

# 复习不定积分

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高等数学

# 一、原函数的定义

若在区间  $I$  上, 函数  $F(x)$  与  $f(x)$  存在关系

$F'(x) = f(x)$  或  $d[F(x)] = f(x)dx$ , 则称  $F(x)$  是  $f(x)$  在区间  $I$  上的原函数.

例如:  $(\sin x)' = \cos x$ ,  $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

则称  $\sin x$  是  $\cos x$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上的原函数.

## 二、关于原函数的几个问题

### 1、原函数的存在定理

如果  $f(x)$  在区间  $I$  上连续, 那么在该区间上一定存在  $f(x)$  的原函数  $F(x)$  .

**连续函数一定存在原函数.**

2、如果  $f(x)$  在  $I$  上有原函数，那么它有多少个原函数？（无数个）

令  $F(x)$  是  $f(x)$  的一个原函数，即  $F'(x) = f(x)$

同时  $[F(x) + C]' = F'(x) + C' = f(x) + 0 = f(x)$

$$[F(x) + C]' = f(x)$$

则  $F(x) + C$  也是  $f(x)$  的原函数

$F(x) + C$  有无数种可能性.

### 3、 $F(x)+C$ 能否表示 $f(x)$ 的全体原函数？（能）

设  $F(x), G(x)$  都是  $f(x)$  的原函数

$$\text{则 } F'(x) = f(x) \quad , \quad G'(x) = f(x)$$

$$[G(x) - F(x)]' = G'(x) - F'(x) = f(x) - f(x) = 0$$

$$[G(x) - F(x)]' = 0$$

$$\text{得到 } G(x) - F(x) = C, \quad \text{即 } G(x) = F(x) + C$$

两个原函数之间仅相差一个常数，

当  $C$  为任意常数时  $F(x) + C$  可表示  $f(x)$  的全体原函数.

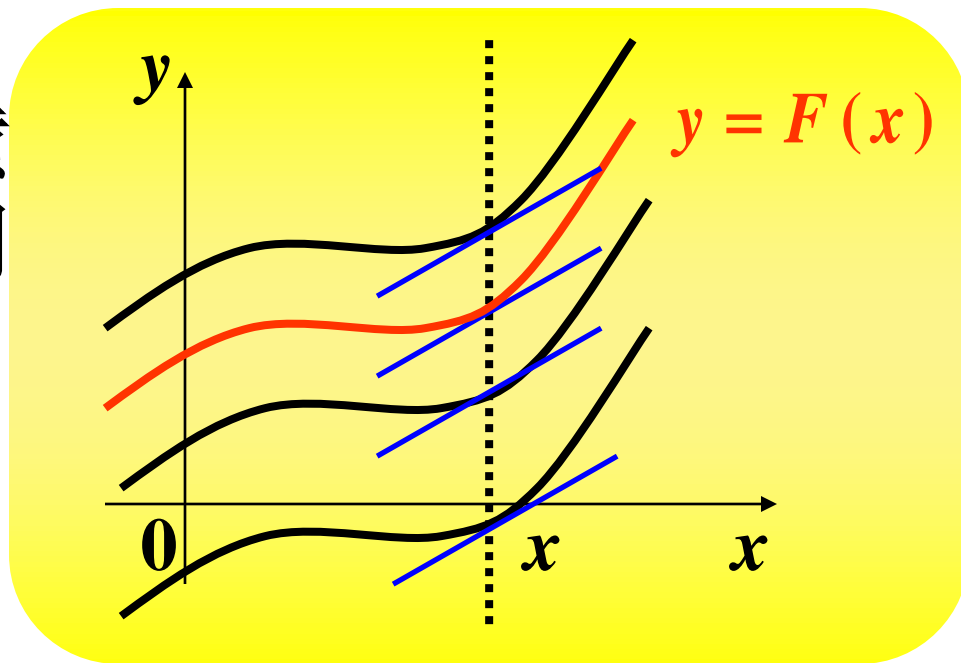
# 不定积分的几何意义:

$f(x)$  的一个原函数  $F(x)$  的图形称为  $f(x)$  的一条**积分曲线**, 方程为  $y = F(x)$  .

则  $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$

就表示了一族积分曲线  $y = F(x) + C$  .

它们相互平行, 即在横坐标相同的点处有相同的切线斜率。



### 三、不定积分的定义

函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $I$  上的全体原函数称为

$f(x)$  在  $I$  上的不定积分，记为  $\int f(x)dx$  .

$\int$  --积分号       $f(x)$  --被积函数       $x$  --积分变量

若  $F'(x) = f(x)$  , 则  $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$

$C$  --积分常数

微分运算 “ $d$ ” 与不定积分运算 “ $\int$ ” 就像加法与减法、乘法与除法，指数与对数那样，构成了一对互逆运算。

具体写成：(1)  $d\left[\int f(x)dx\right] = f(x)dx$ ；

(2)  $\left[\int f(x)dx\right]' = f(x)$ ；

(3)  $\int f'(x)dx = f(x) + C$ ；

如  $\int (e^{2x+1} \cdot \cos 5x)' dx = e^{2x+1} \cdot \cos 5x + C$



## 四、基本积分公式

$$(1) \quad (kx)' = k \quad ;$$

$$\int k dx = kx + C$$

如  $\int 5 dx = 5x + C$

$$(2) \quad \left( \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \right)' = x^n \quad (n \neq -1);$$

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

如  $\int x^3 dx = \frac{1}{3+1} x^{3+1} + C = \frac{1}{4} x^4 + C$

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

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

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

$$(3) \quad (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x};$$

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

$$(4) \quad (e^x)' = e^x ;$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$(5) \quad \left( \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x \right)' = a^x ;$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$(6) \quad (\sin x)' = \cos x ;$$

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

$$(7) \quad (\cos x)' = -\sin x ;$$

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

$$(-\cos x)' = \sin x ;$$

## 基本积分公式 (书本P138)

$$(1) \int k dx = kx + C$$

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

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

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

$$(5) \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

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

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

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

$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$

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

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

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

## 五、不定积分的性质

**性质1**  $\int kf(x)dx = k \int f(x)dx$  ( $k$  是常数且  $k \neq 0$ )

**性质2**  $\int [f(x) \pm g(x)]dx = \int f(x)dx \pm \int g(x)dx$

# 例1

$$\begin{aligned}& \int (e^x - 2 \cos x + 3x^2) dx \\&= \int e^x dx - \int 2 \cos x dx + \int 3x^2 dx \\&= \int e^x dx - 2 \int \cos x dx + 3 \int x^2 dx \\&= e^x + C_1 - 2(\sin x + C_2) + 3\left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + C_3\right) \\&= e^x - 2 \sin x + x^3 + \boxed{C_1 - 2C_2 + 3C_3} \\&= e^x - 2 \sin x + x^3 + C\end{aligned}$$

## 例2

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

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

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

**例3**

$$\int 2^x \cdot 3^x \cdot e^x dx$$

$$= \int (2 \cdot 3 \cdot e)^x dx$$

$$= \int (6e)^x dx$$

$$= \frac{(6e)^x}{\ln 6e} + C$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$



**例4**

$$\int \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1 = \cos x$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x + \sin x) + C$$

**例5**

$$\int \tan^2 x dx$$

$$1 + \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x$$

$$= \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \tan x - x + C$$

**例6**

$$\int \left( \frac{2}{x} + \frac{x}{3} \right)^2 dx$$

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$$

$$= \int \left( \frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{x^2}{9} + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{3} \right) dx$$

$$= \int \left( \frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{4}{3} \right) dx$$

$$= 4 \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{x} \right) + \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{4}{3} x + C$$

$$= -\frac{4}{x} + \frac{1}{27} x^3 + \frac{4}{3} x + C$$

**例7**

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

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2$$

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

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

**例8**

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

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

例9

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\cos 2x &= 2\cos^2 x - 1 \\ &= 1 - 2\sin^2 x \\ &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x\end{aligned}$$

**例10**  $\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x} dx$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

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

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

$$= \int (\sec^2 x + \csc^2 x) dx$$

$$= \tan x - \cot x + C$$

# 一、第一类换元积分法 (凑微分法)

$y = \sin 2x$  是复合函数  $\int \sin 2x dx$  如何积分?

设  $f(t)$  具有原函数  $F(t)$  , 即

$$F'(t) = f(t) \quad , \quad \int f(t) dt = F(t) + C$$

如果  $t = \varphi(x)$  , 则  $dt = d[\varphi(x)] = \varphi'(x) dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \int f[\varphi(x)] \cdot \varphi'(x) dx &= \int f[\varphi(x)] d[\varphi(x)] = \int f(t) dt \\ &= F(t) + C = F[\varphi(x)] + C \end{aligned}$$

例1

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad \int e^{\frac{1}{3}x} dx &= 3 \cdot \int e^{\frac{1}{3}x} d\left(\frac{1}{3}x\right) \\ &= 3 \int e^t dt = 3e^t + C \\ &= 3e^{\frac{x}{3}} + C\end{aligned}$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$(2) \quad \int \frac{1}{x-3} dx = \int \frac{1}{x-3} d(x-3)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}&= \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln|t| + C \\ &= \ln|x-3| + C\end{aligned}$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{k} d(kx + 1)$$

$$(3) \quad \int (2x + 1)^{10} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (2x + 1)^{10} d(2x + 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{11} (2x + 1)^{11} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{22} (2x + 1)^{11} + C$$

$$\int x^{10} dx = \frac{1}{11} x^{11} + C$$



**例2** (1)  $\int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln|t| + C$$

$$(2) \int x^3 \cdot e^{x^4} dx$$

$$= \int e^{x^4} \cdot x^3 dx$$

$$= \int e^{x^4} d\left(\frac{1}{4}x^4\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int e^{x^4} d(x^4)$$

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

$$x^3 dx = d\left(\frac{1}{4}x^4\right)$$

$$\int e^t dt = e^t + C$$

### 例3

$$\int \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

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

$$= \int \sin \frac{1}{x} d\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$= - \int \sin \frac{1}{x} d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\int \sin t dt = -\cos t + C$$

$$= - \left( -\cos \frac{1}{x} \right) + C = \cos \frac{1}{x} + C$$

### 例4

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

$$= \int \sin \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= \int \sin \sqrt{x} d(2\sqrt{x})$$

$$= 2 \int \sin \sqrt{x} d(\sqrt{x})$$

$$= 2 \cdot (-\cos \sqrt{x}) + C$$

$$= -2 \cos \sqrt{x} + C$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = d(2\sqrt{x})$$

$$\int \sin t dt = -\cos t + C$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = d(2\sqrt{x})$$

$$(2) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \cdot (1+x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{(1+x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

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

$$= 2 \int \frac{1}{(1+\boxed{x})} d(\sqrt{x})$$

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

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

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

## 例5

$$\int \frac{e^x}{e^x + 2} dx$$

$$e^x dx = d(e^x + C)$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln|t| + C$$

$$= \ln|e^x + 2| + C$$

$$= \ln(e^x + 2) + C$$

## 例6

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

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

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

$$= \int (1-2\ln x) d(\ln x)$$

令  $\ln x = t$

$$\int (1-2t) dt$$

$$= t - t^2 + C$$

$$= \ln x - \ln^2 x + C$$

## 例7

$$(1) \int \tan x \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \sin x \, dx$$

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

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{t} \, dt = \ln |t| + C$$



$$(2) \quad \int \frac{\tan x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \tan x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \tan x \cdot \sec^2 x dx$$

$$\sec^2 x dx = d(\tan x)$$

$$= \int \tan x d(\tan x)$$

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

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

$$(3) \quad \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^3 x dx$$

$$= \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x \cdot \cos x dx$$

$$\cos x dx = d(\sin x)$$

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

$$= \int \sin^2 x \cdot (1 - \sin^2 x) d(\sin x)$$

$$= \int (\sin^2 x - \sin^4 x) d(\sin x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x - \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + C$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad \int \sec x dx &= \int \frac{\sec x}{1} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{\sec x \cdot (\sec x + \tan x)}{\sec x + \tan x} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec^2 x + \sec x \cdot \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} dx$$

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

$$= \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln |t| + C$$

## 例8

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx &= \int \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} dx \\ &= \int \left( \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right) dx\end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln |t| + C$$

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

$$(2) \quad \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 4x + 5} dx = \int \frac{1}{\color{red}{(x^2 + 4x + 4)} + \color{blue}{1}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{1 + \color{blue}{(x + 2)^2}} dx$$

$$\boxed{\int \frac{1}{1 + t^2} dt = \arctan t + C} = \int \frac{1}{1 + (x + 2)^2} d\color{blue}{(x + 2)}$$

$$= \arctan (x + 2) + C$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln|t| + C$$

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

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

## 二、第二类换元积分法

讨论  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x} dx$

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

解： 令  $\sqrt{x-1}=t$ ，得到  $x-1=t^2$ ，即  $x=t^2+1$ ，

$$d(x) = d(t^2 + 1) \Rightarrow dx = 2t dt$$

$$\text{原积分} = \int \frac{1}{2+t} 2t dt = 2 \int \frac{t}{2+t} dt$$

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

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

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

$$= 2t - 4 \ln|t+2| + C$$

$$t = \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x-1} - 4 \ln(\sqrt{x-1} + 2) + C$$



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

## 三角代换

**分析：**目的：消去根式。

利用三角恒等式： $\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t = 1$

若令  $x = a \sin t$ ，取  $t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ，则有反函数

$$t = \arcsin \frac{x}{a}, \quad \text{且} \quad \cos t > 0$$

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

**例2:**  $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx (a > 0)$

**解:** 令  $x = a \sin t$ ,  $dx = a \cos t dt$ ,

$$\text{原始} = \int a^2 \cos^2 t dt = \frac{a^2}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2t) dt$$

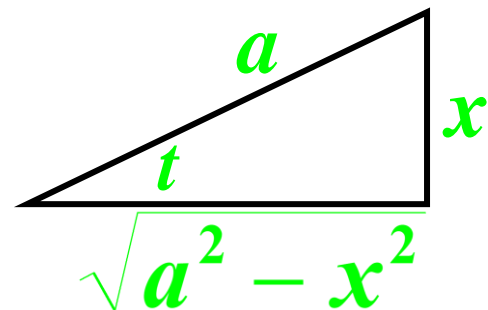
$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left( t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} (t + \sin t \cos t) + C$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left( \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{a} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a} \right) + C$$

$$\because \sin t = \frac{x}{a}$$

$$\therefore t = \arcsin \frac{x}{a}$$



**例3:**  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \quad (a > 0)$

**分析:** 利用公式  $\tan^2 t + 1 = \sec^2 t$  化去根式。

若令  $x = a \tan t$ , 取  $t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

则  $\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} = a\sqrt{\tan^2 t + 1} = a \sec t$ .

**解:** 令  $x = a \tan t$ ,  $dx = a \sec^2 t dt$ .

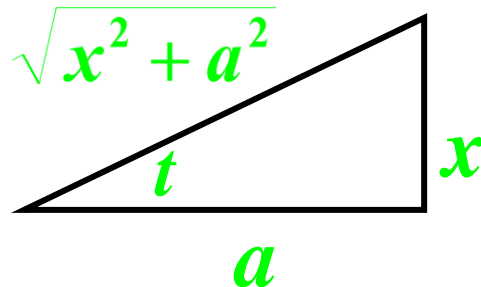
$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{a \sec^2 t}{a \sec t} dt = \int \sec t dt$$

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

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

$$= \ln |\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + x| + C.$$

$$\because \tan t = \frac{x}{a}$$



**例4:**  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \quad (a > 0)$

**分析:** 利用公式  $\sec^2 t - 1 = \tan^2 t$  化去根式。

若令  $x = a \sec t$ , 取  $t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

则  $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = a\sqrt{\sec^2 t - 1} = a \tan t$ .

**解:** 令  $x = a \tan t$ ,  $dx = a \sec t dt$ .

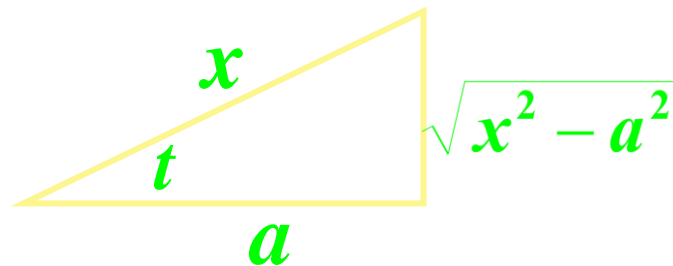
$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{a \sec t \tan t}{a \tan t} dt = \int \sec t dt$$

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

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

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

$$\because \cos t = \frac{a}{x}$$



**小结：**

**当被积函数含有因子：**

$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, \quad \text{令 } x = a \sin t. \quad \text{或 } x = a \cos t.$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}, \quad \text{令 } x = a \tan t. \quad \text{或 } x = a \cot t.$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}, \quad \text{令 } x = a \sec t. \quad \text{或 } x = a \csc t.$$

**目的： 去根号。**

# 分部积分法

设函数  $u = u(x)$  ,  $v = v(x)$  可导,

导数为  $u'(x)$  和  $v'(x)$  , 则  $(uv)' = u'v + uv'$  .

$$d(uv) = v du + \boxed{u dv} \Rightarrow u dv = d(uv) - v du$$

等式左右两边同时求积分,

$$\int u dv = \int 1 d(uv) - \int v du \Rightarrow \int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

得到分部积分公式

$$\boxed{\int u dv = uv - \int v du}$$

例1 (1)  $\int \underline{x} d(\boxed{e^x}) = xe^x - \int e^x dx$

$$= xe^x - e^x + C$$

(2)  $\int x \cdot \boxed{e^x dx} = \int x d(e^x)$

$$= xe^x - \int e^x dx$$
$$= xe^x - e^x + C$$

**例2 (1)**  $\int x \cdot \boxed{\sin x dx} = \int x d(-\cos x)$


$$= x \cdot (-\cos x) - \int -\cos x dx$$

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

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



# 选择函数移动的优先级顺序


$$e^x, e^{2x}, e^{-x} \dots\dots$$
$$\sin x, \cos x, \sin 2x \dots\dots$$
$$x, x^2 \dots\dots$$

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

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

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

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

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

**例3**  $\int x \cdot \ln x dx = \int \ln x \cdot \boxed{xdx}$

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

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

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

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

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

# 思考题

$$(1) \int \arctan \sqrt{x} dx$$

解： 令  $\sqrt{x} = t$  ， 得到  $x = t^2$  ，

$$d(x) = d(t^2) \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = 2t dt$$

$$\text{原积分} = \int \arctan t \cdot 2t dt$$

$$= \int \arctan t d(t^2)$$

$$\int \arctan t d(t^2)$$

$$= t^2 \cdot \arctan t - \int t^2 d(\arctan t)$$

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

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

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

$$= t^2 \cdot \arctan t - \left( t - \arctan t \right) + C$$

$$= x \cdot \arctan \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + \arctan \sqrt{x} + C$$

$$t = \sqrt{x}$$

$$(2) \quad \int \boxed{e^x} \cdot \sin x \, dx = \int \sin x \, d(e^x)$$

$$= e^x \sin x - \int e^x \, d(\sin x)$$

$$= e^x \sin x - \int \boxed{e^x} \cdot \cos x \, dx$$

$$= e^x \sin x - \int \cos x \, d(e^x)$$

$$= e^x \sin x - \left[ e^x \cos x - \int e^x \, d(\cos x) \right]$$

$$= e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x + \int e^x (-\sin x) \, dx$$

$$\int e^x \cdot \sin x \, dx = e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x - \int e^x \cdot \sin x \, dx$$

$$2 \int e^x \cdot \sin x \, dx = e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x + C$$

$$\int e^x \cdot \sin x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} (e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x) + C$$