换元积分法

第一换元法

第二换元法

定积分换元法

一、第一类换元法

问题
$$\int \cos 2x dx \stackrel{?}{=} \sin 2x + C,$$

解决方法 利用复合函数,设置中间变量.

过程
$$\diamondsuit t = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{2}dt,$$

$$\int \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos t dt = \frac{1}{2} \sin t + C = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + C.$$

在一般情况下:

设
$$F'(u) = f(u)$$
, 则 $\int f(u)du = F(u) + C$.

如果 $u = \varphi(x)$ (可微)

$$\therefore dF[\varphi(x)] = f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx$$

$$\therefore \int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = F[\varphi(x)] + C$$

$$=[\int f(u)du]_{u=\varphi(x)}$$
 由此可得换元法定理

定理3.1

设f是连续函数, φ 有连续的导数,且 φ 的值域含于f的定义域,则

$$\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = \left[\int f(u)du\right]_{u=\varphi(x)}$$

第一类换元公式(凑微分法)

说明 使用此公式的关键在于将

观察重点不同,所得结论不同.

例1 求 $\int \sin 2x dx$.

解 (一)
$$\int \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x d(2x)$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + C;$$

解(二)
$$\int \sin 2x dx = 2 \int \sin x \cos x dx$$
$$= 2 \int \sin x d(\sin x) = (\sin x)^2 + C;$$

解 (三)
$$\int \sin 2x dx = 2 \int \sin x \cos x dx$$
$$= -2 \int \cos x d(\cos x) = -(\cos x)^2 + C.$$

例2 求
$$\int \frac{1}{3+2x} dx$$
.

解 $\frac{1}{3+2x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3+2x} \cdot (3+2x)'$,

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln u + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln(3+2x) + C.$$

一般地 $\int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} [\int f(u) du]_{u=ax+b}$

例3 求
$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+2\ln x)} dx$$
.
解 $\int \frac{1}{x(1+2\ln x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+2\ln x} d(\ln x)$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+2\ln x} d(1+2\ln x)$
 $u = 1+2\ln x$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln u + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+2\ln x) + C$.

例4 求
$$\int \frac{x}{(1+x)^3} dx$$
.

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

$$= \int \left[\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} - \frac{1}{(1+x)^3} \right] d(1+x)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{1+x} + C_1 + \frac{1}{2(1+x)^2} + C_2$$

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

例5 求
$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx$$
.

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

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

例6 求
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2-8x+25} dx$$
.

解
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 8x + 25} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x - 4)^2 + 9} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{3}\arctan\frac{x-4}{3} + C.$$

例7 求
$$\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx$$
.

解 $\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx = \int \frac{1+e^x-e^x}{1+e^x} dx$

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

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

$$= x - \ln(1+e^x) + C.$$

例8 求
$$\int (1 - \frac{1}{x^2})e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} dx$$
.

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

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

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

例9 求
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+3} + \sqrt{2x-1}} dx$$
.

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

= $\frac{1}{4} \int \sqrt{2x+3} dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \sqrt{2x-1} dx$

= $\frac{1}{8} \int \sqrt{2x+3} d(2x+3) - \frac{1}{8} \int \sqrt{2x-1} d(2x-1)$

= $\frac{1}{12} (\sqrt{2x+3})^3 - \frac{1}{12} (\sqrt{2x-1})^3 + C$.

例10 求
$$\int \frac{1}{1+\cos x} dx$$
.

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

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

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

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

例11 求
$$\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^5 x dx$$
.
解 $\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^5 x dx = \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^4 x d(\sin x)$
 $= \int \sin^2 x \cdot (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 d(\sin x)$
 $= \int (\sin^2 x - 2\sin^4 x + \sin^6 x) d(\sin x)$
 $= \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x - \frac{2}{5} \sin^5 x + \frac{1}{7} \sin^7 x + C$.

说明 当被积函数是三角函数相乘时,拆开奇次项去凑微分.

例12 求
$$\int \cos 3x \cos 2x dx$$
.

解
$$\cos A \cos B = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(A - B) + \cos(A + B)],$$

 $\cos 3x \cos 2x = \frac{1}{2} (\cos x + \cos 5x),$

$$\int \cos 3x \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos x + \cos 5x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\sin x + \frac{1}{10}\sin 5x + C.$$

例13 求
$$\int \csc x dx$$
.

解 (一)
$$\int \csc x dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2\sin \frac{x}{2}\cos \frac{x}{2}} dx$$

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

$$= \ln \tan \frac{x}{2} + C = \ln(\csc x - \cot x) + C.$$
 (使用了三角函数恒等变形)

解 (二)
$$\int \csc x dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx$$
$$= -\int \frac{1}{1 - \cos^2 x} d(\cos x) \qquad u = \cos x$$
$$= -\int \frac{1}{1 - u^2} du = -\frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{1 - u} + \frac{1}{1 + u} \right) du$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 - u}{1 + u} + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} + C.$$

类似地可推出 $\int \sec x dx = \ln(\sec x + \tan x) + C.$

例14 设
$$f'(\sin^2 x) = \cos^2 x$$
, 求 $f(x)$.

解 令 $u = \sin^2 x \implies \cos^2 x = 1 - u$,

 $f'(u) = 1 - u$,

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

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

例15 求
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \arcsin \frac{x}{2} dx$$
.

解 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \arcsin \frac{x}{2} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}} \arcsin \frac{x}{2} dx$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\arcsin \frac{x}{2}} d(\arcsin \frac{x}{2}) = \ln \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

二、第二类换元法

问题
$$\int x^5 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = ?$$

解决方法 改变中间变量的设置方法.

过程
$$\diamondsuit x = \sin t \Rightarrow dx = \cos t dt$$
,

$$\int x^5 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int (\sin t)^5 \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} \cos t dt$$

$$= \int \sin^5 t \cos^2 t dt = \cdots$$

(应用"凑微分"即可求出结果)

定理3. 2 设 $x = \psi(t)$ 是单调的、可导的函数,并且 $\psi'(t) \neq 0$,又设 $f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)$ 具有原函数,则有换元公式 $\int f(x)dx = \left[\int f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)dt\right]_{t=\overline{\psi}(x)}$ 其中 $\overline{\psi}(x)$ 是 $x = \psi(t)$ 的反函数.

证 设 $\Phi(t)$ 为 $f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)$ 的原函数,

则
$$F'(x) = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t) \cdot \frac{1}{\psi'(t)}$$

$$= f[\psi(t)] = f(x).$$
说明 $F(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的原函数,
$$\therefore \int f(x)dx = F(x) + C = \Phi[\overline{\psi}(x)] + C,$$

$$\int f(x)dx = \left[\int f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)dt\right]_{t=\overline{\psi}(x)}$$
第二类积分换元公式

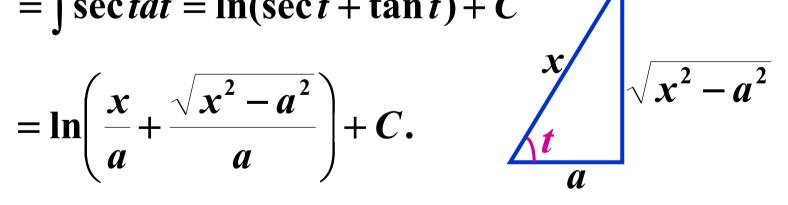
例3.6 求
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} dx \quad (a>0).$$

解
$$\Rightarrow x = a \sec t$$
 $dx = a \sec t \tan t dt$ $t \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

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

$$= \int \sec t dt = \ln(\sec t + \tan t) + C$$

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



例3.7 求
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx \quad (a > 0).$$

解
$$\Rightarrow x = a \tan t \Rightarrow dx = a \sec^2 t dt$$
 $t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

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

$$= \int \sec t dt = \ln(\sec t + \tan t) + C$$

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

$$\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} / x$$

例16 录
$$\int x^3 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$$
.
解 令 $x = 2\sin t$ $dx = 2\cos t dt$ $t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$$\int x^3 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \int (2\sin t)^3 \sqrt{4-4\sin^2 t} \cdot 2\cos t dt$$

$$= 32 \int \sin^3 t \cos^2 t dt = 32 \int \sin t (1-\cos^2 t) \cos^2 t dt$$

$$= -32 \int (\cos^2 t - \cos^4 t) d \cos t$$

$$= -32 \left(\frac{1}{3}\cos^3 t - \frac{1}{5}\cos^5 t\right) + C$$

$$= -\frac{4}{3} \left(\sqrt{4-x^2}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{5} \left(\sqrt{4-x^2}\right)^5 + C.$$

说明(1) 以上几例所使用的均为三角代换.

三角代换的目的是化掉根式.

一般规律如下: 当被积函数中含有(a>0):

(1)
$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$
 可 $\Rightarrow x = a \sin t, -\frac{\pi}{2} \le t \le \frac{\pi}{2};$

(2)
$$\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$$
 $\exists x = a \tan t, -\frac{\pi}{2} \le t \le \frac{\pi}{2};$

(3)
$$\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$$
 可令 $x = a \sec t$, 若 $\frac{x}{a} \ge 1$, $0 \le t < \frac{\pi}{2}$; 若 $\frac{x}{a} \le -1$, $\frac{\pi}{2} < t \le \pi$.

说明(2) 积分中为了化掉根式除采用三角代换外还可用双曲代换。

$$\because \cosh^2 t - \sinh^2 t = 1$$

 $\therefore x = a \sinh t$, $x = a \cosh t$ 也可以化掉根式

例
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx$$
 中, $\Rightarrow x = a \sinh t$ $dx = a \cosh t dt$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \int \frac{a \cosh t}{a \cosh t} dt = \int dt = t + C$$

$$= ar \sinh \frac{x}{a} + C = \ln \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a} \right) + C.$$

说明(3) 积分中为了化掉根式是否一定采用 三角代换(或双曲代换)并不是绝对的,需 根据被积函数的情况来定.

例17 求
$$\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$
 (三角代換很繁琐)

解 令 $t = \sqrt{1+x^2} \Rightarrow x^2 = t^2 - 1$, $x dx = t dt$,
$$\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int \frac{(t^2-1)^2}{t} t dt = \int (t^4 - 2t^2 + 1) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}t^5 - \frac{2}{3}t^3 + t + C = \frac{1}{15}(8 - 4x^2 + 3x^4)\sqrt{1+x^2} + C.$$

例18 求
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx$$
.

解 e
$$$$ t = $\sqrt{1+e^x} \Rightarrow e^x = t^2-1,$$$

$$x = \ln(t^2 - 1), \quad dx = \frac{2t}{t^2 - 1}dt,$$

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

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

说明(4) 当分母的阶较高时,可采用倒代换 $x = \frac{1}{t}$.

例19 求
$$\int \frac{1}{x(x^7+2)} dx$$

解
$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{1}{t^2}dt$$
,

$$\int \frac{1}{x(x^7+2)} dx = \int \frac{t}{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^7 + 2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = -\int \frac{t^6}{1+2t^7} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{14} \ln |1 + 2t^7| + C = -\frac{1}{14} \ln |2 + x^7| + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x| + C.$$

例20 求
$$\int \frac{1}{x^4\sqrt{x^2+1}}dx$$
. (分母的阶较高)

解
$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt,$$

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

$$=-\int \frac{t^3}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}dt = -\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}dt^2 \qquad u=t^2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u}} du = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1-1-u}{\sqrt{1+u}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u}} - \sqrt{1+u} \right) d(1+u)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \left(\sqrt{1+u} \right)^3 + \sqrt{1+u} + C$$

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

说明(5) 当被积函数含有两种或两种以上的根式 $\sqrt[k]{x},...,\sqrt[l]{x}$ 时,可采用令 $x=t^n$ (其中n为各根指数的最小公倍数)

例21 求
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt[3]{x})} dx.$$

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

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

$$=6\int \frac{t^2+1-1}{1+t^2}dt$$

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

$$= 6[t - \arctan t] + C$$

$$= 6[\sqrt[6]{x} - \arctan\sqrt[6]{x}] + C.$$

(21)
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \frac{x - a}{x + a} + C;$$

(22)
$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \frac{a + x}{a - x} + C;$$

(23)
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C;$$

(24)
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}) + C.$$

三、定积分换元积分法

定理 假设

- (1) f(x)在[a,b]上连续;
- (2)函数 $x = \varphi(t)$ 在[α , β]上是单值的且有连续导数;
- (3) 当t在区间[α , β]上变化时, $x = \varphi(t)$ 的值 在[a,b]上变化,且 $\varphi(\alpha) = a$ 、 $\varphi(\beta) = b$,

则 有
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_\alpha^\beta f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt$$
.

应用换元公式时应注意:

- (1) 用 $x = \varphi(t)$ 把变量x换成新变量t时,积分限也相应的改变.
- (2)求出 $f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)$ 的一个原函数 $\Phi(t)$ 后,不必象计算不定积分那样再要把 $\Phi(t)$ 变换成原变量x的函数,而只要把新变量t的上、下限分别代入 $\Phi(t)$ 然后相减就行了.

例22 计算
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 x \sin x dx$$
.

解
$$\Leftrightarrow t = \cos x$$
, $dt = -\sin x dx$,

$$x=\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow t=0, \qquad x=0 \Rightarrow t=1,$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 x \sin x dx$$

$$=-\int_1^0 t^5 dt = \frac{t^6}{6}\bigg|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6}.$$

例23 计算
$$\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin^3 x - \sin^5 x} dx.$$

$$\Re : f(x) = \sqrt{\sin^3 x - \sin^5 x} = |\cos x|(\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin^3 x - \sin^5 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} |\cos x|(\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x (\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos x (\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}} d\sin x - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}} d\sin x$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} (\sin x)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{2}{5} (\sin x)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = \frac{4}{5}.$$

例24 计算
$$\int_{\sqrt{e}}^{e^{\frac{3}{4}}} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{\ln x(1-\ln x)}}$$
.

解 原式 =
$$\int_{\sqrt{e}}^{e^{\frac{3}{4}}} \frac{d(\ln x)}{\sqrt{\ln x(1-\ln x)}}$$

$$= \int_{\sqrt{e}}^{e^{\frac{3}{4}}} \frac{d(\ln x)}{\sqrt{\ln x} \sqrt{(1-\ln x)}} = 2 \int_{\sqrt{e}}^{e^{\frac{3}{4}}} \frac{d\sqrt{\ln x}}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{\ln x})^2}}$$

$$=2\left[\arcsin(\sqrt{\ln x})\right]_{\sqrt{e}}^{e^{\frac{3}{4}}}=\frac{\pi}{6}.$$

命题 当f(x)在[-a,a]上连续,且有

f(x)为偶函数,则

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx;$$

f(x)为奇函数,则 $\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 0$.

例26 计算
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{2x^2 + x \cos x}{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx.$$

解 原式 =
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{2x^2}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{x\cos x}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= 4\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^2}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 4\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^2(1-\sqrt{1-x^2})}{1-(1-x^2)} dx$$

$$= 4\int_{0}^{1} (1-\sqrt{1-x^2}) dx = 4-\frac{4\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx}{\frac{1}{1-x^2}}$$
单位圆的面积

四、小结

两类不定积分换元法:

- (一)凑微分 (二)三角代换、倒代换、根式代换
- 基本积分表(2)
- 定积分换元法

思考题

求积分 $\int (x \ln x)^p (\ln x + 1) dx$.

思考题解答

$$\therefore d(x \ln x) = (1 + \ln x) dx$$

$$\therefore \int (x \ln x)^p (\ln x + 1) dx = \int (x \ln x)^p d(x \ln x)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{(x \ln x)^{p+1}}{p+1} + C, & p \neq -1\\ p+1 & \\ \ln(x \ln x) + C, & p = -1 \end{cases}$$

练习题

一、填空题:

$$1、若 \int f(x)dx = F(x) + C \overline{n}u = \Phi(x) 则$$
$$\int f(u)du = ____;$$

2、求 $\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx (a > 0)$ 时,可作变量代换_______,然后再求积分;

$$3、求 \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$
 时可先令 $x =$ _____;

$$4 \cdot x dx = \underline{d(1-x^2)};$$

$$5 \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx = \underline{d(1 + e^{-\frac{x}{2}})};$$

7.
$$\frac{dx}{1+9x^2} = ___d(\arctan 3x);$$
8. $\frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = ___d(\sqrt{1-x^2});$

$$8 \cdot \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \underline{d(\sqrt{1-x^2})};$$

$$9. \int \frac{\sin\sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{t}} dt = \underline{\qquad};$$

$$10 \cdot \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \underline{\qquad}.$$

二、求下列不定积分:(第一类换元法)

1.
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} dx$$
; 2. $\int \frac{dx}{x \ln x \ln (\ln x)}$;

$$3. \int \tan \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}};$$

$$5. \int x^2 \sqrt{1+x^3} dx;$$

$$7. \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} dx;$$

$$9. \int \frac{x^3}{9+x^2} dx;$$

$$11. \int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx;$$

$$13. \int \frac{10^{2\arccos x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx;$$

$$4. \int \frac{dx}{e^{x} + e^{-x}};$$

$$6. \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^{4} x} dx;$$

$$8. \int \frac{1 - x}{\sqrt{9 - 4x^{2}}} dx;$$

$$10. \int \frac{dx}{x(x^{6} + 4)};$$

$$12. \int \frac{x + 1}{x(1 + xe^{x})} dx;$$

$$14. \int \frac{\ln \tan x}{\cos x \sin x} dx.$$

三、求下列不定积分: (第二类换元法)

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

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

$$3, \int \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{2x}};$$

$$4\sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}}dx$$
;

$$5$$
、设 $\int \tan^n x dx$, 求证:

$$I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \tan^{n-1} x - I_{n-2}$$
, #\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \int \text{tan}^5 x dx.

练习题答案

一、1、
$$F(u)+C$$
;; $2x=a\sec t$ 或 $x=a\csc t$;

$$3, \frac{1}{t}$$

$$3, \frac{1}{t};$$
 $4, -\frac{1}{2};$ $5, -2;$ $6, -\frac{1}{5};$

$$6, -\frac{1}{5};$$

$$7, \frac{1}{3}$$

7,
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
; $8, -; 9, -2\cos\sqrt{t} + C$;

10.
$$\frac{a^2}{2}(\arcsin\frac{x}{a} - \frac{x}{a^2}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) + C$$
.

$$\equiv$$
, 1, $a \arcsin \frac{x}{a} - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C$; 2, $\ln \ln \ln x + C$;

$$3 \cdot -\ln(\cos\sqrt{1+x^2}) + C; \qquad 4 \cdot \arctan e^x + C;$$

5,
$$\frac{2}{9}(1+x^3)^{\frac{3}{2}}+C$$
; 6, $\frac{1}{2}\arctan(\sin^2 x)+C$;

7.
$$\frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} + C$$
;

8.
$$\frac{1}{2}\arcsin\frac{2x}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{9-4x^2}}{4} + C$$
;

9,
$$\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{9}{2} \ln(x^2 + 9) + C$$
;

10,
$$\frac{1}{24} \ln \frac{x^6}{x^6+4} + C$$
;

11.
$$(\arctan \sqrt{x})^2 + C$$
;

12.
$$\ln(xe^x) - \ln(1 + xe^x) + C$$
;