#### 期末复习要求

- 一、函数的极限
- 1、熟知基本初等函数的定义域与值域

$$1$$
、 $y = \sin x$ 的定义域与值域

定义域
$$(-\infty,+\infty)$$
与值域为 $[-1, 1]$ 

2、 $y = \arcsin x$ 的定义域与值域

定义域[
$$-1$$
, 1] 值域为 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 

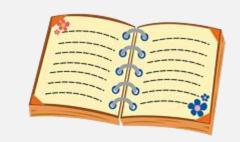
$$3$$
、 $y = \arccos \frac{x+1}{2}$ 的定义域与值域

$$-1 \le \frac{x+1}{2} \le 1, -3 \le x \le 1,$$
定义域[-3, 1] 值域[0,  $\pi$ ]

二、特殊角的三角函数值与反三角函数值π

$$\sin\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$
,  $\tan\frac{\pi}{4} = 1$ ,  $\sin\frac{\pi}{2} = 1$ .  $\cos 0 = 1\cos \pi = -1$ 

$$\arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}, \arcsin 1 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \arccos(-1) = \pi$$



$$arc\sin\frac{1}{2}$$
的含义:

- 1、表示一个弧度制的角度
  - 2、其正弦值是 $\frac{1}{2}$
- 3、这个角度在反正弦函数的值域  $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$  内

没
$$\arcsin \frac{1}{2} = \alpha$$
, 则 $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\in \left[ -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$   
 $\therefore \alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 

$$\therefore \arcsin \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\arcsin \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\arcsin \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\arcsin(-x) = -\arcsin x, x \ge 0$$



$$arccos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
的含义:



$$2$$
、其余弦值是 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 

$$\therefore arc\cos\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$arccos\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \pi - arccos\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$
  $arccos(-x) = \pi - arccosx, x \ge 0$ 



3、这个角度在反正弦函数的值域 
$$[0, \pi]$$
内 设  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \alpha$ , 则  $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,  $\alpha \in [0, \pi]$   $\therefore arc\cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$   $\therefore \alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 

$$arccos(-x) = \pi - arccosx, x \ge 0$$

#### arctan1的含义:

- 1、表示一个弧度制的角度
  - 2、其正切值是1

3、这个角度在反正弦函数的值域内
$$\left(-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore arc \tan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$arctan(-1) = -arctan(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$



设
$$\arctan 1 = \alpha$$
, 则 $\tan \alpha = 1$ ,  $\alpha \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$   
 $\therefore \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 

$$\arctan(-x) = -\arctan x, x \ge 0$$

## arccot√3的含义:

- 1、表示一个弧度制的角度
  - 2、其余切值是√3
- 3、这个角度在反正弦函数的值域(0,π)内

$$\therefore arc\cot\sqrt{3} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$arccot(-\sqrt{3}) = \pi - arctan(-\sqrt{3}) = \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

设
$$\operatorname{arccot}\sqrt{3} = \alpha$$
, 则 $\cot \alpha = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$   
 
$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\operatorname{arc} \cot(-x) = \pi - \operatorname{arc} \cot x, x \ge 0$$

#### arctan1的含义:

- 1、表示一个弧度制的角度
  - 2、其正切值是1

3、这个角度在反正弦函数的值域内
$$\left(-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore arc \tan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$arctan(-1) = -arctan(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$



设
$$\arctan 1 = \alpha$$
, 则 $\tan \alpha = 1$ ,  $\alpha \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$   
 $\therefore \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 

$$\arctan(-x) = -\arctan x, x \ge 0$$

## arccot√3的含义:

- 1、表示一个弧度制的角度
  - 2、其余切值是√3
- 3、这个角度在反正弦函数的值域(0,π)内

$$\therefore arc\cot\sqrt{3} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$arccot(-\sqrt{3}) = \pi - arctan(-\sqrt{3}) = \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

设
$$\operatorname{arccot}\sqrt{3} = \alpha$$
, 则 $\cot \alpha = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$   
 
$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\operatorname{arc} \cot(-x) = \pi - \operatorname{arc} \cot x, x \ge 0$$

# $2\sqrt{\frac{0}{0}}$ 型极限可用因式分解或用洛必达法则求解

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x + 1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} (x + 1) = 2$$

洛必达解

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\left(x^2 - 1\right)'}{\left(x - 1\right)'} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{2x}{1} = 2$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x^2 - x - 2)'}{(x - 2)'} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{2x - 1}{1} = 3$$

#### 3、用无穷小于有界函数的积仍是无穷小求极限

$$(1) \cdot \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \sin x = 0$$

$$(2) \cdot \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x^3} \cos x = 0$$





$$(1) \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1 - 2x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-2x}{x} = -2$$

$$(2) \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\arcsin 3x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x}{x} = 3$$

$$(3) \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4x}{x} = 4$$



$$(1)$$
、 $\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{2x^2}{x}=\lim_{x\to\infty}2x=\infty$  (分子的最高次幂高于分母的最高次幂: 结论为∞)

(2)、
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{2x^2 + 3x - 1}{5x^2} = \frac{2}{5}$$
 (分子的最高次幂=分母的最高次幂: 结论为分子与分母最高次项的系数比)

(3)、
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{3x^6} = 0$$
 (分子的最高次幂小于分母的最高次幂;结论为0)



#### 6、利用等价无穷小与有界函数的积仍是无穷小求极限

$$(1) \cdot \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x\to\frac{1}{2}}\frac{1}{x}\sin x = 0,$$

$$(2) \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x \sin\frac{1}{x} = 0,$$

$$(3), \lim_{x\to 0} x^2 \cos x$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} x^2 \cos x = 0$$
  
$$\lim$$



$$7.\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e.\lim_{x\to0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e.$$
 可它们的推广形式求极限

$$(1) \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2x} \right)^{2x} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{4}{x} \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{4}{x} \right)^{\frac{-x}{4}} \right]^{-8} = e^{-8}$$

$$(3) \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} (1 - 6x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ (1 - 6x)^{\frac{1}{-6x}} \right]^{-6} = e^{-6}$$

$$(4) \cdot \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{1+3x}{2+3x} \right)^{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{1+\frac{1}{3x}}{1+\frac{2}{3x}} \right)^{x} = \frac{\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1+\frac{1}{3x} \right)^{x}}{\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1+\frac{2}{3x} \right)^{x}}$$

$$= \frac{\lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{3x} \right)^{3x} \right]^{3}}{\lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{2}{3x} \right)^{\frac{3x}{2}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{e^{3}}{e^{\frac{2}{3}}} = e^{3 - \frac{2}{3}} = e^{\frac{7}{3}}$$



#### 8、简单的分段函数在分断点处的极限

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, x < 0 \\ 3x - 1, x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} (3x - 1) = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} 1 = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \infty$$



#### 9、判断函数是无穷大还是无穷小

$$(1)$$
、 $f(x)=2x-1$ ,在 $x\to 0$ 时

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} (2x - 1) = -1, \therefore \text{在}x \to 0 \text{时}f(x)$$
不是无穷小也不是无穷大

$$(2) f(x) = 3x - 1, x$$
取何值是无穷大与无穷小

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{3}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{3}} (3x-1) = 0, \therefore x \to \frac{1}{3} \text{时} f(x) 是无穷小$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} (3x + 1) = \infty$$

∴ 
$$\text{Ex} \rightarrow \infty f(x)$$
 是无穷大

$$(3)$$
、 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ,在 $x \to 0$ ,为无穷大, $x \to \infty$ ,为无穷小

#### 9、判断函数间断点的类型

$$(1), f(x) = \frac{1}{2x-1},$$

$$(2), f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(2), f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}, x = 0$$
是第二类振荡间断点

$$(3) f(x) = \frac{9x^2 - 1}{3x - 1},$$

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{1}{3}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{3}} \frac{(3x-1)(3x+1)}{(3x-1)} = 2, \therefore x = \frac{1}{3} \text{时} f(x)$$
的第一类可去间断点

$$(4) = \begin{cases} x+1, x \ge 0 \\ 2x, x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} (x+1) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} (2x) = 0$$



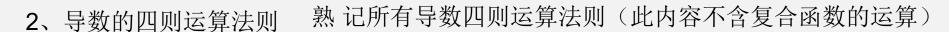
#### 二、导数

1、导数公式 (每一个导数公式均是考点,请同学们注意)

$$(x^5)' = 5x^{5-1} = 5x^4, (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}, (\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$\left(\arcsin x\right)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \left(\arctan x\right)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\left(2^x\right)'=2^x\ln 2$$



和差导数公式:  $(u \pm v)' = u' \pm v'$ 

$$(1) \cdot (2x^2 + 3x - 5)' = 4x + 3$$

### 例: 求下列函数的导数

$$y = e^x + 2x \qquad \qquad y = e^x \pm 2^x$$

$$y = e^x \pm 2^x$$

$$y = e^x - \sin x$$

$$y = x^3 \pm \ln x$$

$$y = x^3 \pm \ln x$$
  $y = \sin x \pm \cos x$ 

$$y = \arcsin x \pm \arccos x$$

$$y = \arctan x \pm \operatorname{arc} \cot x$$

$$y = \sec x \pm \tan x$$

#### 导数的四则运算法则

## 乘积导数公式: (uv)' = u'v + uv'

$$(2) \cdot (x^{2}e^{x})' = (x^{2})' e^{x} + x^{2}(e^{x})' = 2xe^{x} + x^{2}e^{x}$$

#### 例: 求下列函数的导数

商的导数公式:

$$y = x^2 \sin x$$
  $y = x^2 \cos x$   $y = x^3 \ln x$   $y = x^2 \arcsin x$   $y = 3x \ln x$ 

$$y = x^2 \arccos x$$
  $y = x^2 \arctan x$ 

$$y = x^2 \arctan x$$

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$(3) \cdot \left(\frac{2x^2 + 3x - 1}{x + 2}\right)' = \frac{\left(2x^2 + 3x - 1\right)'(x + 2) - \left(2x^2 + 3x - 1\right)(x + 2)'}{\left(x + 2\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(4x+3)(x+2)-(2x^2+3x-1)\times 1}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{4x^2+11x+6-(2x^2+3x-1)\times 1}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$=\frac{2x^2 + 8x + 7}{\left(x+2\right)^2}$$



$$y = x^2 \arcsin x$$

$$y = e^x \sin x$$

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$



## 例: 求下列函数的导数

$$y = \frac{2x}{\ln x}$$

$$y = \frac{e^x}{\cos x}$$

$$y = \frac{4}{x}$$

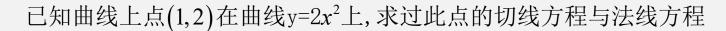
$$y = \frac{2}{x+1}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{x - 1}$$

$$y = \frac{e^x}{x}$$

#### 3、导数的几何意义

曲线上点 $(x_0, y_0)$ 在曲线y=f(x)上则 $f'(x_0)$ 是过曲线上点 $(x_0, y_0)$ 切线的斜率



$$k_{ij} = f'(1) = (4x)|_{x=1} = 4$$
  
切线方程为  $y-2 = 4(x-1)$ 

$$k_{\pm} = -\frac{1}{k_{\forall}} = -\frac{1}{4}$$
  
法线方程为  $y-2 = -\frac{1}{4}(x-1)$ 



#### 例:

求曲线  $y = x^2$  在(1,1) 处的切线方程和法线方程。

求曲线  $y = x^3$  在(1,1) 处的切线方程。

求曲线 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 在 $(2, \frac{1}{2})$ 处的切线方程。

求曲线 $y = 3x^2$  在(1,3) 处的切线方程。

求曲 线  $y = x^2 + 2$  在(1,3) 处的切线方程。

求曲 线 $y = x^2 + x + 1$  在(1,3) 处的切线方程。

求曲 线  $y = x^3 - 1$  在(1,0) 处的切线方程。

求曲 线  $y = \sin x$  在  $(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$  处的切线方程。

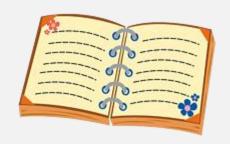


# 复合函数

#### 4、复合函数的求导,以2次复合为主

求下列函数的导数

(1), 
$$y = \sin(2x^2 + 3x - 1)$$
,  
 $y = \sin u, u = 2x^2 + 3x - 1$   
 $y' = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx} = \cos u \cdot (4x + 3) = (4x + 3)\cos(2x^2 + 3x - 1)$   
(2)  $y = \ln(3x^3 + 5x^2 - 3)$   
 $y = \ln u, u = 3x^3 + 5x^2 - 3$   
 $y' = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} (9x^2 + 10x) = \frac{9x^2 + 10x}{3x^3 + 5x^2 - 3}$   
(2),  $y = (2x + 1)^5$   
 $y = u^5, u = 2x + 1$   
 $y' = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx} = 5(2x + 1)^4 \cdot 2 = 10(2x + 1)^4$ 



#### 5、隐函数求导

求下列隐函数的导数x

(1), 
$$x^2 + 3y^3 - 2xy - 2 = 0$$

解:
$$(x^2+3y^3-2xy-2)'=0$$

$$2x + 9y^2y' - 2(x'y + xy') = 0$$

$$9y^2y' - 2xy' = 2y - 2x$$

$$y' = \frac{2y - 2x}{9y^2 - 2x}$$

(2), 
$$e^{x^2} + \sin y^3 - x^3 + 2y - 2 = 0$$

解: 
$$\left(e^{x^2} + \sin y^3 - x^3 + 2y - 2\right)' = 0$$

$$2xe^{x^2} + 3y^2 \cos y^3 y' - 3x^2 + 2y' = 0$$

$$(3y^2\cos y^3 + 2)y' = 3x^2 - 2xe^{x^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{3x^2 - 2xe^{x^2}}{\left(3y^2\cos y^3 + 2\right)}$$



#### 6、幂指函数求导



## 求幂指函数的导数x

$$(1), y = x^{\cos x}$$

$$(\ln y)' = (\cos x \ln x)'$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = (\cos x)' \ln x + \cos x (\ln x)'$$

$$y' = y \left( -\sin x \ln x + \frac{\cos x}{x} \right) = x^{\cos x} \left( -\sin x \ln x + \frac{\cos x}{x} \right)$$

#### 7、高阶导数二阶为主

#### 求函数的二阶导数x

(1), 
$$y = 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 1$$

解: 
$$y' = (2x^3 + 3x^2 + 1)' = 6x^2 + 6x$$

$$y'' = \left(6x^2 + 6x\right)' = 12x + 6$$

$$(2), y = \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$y' = \frac{-1}{(x-1)^2}, y'' = -\frac{-2(x-1)}{(x-1)^4} = \frac{2}{(x-1)^3}$$

(3)求 $y = x^5$ 的4阶导数与6阶导数

$$y' = 5x^4, y'' = 20x^3, y''' = 60x^2, y^{(4)} = 120x, y^{(6)} = 0$$

$$(4)$$
、求 $y = e^x$ 的n阶导数

$$y^{(n)} = e^x$$





## 8、求微分 此类的所有类型的微分均转化为先求导数,再dy = y'dx

#### 求微分

$$(1), y = x^2 \sin x$$

$$y' = 2x\sin x + x^2\cos x, dy = (2x\sin x + x^2\cos x)dx$$

$$(2)x^2 + 2xy - y^3 + 1 = 0$$
确定函数 $y = f(x)$ 

$$2x + 2(x'y + xy') - 3y^2y' = 0$$

$$(2x-3y^2)y' = -2x-2y, y' = \frac{-2x-2y}{2x-3y^2}$$

$$dy = y'dx = \frac{-2x - 2y}{2x - 3y^2} dx$$

#### 三、导数的应用

1、求函数 $y = x^3 - 3x + 1$ 的单调区间与极值、驻点x

$$y' = 3x^3 - 3 = 3(x+1)(x-1)$$

令y' = 0,解得驻点为 $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 1$ 

X	$(-\infty,-1)$	-1	(-1,1)	1	$(1,+\infty)$
f'(x)	+	0		0	+
f(x)	$\uparrow$	极大值	$\downarrow$	极小值	$\uparrow$

$$f_{$$
极大值  $(-1)=(-1)^3-3\times(-1)+1=3$ 

$$f_{\text{极小值}}(1) = (1)^3 - 3 \times (1) + 1 = -1$$

单调增区间为(-∞,-1]、[1,+∞)

单调减区间为[-1,+1]

函数在驻点 $x_1 = -1$ 处取得极大值3,

函数在驻点 $x_2$ =1处取得极小值-1,函数的驻点为 $x_1$ =-1, $x_2$ =1



1、函数 
$$y = 2x$$
在区间[ $-1$ ,1]上的最大值是

- A、1
- B、0
- C、2
- D、3
- 答案: C

$$y' = 2$$
,  $\therefore y' = 0$ 无解  $f(-1) = -2$ ,  $f(1) = 2$ ,  $\therefore$  函数的最大值是2,最小值是  $-2$ 

函数 
$$y=2x$$
 的单调增区间为 ( ) $\psi$ 

D<sub>v</sub> 3 ₽

答案: A→

$$(1) \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x}{2x}$$

解1: 原式=
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{3x}{2x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

解2用洛必达法则: 原式 = 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{3\cos 3x}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

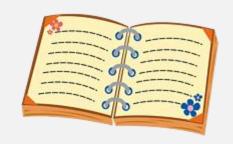
题目要求用洛必达法则但此次考试没有过程,

只要答案所以可以用任何会的方法解答, 不必一定用洛必达法则

$$(2) \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3}$$

解1: 原式=
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(x-\sin x)'}{(x^3)'} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{3x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{6}$$





$$(3) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - x - 1}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(e^x - x - 1\right)'}{x'} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{1} = 0$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(e^x - e^{-x}\right)'}{x'} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{1} = 2$$

#### 四、不定积分

#### 1、所有积分公式及其推广

$$\int dx = x + c$$

$$\int -2dx = -2x + c$$

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

$$\int 2^x dx = \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + c$$

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

$$\int \sqrt[4]{x^3} dx = \int x^{\frac{3}{4}} dx = \frac{1}{1+\frac{3}{4}} x^{1+\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{4}{7} x^{\frac{7}{4}} + c$$

## 2、不定积分得个性质



## (1)直接积分法求不定积分

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

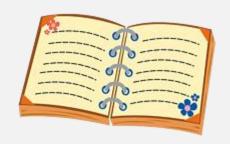
$$(2)$$
,

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

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

$$= \int \frac{4x^2 + 4x + 1}{x} dx = \int 4x^2 dx + \int 4dx + \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}x^3 - 4x + \ln|x| + c$$



## (1)直接积分法求不定积分

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

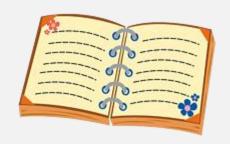
$$(2)$$
,

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

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

$$= \int \frac{4x^2 + 4x + 1}{x} dx = \int 4x^2 dx + \int 4dx + \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}x^3 - 4x + \ln|x| + c$$



$$(4) \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx + \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \sec^2 x dx + \int \csc^2 x dx = \tan x - \cot x + c$$

2、凑微分法

$$(5) \cdot \int (1+2x)^7 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (1+2x)^7 d(1+2x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{7+1} (1+2x)^8 + c = \frac{1}{16} (1+2x)^8 + c$$

$$(6)\sqrt{\frac{1}{3r+1}}dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{3x+1} d(3x) = \int \frac{1}{3x+1} d(3x+1)$$

$$= \ln |3x + 1| + c$$



$$(7) \int xe^{x^2} dx$$

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

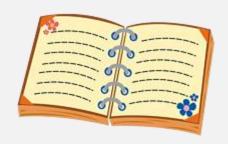
$$(8) \int \sin^2 x \cos x dx$$
$$= \int \sin^2 x d \sin x = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + c$$

$$(9)\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2+1}}\arctan^2 x dx$$

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

$$= \int \arctan^2 x d \arctan x$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}\arctan^3 x + c$$



#### 3、第二类换元积分法

#### 4、分部积分法

分部积分公式
$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$
  
分部积分公式 $\int u dv = uv - \int v du$   
$$\int xe^x dx = \int x de^x = xe^x - \int e^x dx = xe^x - e^x + c$$





$$xdx = dv$$

$$\int x \ln x dx = \int \ln x d\frac{1}{2} x^2 = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \int \frac{1}{2} x^2 d \ln x,$$

$$v = \int x dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \left( \Leftrightarrow c = 0 \right)$$

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

$$d \ln x = \left(\ln x\right)' dx = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

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

用过分部积分法得到的积分要算出微分并化简后才可以知道新积分是否易积

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + c$$

$$\int xe^x dx = \int e^x (xdx) = \frac{1}{2} \int e^x dx^2$$



$$= \frac{1}{2} (e^x x^2) - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 de^x de^x de^x de^x$$
 继续微分出来才能 知道积分是否能够积出

$$=\frac{1}{2}(e^{x}x^{2})-\frac{1}{2}\int e^{x}x^{2}dx$$
这样积分越来越难积出,

说明我们选的u、v不合适再重新选,共有两种选法

若重选的u、v还是积分难以积出则选择其它积分方法

(23) 
$$\int x^2 \ln x \, dx = \int \ln x \left[ \frac{x^2}{3} dx \right] = \int \ln x d \left( \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}x^3 \cdot \ln x - \int \frac{1}{3}x^3 d(\ln x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}x^3 \cdot \ln x - \frac{1}{3} \int x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{3} \int x^2 dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{9}x^3 + C$$



## 基本积分公式



$$(1) \int kdx = kx + C$$

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

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

(4) 
$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C \qquad \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

(5) 
$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$
$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$
$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C$$

(6) 
$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C$$

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

$$(1) \quad \int 5dx = 5x + C$$



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

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

## 直接积分法



(1) 
$$\int (e^x - 2\cos x + 3x^2) dx = \int e^x dx - \int 2\cos x dx + \int 3x^2 dx$$

$$= \int e^x dx - 2\int \cos x dx + 3\int x^2 dx$$

$$= e^x - 2\sin x + x^3 + C$$

(2) 
$$\int 2^{x} \cdot 3^{x} \cdot e^{x} dx = \int (2 \cdot 3 \cdot e)^{x} dx = \int (6e)^{x} dx = \frac{(6e)^{x}}{\ln 6e} + C$$

(3) 
$$\int \left(\frac{2 \cdot 3^x - 5 \cdot 2^x}{3^x}\right) dx = \int \left(2 - 5 \cdot \frac{2^x}{3^x}\right) dx = \int \left[2 - 5 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x\right] dx$$



$$=2x-5\cdot\frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x}{\ln\frac{2}{3}}+C$$

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

(5) 
$$\int \frac{3x+5}{x} dx = \int \left(3 + \frac{5}{x}\right) dx = 3x + 5\ln|x| + C$$

(6) 
$$\int \frac{3x^4 + 3x^2}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{3x^2(x^2 + 1)}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int 3x^2 dx = x^3 + C$$

(7) 
$$\int \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^x + 1} dx = \int \frac{\left(e^x\right)^2 - 1}{e^x + 1} dx = \int \frac{\left(e^x + 1\right)\left(e^x - 1\right)}{e^x + 1} dx = \int \left(e^x - 1\right) dx$$
$$= e^x - x + C$$

## 凑微分法



$$(1) \int (3x-1)^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} \int (3x-1)^2 d(3x-1) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (3x-1)^3 + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{9} (3x-1)^3 + C$$

(2) 
$$\int xe^{x^2} dx = \int e^{x^2} \cdot x dx = \int e^{x^2} d\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right) = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{x^2} d\left(x^2\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C$$

(3) 
$$\int \cos x \cdot \sin^3 x \, dx = \int \sin^3 x \cdot \cos x \, dx = \int \sin^3 x \, d \left( \sin x \right)$$



$$= \frac{1}{4}\sin^4 x + C$$

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

$$= \ln |x^2 - 3x + 4| + C$$

(5) 
$$\int \frac{1}{1+9x^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+(3x)^2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{1+(3x)^2} d(3x)$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \arctan 3x + C$$

(6) 
$$\int \frac{e^{x}}{1+e^{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+e^{x}} \cdot e^{x} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+e^{x}} d(e^{x}+1)$$
$$= \ln|e^{x}+1| + C$$
$$= \ln(e^{x}+1) + C$$

(7) 
$$\int \frac{e^x}{1 + e^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{1 + (e^x)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{1 + (e^x)^2} \cdot e^x dx$$

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

$$= \arctan e^x + C$$

## 第二类换元积分法



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

解: 令 
$$\sqrt{x} = t$$
 , 得到  $x = t^2$  ,  $d(x) = d(t^2)$   $\Longrightarrow$   $dx = 2t dt$ 

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

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

$$= x - 2\sqrt{x} + 2\ln\left(\sqrt{x} + 1\right) + C$$

$$t = \sqrt{x}$$



$$(2) \quad \int x\sqrt{1+x} \, dx$$

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

原积分 = 
$$\int (t^2 - 1) \cdot t \cdot 2t \, dt = 2 \int t^2 (t^2 - 1) \, dt = 2 \int (t^4 - t^2) \, dt$$
  
=  $2 \left( \frac{1}{5} t^5 - \frac{1}{3} t^3 \right) + C = \frac{2}{5} t^5 - \frac{2}{3} t^3 + C$   
=  $\frac{2}{5} (1 + x)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} (1 + x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$ 

## 分部积分法



(1) 
$$\int x \cdot e^x dx = \int xd\left(e^x\right) = xe^x - \int e^x dx = xe^x - e^x + C$$

(2) 
$$\int x \cdot \sin x dx = \int x d(-\cos x) = x \cdot (-\cos x) - \int -\cos x dx$$

$$= -x \cdot \cos x + \int \cos x dx$$

$$=-x\cdot\cos x+\sin x+C$$



(3) 
$$\int x \cos x \, dx = \int x d \left( \sin x \right) = x \sin x - \int \sin x \, dx$$

$$= x\sin x - (-\cos x) + C = x\sin x + \cos x + C$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}xe^{2x} - \frac{1}{4}\int e^{2x}d(2x) = \frac{1}{2}xe^{2x} - \frac{1}{4}e^{2x} + C$$

(5) 
$$\int x \cdot \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x d\left(-\cos 2x\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int xd \left(\cos 2x\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left( x \cdot \cos 2x - \int \cos 2x \, dx \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ x \cdot \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x d(2x) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}x \cdot \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + C$$

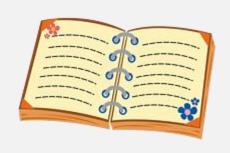
(6) 
$$\int x \cdot \ln x dx = \int \ln x \cdot x dx = \int \ln x d\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right)$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{2}\int x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + C$$



(7) 
$$\int \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - \int x d \left( \ln x \right)$$

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

$$= x \ln x - \int 1 dx$$

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



