

# 第七次习题课答案

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我们要先统计一些常用的积分公式：

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{x^2 + a^2} dx &= \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C, \\ \int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx &= \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C, \\ \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx &= \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + C, \\ \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx &= \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C, \\ \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx &= \ln \left| x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \right| + C, \\ \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx &= \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C, \\ \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx &= \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \right| + C\end{aligned}$$

## 不定积分计算

• (111)  $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$

解：

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

• (112)  $\int \sqrt{1 + \sin x} dx$

解：

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

• (113)  $\int \frac{\cos x}{2\cos x + 5\sin x} dx$

解：考虑万能公式

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

则原式化为

$$\int \frac{\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}}{2\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + 5\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{2(1-t^2)}{2(1-t^2) + 10t} dt = \int \frac{2-2t^2}{2-2t^2+10t} dt$$

分离常数项

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{-10t + (2 + 10t - 2t^2)}{2 - 2t^2 + 10t} dt = \int \left( -1 + \frac{5t}{-t^2 + 5t + 1} \right) dt \\ &= -t - \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{d[(t - \frac{5}{2})^2]}{(t - \frac{5}{2})^2 - \frac{29}{4}} - \frac{25}{2} \int \frac{dt}{(t - \frac{5}{2})^2 - \frac{29}{4}} \\ &= \dots \end{aligned}$$

- (114)  $\int \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx$

解：设  $I_n = \int \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx$ , 则

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

- (115)  $\int \frac{dx}{e^x - 1}$

解：

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

- (117)  $\int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx$

解：设  $t = \arctan x$ , 则  $dt = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$ , 且  $1+x^2 = \sec^2 t$ , 所以原式化为

$$\int e^t \cos^3 t dt$$

反复分部即可

- (118)  $\int \frac{x \tan x}{\cos^2 x} dx$

解：分部积分，注意到  $\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$  的原函数为  $\tan x$ ，所以

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

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

- (119)  $\int \ln^2(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx$

解：设  $I = \int \ln^2(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx$ ，分部积分

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

令  $t = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$ ，则  $dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$ ，且  $x = \sinh t$ ，所以

$$I = xt^2 - 2 \int \sinh t \cdot t dt$$

继续分部积分

$$\begin{aligned} &= xt^2 - 2(t \cosh t - \int \cosh t dt) + C \\ &= xt^2 - 2t \cosh t + 2 \sinh t + C \end{aligned}$$

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

- (120)  $\int \sin^n x dx$  (求出关于  $n$  的递推关系)

解：设  $I_n = \int \sin^n x dx$ ，则

$$I_n = \int \sin^{n-1} x \cdot \sin x dx$$

分部积分得

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

整理得

$$I_n = -\frac{1}{n} \sin^{n-1} x \cos x + \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2} + C$$

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

解： 分解因式

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

设

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

解得  $A = \frac{1}{3}, B = -\frac{1}{3}, C = \frac{2}{3}$ , 所以原式化为

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

易解

- (122)  $\int \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx$

解： 分解因式

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

设

$$\frac{1}{(x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1)(x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1)} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1}$$

解得  $A = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, B = \frac{1}{2}, C = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, D = \frac{1}{2}$ , 所以原式化为

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

解答

- (123)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^4 x}$

解： 万能公式：

$$\tan \frac{x}{2} = t \Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$

则原式化为

$$\int \frac{(1+t^2)^3}{16t^4} dt$$

trivial

## 定积分计算

- (126)  $\int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx$

解:  $\sin x dx = -d(\cos x)$ , 所以原式化为

$$= \int_1^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{-d(\cos x)}{1 + \cos^2 x} = \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 \frac{du}{1 + u^2} = \arctan u \Big|_{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 = \arctan 1 - \arctan \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

- (127)  $\int_0^t [\sqrt{x}] dx \quad (t \in \mathbb{R}^+)$

解: 设  $n = [\sqrt{t}]$ , 则

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{k^2}^{(k+1)^2} k dx + \int_{n^2}^t n dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k((k+1)^2 - k^2) + n(t - n^2)$$

- (128)  $\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin[\frac{(2n+1)x}{2}]}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} dx$

解: 设  $I_n = \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin[\frac{(2n+1)x}{2}]}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} dx$ , 则

$$I_n - I_{n-1} = \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin[\frac{(2n+1)x}{2}] - \sin[\frac{(2n-1)x}{2}]}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int_0^\pi \frac{2 \cos(nx) \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int_0^\pi 2 \cos(nx) dx = 0$$

所以  $I_n = I_0 = \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} dx = \pi$

- (129)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \ln \sin x dx$

解: 设  $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \ln \sin x dx$ , 分部积分得

$$I = -\cos x \ln \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sin x} - \sin x \right) dx$$

trivial

- (130)  $\int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx \quad (m, n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$

解: 设  $I(m, n) = \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} I(m, n) &= \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx = x^{m-1} \cdot \frac{-(1-x)^n}{n} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{m-1}{n} \int_0^1 x^{m-2} (1-x)^n dx \\ &= \frac{m-1}{n} \left( \int_0^1 x^{m-2} (1-x)^{n-1} dx - \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{m-1}{n} (I(m-1, n) - I(m, n))$$

整理得

$$I(m, n) = \frac{m-1}{m+n-1} I(m-1, n)$$

重复使用该关系式，直到  $m = 2$ ，则

$$I(m, n) = \frac{(m-1)!n!}{(m+n-1)!} \cdot I(1, n)$$

注意到  $I(1, n) = \int_0^1 (1-x)^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{n}$ , 所以

$$I(m, n) = \frac{(m-1)!(n-1)!}{(m+n-1)!}$$

- (131)  $\int_0^1 x^m \ln^n x dx \quad (m, n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$

解：设  $I(m, n) = \int_0^1 x^m \ln^n x dx$ , 则分部积分得

$$I(m, n) = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} \ln^n x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{n}{m+1} \int_0^1 x^m \ln^{n-1} x dx = -\frac{n}{m+1} I(m, n-1)$$

重复使用该关系式，直到  $n = 0$ ，则

$$I(m, n) = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(m+1)^{n+1}}$$

- (132)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \cos(nx) dx \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$

解：设  $I(n) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \cos(nx) dx$ , 分部积分得

$$I(n) = \cos^n x \cdot \frac{\sin(nx)}{n} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{n}{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n-1} x \sin x \sin(nx) dx = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n-1} x \sin x \sin(nx) dx$$

积化和差得

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n-1} x [\cos((n-1)x) - \cos((n+1)x)] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} I(n-1) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n-1} x \cos((n+1)x) dx \end{aligned}$$

对于右侧第二项，我们展开  $\cos((n+1)x)$ ，得到

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n-1} x \cos((n+1)x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n-1} x [\cos(nx) \cos x - \sin(nx) \sin x] dx = I_n - I_n = 0$$

所以

$$I(n) = \frac{1}{2} I(n-1)$$

重复使用该关系式，直到  $n=0$ ，则

$$I(n) = \frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}}$$

- (133)  $\int_{-2}^2 x \ln(1 + e^x) dx$

解：设  $I = \int_{-2}^2 x \ln(1 + e^x) dx$ ，则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{-2}^2 x \ln(1 + e^x) dx = \int_{-2}^2 (-x) \ln(1 + e^{-x}) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 x [\ln(1 + e^x) - \ln(1 + e^{-x})] dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 x \ln \frac{1 + e^x}{1 + e^{-x}} dx \end{aligned}$$

注意到

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

所以

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 x^2 dx = \frac{8}{3}$$

- (134)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + \tan^\alpha x} \quad (\alpha \in \mathbb{R})$

解：设  $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + \tan^\alpha x}$ ，则

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

两式相加得

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

- (135)  $\int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$

解：设  $I = \int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^\pi \frac{(\pi - x) \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx - I \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$2I = \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$

trivial