

# 高数 A 第 6 次作业

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## 10.21 日作业

### 例 1

求不定积分  $\int \frac{5x - 3}{x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x} dx$ 。

解： 分解分母得  $x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x = x(x - 3)(x + 1)$ , 故

$$\frac{5x - 3}{x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x - 3} + \frac{C}{x + 1}.$$

解得  $A = 1, B = \frac{3}{2}, C = -\frac{1}{2}$ , 故

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

### 例 2

求不定积分  $\int \frac{x^3 + 1}{x(x - 1)^3} dx$ 。

解： 分解分母得  $x(x - 1)^3$ , 故

$$\frac{x^3 + 1}{x(x - 1)^3} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x - 1} + \frac{C}{(x - 1)^2} + \frac{D}{(x - 1)^3}.$$

解得  $A = -1, B = 2, C = 1, D = 2$ , 故

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

### 例 3

求不定积分  $\int \frac{4}{x^3 + 4x} dx$ 。

解： 分解分母得  $x^3 + 4x = x(x^2 + 4)$ , 故

$$\frac{4}{x^3 + 4x} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 4}.$$

解得  $A = 1, B = -1, C = 0$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{4}{x^3 + 4x} dx &= \int \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{-x}{x^2 + 4} \right) dx \\ &= \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 + 4| + C. \end{aligned}$$

### 例 4

求不定积分  $\int \frac{x^3 + x^2 + 2}{x(x^2 + 2)^2} dx$ 。

解： 分解分母得  $x(x^2 + 2)^2$ , 故

$$\frac{x^3 + x^2 + 2}{x(x^2 + 2)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 2} + \frac{Dx + E}{(x^2 + 2)^2}.$$

解得  $A = \frac{1}{2}, B = -\frac{1}{2}, C = 1, D = 0, E = -2$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^3 + x^2 + 2}{x(x^2 + 2)^2} dx &= \int \left( \frac{1/2}{x} + \frac{-1/2x + 1}{x^2 + 2} + \frac{-2}{(x^2 + 2)^2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|x^2 + 2| + \frac{1}{x(x^2 + 2)} - \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

### 例 5

求不定积分  $\int \frac{x^3}{x^2 + x - 2} dx$ 。

解： 注意到  $\frac{x^3}{x^2 + x - 2} = x - 1 + \frac{3x + 2}{x^2 + x - 2}$ , 分解分母得  $x^2 + x - 2 = (x - 1)(x + 2)$ , 故

$$\frac{3x + 2}{x^2 + x - 2} = \frac{A}{x - 1} + \frac{B}{x + 2}.$$

解得  $A = \frac{1}{3}, B = \frac{8}{3}$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^3}{x^2 + x - 2} dx &= \int \left( x - 1 + \frac{1/3}{x - 1} + \frac{8/3}{x + 2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \frac{1}{3} \ln|x - 1| + \frac{8}{3} \ln|x + 2| + C. \end{aligned}$$

### 例 6

求不定积分  $\int \frac{\cot x}{\sin x + \cos x - 1} dx$ 。

解：置  $t \rightarrow \tan \frac{x}{2}$ , 则  $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \cot x = \frac{1-t^2}{2t}$ , 且  $dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{\cot x}{\sin x + \cos x - 1} dx &= \int \frac{1+t}{2t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t} \right) dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{2t} + \frac{1}{2} \ln |t| + C = -\frac{1}{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \ln |\tan \frac{x}{2}| + C.\end{aligned}$$

### 例 7

求不定积分  $\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx$ 。

解：置  $t \rightarrow \sin x$ , 则  $dt = \cos x dx$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx &= \int \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2t}{1+t^2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln |1+t^2| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+\sin^2 x) + C.\end{aligned}$$

### 例 8

求不定积分  $\int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$ 。

解：置  $t \rightarrow \tan x$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \int \frac{dx}{1 + \tan x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+t} - \frac{t-1}{1+t^2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln |1+t| - \frac{1}{4} \ln |1+t^2| + \frac{1}{2} \arctan t + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\ln |\sin x + \cos x| + x) - C\end{aligned}$$

### 例 9

求不定积分  $\int \sin^4 x \cos^2 x dx$ 。

解：利用降幂公式，得

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin^4 x \cos^2 x dx &= \int \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 \left( \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int (1 - 2 \cos 2x + \cos^2 2x)(1 + \cos 2x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{16} (x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 2x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x) + C\end{aligned}$$

## 例 10

求不定积分  $\int \frac{dx}{3x + \sqrt[3]{3x+2}}$ 。

解：置  $t = \sqrt[3]{3x+2}$ , 则  $dt = \frac{1}{t^2}dx$ , 且  $3x + \sqrt[3]{3x+2} = t^3 - 2 + t = t^3 + t - 2$ , 故

$$\int \frac{dx}{3x + \sqrt[3]{3x+2}} = \int \frac{t^2}{t^3 + t - 2} dt.$$

分解分母得  $t^3 + t - 2 = (t-1)(t^2+t+2)$ , 故

$$\frac{t^2}{t^3 + t - 2} = \frac{A}{t-1} + \frac{Bt+C}{t^2+t+2}.$$

解得  $A = \frac{1}{4}, B = \frac{3}{4}, C = \frac{1}{2}$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{3x + \sqrt[3]{3x+2}} &= \int \left( \frac{1/4}{t-1} + \frac{(3/4)t + 1/2}{t^2+t+2} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \ln |t-1| + \frac{3}{8} \ln |t^2+t+2| + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{7}} \arctan \frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{7}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

带入  $t = \sqrt[3]{3x+2}$ , 得

$$\int \frac{dx}{3x + \sqrt[3]{3x+2}} = \frac{1}{4} \ln |\sqrt[3]{3x+2} - 1| + \frac{3}{8} \ln |(\sqrt[3]{3x+2})^2 + \sqrt[3]{3x+2} + 2| + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{7}} \arctan \frac{2\sqrt[3]{3x+2} + 1}{\sqrt{7}} + C.$$

## 例 11

求不定积分  $\int x \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} dx$ 。

解：置  $t = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}$ , 则  $x = \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2}$ , 且  $dx = \frac{4t}{(1-t^2)^2} dt$ , 故

$$\int x \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} dx = \int \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \cdot t \cdot \frac{4t}{(1-t^2)^2} dt = 4 \int \frac{t^2(1+t^2)}{(1-t^2)^3} dt.$$

解得

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

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### 例 2

求定积分

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

解：利用分部积分法，得

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_n &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-1} x \cdot \sin x \, dx \\
 &= -\sin^{n-1} x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x \, dx \\
 &= (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x (1 - \sin^2 x) \, dx \\
 &= (n-1) (I_{n-2} - I_n) \\
 \Rightarrow I_n &= \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

解得

$$I_n = \begin{cases} \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{为偶数,} \\ \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!}, & n \text{为奇数.} \end{cases}$$

### 例 7

求定积分

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + e^x} \, dx$$

解：注意到

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + e^x} \, dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x e^x}{1 + e^x} \, dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \, dx, \\
 \Rightarrow 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + e^x} \, dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \, dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

得

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + e^x} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \, dx = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

### 例 8

求定积分  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} \, dx$ 。

解：注意到被积函数为奇函数，故

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} \, dx = 0.$$

### 例 10

求定积分  $\int_{-2}^2 (x \sin^4 x + x^3 - x^4) \, dx$ 。

解：注意到  $x \sin^4 x$  和  $x^3$  为奇函数， $-x^4$  为偶函数，故

$$\int_{-2}^2 (x \sin^4 x + x^3 - x^4) dx = \int_{-2}^2 -x^4 dx = -2 \int_0^2 x^4 dx = -\frac{64}{5}.$$

### 例 12

求定积分  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} |\sin 2x| dx$ 。

解：注意到在区间  $[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$  上， $\sin 2x \leq 0$ ，故

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} |\sin 2x| dx = - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = 1.$$

### 习题 17

计算定积分

$$\int_0^{\pi} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) dx \quad (a > 0).$$

解：分部积分得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) dx &= x \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx \\ &= \pi \ln(\pi + \sqrt{\pi^2 + a^2}) - \left( \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right) \\ &= \pi \ln(\pi + \sqrt{\pi^2 + a^2}) - (\sqrt{\pi^2 + a^2} - a). \end{aligned}$$

### 习题 21

利用定积分的分部积分公式证明：若函数  $f(x)$  连续，则

$$\int_0^x \left( \int_0^t f(x) dx \right) dt = \int_0^x f(t)(x-t) dt.$$

证：设  $F(t) = \int_0^t f(x) dx$ ，则由分部积分公式得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x F(t) dt &= F(t) \cdot t \Big|_0^x - \int_0^x f(t) \cdot t dt \\ &= x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x f(t) \cdot t dt = \int_0^x f(t)(x-t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

### 习题 23

求定积分  $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$ 。

解： 利用对称性，得

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

利用置换  $t = \cos x$ , 得

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \int_1^{-1} \frac{-dt}{1 + t^2} = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} = \arctan t \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

故

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$