## 分部积分法

由
$$[f(x)g(x)]'=f'(x)g(x)+f(x)g'(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int [f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)] dx = f(x)g(x) + C.$$

$$\Rightarrow \int f'(x)g(x)dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f(x)g'(x)dx.$$

或
$$\int g(x)df(x) = f(x)g(x) - \int f(x)dg(x)$$
.

分部积分公式

## 分部积分法

例1. 
$$\int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x d\ln x$$
$$= x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$
$$= x \ln x - x + C$$

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

典型的分部积分(i)  $\int g df = f \cdot g - \int f dg$ .

例1.  $\int \ln x dx$  例2.  $\int \arctan x dx$ 

1. ∫ 对数函数dx, ∫ 反三角函数dx,

2.  $\int$  幂函数 $\times$  对数函数dx,  $\int$  幂函数 $\times$  反三角函数dx,

例3. 
$$\int x \arctan x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan x dx^2$$

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

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

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

## 典型的分部积分

$$3.\int$$
 幂函数 $\times$ 三角函数 $dx$ ,  $\int$  幂函数 $\times$ 指数函数 $dx$ ,

$$|5| 4. \int x \cos x dx = \int x d\sin x = \int \cos x d\frac{1}{2}x^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cos x - \int \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cdot (-\sin x) dx$$

$$= x \sin x - \int \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

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

例5. 
$$\int x e^x dx$$

#### 典型的分部积分

$$4.$$
 $\int$  三角函数×指数函数 $dx$ , (一个方向用两次分部积分) 变成方程再解

例6. 
$$\int e^x \sin x dx = \int \sin x de^x$$

$$= e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= e^x \sin x - \int \cos x \, \mathrm{d}e^x$$

$$= e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x - \int e^x \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

#### 移向。得

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

# 典型的分部积分(ii) $\int g \mathrm{d}f = f \cdot g - \int f \mathrm{d}g$ .

5. 
$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^n x} dx, \quad \int \frac{1}{\sin^n x} dx (n \ge 3) \pi \int \frac{1}{\left(a^2 + x^2\right)^n} dx (n \ge 2)$$

$$= \frac{\tan x}{\cos^{n-2} x} - \int \tan x d(\cos x)^{2-n}$$

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

$$= \frac{\tan x}{\cos^{n-2} x} - (n-2) \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^n x} dx$$

$$=\frac{\tan x}{\cos^{n-2}x}-(n-2)(I_n-I_{n-2})$$

例2. 
$$J_n = \int \frac{1}{\left(a^2 + x^2\right)^n} dx \left(J_1 = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a}\right)$$

$$=\frac{x}{\left(a^2+x^2\right)^n}-\int xd\left(a^2+x^2\right)^{-n}$$

$$=\frac{x}{\left(a^2+x^2\right)^n}+n\int x\left(a^2+x^2\right)^{-n-1}2xdx$$

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

$$= \frac{x}{(a^{2} + x^{2})^{n}} + 2n \int \frac{x^{2}}{(a^{2} + x^{2})^{n}} dx$$

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

$$=\frac{x}{\left(a^2+x^2\right)^n}+2nJ_{n-1}-2na^2J_n\left(n>1\right)$$

$$\int g \mathrm{d}f = f \cdot g - \int f \mathrm{d}g$$
 .

1. 不同类函数之积

$$||f|| 1. \int \frac{x \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

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

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

$$=-\int \arcsin x \, d\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

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

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

#### 2. 导数重复出现型

例2. 
$$\int \cos \ln x dx$$

$$= x \cos \ln x - \int x \, \mathrm{d} \cos \ln x$$

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

$$= x \cos \ln x + x \sin \ln x - \int x d \sin \ln x$$

$$= x \cos \ln x + x \sin \ln x - \int \cos \ln x \, dx$$

$$\int \cos \ln x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} (x \cos \ln x + x \sin \ln x) + C$$

#### 3. 含有"不可积函数"类型

例如
$$\frac{\sin x}{x}$$
,  $e^{x^2}$ ,  $\sin x^2$ ,  $\frac{1}{\ln x}$ ,  $\sqrt{1+x^3}$ ,  $\frac{e^x}{x}$ 

#### 4. 含有抽象函数的类型

$$\begin{aligned}
& = \int f''(x)g(x) - f(x)g''(x) dx \\
& = \int f''(x)g(x) dx - \int f(x) dg'(x) \\
& = \int f''(x)g(x) dx - f(x)g'(x) + \int f'(x)g'(x) dx \\
& = \int f''(x)g(x) dx - f(x)g'(x) + \int f'(x) dg(x) \\
& = \int f''(x)g(x) dx - f(x)g'(x) + f'(x)g(x) - \int g(x)f''(x) dx \\
& = f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x) + C
\end{aligned}$$