3.2 分部积分法

3.3 几种特殊类型函数的积分

——有理函数

——三角函数有理式

——简单无理函数

一、分部积分法

问题
$$\int xe^x dx = ?$$

解决思路 利用两个函数乘积的求导法则.

设函数
$$u = u(x)$$
和 $v = v(x)$ 具有连续导数,
$$(uv)' = u'v + uv', \qquad uv' = (uv)' - u'v,$$

$$\int uv'dx = uv - \int u'vdx, \qquad \int udv = uv - \int vdu.$$
 分部积分公式

例1 求积分
$$\int x \cos x dx$$
.

 $= x \sin x + \cos x + C$.

显然, u, v'选择不当, 积分更难进行.

解(二)
$$\Rightarrow u = x$$
, $\cos x dx = d \sin x = dv$

$$\int x \cos x dx = \int x d \sin x = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx$$

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例2 求积分
$$\int x^2 e^x dx$$
.
解 $u = x^2$, $e^x dx = de^x = dv$,

$$\int x^2 e^x dx = x^2 e^x - 2 \int x e^x dx$$
(再次使用分部积分法) $u = x$, $e^x dx = dv$

 $\stackrel{\downarrow}{=} x^2 e^x - 2(xe^x - e^x) + C.$

总结 若被积函数是幂函数和正(余)弦函数或幂函数和指数函数的乘积,就考虑设幂函数为u,使其降幂一次(假定幂指数是正整数)

例3 求积分
$$\int x \arctan x dx$$
.

解
$$\Rightarrow u = \arctan x$$
, $xdx = d\frac{x^2}{2} = dv$

$$\int x \arctan x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} d(\arctan x)$$

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

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

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

例4 求积分
$$\int x^3 \ln x dx$$
.

解
$$u = \ln x$$
, $x^3 dx = d \frac{x^4}{4} = dv$,

$$\int x^3 \ln x dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} \int x^3 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln x - \frac{1}{16} x^4 + C.$$

总结 若被积函数是幂函数和对数函数或幂函数和反三角函数的乘积,就考虑设对数函数或反三角函数为u.

例5 求积分 $\int \sin(\ln x) dx$.

解
$$\int \sin(\ln x) dx = x \sin(\ln x) - \int x d[\sin(\ln x)]$$
$$= x \sin(\ln x) - \int x \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= x\sin(\ln x) - x\cos(\ln x) + \int xd[\cos(\ln x)]$$

$$= x[\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] - \int \sin(\ln x) dx$$

$$\therefore \int \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{x}{2} [\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] + C.$$

例6 求积分
$$\int e^x \sin x dx$$
.

$$=e^x\sin x-\int e^xd(\sin x)$$

$$= e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x dx = e^x \sin x - \int \cos x de^x$$

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

$$= e^{x} (\sin x - \cos x) - \int e^{x} \sin x dx$$
 注意循环形式

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

例7 求积分
$$\int \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$
.

解
$$\cdot\cdot$$
 $\left(\sqrt{1+x^2}\right)'=\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}},$

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

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

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

$$= \sqrt{1+x^2} \arctan x - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \Leftrightarrow x = \tan t$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 t}} \sec^2 t dt = \int \sec t dt$$

$$= \ln(\sec t + \tan t) + C = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + C$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

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

例 8 已知 f(x)的一个原函数是 e^{-x^2} ,求 $\int xf'(x)dx$.

解
$$\int xf'(x)dx = \int xdf(x) = xf(x) - \int f(x)dx$$
,
 $\therefore \left(\int f(x)dx\right)' = f(x), \quad \therefore \int f(x)dx = e^{-x^2} + C$,
两边同时对 x 求导,得 $f(x) = -2xe^{-x^2}$,
 $\therefore \int xf'(x)dx = xf(x) - \int f(x)dx$
 $= -2x^2e^{-x^2} - e^{-x^2} + C$.

练习题

一、填空题:

$$1, \int x \sin x dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}};$$

$$2 \cdot \int \arcsin x dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}};$$

3、计算
$$\int x^2 \ln x dx$$
, 可设 $u = _____$, $dv = _____$;

4、计算
$$\int e^{-x} \cos x dx$$
,可设 $u = _____$, $dv = _____$;

5、计算
$$\int x^2 \arctan x dx$$
,可设 $u = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}, dv = \underline{\hspace{1cm}};$

$$6$$
、计算 $\int xe^{-x}dx$,可设 $u=$ _____, $dv=$ _____.

二、求下列不定积分:

1.
$$\int x^2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} dx$$
; 2. $\int \frac{(\ln x)^3}{x^2} dx$;

$$2, \int \frac{(\ln x)^3}{x^2} dx;$$

$$3 \cdot \int e^{ax} \cos nx dx$$
;

$$4. \int e^{3\sqrt{x}} dx;$$

$$5 \cdot \int \cos(\ln x) dx$$
;

$$6. \int \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$$

三、已知
$$\frac{\sin x}{x}$$
是 $f(x)$ 的原函数,求 $\int xf'(x)dx$.

四、设
$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$$
, $f(x)$ 可微, 且 $f(x)$ 的反函数 $f^{-1}(x)$ 存在,则
$$\int f^{-1}(x)dx = xf^{-1}(x) - F[f^{-1}(x)] + C.$$

练习题答案

$$-1 \cdot -x \cos x + \sin x + C;$$

$$2 \cdot x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1 - x^2} + C;$$

$$3 \cdot \ln x \cdot x^2 dx; \qquad 4 \cdot e^{-x}, \quad \cos x dx;$$

$$5 \cdot \arctan x \cdot x^2 dx; \qquad 6 \cdot x \cdot e^{-x} dx.$$

$$-1 \cdot \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \sin x + x \cos x - \sin x + C;$$

$$2 \cdot -\frac{1}{x} [(\ln x)^3 + 3(\ln x)^2 + 6\ln x + 6] + C;$$

$$3 \cdot \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + n^2} (a \cos nx + n \sin nx) + C$$

$$4 \cdot 3e^{3\sqrt{x}} (\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{x} + 2) + C;$$

5,
$$\frac{x}{2} [\cos(\ln x) + \sin(\ln x)] + C;$$

6, $\frac{x-1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} + C;$
7, $-\frac{x^2 e^x}{x+2} + x e^x - e^x + C.$
 $\equiv \cos x - \frac{2\sin x}{x} + C.$

二、有理函数的积分

有理函数的定义:

两个多项式的商表示的函数称之.

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n}{b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + b_{m-1} x + b_m}$$

其中m、n都是非负整数; a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n 及 b_0, b_1, \dots, b_m 都是实数,并且 $a_0 \neq 0$, $b_0 \neq 0$.

假定分子与分母之间没有公因式

- (1) n < m, 这有理函数是真分式;
- (2) $n \ge m$, 这有理函数是假分式;

利用多项式除法,假分式可以化成一个多项式和一个真分式之和.

例
$$\frac{x^3+x+1}{x^2+1}=x+\frac{1}{x^2+1}$$
.

难点 将有理函数化为部分分式之和.

有理函数化为部分分式之和的一般规律:

(1) 分母中若有因式 $(x-a)^k$, 则分解后为

$$\frac{A_1}{(x-a)^k} + \frac{A_2}{(x-a)^{k-1}} + \cdots + \frac{A_k}{x-a},$$

其中 A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k 都是常数.

特殊地: k=1, 分解后为 $\frac{A}{x-a}$;

(2) 分母中若有因式 $(x^2 + px + q)^k$, 其中 $p^2 - 4q < 0$ 则分解后为

$$\frac{M_1x + N_1}{(x^2 + px + q)^k} + \frac{M_2x + N_2}{(x^2 + px + q)^{k-1}} + \dots + \frac{M_kx + N_k}{x^2 + px + q}$$

其中 M_i, N_i 都是常数 $(i = 1, 2, \dots, k)$.

特殊地:
$$k=1$$
, 分解后为 $\frac{Mx+N}{x^2+px+q}$;

真分式化为部分分式之和的待定系数法

$$\frac{g}{x^2 - 5x + 6} = \frac{x + 3}{(x - 2)(x - 3)} = \frac{A}{x - 2} + \frac{B}{x - 3},$$

$$\therefore x + 3 = A(x - 3) + B(x - 2),$$

$$\therefore x + 3 = (A + B)x - (3A + 2B),$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A + B = 1, \\ -(3A + 2B) = 3, \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = -5, \\ B = 6, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x + 3}{x^2 - 5x + 6} = \frac{-5}{x - 2} + \frac{6}{x - 3}.$$

例10
$$\frac{1}{x(x-1)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{x-1},$$

$$1 = A(x-1)^{2} + Bx + Cx(x-1)$$
 (1)

代入特殊值来确定系数 A,B,C

$$\mathfrak{R} x = 0, \Rightarrow A = 1 \qquad \mathfrak{R} x = 1, \Rightarrow B = 1$$

取 x=2, 并将 A,B 值代入(1) $\Rightarrow C=-1$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x(x-1)^2} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{1}{x-1}.$$

例11
$$\frac{1}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)} = \frac{A}{1+2x} + \frac{Bx+C}{1+x^2},$$

$$1 = A(1+x^2) + (Bx+C)(1+2x),$$
整理得 $1 = (A+2B)x^2 + (B+2C)x + C + A,$

$$\begin{cases} A+2B=0, \\ B+2C=0, \Rightarrow A=\frac{4}{5}, B=-\frac{2}{5}, C=\frac{1}{5}, \\ A+C=1, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)} = \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{1+2x} + \frac{-\frac{2}{5}x+\frac{1}{5}}{1+x^2}.$$

例12 求积分
$$\int \frac{1}{x(x-1)^2} dx$$
.

解
$$\int \frac{1}{x(x-1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right] dx$$
$$= \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx - \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx$$
$$= \ln x - \frac{1}{x-1} - \ln(x-1) + C.$$

例14 求积分
$$\int \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{x}{2}}+e^{\frac{x}{3}}+e^{\frac{x}{6}}} dx.$$

$$f = e^{\frac{x}{6}} \Rightarrow x = 6 \ln t, \quad dx = \frac{6}{t} dt,$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{x}{2}}+e^{\frac{x}{3}}+e^{\frac{x}{6}}} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+t^3+t^2+t} \cdot \frac{6}{t} dt$$

$$= 6 \int \frac{1}{t(1+t)(1+t^2)} dt = \int \left(\frac{6}{t} - \frac{3}{1+t} - \frac{3t+3}{1+t^2}\right) dt$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{6}{t} - \frac{3}{1+t} - \frac{3t+3}{1+t^2}\right) dt$$

$$= 6\ln t - 3\ln(1+t) - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{d(1+t^2)}{1+t^2} - 3\int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= 6\ln t - 3\ln(1+t) - \frac{3}{2}\ln(1+t^2) - 3\arctan t + C$$

$$= x - 3\ln(1+e^{\frac{x}{6}}) - \frac{3}{2}\ln(1+e^{\frac{x}{3}}) - 3\arctan(e^{\frac{x}{6}}) + C.$$

说明 将有理函数化为部分分式之和后,只出现三类情况:

(1) 多项式; (2)
$$\frac{A}{(x-a)^n}$$
; (3) $\frac{Mx+N}{(x^2+px+q)^n}$;

讨论积分
$$\int \frac{Mx+N}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx,$$

$$\therefore x^{2} + px + q = \left(\frac{x + \frac{p}{2}}{2}\right)^{2} + q - \frac{p^{2}}{4},$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x + \frac{p}{2} = t$$

记
$$x^2 + px + q = t^2 + a^2$$
, $Mx + N = Mt + b$,

则 $a^2 = q - \frac{p^2}{4}$, $b = N - \frac{Mp}{2}$,

$$\therefore \int \frac{Mx + N}{(x^2 + px + q)^n} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{Mt}{(t^2 + a^2)^n} dt + \int \frac{b}{(t^2 + a^2)^n} dt$$

(1)
$$n = 1$$
, $\int \frac{Mx + N}{x^2 + px + q} dx$

$$= \frac{M}{2} \ln(x^2 + px + q) + \frac{b}{a} \arctan \frac{x + \frac{p}{2}}{a} + C;$$
(2) $n > 1$, $\int \frac{Mx + N}{(x^2 + px + q)^n} dx$

$$= -\frac{M}{2(n-1)(t^2 + a^2)^{n-1}} + b \int \frac{1}{(t^2 + a^2)^n} dt.$$

这三类积分均可积出,且原函数都是初等函数.

结论 有理函数的原函数都是初等函数.

三、三角函数有理式的积分

三角有理式的定义:

由三角函数和常数经过有限次四则运算构成的函数称之. 一般记为 $R(\sin x, \cos x)$

$$\therefore \sin x = 2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2} = \frac{2\tan\frac{x}{2}}{\sec^2\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2\tan\frac{x}{2}}{1+\tan^2\frac{x}{2}},$$

$$\cos x = \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2},$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sec^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}},$$

$$\phi u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$
 $x = 2 \arctan u$ (万能置换公式)

$$\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}$$
, $\cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}$, $dx = \frac{2}{1+u^2}du$

$$\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx = \int R\left(\frac{2u}{1+u^2}, \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}\right) \frac{2}{1+u^2} du.$$

例15 求积分
$$\int \frac{\sin x}{1+\sin x+\cos x} dx.$$

解 由万能置换公式 $\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}$,

$$\cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}$$
 $dx = \frac{2}{1+u^2}du$,

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

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

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

$$= \arctan u + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+u^2) - \ln|1+u| + C$$

$$\therefore u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} + \ln|\sec \frac{x}{2}| - \ln|1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}| + C.$$

例16 求积分
$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx$$
.

解 (一) $u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$, $\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}$, $dx = \frac{2}{1+u^2} du$,

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx = \int \frac{1+3u^2+3u^4+u^6}{8u^4} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left[-\frac{1}{3u^3} - \frac{3}{u} + 3u + \frac{u^3}{3} \right] + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{24 \left(\tan \frac{x}{2} \right)^3} - \frac{3}{8 \tan \frac{x}{2}} + \frac{3}{8} \tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{24} \left(\tan \frac{x}{2} \right)^3 + C.$$

解(二)修改万能置换公式,令 $u = \tan x$

$$\sin x = \frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}, \quad dx = \frac{1}{1+u^2}du,$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}\right)^4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+u^2}du = \int \frac{1+u^2}{u^4}du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3u^3} - \frac{1}{u} + C = -\frac{1}{3}\cot^3 x - \cot x + C.$$

解(三)可以不用万能置换公式.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx = \int \csc^2 x (1 + \cot^2 x) dx$$

$$= \int \csc^2 x dx + \int \cot^2 x \left[\csc^2 x dx \right]_{=d(\cot x)}$$

$$= -\cot x - \frac{1}{3} \cot^3 x + C.$$

结论 比较以上三种解法,便知万能置换不一定是最佳方法,故三角有理式的计算中先考虑其它手段,不得已才用万能置换.

例17 求积分
$$\int \frac{1+\sin x}{\sin 3x + \sin x} dx$$
.

解
$$\sin A + \sin B = 2\sin\frac{A+B}{2}\cos\frac{A-B}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{4\cos x} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + \frac{1}{4} \tan x + C.$$

四、简单无理函数的积分

讨论类型
$$R(x,\sqrt[n]{ax+b})$$
, $R(x,\sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+e}})$,

解决方法 作代换去掉根号.

例18 求积分
$$\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} dx$$

解
$$\diamondsuit\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}=t\Rightarrow \frac{1+x}{x}=t^2,$$

$$x = \frac{1}{t^2 - 1}, \qquad dx = -\frac{2tdt}{\left(t^2 - 1\right)^2},$$

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

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

$$=-2\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}-\ln\left[x\left(\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}-1\right)^2\right]+C.$$

例19 求积分
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}+\sqrt[3]{x+1}} dx.$$

解
$$\Leftrightarrow t^6 = x + 1 \Rightarrow 6t^5 dt = dx$$
,

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{x+1}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^3 + t^2} \cdot 6t^5 dt$$

$$=6\int \frac{t^3}{t+1}dt = 2t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t + 6\ln|t+1| + C$$

$$=2\sqrt{x+1}-3\sqrt[3]{x+1}+3\sqrt[6]{x+1}+6\ln(\sqrt[6]{x+1}+1)+C.$$

说明 无理函数去根号时,取根指数的最小公倍数.

例20 求积分
$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{3x+1}+\sqrt{2x+1}} dx.$$

解 先对分母进行有理化

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

总结

有理式分解成部分分式之和的积分.

(注意:必须化成真分式)

三角有理式的积分.(万能置换公式)

(注意:万能公式并不万能)

简单无理式的积分.

练习题

一、填空题:

$$3$$
、计算 $\int \frac{dx}{2 + \sin x}$,可用万能代换 $\sin x =$ _______,

4、计算
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax+b+m}}$$
,令 $t = ____, x = ____, dx = ____.$

5、有理函数的原函数都是

二、求下列不定积分:

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

$$3, \int \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx;$$

$$5, \int \frac{dx}{2\sin x - \cos x + 5};$$

$$7. \int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \frac{dx}{x};$$

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

$$4, \int \frac{dx}{3+\sin^2 x};$$

$$6, \int \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-1}{\sqrt{x+1}+1} dx ;$$

$$8. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^4}}.$$

三、求下列不定积分(用以前学过的方法):

1.
$$\int \frac{x}{(1-x)^3} dx$$
; 2. $\int \frac{1+\cos x}{x+\sin x} dx$;
3. $\int \frac{dx}{x^4 \sqrt{1+x^2}}$; 4. $\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^3 x} dx$;
5. $\int \frac{x^3}{(1+x^8)^2} dx$; 6. $\int \frac{\sin x}{1+\sin x} dx$;
7. $\int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[3]{x})} dx$; 8. $\int \frac{xe^x}{(e^x+1)^2} dx$;
9. $\int [\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})]^2 dx$; 10. $\int \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x dx$;
11. $\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$; 12. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}}$.

练习题答案

$$-, 1, 1, -1, 2; 2, -1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 3, \frac{2u}{1+u^2}, \frac{2du}{1+u^2};$$

$$4, \sqrt{ax+b}, \frac{t^2-b}{a}, \frac{2t}{a}dt; 5, 初等函数.$$

$$=, 1, \frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{(x+2)^4}{(x+1)(x+3)^3} + C;$$

$$2, \frac{1}{4}\ln\frac{x^4}{(1+x)^2(1+x^2)} - \frac{1}{2}\arctan x + C;$$

$$3, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}\ln\frac{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1}{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\arctan(\sqrt{2}x+1) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\arctan(\sqrt{2}-1) + C;$$

4、
$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2\tan x}{\sqrt{3}} + C;$$

5、 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{3\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\sqrt{5}} + C;$

6、 $x - 4\sqrt{x+1} + 4\ln(\sqrt{1+x} + 1) + C;$

7、 $\ln \frac{\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}} + 2\arctan \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} + C,$ 或 $\ln \frac{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} - \arcsin x + C;$

8、 $-\frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} + C.$

$$\Xi, 1, \frac{1}{2(1-x)^2} - \frac{1}{1-x} + C;$$

$$2, \ln(x+\sin x) + C;$$

$$3, -\frac{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}}{3x^3} + \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} + C;$$

$$4, \frac{\sin x}{2\cos^2 x} - \frac{1}{2}\ln(\sec x + \tan x) + C;$$

$$5, \frac{x^4}{8(1+x^8)} + \frac{1}{8}\arctan x^4 + C;$$

$$6, \frac{2}{1+\tan \frac{x}{2}} + x + C, \ \text{Bisec} \ x + x - \tan x + C;$$

7.
$$\ln \frac{x}{(\sqrt[6]{x}+1)^6} + C$$
;
8. $\frac{xe^x}{e^x+1} - \ln(1+e^x) + C$;
9. $\frac{x[\ln x + \sqrt{1+x^2}]^2}{-2\sqrt{1+x^2}\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) + 2x + C}$;
10. $\frac{(\arcsin x)^2}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{1-x^2}\arcsin x - \frac{x^2}{4} + C$;
11. $\frac{1}{2}(\sin x - \cos x) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\ln \frac{1+\sqrt{2}\cos x}{1+\sqrt{2}\sin x} + C$;
12. $2\arctan \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-x}} + C$.