



习题课时间: 12月31日

主要内容: 不定积分的计算.

新年快乐!

1. $\int |x| dx$.

解. 设 $F'(x) = |x|$. 即

$$F'(x) = \begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1 \quad (x \geq 0); \quad F(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_2 \quad (x < 0)$$

由 F 连续性, 有 $C_1 = C_2$.

$$\text{从而: } \int |x| dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(x) x^2 + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}. \quad \square$$

2. $\int x f^{(n)}(x) dx$

解. $\int x f^{(n)}(x) dx = \int x df^{(n-1)}(x)$

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

$$= x f^{(n-1)}(x) - f^{(n)}(x) + C. \quad \square$$

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





解: $\sqrt{e^x - 1} = t, \quad |x| \neq \ln(1 + t^2)$

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

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

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

$$= 2 \arctan t + C$$

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

4. $\int \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^2 e^x dx$

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

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{4}{x^2} e^x dx = -4 \int e^x d\frac{1}{x}$$

$$= -\frac{4}{x} e^x + 4 \int \frac{1}{x} de^x$$

$$= -\frac{4}{x} e^x + \int \frac{4}{x} e^x dx$$

$$\text{换元} \int \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right)^2 e^x dx = \left(1 - \frac{4}{x}\right) e^x \quad \square$$

5. $\int \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx$





解: $\frac{1}{2} M(x) = \int \frac{dx}{1+x^4}$, $N(x) = \int \frac{x^2 dx}{1+x^4}$, 则有

$$M(x) - N(x) = \int \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^4} dx = - \int \frac{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}} dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

从而 $M(x) = \frac{1}{2} [(M(x)+N(x)) + (M(x)-N(x))]$

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

6. $\int \frac{dx}{(x+a)^2(x+b)^3}$

解: ① $a=b$. 则 $\int \frac{dx}{(x+a)^5} = -\frac{1}{4} (x+a)^{-4} + C$





② $a \neq b$, \neq

$$\frac{1}{(x+a)(x+b)} = \frac{1}{b-a} \left(\frac{1}{x+a} - \frac{1}{x+b} \right)$$

得:

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+a)^2(x+b)^3} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int \frac{1}{(x+a)(x+b)^2} \left(\frac{1}{x+a} - \frac{1}{x+b} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \left(\int \frac{dx}{(x+a)^2(x+b)^2} - \int \frac{dx}{(x+a)(x+b)^3} \right)$$

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

$$\left. - \frac{1}{b-a} \left(\int \frac{dx}{(x+a)(x+b)^2} - \int \frac{dx}{(x+b)^3} \right) \right)$$

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

$$\left. - \frac{2}{b-a} \left(\int \frac{dx}{(x+a)(x+b)} - \int \frac{dx}{(x+b)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2}(x+b)^{-2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(b-a)^3} \left(-\frac{1}{x+a} - 3 \frac{1}{b-a} (\ln(x+a) - \ln(x+b)) \right.$$

$$\left. - 2 \frac{1}{x+b} \right) + \frac{1}{2(b-a)^2} (x+b)^{-2} + C$$

$$= -\frac{4}{(b-a)^4} \ln \frac{x+a}{x+b} - \frac{1}{(b-a)^3} \left(\frac{1}{x+a} + \frac{2}{x+b} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2(b-a)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+b)^2} + C \quad \square$$





思考题: $\int \frac{dx}{(x+a)^m (x+b)^n} = ? \quad (m, n \in \mathbb{N}_+)$

7. $\int \frac{dx}{(1+x^n)^n \sqrt{1+x^n}}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_+$

解:
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^n}} &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^n}} - \int x d \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^n}} \\ &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^n}} - \int x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{n}\right) \frac{n x^{n-1}}{(1+x^n) \sqrt{1+x^n}} dx \\ &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^n}} + \int \frac{(1+x^n)-1}{(1+x^n) \sqrt{1+x^n}} dx \\ &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^n}} + \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^n}} - \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^n) \sqrt{1+x^n}} \\ \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^n)^n \sqrt{1+x^n}} &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^n}} + C \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

8. $\int x \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) dx$

解: $\int x \arctan x dx$

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

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





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

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

$$\int x \arctan x \ln(1+x^2) dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□

$$9. \int \frac{1 - \ln x}{(x - \ln x)^2} dx$$

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





$$= \int \frac{x(1-\ln x)}{1-x} d \frac{1}{x-\ln x}$$

$$= \frac{x(1-\ln x)}{(1-x)(x-\ln x)} - \int \frac{1}{x-\ln x} d \frac{x(1-\ln x)}{1-x}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{\ln x}{x-\ln x} + C.$$

□

注：求不定积分的一个很好的习惯就是求完之后反过来求导验证一下。

一定要记得常数项 C !

10. 设 Q 是 n 次多项式，且有 n 个相异实根 $x_i, i=1, \dots, n$. 又设 P 是与 Q 不可约的 m 次多项式，且 $m < n$. 证明：

$$\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{P(x_i)}{Q'(x_i)} \ln|x-x_i| + C.$$

证： $m < n$ ，由 Lagrange 插值公式，有：

$$P(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(P(x_i) \prod_{k \neq i} \frac{x-x_k}{x_i-x_k} \right)$$

由题意，设 $Q(x) = c(x-x_1) \cdots (x-x_n), c \neq 0$.





则: $Q'(x_i) = c \prod_{k \neq i} (x_i - x_k)$, 故:

$$P(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(P(x_i) \frac{Q(x)}{x - x_i} \frac{1}{Q'(x_i)} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{P(x_i)}{Q'(x_i)} \cdot \frac{1}{x - x_i}$$

$$\text{从而 } \int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{P(x_i)}{Q'(x_i)} \ln|x - x_i| + C \quad \square$$

最后祝大家新年快乐, 期末考试顺利!

给大家的“新年礼物”:

最近在遍历论课上学到的 Furstenberg 的一个著名例子中用到的两个引理:

1. 数列 $\{S_j\}$, $\{t_j\}$ 满足 $0 < t_j < S_j$, 且 $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} S_j = 0$.

则存在 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$, 以及递增正整数数列: $n_0 < n_1 < \dots$,

使 $t_{n_j} \leq |1 - e^{2\pi i n_j \alpha}| \leq S_{n_j}$, $\forall j \geq 0$.

(证明参考以前的: $\forall (p, q) \in (0, 1)$, $\exists \alpha$, $\{x^n\} \in (p, q)$, $\forall n$).

2. 设 f 是 $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 连续函数, 且 $f(x+1) = f(x)$.

若 $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}_+$, 及 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$, 使

$$\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} f(x + j\alpha) \equiv 0.$$





求证: $f(x) \equiv 0$.

提示: 利用 $\{k\alpha - [k\alpha] : k \in \mathbb{N}_+\}$ 在 $(0,1)$ 中稠密性

