

第十次作业解答

$$4.1.1 (2) \text{ 原式} = \int (e^{2x} - e^x + 1) dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - e^x + x + C$$

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} - 1 dx = \tan \theta - x + C$$

$$(6) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{1 + \cos^2 x}{2 \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan \theta + \frac{1}{2} x + C$$

$$4.1.2 (3) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} d(1 + \sin x + \cos x) = \ln |1 + \sin x + \cos x| + C$$

$$(5) \text{ 原式} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{1-x^2} d(1-x^2) = -\frac{41}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$(6) \text{ 原式} = 2 \int \frac{1}{1+x} d(\sqrt{x}) = 2 \arctan(\sqrt{x}) + C$$

$$(8) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{1}{1+x \ln x} d(1+x \ln x) = \ln |1+x \ln x| + C$$

$$4.1.3 (1) \text{ 原式} \xrightarrow{\sqrt{e^x-2}=t} \int t \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2+2} dt = 2t - 2\sqrt{2} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} + C$$

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

$$(4) \text{ 原式} \xrightarrow{\substack{x=a \sin t \\ \text{设 } a>0}} \int \frac{a^2 \sin^2 t}{a \cos t} a \cos t dt = \int \frac{1}{2} a^2 (1 - \cos 2t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} a^2 t - \frac{1}{4} a^2 \sin 2t + C = \frac{1}{2} a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C$$

$$(6) \text{ 原式} \xrightarrow{\sqrt{1+x^2}=t} \int \frac{\sqrt{t^2-1}}{t^3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln(t^2-1)}{\sqrt{t^2-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{2t}{\sqrt{t^2-1}} dt = \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\ln(t^2-1)}{t^2} dt = \int \frac{\ln(t+1) + \ln(t-1)}{2} d\left(\frac{-1}{t}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \ln(t+a) d\left(-\frac{1}{t}\right) = -\frac{\ln(t+a)}{t} + \int \frac{1}{t(t+a)} dt = \frac{1}{a} \ln \frac{t}{t+a} - \frac{\ln(t+a)}{t}$$

$$\text{故原式} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{t-1}{t+1} - \frac{\ln(t^2-1)}{2t} + C = \ln(\sqrt{1+x^2}-1) - \ln x - \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C$$

$$(8) \text{ 原式} \xrightarrow{x=a \tan t} \int \frac{1}{a^2 \tan^2 t} \cdot \frac{a}{\cos^2 t} a \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} dt = \int \frac{\cos t}{a^2 \sin^2 t} dt = -\frac{1}{a^2} \frac{1}{\sin t} + C$$

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

$$(11) \text{ 原式} \xrightarrow{x=\frac{1}{\sin t}} \int \frac{\frac{1}{\sin t} - 1}{\frac{1}{\sin^2 t} \cdot \frac{\cos t}{\sin t}} \cdot \frac{-\cos t}{\sin^2 t} dt = \int \sin t - 1 dt = -\cos t - t + C$$

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

$$(12) \text{ 原式 } \stackrel{x=\frac{1}{s}}{=} \int \frac{s^8}{1+\frac{1}{s^2}} \left(-\frac{1}{s^2}\right) ds = \int \frac{-s^8 - s^6 + s^6 + s^4 - s^4 - s^2 + s^2 + 1 - 1}{s^2 + 1} ds$$

$$= -\cancel{s^6} - \frac{1}{7} s^7 + \frac{1}{5} s^5 - \frac{1}{3} s^3 + s - \arctan s + C = -\frac{1}{7} x^{-7} + \frac{1}{5} x^{-5} - \frac{1}{3} x^{-3} + x^{-1} - \arctan \frac{1}{x} + C.$$

$$4.1.4 (2) \text{ 原式 } = \begin{cases} \int x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 + C & (x \leq -1 \text{ 或 } x \geq 1) \\ \int 1 dx = x + C' & (-1 \leq x \leq 1) \end{cases}$$

由原函数在 $x = \pm 1$ 处连续知 原式 =
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{2}{3} + C & x \geq 1 \\ x + C & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{2}{3} + C & x \leq -1. \end{cases}$$

$$4.1.5 (2) \text{ 原式 } = \int \ln x d\left(\frac{1}{3} x^3\right) = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x - \int \frac{1}{3} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{9} x^3 + C$$

$$(6) \text{ 原式 } = \int x^2 d e^x = x^2 e^x - 2 \int e^x x dx = x^2 e^x - 2 \int x d e^x$$

$$= x^2 e^x - 2(x e^x - \int e^x dx) = (x^2 - 2x + 2) e^x + C$$

$$(8) \text{ 原式 } = \int (\arctan x)^2 d\left(\frac{1}{2} x^2\right) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 (\arctan x)^2 - \int \frac{1}{2} x^2 2 \arctan x \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

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

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

$$(10) \text{ 原式 } = x \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+1}) - \int x \frac{1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}}{x + \sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = x \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+1}) - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$$

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

$$4.1.6 (1) a_n = \int \sin^n x dx = -\int \sin^{n-1} x d \cos x = -\sin^{n-1} x \cos x + \int \cos^2 x (n-1) \sin^{n-2} x dx$$

$$= -\sin^{n-1} x \cos x + (n-1) \int \sin^{n-2} x - \sin^n x dx = -\sin^{n-1} x \cos x + (n-1) a_{n-2} - (n-1) a_n$$

故 $a_n = -\frac{1}{n} \sin^{n-1} x \cos x + \frac{n-1}{n} a_{n-2}.$

$$(2) b_n = \int x^n e^x dx = \int x^n d(e^x) = x^n e^x - \int n e^x x^{n-1} dx = x^n e^x - n b_{n-1}$$

$$4.1.7 (6) \text{ 原式} = \int 2x d(\sqrt{e^x-2}) = 2x\sqrt{e^x-2} - 2 \int \sqrt{e^x-2} dx$$

$$\underline{4.1.3(1)} \quad 2x\sqrt{e^x-2} - 4\sqrt{e^x-2} + 4\sqrt{2} \arctan(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}e^x-1}) + C$$

$$(8) \text{ 原式} = - \int \frac{\cot x}{\cot x + 1} d \cot x = \int -1 + \frac{1}{\cot x + 1} d \cot x = -\cot x + \ln|\cot x + 1| + C$$

$$(9) \text{ 原式} \xrightarrow{x=\cos\theta} \int \frac{\sin\theta}{1-\cos\theta} 2\cos\theta(-\sin\theta) d\theta = \int -2\cos\theta - 2\cos^2\theta d\theta$$

$$= -2\sin\theta - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta - \theta \stackrel{+C}{=} -2\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-x} - \arccos\sqrt{x} + C$$

$$(10) \text{ 原式} \xrightarrow{\substack{\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}=t \\ x=\frac{t^2+1}{1-t^2}}} \int t \left(\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \right)^2 \frac{4t}{(1-t^2)^2} dt = 4 \int \frac{t^2+1}{(1+t^2)^2} dt$$

$$= 4 \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} - \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} dt \stackrel{\text{公式}}{=} 2 \arctan t - \frac{2t}{1+t^2} + C$$

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

$$(12) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{x-x\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int x d \tan x - \int x d \sec x$$

$$= x \tan x - \int \tan x dx - x \sec x + \int \sec x dx \stackrel{\text{合并}}{=} x(\tan x - \sec x) + \ln|1+\sin x| + C$$

$$(20) \text{ 原式} = - \int x e^x d\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right) = -\frac{x}{1+x} e^x + \int \frac{1}{1+x} (1+x) e^x dx = \frac{e^x}{1+x}$$

$$4.2.1 (3) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)}{x(x+1)(x-1)} dx = \int 1 + \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x} dx = x + \ln|x-1| - \ln|x| + C$$

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{x+1} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \ln(x^2+1) - \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + \ln|x|$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| + C$$

$$(7) \text{ 原式} = \int \frac{x^4-1}{x^8+1} d\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right) \xrightarrow{x^2=t} \int \frac{t^2-1}{t^4+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt$$

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

$$\frac{t+1}{s} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(s+\sqrt{2})(s-\sqrt{2})} ds = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{s-\sqrt{2}}{s+\sqrt{2}} \right| + C = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left(\frac{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - \sqrt{2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \sqrt{2}} \right) + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \text{ 原式} &= \int \frac{x^8}{(x^8+1)^2} d\left(\frac{1}{8}x^8\right) \stackrel{x^8=t}{=} \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{t+1}{(t+1)^2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \left(\ln|t+1| + \frac{1}{t+1} \right) + C = \frac{1}{8} \left[\ln(x^8+1) + \frac{1}{x^8+1} \right] + C \end{aligned}$$

$$4.2.2 (1) \text{ 原式} \stackrel{t=\tan x}{=} \int \frac{1 + \frac{2t}{t^2+1}}{\frac{2t}{t^2+1} \left(1 + \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1}\right)} \cdot \frac{2}{t^2+1} dt = \int \frac{1}{2} t + \frac{1}{2t} + 1 dt$$

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

$$(4) \text{ 原式} \stackrel{t=\tan x}{=} \int \frac{\frac{t^2}{t^2+1}}{t+1} \cdot \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt = \int \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{1+t} - \frac{t-1}{1+t^2} + \frac{2t-2}{(1+t^2)^2} \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln|1+t| - \frac{1}{8} \ln(1+t^2) + \frac{1}{4} \arctan t - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1+t^2} - \frac{1}{4} \left(\arctan t + \frac{t}{1+t^2} \right) + C$$

$$= \cancel{\frac{1}{4} \ln|1+\tan x|} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{4} \ln|\sin x + \cos x| - \frac{1}{4} (\cos^2 x + \cos x \sin x) + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} (9) \text{ 原式} \stackrel{t=\tan \frac{x}{2}}{=} \int \frac{1}{2 \frac{2t}{t^2+1} + 2 \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2+1}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt &= \int -\frac{1}{4} t + \frac{1}{4t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{8} t^2 + \frac{1}{4} \ln|t| + C = \frac{1}{8} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(10) \text{ 设 } I = \int \frac{a \cos x}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx, J = \int \frac{\sin x}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx$$

$$\text{由 } aJ + bI = \int 1 dx = x + C_1$$

$$aI - bJ = \int \frac{a \cos x - b \sin x}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx = \ln|a \sin x + b \cos x| + C_2$$

$$\text{故 } I = \frac{1}{a^2+b^2} (a \ln|a \sin x + b \cos x| + bx) + C$$

原式