

第四章 不定积分

求导运算: $F'(x) = (?)$

不定积分运算: $(?)' = f(x)$

互逆运算



第一节

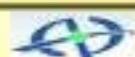
不定积分的概念与性质

一、原函数的概念

二、不定积分的概念

三、基本积分公式（一）

四、不定积分的线性运算性质



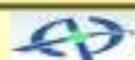
一、原函数的概念

定义 1. 若在区间 I 上, 函数 $F(x)$ 的导数为 $f(x)$, 即对任意的 $x \in I$, 都有 $F'(x) = f(x)$ 或 $dF(x) = f(x)dx$, 则称 $F(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 在区间 I 上的一个原函数.

例如 $(\sin x)' = \cos x$, 故 $\sin x$ 是 $\cos x$ 的一个原函数

$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$ ($x > 0$), 故 $\ln x$ 是 $\frac{1}{x}$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上的一个原函数

- 问题:**
1. 在什么条件下, 一个函数的原函数存在?
 2. 若原函数存在, 原函数是否唯一? 若不唯一, 那么究竟有多少个?



定理1(原函数的存在定理) 若函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 I 上连续，则 $f(x)$ 在 I 上存在原函数。 (下章证明)

初等函数在其定义区间上连续 \longrightarrow

初等函数在其定义区间上有原函数

定理2(原函数的性质)

(1) 若 $F(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数，则 $F(x) + C$ 也是 $f(x)$ 的原函数， C 为任意常数。

证： $\because (F(x) + C)' = F'(x) = f(x)$

$\therefore F(x) + C$ 是 $f(x)$ 的原函数

(2) $f(x)$ 的其他原函数与 $F(x)$ 只相差一个常数



证：设 $\Phi(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的任一原函数，

即 $\Phi'(x) = f(x)$ 又因为 $F'(x) = f(x)$

$$\therefore [\Phi(x) - F(x)]' = \Phi'(x) - F'(x) = f(x) - f(x) = 0$$

故 $\Phi(x) - F(x) = C_0$ (C_0 为某个常数)

二、不定积分的概念

定义 2. $f(x)$ 在区间 I 上原函数的全体称为 $f(x)$ 在 I

上的不定积分，记作 $\int f(x) dx$ ，其中

\int — 积分号 $f(x)$ — 被积函数

x — 积分变量 $f(x)dx$ — 被积表达式



C 称为 积分常数
不可丢 !

若 $F'(x) = f(x)$, 则

$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C \quad (C \text{ 为任意常数})$$

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

$$\int x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$$

一般地, $\int x^\mu dx = \frac{1}{\mu+1} x^{\mu+1} + C, \mu \neq -1$ 是常数



例 1. 求 $\int \frac{1}{x} dx$

解：当 $x > 0$ 时, $(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$,

故在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内, $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C$

当 $x < 0$ 时, $[\ln(-x)]' = \frac{1}{x}$,

故在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 内, $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln(-x) + C$

综合起来有, $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln |x| + C, x \neq 0$



例 2. 设曲线通过点 $(1, 2)$, 且其上任一点处的切线的斜率等于该点横坐标的 2 倍, 求此曲线的方程.

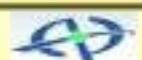
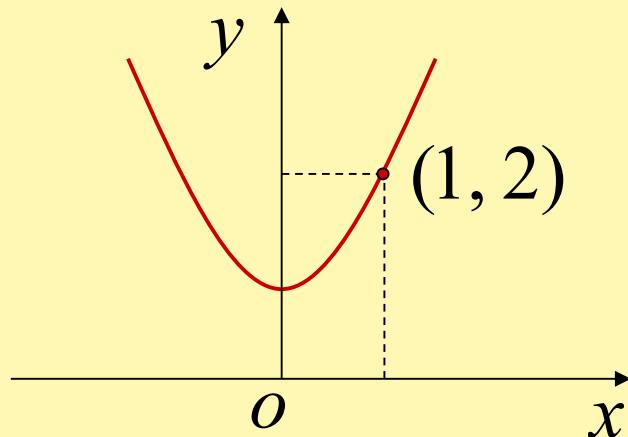
解: $\because y' = 2x$

$$\therefore y = \int 2x \, dx = x^2 + C$$

所求曲线过点 $(1, 2)$, 故有

$$2 = 1^2 + C \quad \therefore C = 1$$

因此所求曲线为 $y = x^2 + 1$



微分与积分之间的关系:

$$(1) \frac{d}{dx} \left[\int f(x) dx \right] = f(x) \text{ 或 } d \left[\int f(x) dx \right] = f(x) dx$$

$$(2) \int F'(x) dx = F(x) + C \text{ 或 } \int dF(x) = F(x) + C$$

例 3 设 $\arctan x$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数,求

$$f(x), \int f(x) dx, \int f'(x) dx.$$

解: $f(x) = (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \int f(x) dx = \arctan x + C,$

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



三、基本积分公式(一)

$$(1) \int k \, dx = kx + C \quad (k \text{ 为常数})$$

$$(2) \int x^\mu \, dx = \frac{1}{\mu+1} x^{\mu+1} + C \quad (\mu \neq -1)$$

$$(3) \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$$

$$(4) \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x + C \quad \text{或} \quad -\operatorname{arccot} x + C$$

$$(5) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + C \quad \text{或} \quad -\arccos x + C$$



$$(6) \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$(7) \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

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

$$(9) \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$(10) \int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$

$$(11) \int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C$$

$$(12) \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$



$$(13) \quad \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$\text{sh } x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$(14) \quad \int \text{sh } x dx = \text{ch } x + C$$

$$(15) \quad \int \text{ch } x dx = \text{sh } x + C$$

$$\text{ch } x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

四、不定积分的线性运算性质

定理3. 设 $f(x), g(x)$ 的原函数存在, k, l 是常数, 则

$$\int [kf(x) + lg(x)]dx = k \int f(x)dx + l \int g(x)dx.$$

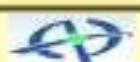


例 4 求 $\int \frac{(x-2)^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} (x^2 - 4x + 4) dx = \int (x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 4x^{-\frac{1}{2}}) dx \\ &= \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx - 4 \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + 4 \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{8}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 8x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

例 5 $\int \frac{1+3x^2}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \int \frac{(1+x^2)+2x^2}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx + 2 \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{x} + 2 \arctan x + C \end{aligned}$$



例 6. 求 $\int (2^x + \tan^2 x)dx$

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

注: 检验积分结果是否正确, 只要对结果求导,
看它的导数是否等于被积函数。



例 7. 求 (1) $\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx$; (2) $\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx$.

解: (1) 原式 $= \int \frac{4}{\sin^2 x} dx = -4 \cot x + C$

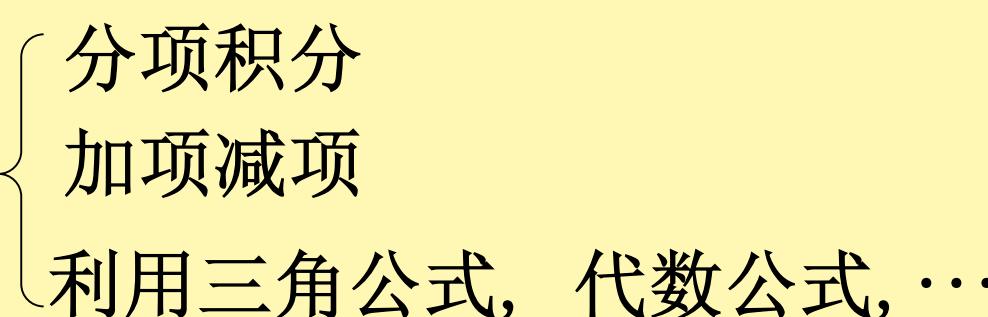
(2) 原式 $= \int \frac{4}{\sin^2 2x} dx = -2 \cot 2x + C$

或 原式 $= \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx + \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx$
 $= \tan x - \cot x + C$

注: 同一个函数的不定积分, 可以通过不同的形式表达, 但经过变形后应可以相互转化.



内容小结

1. 不定积分
 - 原函数与 不定积分 的定义
 - 基本积分公式
 - 不定积分的 线性运算 性质
2. 直接积分法:
利用 恒等变形, 积分性质 及 基本积分公式 进行积分.
常用的恒等变形方法 



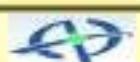
思考与练习

1. 若 e^{-x} 是 $f(x)$ 的原函数, 则

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

提示: $f(x) = (e^{-x})' = -e^{-x}$

$$f(\ln x) = -e^{-\ln x} = -\frac{1}{x}$$



2. 若 $f(x)$ 是 e^{-x} 的原函数, 则

$$\int \frac{f(\ln x)}{x} dx = \frac{\frac{1}{x} + C_0 \ln|x| + C}{x}$$

提示: 已知 $f'(x) = e^{-x}$

$$\therefore f(x) = -e^{-x} + C_0$$

$$f(\ln x) = -\frac{1}{x} + C_0$$

$$\frac{f(\ln x)}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{C_0}{x}$$



3. 求不定积分 $\int \frac{e^{3x} + 1}{e^x + 1} dx$

解:
$$\int \frac{e^{3x} + 1}{e^x + 1} dx$$

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

$$= \int (e^{2x} - e^x + 1) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - e^x + x + C$$



第二节 换元积分法

一、第一类换元法 (凑微分法)

二、第二类换元法



换元法思想的来源—复合函数的微分法则

设 $\underline{F'(u) = f(u)}$, $\underline{u = \varphi(x)}$ 可导, 则有

$$dF[\varphi(x)] = f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx$$

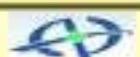
$$\therefore \int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = \int dF[\varphi(x)]$$

$$= F[\varphi(x)] + C = F(u) + C \Big|_{u=\varphi(x)} = \int f(u)du \Big|_{u=\varphi(x)}$$

第一类换元法

$$\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx \xrightarrow{\hspace{10em}} \int f(u)du$$

第二类换元法



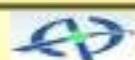
一、第一类换元法

定理1. 设 $f(u)$ 有原函数 $F(u)$, $u = \varphi(x)$ 可导,
则有换元公式

$$\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = \int f(u)du \Big|_{u=\varphi(x)} = F[\varphi(x)] + C$$

即 $\underline{\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx} = \int f[\varphi(x)]d\varphi(x) = F[\varphi(x)] + C$

凑微分法



如何应用第一类换元法？

设要求 $\int g(x)dx$, 若函数 $g(x)$ 可化为

$g(x) = f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)$ 的形式,

$$\text{那么 } \int g(x)dx = \int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = \left[\int f(u)du \right]_{u=\varphi(x)}$$

这样，函数 $g(x)$ 的积分就转化为函数 $f(u)$ 的积分。如果能求得 $f(u)$ 的原函数，那么也就得到了 $g(x)$ 的原函数。



例1. 求 $\int 2xe^{x^2} dx$.

解: 原式 = $\int e^{x^2} d(x^2)$

令 $u = x^2$

$$= \int e^u du$$

$$= e^u + C$$

$$= e^{x^2} + C$$



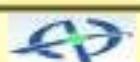
例2. 求 $\int x\sqrt{1-x^2} dx$.

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

令 $u = 1-x^2$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{u} du = -\frac{1}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

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



在对变量代换熟练以后，就不必写出中间变量 u 了

例3. 求 $\int \tan x dx$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \int \tan x dx &= \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = - \int \frac{d \cos x}{\cos x} \\&= - \ln |\cos x| + C\end{aligned}$$

类似地

$$\begin{aligned}\int \cot x dx &= \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{d \sin x}{\sin x} \\&= \ln |\sin x| + C\end{aligned}$$



例4. 求 $\int (ax + b)^m dx$ ($m \neq -1, a \neq 0$)

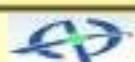
解: 原式 = $\frac{1}{a} \int (ax + b)^m d(ax + b)$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{m+1} (ax + b)^{m+1} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{a(m+1)} (ax + b)^{m+1} + C$$

注: 当 $m = -1$ 时

$$\int \frac{dx}{ax + b} = \frac{1}{a} \ln |ax + b| + C$$



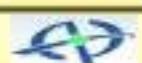
例5. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2}$

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

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2} \\&= \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C\end{aligned}$$

想到公式

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{du}{1 + u^2} \\= \arctan u + C\end{aligned}$$

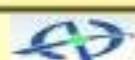


例6. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} (a > 0)$

解: $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{a\sqrt{1 - (\frac{x}{a})^2}} = \int \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\frac{x}{a})}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{x}{a})^2}}$

$$= \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

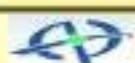
想到 $\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} = \arcsin u + C$



例7. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2}$

解: ∵ $\frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \frac{(x+a)-(x-a)}{(x-a)(x+a)} = \frac{1}{2a} \left(\frac{1}{x-a} - \frac{1}{x+a} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{原式} &= \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int \frac{dx}{x-a} - \int \frac{dx}{x+a} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int \frac{d(x-a)}{x-a} - \int \frac{d(x+a)}{x+a} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} [\ln|x-a| - \ln|x+a|] + C = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C\end{aligned}$$



常用的凑微分形式:

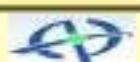
$$(1) \int f(ax+b)dx = \frac{1}{a} \int f(ax+b) \, d(ax+b)$$

$$(2) \int f(x^n)x^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int f(x^n) \, dx^n$$

$$(3) \int f(x^n)\frac{1}{x}dx = \frac{1}{n} \int f(x^n) \frac{1}{x^n} \, dx^n$$

$$(4) \int f(\sin x)\cos x dx = \int f(\sin x) \, d\sin x$$

$$(5) \int f(\cos x)\sin x dx = - \int f(\cos x) \, d\cos x$$



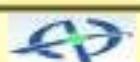
$$(6) \int f(\tan x) \sec^2 x dx = \int f(\tan x) \, d\tan x$$

$$(7) \int f(e^x) e^x dx = \int f(e^x) \, de^x$$

$$(8) \int f(\ln x) \frac{1}{x} dx = \int f(\ln x) \, d\ln x$$

例8. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{x(1+2\ln x)}$

解：原式 $= \int \frac{d\ln x}{1+2\ln x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1+2\ln x)}{1+2\ln x}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+2\ln x| + C$

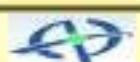


例9. 求 $\int \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx$.

$$= \int \frac{1}{1+(e^x)^2} de^x$$

例10. 求 $\int \frac{e^{3\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

解: 原式 = $2 \int e^{3\sqrt{x}} d\sqrt{x} = \frac{2}{3} \int e^{3\sqrt{x}} d(3\sqrt{x})$
 $= \frac{2}{3} e^{3\sqrt{x}} + C$



例11. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{1+e^x}$

解法1

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

解法2

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

$$-\ln(1+e^{-x}) = -\ln[e^{-x}(e^x + 1)] \quad \text{两法结果一样}$$



例12 求 $\int \cos^4 x dx$, $\int \cos^3 x dx$.

解: $\because \cos^4 x = (\cos^2 x)^2 = \left(\frac{1+\cos 2x}{2}\right)^2$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(1 + 2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x) = \frac{1}{4}(1 + 2\cos 2x + \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2})$$
$$= \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{3}{2} + 2\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2}\cos 4x\right)$$

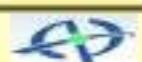
$\therefore \int \cos^4 x dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{3}{2} + 2\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2}\cos 4x\right) dx$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{3}{2} \int dx + \int \cos 2x d(2x) + \frac{1}{8} \int \cos 4x d(4x) \right]$$
$$= \frac{3}{8}x + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + \frac{1}{32}\sin 4x + C$$



例13. 求 $\int \sin x \cos 3x \, dx$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)]$$



例14. 求 $\int \sec^6 x dx$

解: 原式 = $\int (\tan^2 x + 1)^2 d \tan x$

$$= \int (\tan^4 x + 2 \tan^2 x + 1) d \tan x$$

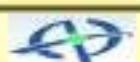
$$= \frac{1}{5} \tan^5 x + \frac{2}{3} \tan^3 x + \tan x + C$$



例15. 求 $\int \sec x dx$

解法 1

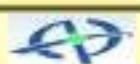
$$\begin{aligned}\int \sec x dx &= \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{d \sin x}{1 - \sin^2 x} \\&= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{1 + \sin x} + \frac{1}{1 - \sin x} \right) d \sin x \\&= \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln |1 + \sin x| - \ln |1 - \sin x| \right] + C \\&= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 +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



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解法 2} \quad \int \sec x dx &= \int \frac{\sec x (\sec x + \tan x)}{\sec x + \tan x} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{\sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{d(\sec x + \tan x)}{\sec x + \tan x} \\
 &= \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

同样可证

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \csc x dx &= \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + C \\
 \text{或} \quad \int \csc x dx &= \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C
 \end{aligned}$$



例16. 求 (1) $\int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{(1+x)\sqrt{x}} dx$ (2) $\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1+\sin^4 x} dx$

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

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



思考与练习

1. 下列各题求积方法有何不同?

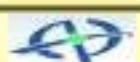
$$(1) \int \frac{dx}{4+x} = \int \frac{d(4+x)}{4+x} \quad (2) \int \frac{dx}{4+x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1+\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}$$

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

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

$$(5) \int \frac{dx}{4-x^2} = \frac{1}{4} \int \left[\frac{1}{2-x} + \frac{1}{2+x} \right] dx$$

$$(6) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}} = \int \frac{d(x-2)}{\sqrt{4-(x-2)^2}}$$



2. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^{10} + 1)}$

提示:

法1 $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^{10} + 1)} = \int \frac{(x^{10} + 1) - x^{10}}{x(x^{10} + 1)} dx$

法2 $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^{10} + 1)} = \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{dx^{10}}{x^{10}(x^{10} + 1)}$

法3 $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^{10} + 1)} = \int \frac{dx}{x^{11}(1 + x^{-10})} = \frac{-1}{10} \int \frac{d(1 + x^{-10})}{1 + x^{-10}}$



3. 证明递推公式

$$I_n = \int \tan^n x \, dx = \frac{\tan^{n-1} x}{n-1} - I_{n-2} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

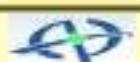
证: $I_n = \int \tan^{n-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1) \, dx$

$$= \int \tan^{n-2} x \, d(\tan x) - I_{n-2}$$

$$= \frac{\tan^{n-1} x}{n-1} - I_{n-2}$$

注: $I_n \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow I_0$ 或 I_1

$$I_0 = x + C, \quad I_1 = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$



二、第二类换元法

第一类换元法解决的问题

$$\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = \int f(u)du \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{难求} \\ \text{易求} \end{array} \right. \quad u = \varphi(x)$$

若所求积分 $\int f(u)du$ 难求,

$$\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx \quad \text{易求},$$

则得第二类换元积分法.

常用的第一类换元法有

三角代换，倒代换，根式代换



定理 2. 设 $x = \psi(t)$ 是单调可导函数, 且 $\psi'(t) \neq 0$,
 $f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)$ 具有原函数, 则有换元公式

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

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

证: 设 $f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)$ 的原函数为 $\Phi(t)$, 令

$$F(x) = \Phi[\psi^{-1}(x)]$$

则 $F'(x) = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t) \cdot \frac{1}{\psi'(t)} = f(x)$

$$\therefore \int f(x) dx = F(x) + C = \Phi[\psi^{-1}(x)] + C$$

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



例17. 求 $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$ ($a > 0$)

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

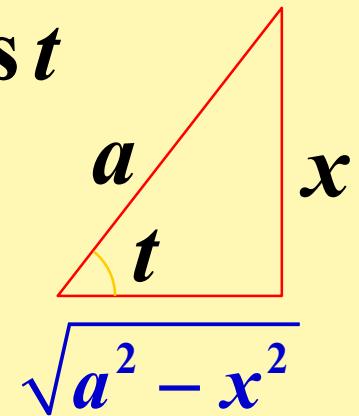
$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 t} = a \cos t$$

$$dx = a \cos t dt$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \int a \cos t \cdot a \cos t dt = a^2 \int \cos^2 t dt$$

$$= a^2 \left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin 2t}{4} \right) + C$$

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



例18. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$ ($a > 0$)

解: 当 $x > a$ 时, 令 $x = a \sec t, t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 则

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

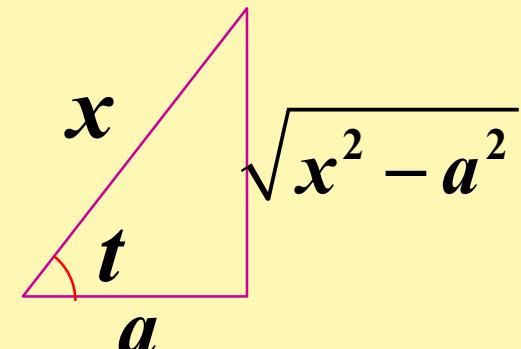
$$dx = a \sec t \tan t dt$$

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

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

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

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



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

当 $x < -a$ 时, 令 $\textcolor{blue}{x} = -u$, 则 $u > a$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} &= - \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} = - \ln \left| u + \sqrt{u^2 - a^2} \right| + C_1 \\ &= - \ln \left| -x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + C_1 \\ &= - \ln \left| \frac{a^2}{-x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \right| + C_1 \\ (C = C_1 - 2 \ln a) \quad &= \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + C\end{aligned}$$



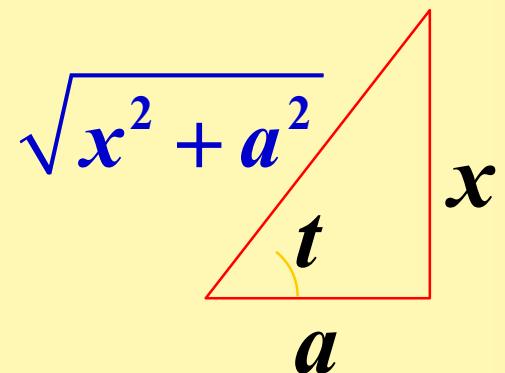
例19. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$ ($a > 0$)

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

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

$$dx = a \sec^2 t dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{原式} &= \int \frac{a \sec^2 t}{a \sec t} dt = \int \sec t dt \\&= \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + C_1 \\&= \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a} + \frac{x}{a} \right) + C_1 \\&= \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + C \quad (C = C_1 - \ln a)\end{aligned}$$



例20. 求 $\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x^4} dx$

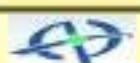
也可令 $x = a \sin t$ ($t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \cup (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$),
解: 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 则 $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - \frac{1}{t^2}}}{\frac{1}{t^4}} \cdot \frac{-1}{t^2} dt = - \int (a^2 t^2 - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} |t| dt$$

当 $x > 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= -\frac{1}{2a^2} \int (a^2 t^2 - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(a^2 t^2 - 1) \\ &= -\frac{(a^2 t^2 - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3a^2} + C = -\frac{(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3a^2 x^3} + C\end{aligned}$$

当 $x < 0$ 时, 类似可得同样结果.

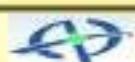


例21. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$ 也可令 $x = a \tan t$ ($t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \cup (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$),

解: 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$ ($x > 0$), 得

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

当 $x < 0$ 时, 类似可得同样结果.



例22 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx$

解：令 $\sqrt{1+e^x}=t > 1$, 则 $1+e^x=t^2$,

从而 $dx = \frac{2t}{t^2-1} dt$,

原式 = $\int \frac{2}{t^2-1} dt$

= $\ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C$

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



小结:

1. 第二类换元法常见类型:

- (1) $\int f(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b}) dx$, 令 $t = \sqrt[n]{ax+b}$
- (2) $\int f(x, \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}) dx$, 令 $t = \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}$
- (3) $\int f(x, \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) dx$, 令 $x = a \sin t$ 或 $x = a \cos t$
- (4) $\int f(x, \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) dx$, 令 $x = a \tan t$ 或 $x = a \sinh t$
- (5) $\int f(x, \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) dx$, 令 $x = a \sec t$ 或 $x = a \cosh t$

第四节讲



(6) 分母中因子次数较高时, 可试用 倒代换

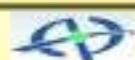
2. 基本积分公式(二)

$$(16) \int \tan x \, dx = -\ln |\cos x| + C$$

$$(17) \int \cot x \, dx = \ln |\sin x| + C$$

$$(18) \int \sec x \, dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$(19) \int \csc x \, dx = \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + C$$



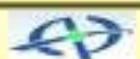
$$(20) \int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$(21) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$(22) \int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C$$

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

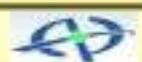
$$(24) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + C$$



例23. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 3}$

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

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



例24. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}}$

解: 原式 = $\int \frac{d(\frac{x-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}})}{\sqrt{(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2})^2 - (\frac{x-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}})^2}} = \arcsin \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{5}} + C$

例25. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}}$

解: 原式 = $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x}(1-e^{-2x})}} = \int \frac{e^{-x} dx}{\sqrt{1-e^{-2x}}}$
 $= -\int \frac{de^{-x}}{\sqrt{1-e^{-2x}}} = -\arcsin e^{-x} + C$



备用题 1. 求下列积分:

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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 $\cos^2 t$

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

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

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



第三节 分部积分法

由导数公式 $(uv)' = u'v + uv' \rightarrow uv' = (uv)' - u'v$

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

或 $\int u dv = uv - \int v du$

分部积分公式

选取 u 及 v' (或 dv) 的原则：

- 1) v' 要容易求得；
- 2) $\int v du$ 要比 $\int u dv$ 容易积出.



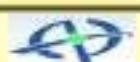
例1. 求 $\int \ln x \, dx$

解: 原式 = $x \ln x - \int x \, d(\ln x)$

$$= x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$= x \ln x - \int dx$$

$$= x \ln x - x + C$$



例2. 求 $\int \arccos x \, dx$

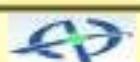
解：原式 = $x \arccos x - \int x d \arccos x$

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

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

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

思考：求 $\int \arcsin x dx$



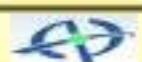
例3. 求 $\int \ln(1+x^2) dx$

解：原式 = $x \ln(1+x^2) - \int x d \ln(1+x^2)$

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

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

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

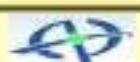


例4. 求 $\int x \cos x \, dx$

解：原式 $= \int x \, d\sin x$
 $= x \sin x - \int \sin x \, dx$
 $= x \sin x + \cos x + C$

思考：如何求 $\int x^2 \sin x \, dx$ ？

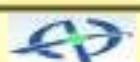
提示：原式 $= -\int x^2 \, d\cos x = -[x^2 \cos x - \int \cos x \, d(x^2)]$
 $= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \int x \cos x \, dx$
 $= \dots$



例5. 求 $\int x \arctan x \, dx$

解：原式 = $\int \arctan x \, d\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right)$

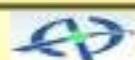
$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \int \frac{1}{2}x^2 \, d(\arctan x)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \, dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) \, dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2}(x - \arctan x) + C$$



解题技巧：选取 u 及 v' 的一般方法：

把被积函数视为两个函数之积，按“反对幂指三”的顺序，前者为 u 后者为 v' .

反：反三角函数
对：对数函数
幂：幂函数
指：指数函数
三：三角函数



例6. 求 $\int e^x \sin x \, dx$

解: 原式 $= \int \sin x \, de^x = e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x \, dx$
 $= e^x \sin x - \int \cos x \, de^x$
 $= e^x \sin x - (e^x \cos x + \int e^x \sin x \, dx)$
 $= e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x - \int e^x \sin x \, dx$

故 原式 $= \frac{1}{2}e^x(\sin x - \cos x) + C$

说明: 也可设 $u = e^x, v'$ 为三角函数, 但两次所设类型必须一致. 思考: 求 $\int e^x \cos x \, dx$



例7 求积分 $\int \sin(\ln x)dx$

解: $\boxed{\int \sin(\ln x)dx} = x \sin(\ln x) - \int x d[\sin(\ln x)]$

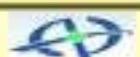
$$= x \sin(\ln x) - \int x \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= x \sin(\ln x) - \int \cos(\ln x) dx$$

$$= x[\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] - \boxed{\int \sin(\ln x)dx}$$

$$\therefore \int \sin(\ln x)dx = \frac{x}{2}[\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] + C.$$

思考: 求 $\int \cos(\ln x)dx$

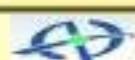


例8. 求 $\int \sec^3 x dx$

解: 原式 = $\int \sec x d(\tan x)$
= $\sec x \tan x - \int \tan x d \sec x$
= $\sec x \tan x - \int \sec x \tan^2 x dx$
= $\sec x \tan x - \int \sec^3 x dx + \int \sec x dx$
= $\sec x \tan x + \ln |\sec x + \tan x| - \int \sec^3 x dx$

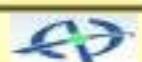
从而, 原式 = $\frac{1}{2}(\sec x \tan x + \ln |\sec x + \tan x|) + C$

思考: 求 $\int \csc^3 x dx$



例9. 求 $\int \frac{\ln \cos x}{\cos^2 x} dx$

解: 原式 = $\int \ln \cos x d(\tan x)$
= $\tan x \cdot \ln \cos x - \int \tan x d(\ln \cos x)$
= $\tan x \cdot \ln \cos x + \int \tan^2 x dx$
= $\tan x \cdot \ln \cos x + \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx$
= $\tan x \cdot \ln \cos x + \tan x - x + C$

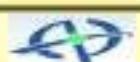


例10. 已知 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数是 $\frac{\cos x}{x}$, 求 $\int x f'(x) dx$

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

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11. 求 $\int e^{\sqrt{x}} \, d\ x$



内容小结

分部积分公式 $\int u v' dx = u v - \int u' v dx$

1. 使用原则: v' 易求出, $\int u' v dx$ 易积分
2. 使用经验: “反对幂指三”, 前 u 后 v'
3. 题目类型:

分部化简; 循环解出;



第四节 有理函数的积分

一、有理函数的积分

二、可化为有理函数的积分举例



一、有理函数的积分

有理函数：

$$R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_n}{b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m-1} + \cdots + b_m} \quad a_0 b_0 \neq 0$$

$m \leq n$ 时, $R(x)$ 称为假分式; $m > n$ 时, $R(x)$ 称为真分式

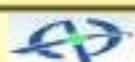
假分式的分解

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{假分式} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{相除}} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \text{多项式} + \boxed{\text{真分式}} \\ \downarrow \text{分解} \end{array}$$

其中 部分分式 的形式为

若干部分分式之和

$$\frac{A}{(x-a)^n}; \quad \frac{Bx+C}{(x^2+px+q)^n} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^+, p^2 - 4q < 0)$$



确定部分分式系数的方法：待定系数法

例1. 将下列真分式分解为部分分式: (1) $\frac{1}{x(x-1)^2}$;

解:
$$\frac{1}{x(x-1)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{(x-1)^2}$$

通分，去分母得

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= A(x-1)^2 + Bx(x-1) + Cx \\ &= (A+B)x^2 + (-2A-B+C)x + A \end{aligned}$$

比较系数得
$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ -2A-B+C=0 \\ A=1 \end{cases}$$
 从而
$$\begin{cases} A=1 \\ B=-1 \\ C=1 \end{cases}$$

故 原式 $= \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$



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

解：设 $\frac{x-2}{(x+1)(x^2+2)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+2}$

通分，去分母得： $x-2 = A(x^2+2) + (x+1)(Bx+C)$

即 $x-2 = (A+B)x^2 + (B+C)x + (2A+C)$

比较恒等式两边的系数，得方程组，

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ B+C=1 \\ 2A+C=-2 \end{cases}$$

即 $A=-1, B=1, C=0$

原式 $= -\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{x}{x^2+2}$





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

解：设原式 $= \frac{A}{1+2x} + \frac{Bx+C}{1+x^2}$,

整理得 $1 = A(1+x^2) + (Bx+C)(1+2x)$,

$$1 = (A+2B)x^2 + (B+2C)x + C + A,$$

$$\begin{cases} A+2B=0, \\ B+2C=0, \\ A+C=1, \end{cases} \Rightarrow A=\frac{4}{5}, B=-\frac{2}{5}, C=\frac{1}{5},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)} = \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{1+2x} + \frac{-\frac{2}{5}x+\frac{1}{5}}{1+x^2}.$$



四种典型的部分分式的积分：

$$1. \int \frac{A}{x-a} dx = A \ln|x-a| + C$$

$$2. \int \frac{A}{(x-a)^n} dx = \frac{A}{1-n} (x-a)^{1-n} + C \quad (n \neq 1)$$

$$3. \int \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+px+q} dx$$

$$4. \int \frac{Bx+C}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx$$

$$(p^2 - 4q < 0, n \neq 1)$$

变分子为

$$\frac{B}{2}(2x+p) + C - \frac{Bp}{2}$$

再分项积分



例2. 求 $\int \frac{x-2}{x^2+2x+3} dx$

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

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

思考: 如何求 $\int \frac{x-2}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} dx$?



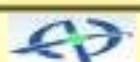
例3. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)}$.

解: 已知

$$\frac{1}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)} = \frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{4}{1+2x} - \frac{2x}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right]$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{d(1+2x)}{1+2x} - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{d(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \ln|1+2x| - \frac{1}{5} \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{1}{5} \arctan x + C$$

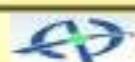


说明: 将真分式分解为部分分式进行积分虽可行,但不一定简便, 要注意观察被积函数的特点寻求简便的方法.

例4. 求 $I = \int \frac{2x^3 + 2x^2 + 5x + 5}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx$

解: $I = \int \frac{2x^3 + 5x}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx + \int \frac{2x^2 + 5}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx$

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



二、可化为有理函数的积分举例

1. 三角函数有理式的积分

设 $R(\sin x, \cos x)$ 表示三角函数有理式，则

$$\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$$

令 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$

万能代换

t 的有理函数的积分



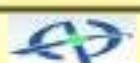
例5. 求 $\int \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sin x(1 + \cos x)} dx$

解: 令 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$, 则

$$\sin x = \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}$$

$$dx = \frac{2}{1 + t^2} dt$$

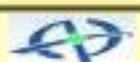


$$\int \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sin x(1 + \cos x)} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} t^2 + 2t + \ln|t| \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + \tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C$$



例6. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}$ ($ab \neq 0$)

解：原式 = $\int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx}{a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{d \tan x}{\tan^2 x + (\frac{b}{a})^2}$

$$= \frac{1}{ab} \arctan(\frac{a}{b} \tan x) + C$$

说明：通常求含 $\sin^2 x, \cos^2 x$ 及 $\sin x \cos x$ 的有理式的积分时，用代换 $t = \tan x$ 往往更简便。



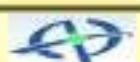
例7. 求 $\int \frac{1}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^2} dx \ (ab \neq 0)$

解: 原式 = $\int \frac{dx}{(a \tan x + b)^2 \cos^2 x}$

↓
令 $t = \tan x$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{(at + b)^2} = -\frac{1}{a(at + b)} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a(a \tan x + b)} + C$$



2. 简单的无理函数的积分

被积函数为简单根式的有理式, 可通过根式代换化为有理函数的积分. 例如:

$$\int R(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b}) dx, \text{ 令 } t = \sqrt[n]{ax+b}$$

$$\int R(x, \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}) dx, \text{ 令 } t = \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}$$

$$\int R(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b}, \sqrt[m]{ax+b}) dx,$$

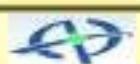
$$\text{令 } t = \sqrt[p]{ax+b}, p \text{ 为 } m, n \text{ 的最小公倍数.}$$



例8. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt[3]{x+2}}$

解: 令 $u = \sqrt[3]{x+2}$, 则 $x = u^3 - 2$, $dx = 3u^2 du$

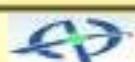
$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int \frac{3u^2}{1+u} du = 3 \int \frac{(u^2-1)+1}{1+u} du \\ &= 3 \int \left(u-1+\frac{1}{1+u}\right) du \\ &= 3 \left[\frac{1}{2}u^2 - u + \ln|1+u|\right] + C \\ &= \frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{(x+2)^2} - 3\sqrt[3]{x+2} + 3\ln\left|1+\sqrt[3]{x+2}\right| + C \end{aligned}$$



例9. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}}$

解: 为去掉被积函数分母中的根式, 取根指数 2, 3 的最小公倍数 6, 令 $\sqrt[6]{x} = t$, 则有

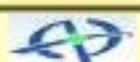
$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int \frac{6t^5 dt}{t^3 + t^2} = 6 \int \frac{t^3}{1+t} dt \\&= 6 \int \left(t^2 - t + 1 - \frac{1}{1+t}\right) dt \\&= 6 \left[\frac{1}{3}t^3 - \frac{1}{2}t^2 + t - \ln|1+t| \right] + C \\&= 2\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt[3]{x} + 6\sqrt[6]{x} - 6\ln(1+\sqrt[6]{x}) + C\end{aligned}$$



例10. 求 $\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} dx$

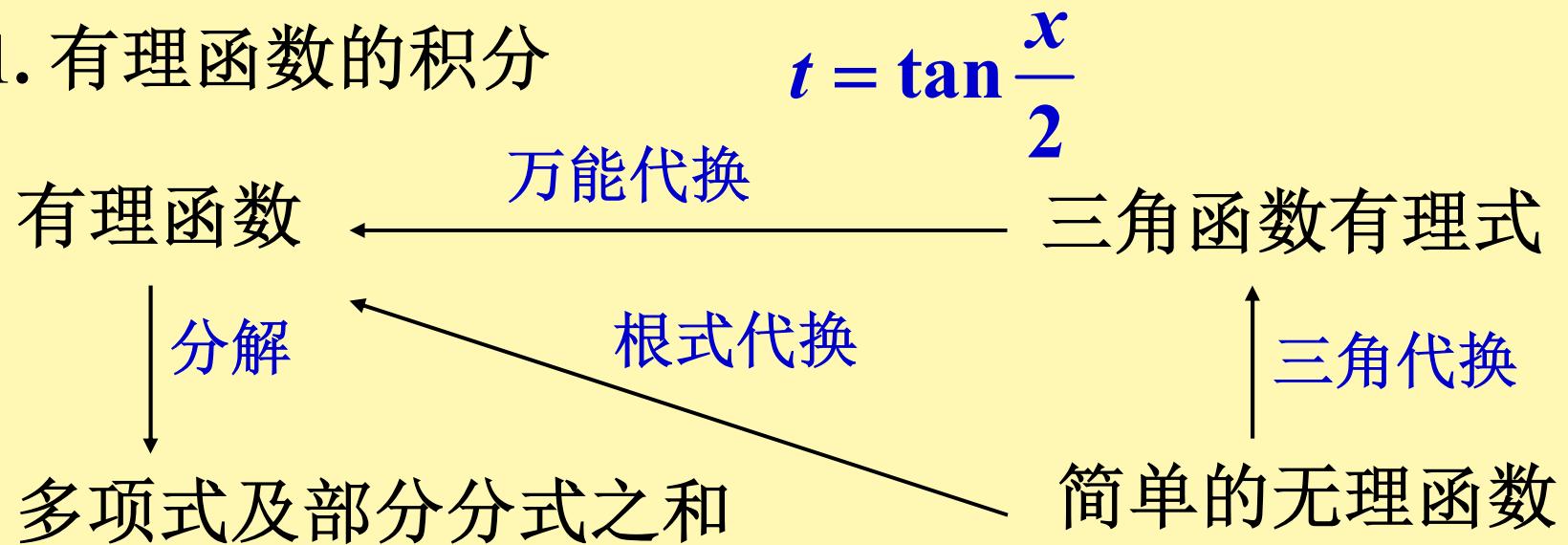
解: 令 $t = \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}$, 则 $x = \frac{1}{t^2 - 1}$, $dx = \frac{-2t dt}{(t^2 - 1)^2}$

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

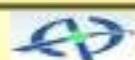


内容小结

1. 有理函数的积分



2. 有理函数的积分按照上述方法虽然可以积出,
但不一定简便,
要注意综合使用基本积分法, 简便计算.



备用题 1. 求不定积分 $\int \frac{1}{x^6(1+x^2)} dx$

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

分母次数较高,
宜使用倒代换.

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{x^6(1+x^2)} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{t^6}(1+\frac{1}{t^2})} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = -\int \frac{t^6}{1+t^2} dt \\&= -\int \left(t^4 - t^2 + 1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}\right) dt \\&= -\frac{1}{5}t^5 + \frac{1}{3}t^3 - t + \arctan t + C \\&= -\frac{1}{5x^5} + \frac{1}{3x^3} - \frac{1}{x} + \arctan \frac{1}{x} + C\end{aligned}$$



2. 求不定积分 $\int \frac{1+\sin x}{3+\cos x} dx$

解: 原式 = $\int \frac{1}{3+\cos x} dx + \int \frac{\sin x}{3+\cos x} dx$

↓ 前式令 $u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$; 后式凑微分

$$= \int \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+u^2} du - \int \frac{1}{3+\cos x} d(3+\cos x)$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{u^2+2} du - \ln|3+\cos x|$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{u}{\sqrt{2}} - \ln|3+\cos x| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) - \ln|3+\cos x| + C$$

