

# 第4章 不定积分.

例: 由分部积分

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{x} dx &= \frac{1}{x} \cdot x + \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\ &= 1 + \int \frac{1}{x} dx \\ \Rightarrow 0 &= 1\end{aligned}$$

不定积分的性质:

1.  $d \int f(x) dx = f(x) dx$

2. (1) 齐性:  $\int a \cdot f(x) dx = a \cdot \int f(x) dx$

(2) 加法:  $\int (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int f + \int g$

计算不定积分的基本方法:

1. 观察法

例:  $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$

例:  $\int e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{\cos x - 2x \sin x}{2\sqrt{\sin x}} dx = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} + C$

2. 例:  $\int \frac{e^{3x} + 1}{e^x + 1} dx = \int e^{2x} - e^x + 1 dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} - e^x + x + C$

2. 第一代换法 (凑微分法)

3. 第二代换法

4. 分部积分法.

$$\int \frac{\ln x dx}{x \sqrt{1+\ln x}}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x+1}} dx$$

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

$\int e^{-x^2} dx$      $\int \frac{dx}{\ln x}$      $\int \sin x^2 dx$      $\int \cos x^2 dx$      $\int \frac{e^x}{x^n} dx$   
 $\int \frac{\sin x}{x^n} dx$      $\int \frac{\cos x}{x^n} dx$   
 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-b^2x^2}}$      $\int \sqrt{1-b^2x^2} dx$      $\int \frac{dx}{(1+b^2x^2)\sqrt{1-b^2x^2}}$   
 单摆周期:  $\int x^n (a+bx^n)^p dx$   
 ( 则  $p, \frac{m+1}{n}, \frac{m+1}{n}+p$  为整数 )

换元法:

P154. 3. (6)  $I = \int \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx$

法一:  $\int \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\ln x d(x^2+1)}{(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln x d(x^2+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

于是令  $t = (1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ , 则  $x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2}-1}$

$\Rightarrow I = - \int \ln \sqrt{\frac{1-t^2}{t^2}} dt$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2} (2 \ln t - \ln(t-1) - \ln(t+1))$

法二: 令  $t = \ln x$ ,  $x = e^t$ ,  $dx = e^t dt$

于是  $I = \int \frac{t e^{2t} dt}{(e^{2t}+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int d(e^{2t}+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$   
 $= -\frac{t}{\sqrt{e^{2t}+1}} + \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{e^{2t}+1}}$

对  $J = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{e^{2t}+1}}$ , 令  $u = \sqrt{e^{2t}+1}$

$u^2 - 1 = e^{2t}$ ,  $u du = e^{2t} dt$

$J = \int \frac{u du}{u(u^2-1)} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int \frac{du}{u-1} - \frac{du}{u+1} \right)$



Pass

$$3. (11) \quad I = \int \frac{x-1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \int \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

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法一: 令  $t = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}$ , 则  $x = \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2}$ ,  $dx = \frac{4t}{(1-t^2)^2} dt$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int t \cdot \frac{(1-t^2)^2}{(1+t^2)^2} \cdot \frac{4t}{(1-t^2)^2} dt = 4 \int \frac{t^2 dt}{(t^2+1)^2}$$

$$= 4 \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} - 4 \int \frac{dt}{(t^2+1)^2}$$

由分部,  $\int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} = \frac{t}{1+t^2} + \int \frac{t^2 dt}{(t^2+1)^2}$

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

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dt}{(t^2+1)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan t + \frac{1}{2} \frac{t}{1+t^2} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow J = 2 \arctan t - \frac{2t}{1+t^2} + C$$

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

法二: 令  $t = \sqrt{x^2-1}$ , 则  $x = \sqrt{t^2+1}$ ,  $dx = \frac{t dt}{\sqrt{t^2+1}}$

$$I = \int \frac{(\sqrt{t^2+1}-1) dt}{(t^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} - \int \frac{dt}{(t^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

后者由分部  $\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} - \int \frac{t^2 dt}{(t^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dt}{(t^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2+1}}$$

或令  $t = \tan \alpha$ , 则  $\int \frac{dt}{(t^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int \cos \alpha d\alpha = \sin \alpha = \sin(\arctan \frac{t}{1})$

$$= \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2+1}}$$

法三: 令  $t = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}$ , 或令  $t \pm x = \sqrt{x^2-1}$

均可实现有理化.

其他<sup>可</sup>换元法的问题:

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$$I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 + a}| + C \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

一般而言,  $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$  可作代换  $x = a \cos t$  或  $x = a \sin t$   
 $\sqrt{x^2 + a}$  可作代换  $\begin{cases} x = a \cosh t, x = a \sinh t, a < 0 \\ x = a \cosh t, x = a \tanh t, a > 0. \end{cases}$

例代换:  $I = \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}}$ , 令  $t = \frac{1}{x}$ , 则

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

$$= -\ln |t + \sqrt{t^2+1}| + C$$

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

注意:  $\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}}$  在  $x=0$  处无定义, 严格来说应在  $x>0$  和  $x<0$  分别求积分. 解决办法为先在  $x>0$  求解, 再令  $u=-x$  得到  $x<0$  的情况.  
 例子:  $\int \frac{dx}{x}$

$$\int \frac{Ax}{A^2 \sin^2 x + B^2 \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx}{A^2 \tan^2 x + B^2} = \frac{1}{AB} \int \frac{\frac{A}{B} \tan x}{\left(\frac{A}{B} \tan x\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{AB} \arctan \left( \frac{A}{B} \tan x \right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos x} = \int \frac{d \tan x}{\tan x} = \ln |\tan x| + C$$

注意: 在  $x = \frac{1}{2}k\pi$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  处均无定义. 注意到为周期函数,  $T = \pi$ , 可通过令  $t = x + m\pi$



分部积分法题目:

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$$\int \sin^n x dx \quad \int \cos^n x dx \quad \int \tan^n x dx$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^n x} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\cos^n x} \quad \int \sin^m x \cos^p x dx$$

$$\int p(x) e^{ax} dx \quad \int p(x) \sin \alpha x dx \quad \int p(x) \cos \alpha x dx$$

$$\int x^k \ln^n x dx \quad \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} \quad \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}}$$

$$\int e^{ax} \cos \beta x dx \quad \int e^{ax} \sin \beta x dx$$

讨论:  $\int \sin^n x dx$

$$n=1$$

✓

$$n=2$$

✓

$$n=3$$

✓

$n \geq 4$  较复杂

$n=3$  和  $n=4$  的区别. 于是

若  $n = 2k+1$ , 都是容易解. 这是因为

$$\begin{aligned} \int (1-\cos^2 x)^k d(1-\cos x) &= \int \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{k}{j} (-1)^j \cos^{2j} x d \cos x \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{k}{j} \frac{\cos^{2j+1} x}{2j+1} (-1)^{j+1} \end{aligned}$$

若  $n$  为偶数, 不如上述容易.

考虑由分部积分法导出递推关系:

$$\begin{aligned} I_n = \int \sin^n x dx &= -\sin^{n-1} x \cos x + \int (n-1) \cos^2 x \sin^{n-2} x dx \\ &= -\sin^{n-1} x \cos x + (n-1) I_{n-2} - (n-1) I_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow n I_n = -\sin^{n-1} x \cos x + (n-1) I_{n-2}$$

类似, 对  $\int \tan^n x dx$

$$n=1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$n=2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$n=3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$n=4 \quad \times$$

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若  $n=2m+1$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int \tan^{2m+1} x dx &= \int \frac{\tan^{2m} x}{\sec x} \tan x \sec x dx = \int \frac{(\sec^2 x - 1)^m}{\sec x} d\sec x \\ &= \int \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} (-1)^{m-k} \sec^{2k-1} x d\sec x + \int \frac{(-1)^m}{\sec x} d\sec x \\ &= (-1)^m \ln |\sec x| + \sum_{k=1}^m \binom{m}{k} (-1)^{m-k} \frac{\sec^{2k} x}{2k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \tan^n x dx &= \int \tan^{n-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \tan^{n-1} x - \int \tan^{n-2} x dx \end{aligned}$$

对  $\int \frac{dx}{\sinh x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sinh \frac{x}{2} \cosh \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tanh \frac{x}{2} \right| + C$  (或  $-\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \coth \frac{x}{2} \right| + C$ )

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

$\int \frac{dx}{\cosh x}$  类似. 或令  $t = \pm x \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$  (取  $x = t - \frac{\pi}{2}$ )

对  $\int \frac{dx}{\cos^n x} = \int \sec^n x dx$ . 若  $n=2m$ . 易!

$$\begin{aligned} \text{一般地, } \int \sec^n x dx &= \int \sec^{n-2} x d \tan x = \tan x \sec^{n-2} x - \int (n-2) \tan^2 x \sec^{n-2} x dx \\ &= \tan x \sec^{n-2} x - (n-2) I_n + (n-2) I_{n-2} \end{aligned}$$

$$I_n = \tan x \sec^{n-2} x - (n-2) I_n + (n-2) I_{n-2}$$



$$\text{Def } \int \sin^{\mu} x \cos^{\nu} x dx = I(\mu, \nu)$$

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$$\int \sin^{\mu-1} x \cos^{\nu} x dx \longleftrightarrow I(\mu-2, \nu)$$

$$\int \sin^{\mu} x \cos^{\nu-1} x dx \longleftrightarrow I(\mu, \nu-2)$$

$$\int \sin^{\mu} x \cos^{\nu+2} x dx \longleftrightarrow I(\mu+2, \nu)$$

$$I(\mu, \nu+2)$$

$$\int \sin^{\mu+2} x \cos^{\nu} x dx \longleftrightarrow I(\mu+2, \nu)$$

$$I(\mu, \nu+2)$$

对  $\int p(x) e^{ax} dx$  讨论  $\int x^n e^{ax} dx$  8

$$I_n = \int x^n e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} \int x^n d e^{ax} = \frac{x^n e^{ax}}{a} - n \int x^{n-1} e^{ax} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n = \frac{1}{a} x^n e^{ax} - n \int x^{n-1} e^{ax} dx$$

类似的,

$$\int x^n \cos \alpha x dx = \frac{1}{\alpha} x^n \sin \alpha x - n \int x^{n-1} \sin \alpha x dx$$

$$\int x^k \ln^n x dx = \frac{1}{k+1} \int \ln^n x dx^{k+1} = \frac{1}{k+1} x^{k+1} \ln^n x - \frac{n}{k+1} \int x^{k+1} \ln^{n-1} x dx$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n}$$

本书上例题, 不再介绍. 与这类似. 除了利用变换元法, 也可建立递推公式.

$\int e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x dx$  与  $\int e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x dx$ , 无论将  $e^{\alpha x}$  还是三角函数放入 "d" 下, 均可建立二元一次方程组, 见书中例题, 不再赘述. 介绍另一方法.

$$e^{i\beta x} = \cos \beta x + i \sin \beta x, \quad \int e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x dx = \operatorname{Re} \int e^{\alpha x} e^{i\beta x} dx$$

$$\text{定义: } \int (u(x) + i v(x)) dx = \int u(x) dx + i \int v(x) dx$$

$$\text{与 } \frac{d}{dx} (u(x) + i v(x)) = \frac{du}{dx} + i \frac{dv}{dx}$$

则  $\operatorname{Re}, \operatorname{Im}$  可与积分运算交换顺序.

$$\text{于是 } \int e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x dx = \operatorname{Re} \int e^{(\alpha + i\beta)x} dx$$

$$= \operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{e^{(\alpha + i\beta)x}}{\alpha + i\beta} \right) = \frac{\alpha \cos \beta x + \beta \sin \beta x}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} e^{\alpha x} + C$$



在得到  $I = \int e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x dx$  与  $J = \int e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x dx$   
后, 顺便推出, 形如

$$\int x^n e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x dx \quad \text{与} \quad \int x^n e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x dx$$

形状的积分也类似求出.

含有  $e^{\alpha x}$ ,  $\ln x$ ,  $\arcsin$  等, 通常都可以用分部积分  
来得到解决. 含  $e^{\alpha x}$  的积分 (形式) 在 Fourier 变换, Laplace 变换  
中出现  $(F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx,$

$$F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt)$$

在量子力学中, 动量本征函数为  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{\frac{ipx}{\hbar}}$

虽然都有更简便的方法来导出积分结果, 但作为基本的知识,  
其重要性不容忽视.

例: 一维运动粒子的波函数为

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} x e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad (\lambda > 0)$$

求粒子动量的分布的概率幅

$$\begin{aligned} \langle p \rangle &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{-\frac{ipx}{\hbar}} \psi(x) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi\hbar}} \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-(\lambda + \frac{ip}{\hbar})x} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi\hbar}} \cdot \frac{1}{(\lambda + ip/\hbar)^2} \end{aligned}$$

特殊技巧 =

而已对性 = 例 = (1)

$$\int \frac{\alpha \sin x + \beta \cos x}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx$$

$$\text{对 } I = \int \frac{a \sin x + b \cos x}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx \text{ 与 } J = \int \frac{a \cos x - b \sin x}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx$$

容易看出, 于是, 若  $\exists A, B, s.t.$

$$\begin{cases} aA - bB = \alpha \\ bA + aB = \beta \end{cases}$$

有解, 问题即得到解决

$$(2) \text{ 例} = \int \frac{12x^{11} + 4x^3}{x^{16} + 7x^8 + 1} dx$$

在  $x \neq 0$  时,  $\int \frac{12x^3 + 4\frac{1}{x^5}}{x^8 + \frac{1}{x^8} + 7} dx$

令  $u = x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}$ ,  $du = (4x^3 - \frac{4}{x^5}) dx$

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

$$\text{与 } \int \frac{d(x^4 - \frac{1}{x^4})}{(x^4 - \frac{1}{x^4})^2 + 9} = \int \frac{4x^3 + \frac{4}{x^5}}{(x^4 - \frac{1}{x^4})^2 + 9} dx$$

## § 4.2 有理函数的积分.

有理函数一定能够分解成初等函数.

一般步骤 = 1. 将有理函数作多项式带余除法, 整理成多项式函数和真分式之和.

$$R_0(x) = P_n(x) + R(x)$$

$$R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$$

$$\deg P < \deg Q$$

2. 将  $Q(x)$  分解成

$$(x - \alpha_1)^{n_1} (x - \alpha_2)^{n_2} \cdots (x - \alpha_k)^{n_k}$$

和  $(x^2 + \beta_1 x + \gamma_1)^{s_1} (x^2 + \beta_2 x + \gamma_2)^{s_2} \cdots$  的形状.



实际上就是求出根，并按实、复分类。  
并注意考虑次数。

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3. 用待定系数将  $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$  分解成：

$$(1) \frac{A}{(x-\alpha)^k}$$

$$(2) \frac{Bx+C}{(x^2+\beta x+\gamma)^h}$$

的和的形式。

4. 求出不定积分。

$$\int \frac{A dx}{(x-\alpha)^h} \text{ 容易求出}$$

$$\int \frac{Bx+C}{(x^2+\beta x+\gamma)^h} dx \text{ 稍显复杂，但实际上，只需}$$

$$= \frac{B}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+\beta x+\gamma)}{(x^2+\beta x+\gamma)^h} + \frac{2C-\beta B}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+\beta x+\gamma)^h}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+\beta x+\gamma)^h} = \int \frac{d(x+\frac{\beta}{2})}{((x+\frac{\beta}{2})^2 + (\gamma - \frac{\beta^2}{4}))^h} \quad (\beta^2 - 4\gamma < 0)$$

$$\text{例：} \int \frac{dx}{x^4+x^6} = \int \frac{dx}{x^4(x^2+1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^4(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x^3} + \frac{D}{x^4} + \frac{Ex+F}{1+x^2}$$

$$\text{同乘 } x^4 \text{ 并令 } x \rightarrow 0, \text{ 得到 } D = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^4(x^2+1)} - \frac{1}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{x^2(x^2+1)} = \frac{1}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x^2}$$

含有三角函数的有理式的积分.

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原则上, 对于  $\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$  的积分, 总可以令

$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2},$$

$$\text{从而 } \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$\text{于是 } \int R\left(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}\right) \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$$

变为有理函数. 从而  $R(\sin x, \cos x)$  一定存在初等原函数. 但在计算中, 若能  $R(u, v)$

$$(1) \text{ 若 } R(\sin x, \cos x) = -R(-\sin x, \cos x)$$

$$\text{则 } R(\sin x, \cos x) = R_0(\sin^2 x, \cos x) \sin x \quad \text{令 } t = \cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow \int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx = - \int R_0(1-t^2, t) dt$$

$$(2) \text{ 若 } R(\sin x, \cos x) = -R(\sin x, -\cos x)$$

$$\text{则 } R(\sin x, \cos x) = R_0(\sin x, \cos^2 x) \cos x \quad \text{令 } t = \sin x$$

$$(3) \text{ 若 } R(\sin x, \cos x) = R(-\sin x, -\cos x)$$

$$\text{则 } R = R\left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}, \cos x\right) = \tilde{R}(\tan x, \cos x)$$

$$\Rightarrow = \tilde{R}(\tan x, -\cos x) = R_0(\tan x, \cos^2 x)$$

$$\text{于是 } R(\sin x, \cos x) = R_0(\tan x, \frac{1}{1+\tan^2 x}) = R^*(\tan x)$$

$$\text{令 } t = \tan x.$$

$$R(u, v) = \frac{R(u, v) - R(-u, v)}{2} + \frac{R(u, v) + R(-u, v)}{2}$$

$$R_1(u, v) = -R_1(-u, v) \quad R_2(u, v) = -R_2(u, -v) \quad R_3(u, v) = R_3(-u, -v)$$

还必须指出, 针对具体问题, 灵活运用三角恒等式

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1, \quad \sec^2 x - \tan^2 x = 1,$$

倍角公式, 降幂公式, 和差化积, 积化和差等, 可能更容易得出计算结果.



例:  $\int \frac{\sin^3 x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$

答案中第一种方法通过令分母为  $(\sin x + \cos x)(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)$  实现, 现在观察得到

法一:  $\frac{\sin^3 x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} = \frac{(-\sin x)^2 (-\cos x)}{(-\sin x) + (-\cos x)}$

直接令  $t = \tan x$ , 则

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

$$\frac{t^2}{(1+t)(1+t^2)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{t-1}{1+t^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{t-1}{(t^2+1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+t}{1+t^2} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1+t}{1+t^2} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln |\sin x + \cos x| - \frac{1}{4} \cos x (\sin x + \cos x) + C$$

法二: 利用二倍角公式, 分子分母同乘  $\cos x - \sin x$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} dx - \int \frac{\sin^3 x \cos x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos 2x} dx - \int \frac{\sin^3 x}{1-2\sin^2 x} d\sin x$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln |\sin x + \cos x| + \frac{1}{4} \sin x (\sin x - \cos x) + C$$

法三: 注意到  $\sin^2 x \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \sin x (\sin^2 x + 2\sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x - 1)$

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

$$\text{于是 } I = \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin^2 x + \sin x \cos x) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

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

$$- \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

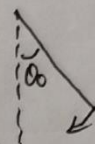
$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln |\sin x + \cos x| - \frac{1}{8} (\sin 2x + \cos 2x) + C$$

对于含根式的积分，通过三角代换（双曲正余弦代换） 15.

或尝试利用  $\sqrt{x^2+a^2}$ ,  $\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$ ,  $\sqrt{x^2-x^2}$ , 将其化为有理函数.

例: ~~一~~  $m$  小球, 绳长为  $l$ , 从  $90^\circ$  处,  $v_0=0$  释放, 求运动周期. 不计阻力.

$$T = 4\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 u}}, \quad k = \sin \frac{\theta_0}{2}$$



定积分部分.

~~虽然不是所有的正数与正数都能得到~~

性质: (1) 积分区间具有可加性

$$\int_a^b = \int_a^c + \int_c^b$$

(2) 线性性: ① 加法性:  $\int f+g = \int f + \int g$

② 齐性:  $\int \alpha f = \alpha \int f$

$$(3) \quad \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$

$$(4) \quad f \leq g \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

(5)  $f$  可积,  $m \leq f \leq M$ , 则

$$m(b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(b-a)$$

$f$  连续,  $\exists \xi$ , s.t.

$$f(\xi)(b-a) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$f$  可积,  $m \leq f \leq M$ ,  $g$  可积, 非负

$$m \int_a^b g(x) dx \leq \int_a^b f g dx \leq M \int_a^b g(x) dx$$



即使有些函数

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$$\int e^{-x^2} dx \quad \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$$

不存在初等原函数，但可能通过换元，分部等方法，求出值。例如：

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+\tan^2 x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+\cot^2 x} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

对后者，令  $x = t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$ ，则

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x \, dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

注意:

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$$\text{例: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b e^{-nx^2} dx \quad (b > a > 0).$$

$$\int_a^b e^{-nx^2} dx \leq \int_a^b e^{-na^2} dx \rightarrow 0$$

$$\rightarrow \int_a^b e^{-nx^2} dx = e^{-n\xi^2} (b-a) \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\xi \geq a > 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = \frac{\xi^n}{1+\xi} \rightarrow 0.$$

$$(1 - \frac{1}{n})^n = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+\xi} \int_0^1 x^n dx = \frac{1}{1+\xi} + \frac{1}{n+1} \rightarrow 0.$$

例: 26. 见解答.

例:  $f$  在  $[0, a]$  上可积,  $f(x) + f(a-x) = g(x)$ . 则

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} g(x) dx$$

$$\text{pf. } \int_0^a = \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} f(x) dx + \int_{\frac{a}{2}}^a f(x) dx$$

$$\text{令 } t = a - x, \text{ 则 } \int_{\frac{a}{2}}^a f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} f(a-t) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^a = \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} f(x) + f(a-x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} g(x) dx$$

类似地, 对  $\int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx$ ,

$$x f(\sin x) + (\pi - x) f(\sin(\pi - x)) = \pi f(\sin x)$$