x + C$, 求 $\int \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$.

解 (不定积分概念)

因为 $\int xf(x)dx = \arctan x + C$, 所以 $xf(x) = [\arctan x + C]' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$, 因此

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

3. 已知 $f'(2+\cos x) = \tan^2 x + \sin^2 x$, 求 $f(x)$ 的表达式.

解 (原函数的概念, 复合函数的导数, 凑微分法)

因为 $f'(2+\cos x) = \tan^2 x + \sin^2 x$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} (f(2+\cos x))' &= f'(2+\cos x)(-\sin x) \\ &= (\tan^2 x + \sin^2 x)(-\sin x) = \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \cos^2 x\right)(-\sin x), \end{aligned}$$

因此 $f(2+\cos x) = \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \cos^2 x\right)(-\sin x)dx = -\frac{1}{\cos x} - \frac{1}{3}\cos^3 x + C,$

故 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2-x} + \frac{1}{3}(2-x)^3 + C.$

另解 令 $t = 2 + \cos x$, 根据 $f'(2+\cos x) = \tan^2 x + \sin^2 x$ 得

$$f'(t) = \frac{1}{(t-2)^2} - (t-2)^2,$$

积分得 $f(t) = \frac{1}{2-t} + \frac{1}{3}(2-t)^3 + C$, 故 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2-x} + \frac{1}{3}(2-x)^3 + C$.

4. 函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -\sin x & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} & x > 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有没有原函数?

解 (原函数的概念, 导函数的介值性质)

$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\sin x & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} & x > 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上没有原函数, 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上不满足介值

性质, 所以它不可能是某个函数的导函数.

另解 若设 $F'(x) = f(x)$, $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 则必有 $F(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x + C, & x \leq 0, \\ \sqrt{x} + 1 + C, & x > 0, \end{cases}$ 但易知

$F'_-(0) = 0$, $F'_+(0)$ 不存在, 这与 $F'(0) = f(0) = 0$ 矛盾.

5. 求下列不定积分

解 (1) (凑微分法)

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

注 本题也可用分部积分法求解.

(2) (凑微分法)

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d \sin^2 x}{\sqrt{(a^2 - b^2) \sin^2 x + b^2}} = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{(a^2 - b^2) \sin^2 x + b^2}}{a^2 - b^2} + C, & a^2 \neq b^2; \\ \frac{1}{2|b|} \sin^2 x + C, & a^2 = b^2 \end{cases}; \end{aligned}$$

(3) (凑微分法)

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \left[\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} - \frac{f^2(x)f''(x)}{(f'(x))^3} \right] dx = \int \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} \frac{f'(x)^2 - f(x)f''(x)}{f'(x)^2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} d\left(\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} \right]^2 + C; \end{aligned}$$

另解 (分部积分法)

因为

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \left[\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} - \frac{f^2(x)f''(x)}{(f'(x))^3} \right] dx = \int \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} dx + \int \frac{f^2(x)}{f'(x)} d\left(\frac{1}{f'(x)}\right) \\
& = \int \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} dx + \frac{f^2(x)}{f'(x)} \frac{1}{f'(x)} - \int \left[\frac{2f(x)}{f'(x)} - \frac{f^2(x)f''(x)}{(f'(x))^3} \right] dx \\
& = \left(\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} \right)^2 - \int \left[\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} - \frac{f^2(x)f''(x)}{(f'(x))^3} \right] dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \int \left[\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} - \frac{f^2(x)f''(x)}{(f'(x))^3} \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} \right]^2 + C;$$

(4) (凑微分法)

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

(5) (凑微分法)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{dx}{(x-a)\sqrt{(x-a)(x-b)}} \\
& = \int \frac{dx}{(x-a)\sqrt{(x-a)(x-a+a-b)}} \\
& = -\int \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{x-a}\right)}{\sqrt{1+\frac{a-b}{x-a}}} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{b-a} \sqrt{1+\frac{a-b}{x-a}} + C, & a \neq b; \\ \frac{1}{a-x} + C, & a = b \end{cases};
\end{aligned}$$

(6) (第二换元积分法)

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{x^4}{(x+1)^{100}} dx & \stackrel{x+1=t}{=} \int \frac{(t-1)^4}{t^{100}} dt \\
& = \int \left(\frac{1}{t^{96}} - \frac{4}{t^{97}} + \frac{6}{t^{98}} - \frac{4}{t^{99}} + \frac{1}{t^{100}} \right) dt \\
& = -\frac{1}{95t^{95}} + \frac{1}{24t^{96}} - \frac{6}{97t^{97}} + \frac{2}{49t^{98}} - \frac{1}{99t^{99}} + C
\end{aligned}$$

(7) (拆项、凑微分法)

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx & = \int \frac{1}{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx + \int \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx = \tan \frac{x}{2} - \ln(1+\cos x) + C. \\
\text{或 } \int \frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx & = \int \frac{(1+\sin x)(1-\cos x)}{1-\cos^2 x} dx = \int (\csc^2 x + \csc x - \csc x \cot x - \cot x) dx
\end{aligned}$$

(8) (拆项、凑微分法)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{7 \cos x - 3 \sin x}{5 \cos x + 2 \sin x} dx \\
&= \int \frac{5 \cos x + 2 \sin x + (-5 \sin x + 2 \cos x)}{5 \cos x + 2 \sin x} dx \\
&= x + \ln|5 \cos x + 2 \sin x| + C
\end{aligned}$$

注 $\int \frac{a \cos x + b \sin x}{A \cos x + B \sin x} dx = \int \frac{C(-A \sin x + B \cos x) + D(A \cos x + B \sin x)}{A \cos x + B \sin x} dx.$

(9) (有理化、凑微分法)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{\sqrt{x(1+x)}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1+x}} dx = \int [\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{x}] \sqrt{x(1+x)} dx \\
&= \int [(1+x)\sqrt{x} - x\sqrt{1+x}] dx \\
&= \frac{2}{3} x\sqrt{x} + \frac{2}{5} x^2 \sqrt{x} + \frac{2}{3} (1+x)\sqrt{1+x} - \frac{2}{5} (1+x)^2 \sqrt{1+x} + C
\end{aligned}$$

(10) (第二换元积分法、凑微分法)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{\sqrt{2x^2+3}}{x} dx \stackrel{x=\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \tan t}{=} \int \sqrt{2} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \sec t}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \tan t} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \sec^2 t dt = \sqrt{3} \int \frac{1}{\sin t \cos^2 t} dt \\
&= \sqrt{3} \int \left[\frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t} + \frac{1}{\sin t} \right] dt = \sqrt{3} [\sec t - \ln(\csc t + \cot t)] + C \\
&= \sqrt{2x^2+3} - \sqrt{3} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2x^2+3} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}x} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

(11) (第二换元积分法、凑微分法)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \stackrel{\arctan x=t}{=} \int e^t \cos t dt \\
&= \frac{e^t}{2} (\cos t + \sin t) + C = \frac{(1+x)e^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

(12) (第二换元积分法)

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-2)(x-3)}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-\frac{5}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4}}} = \ln(x - \frac{5}{2} + \sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 6}) + C.$$

(13) (凑微分法) $\int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1 + \sin x \cos x} dx$

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

(14) (凑微分法) $\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{1 + \sin x \cos x} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{1 + \sin x \cos x} dx &= \int \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \sin x \cos x} dx \\
&= \int \frac{2(\cos x + \sin x)}{3 - (\sin x - \cos x)^2} dx \\
&= 2 \int \frac{d(\sin x - \cos x)}{3 - (\sin x - \cos x)^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sin x - \cos x}{\sqrt{3} - \sin x + \cos x} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

(15) (综合题: 凑微分法、第二换元积分法、解方程) $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}} dx$

因为

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}} dx &= \int \frac{d(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sqrt{1 + (\sin x + \cos x)^2}} = \ln(\sin x + \cos x + \sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}) + C, \\
\int \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}} dx &= \int \frac{d(\sin x - \cos x)}{\sqrt{3 - (\sin x - \cos x)^2}} = \arcsin\left(\frac{\sin x - \cos x + \sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C,
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[\arcsin\left(\frac{\sin x - \cos x + \sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}}{\sqrt{3}}\right) - \ln(\sin x + \cos x + \sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}) \right] + C.
\end{aligned}$$

(16) (凑微分法. 注意分情况讨论)

当 $a \neq 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{\tan x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\tan x}{b^2 + a^2 \tan^2 x} d \tan x = \frac{1}{2a^2} \ln(b^2 + a^2 \tan^2 x) + C. \end{aligned}$$

当 $a = 0$ 时,

$$\int \frac{\tan x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{b^2} \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx = \frac{1}{2b^2} \sec^2 x + C.$$

(17) (凑微分法) $\int \frac{1+x}{x(1+xe^x)} dx$

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

(18) (有理化、凑微分法) $\int \sqrt{\frac{e^x-1}{e^x+1}} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{\frac{e^x-1}{e^x+1}} dx &= \int \frac{e^x-1}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}} dx - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{de^x}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}} + \int \frac{de^{-x}}{\sqrt{1-e^{-2x}}} = \ln(e^x + \sqrt{e^{2x}-1}) + \arcsin e^{-x} + C \end{aligned}$$

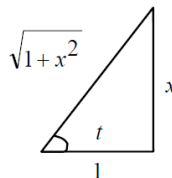
(19) (凑微分法) $\int \frac{\ln \tan x}{\sin 2x} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\ln \tan x}{\sin 2x} dx &= \int \frac{\ln \tan x}{2 \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\ln \tan x}{\tan x} d(\tan x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \ln \tan x d(\ln \tan x) = \frac{1}{4} (\ln \tan x)^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

(20) (第二换元积分法: 三角换元、倒数换元) $\int \frac{dx}{x^4 \sqrt{1+x^2}}$

法 1 令 $x = \tan t, dx = \sec^2 t dt$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{dx}{x^4 \sqrt{1+x^2}} &= \int \frac{\cos^3 t}{\sin^4 t} dt \\
&= \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 t}{\sin^4 t} d(\sin t) \\
&= -\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{\sin^3 t} + \frac{1}{\sin t} + C \\
&= -\frac{1}{3} \frac{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}}{x^3} + \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} + C
\end{aligned}$$



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

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{dx}{x^4 \sqrt{1+x^2}} &= -\int \frac{t^3 dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^2 d(t^2)}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \quad (\text{令 } u = t^2) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u du}{\sqrt{1+u}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u+1-1}{\sqrt{1+u}} du \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \sqrt{1+u} du - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u}} du \right] \\
&= -\frac{1}{3} (1+t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + (1+t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C \\
&= -\frac{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}}{3x^3} + \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} + C
\end{aligned}$$

6. 求 $\int x f'(x) dx$, 其中 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数是 $(1 + \sin x) \ln x$.

解 (原函数的概念, 分部积分公式)

因为 $f(x) = [(1 + \sin x) \ln x]' = \cos x \ln x + \frac{1 + \sin x}{x}$, 所以

$$\int x f'(x) dx = x f(x) - \int f(x) dx = x \cos x \ln x + 1 + \sin x - (1 + \sin x) \ln x + C.$$

7. 设 $f'(e^x) = a \sin x + b \cos x$ (a, b 是不同时为零的常数), 求 $f(x)$.

解 (原函数的概念, 复合函数的导数, 分部积分公式)

因为 $f'(e^x) = a \sin x + b \cos x$, 所以

$$[f(e^x)]' = f'(e^x) e^x = a e^x \sin x + b e^x \cos x.$$

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

从而 $f(e^x) = \frac{1}{2} e^x [(a+b) \sin x + (b-a) \cos x] + C$, 故

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

注 也可令 $t = e^x$ 得到 $f'(t) = a\sin(\ln t) + b\cos(\ln t)$, 再积分得

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

8. 当 a, b, p 满足什么条件时, $\int \frac{ax^2 + bx + p}{x^3(x-1)^2} dx$ 是有理函数?

解 (有理函数的积分)

因为 $\frac{ax^2 + bx + p}{x^3(x-1)^2} = \frac{A_1}{x} + \frac{A_2}{x^2} + \frac{A_3}{x^3} + \frac{B_1}{x-1} + \frac{B_2}{(x-1)^2}$, 所以当 $A_1 = B_1 = 0$ 时,

$\int \frac{ax^2 + bx + p}{x^3(x-1)^2} dx$ 是有理函数. 这时

$$\frac{ax^2 + bx + p}{x^3(x-1)^2} = \frac{A_2x(x-1)^2 + A_3(x-1)^2 + B_2x^3}{x^3(x-1)^2},$$

$$\text{因此} \begin{cases} A_2 + B_2 = 0, \\ A_3 - 2A_2 = a, \\ A_2 - 2A_3 = b, \\ A_3 = p, \end{cases} \text{由此整理得 } a + 2b + 3p = 0.$$

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

解 (有理函数的积分)

令 $\frac{x^3}{(x+1)^2(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+x+1}$, 则

$$A(x+1)(x^2+x+1) + B(x^2+x+1) + (Cx+D)(x+1)^2 = x^3$$

令 $x = -1$, 得 $B = -1$. 令 $x = 0$, 得到

$$A + D = 1 \dots\dots\dots(a)$$

比较 x^3 的系数, 得到

$$A + C = 1 \dots\dots\dots(b)$$

比较一次项系数, 注意到 $B = -1$, 得到

$$2A + C + 2D = 1 \dots\dots\dots(c)$$

由 $(a), (b), (c)$ 得到 $A = 2, C = D = -1$. 进而得到

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

注意到

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+x+1)}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+x+1) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \int \frac{d \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}}{1 + \left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+x+1) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + c \end{aligned}$$

最终有

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(x+1)(x^2+x+1)^2} dx = 2 \ln |x+1| + \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+x+1) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + c.$$

1 0 . 求下列不定积分

(1) (第二换元积分法, 分部积分法)

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{x^4} dx \stackrel{x=a \sin t}{=} \frac{1}{a^2} \int (\csc^4 t - \csc^2 t) dt = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \csc^4 t dt + \frac{\cot t}{a^2},$$

而由

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \csc^4 t dt \\ &= -\cot t \csc^2 t - 2 \int \csc^2 t \cot^2 t dt \\ &= -\cot t \csc^2 t - 2 \int \csc^4 t dt + 2 \int \csc^2 t dt \\ &= -\cot t (2 + \csc^2 t) - 2 \int \csc^4 t dt \end{aligned}$$

得

$$\int \csc^4 t dt = -\frac{1}{3} \cot t (2 + \csc^2 t) + C,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{x^4} dx &= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \csc^4 t dt + \frac{\cot t}{a^2} \\ &= \frac{\cot t}{a^2} - \frac{\cot t}{3a^2} (2 + \csc^2 t) + C \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{3a^2 x} \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{x^2} \right) + C; \end{aligned}$$

注 $\int \csc^4 t dt = -\int (1 + \cot^2 x) d(\cot x) = -(\cot x + \frac{1}{3} \cot^3 x) + C.$

另解

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x^4} dx &\stackrel{x=a \sin t}{=} \frac{1}{a^2} \int \cot^2 t \csc^2 t dt = -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \cot^2 t d(\cot t) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3a^2} \cot^3 t + C = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{3a^2 x} \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{x^2}\right) + C. \end{aligned}$$

再解

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x^4} dx \stackrel{x=\frac{1}{t}}{=} -\int t \sqrt{a^2 t^2 - 1} dt = -\frac{1}{3a^2} (a^2 t^2 - 1) \sqrt{a^2 t^2 - 1} + C = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{3a^2 x} \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{x^2}\right) + C.$$

(2) (分部积分法)

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

(3) (分部积分法) 设 $f(\sin^2 x) = \frac{x}{\sin x}$, 求 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x) dx$.

$$\text{令 } u = \sin^2 x, \text{ 则 } x = \arcsin \sqrt{u}, f(x) = \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是, } \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x) dx &= \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = -2 \int \arcsin \sqrt{x} d(\sqrt{1-x}) \\ &= -2\sqrt{1-x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

11. 设 $F(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 且当 $x \geq 0$ 时, 有

$$f(x)F(x) = \frac{x^2 e^x}{(x+2)^2}.$$

如果 $F(0) = 1, F(x) > 0$, 求 $F(x)$.

解 (原函数概念、凑微分、分部积分)

$$f(x)F(x) = F'(x)F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left((F(x))^2 \right)' = \frac{x^2 e^x}{(x+2)^2}.$$

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

所以

$$F^2(x) = 2 \times \frac{x-2}{x+2} e^x + c$$

由题目条件， $c = 3$.

$$F(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2(x-2)}{x+2} e^x + 3} .$$