

第3讲 不定积分强化练习参考答案

1. 【答案】 1

【解】 因为 $f'(x) = 2(x-1), x \in [0, 2]$, 所以对 $\forall x \in [0, 2]$ 有

$f(x) = \int f'(x)dx = \int 2(x-1)dx = \int 2(x-1)d(x-1) = (x-1)^2 + c$ 。由于 $f(x)$ 为奇函数, 所以 $f(0) = 0$, 从而 $c = -1$, 故 $f(x) = (x-1)^2 - 1, x \in [0, 2]$ 。

又因为 $f(x)$ 是以 4 为周期的周期函数, 所以

$$f(7) = f(2 \times 4 - 1) = f(-1) = -f(1) = -(-1) = 1。$$

2. 【答案】 D

【解】 当 $x < 1$ 时 $F(x) = \int f(x)dx = \int 2(x-1)dx = \int 2(x-1)d(x-1) = (x-1)^2 + c_1$,

当 $x \geq 1$ 时, $F(x) = \int f(x)dx = \int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - x + c_2$ 。

由于 $F(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的原函数, 所以 $F(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处连续。

因为 $F(1^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} [(x-1)^2 + c_1] = c_1$,

$$F(1^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x \ln x - x + c_2) = c_2 - 1,$$

所以 $c_1 = c_2 - 1$, 令 $c_1 = c$, 则 $F(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2 + c, & x < 1, \\ x(\ln x - 1) + 1 + c, & x \geq 1, \end{cases}$ 取 $c = 0$ 可得 $f(x)$ 的一个

$$\text{原函数 } F(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2, & x < 1, \\ x(\ln x - 1) + 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

故答案选 (D)。

3. 【解】 方法一: 令 $\ln x = t$, 则 $x = e^t$, 由 $f(\ln x) = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$ 得 $f(t) = \frac{\ln(1+e^t)}{e^t}$, 所

以,

$$\begin{aligned} \int f(x)dx &= \int \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} dx = \int \ln(1+e^x)d(-e^{-x}) = -\frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} + \int e^{-x} \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx \\ &= -\frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} + \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{e^x(1+e^x)} de^x \stackrel{u=e^x}{=} \int \frac{1}{u(1+u)} du = \int \left(\frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{1+u} \right) du = \ln|u| - \ln|1+u| + C \\ &= \ln e^x - \ln(1+e^x) + C = x - \ln(1+e^x) + C,\end{aligned}$$

故
$$\int f(x) dx = -\frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} + x - \ln(1+e^x) + C。$$

方法二:
$$\begin{aligned}\int f(x) dx &\stackrel{x=\ln t}{\underset{t=e^x}{=}} \int f(\ln t) \frac{1}{t} dt = \int \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} \frac{1}{t} dt = \int \ln(1+t) d\left(-\frac{1}{t}\right) \\ &= -\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} + \int \frac{1}{(1+t)t} dt = -\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} + \int \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt = -\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} + \ln|t| - \ln|1+t| + C \\ &= -\frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} + x - \ln(1+e^x) + C。$$

4. 【解】 方法一:
$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{\arctan e^x}{e^{2x}} dx &= \int \arctan e^x \cdot e^{-2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \arctan e^x de^{-2x} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \cdot \arctan e^x + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} \frac{1}{1+e^{2x}} \cdot e^x dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \cdot \arctan e^x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{e^{2x}(1+e^{2x})} de^x \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \arctan e^x + \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{e^{2x}} - \frac{1}{1+e^{2x}} \right) de^x,\end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{e^{2x}} - \frac{1}{1+e^{2x}} \right) de^x \stackrel{u=e^x}{=} \int \left(\frac{1}{u^2} - \frac{1}{1+u^2} \right) du = -\frac{1}{u} - \arctan u + c = -e^{-x} - \arctan e^x + c_1,$$

所以,原式 $= -\frac{1}{2} (e^{-2x} \arctan e^x + e^{-x} + \arctan e^x) + c。$

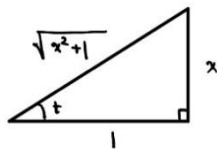
方法二: 令 $e^x = t$, 则 $x = \ln t, dx = \frac{1}{t} dt$, 从而

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{\arctan e^x}{e^{2x}} dx &= \int \frac{\arctan t}{t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int \arctan t d\frac{1}{t^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{t^2} \arctan t + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{t^2} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{t^2} \arctan t + \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right) dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{t^2} \arctan t + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{t} - \arctan t \right) + c = -\frac{1}{2} (e^{-2x} \arctan e^x + e^{-x} + \arctan e^x) + c\end{aligned}$$

5. 【解】 令 $x = \tan t$, 则 $dx = \sec^2 t dt$, (如图)

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

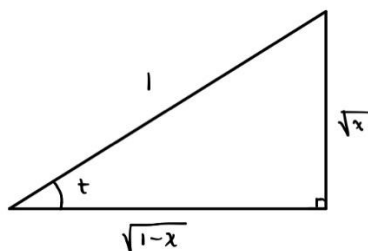
$$= \int \frac{\cos t}{2\sin^2 t+\cos^2 t} dt = \int \frac{d\sin t}{1+\sin^2 t} = \arctan(\sin t) + c = \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + c.$$



6. 【解答】方法一：令 $x = \sin^2 t, t \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ，则 $\sin t = \sqrt{x}, dx = 2\sin t \cos t dt$,

$$I = \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x) dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 t}}{\sqrt{\cos^2 t}} \cdot \frac{t}{\sin t} 2\sin t \cos t dt = 2 \int t \cdot \sin t dt$$

$$= 2 \int t d(-\cos t) = 2(-t \cos t + \int \cos t dt) = 2(-t \cos t + \sin t) + c = 2(-\sqrt{1-x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}) + c.$$



方法二：由 $f(\sin^2 x) = \frac{x}{\sin x}$ 可得 $f(u) = \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{u}}{\sqrt{u}}$ ，所以

$$I = \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x) dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} \cdot \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx \stackrel{x=\sin^2 \theta}{=} \int_{\theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2})} \frac{\arcsin(\sin \theta)}{\cos \theta} 2\sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int \theta \sin \theta d\theta = 2(-\theta \cos \theta + \sin \theta) + c = 2(-\sqrt{1-x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}) + c.$$

$\theta \downarrow$	+	1	-	0
$\sin \theta \uparrow$		$-\cos \theta$		$-\sin \theta$

7. 【解】令 $\arctan x = t$ ，则 $x = \tan t, dx = \sec^2 t dt$

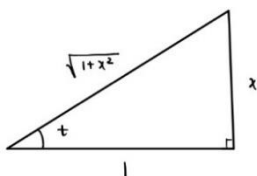
$$\int \frac{x e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int \frac{\tan t e^t}{(1+\tan^2 t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \sec^2 t dt = \int \frac{\tan t e^t}{\sec t} dt = \int e^t \sin t dt,$$

因为

$$\int e^t \sin t dt = \int \sin t de^t = e^t \sin t - \int \cos t e^t dt = e^t \sin t - \int \cos t de^t = e^t \sin t - e^t \cos t - \int e^t \sin t dt,$$

$$\text{所以 } \int e^t \sin t dt = \frac{e^t}{2}(\sin t - \cos t) + C,$$

$$\text{故 } \int \frac{x e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int e^t \sin t dt = \frac{e^t}{2}(\sin t - \cos t) + c = \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{2} \left(\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right) + c.$$



8. 【答案】 $\frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x$

【解析】方法一：令 $e^x = t$ ，则 $x = \ln t$ ，由 $f'(e^x) = x e^{-x}$ 得 $f'(t) = \frac{\ln t}{t}$ ，所以

$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x + c,$$

由于 $f(1) = 0$ ，所以 $c = 0$ ，故 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x$ 。

$$\text{方法二： } f(x) = \int f'(x) dx \stackrel{x=e^t}{\underset{t=\ln x}{=}} \int f'(e^t) e^t dx = \int t e^{-t} \cdot e^t dt = \frac{1}{2} t^2 + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x + c,$$

由于 $f(1) = 0$ ，所以 $c = 0$ ，故 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x$ 。

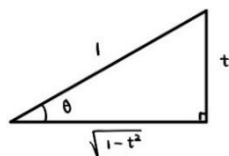
9. 【解】方法一：令 $e^x = t$ ，则 $x = \ln t$ ， $dx = \frac{1}{t}$ ，

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

由于

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt &\stackrel{t=\sin \theta}{=} \int \frac{1}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \cdot \cos \theta d\theta = \int \csc \theta d\theta = \ln |\csc \theta - \cot \theta| + c \\ &= \ln \left| \frac{1}{t} - \frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{t} \right| + c = \ln \left| \frac{1-\sqrt{1-t^2}}{t} \right| + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以，原式} = -\frac{1}{t} \arcsin t + \ln \frac{1-\sqrt{1-t^2}}{t} + C = -e^{-x} \arcsin e^x + \ln(1-\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}) - x + c.$$

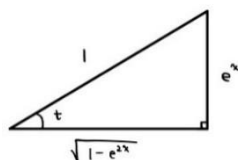


方法二：令 $\arcsin e^x = t$ ，则 $e^x = \sin t, x = \ln \sin t, dx = \frac{\cos t}{\sin t} dt$ ，

$$\int \frac{\arcsin e^x}{e^x} dx = \int \frac{t}{\sin t} \cdot \frac{\cos t}{\sin t} dt = \int t \cdot \csc t \cdot \cot t dt = \int t d(-\csc t) = -t \csc t + \int \csc t dt$$

$$= -t \csc t + \ln |\csc t - \cot t| + c = -(\arcsin e^x) \cdot \frac{1}{e^x} + \ln \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}}{e^x} + c$$

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



方法三： $\int \frac{\arcsin e^x}{e^x} dx = \int \arcsin e^x d(-e^{-x}) = -e^{-x} \arcsin e^x + \int e^{-x} \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}} dx$

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

下面计算 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}} dx$ ：令 $\sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} = t$ ，则

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

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

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

故
$$\int \frac{\arcsin e^x}{e^x} dx = -e^{-x} \arcsin e^x + \ln(1 - \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}) - x + c。$$

10. 【解】 方法一： 设 $\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} = t$ ， 则 $x = \frac{1}{t^2-1}$ ， 所以

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

下面计算 $\int \frac{1}{t^2-1} \cdot \frac{1}{t+1} dt$ ：

$$\text{设} \quad \frac{1}{(t^2-1)(t+1)} = \frac{1}{(t-1)(t+1)^2} = \frac{A}{t-1} + \frac{B}{t+1} + \frac{C}{(t+1)^2}$$

$$\text{则} \quad 1 = A(t+1)^2 + B(t-1)(t+1) + C(t-1),$$

令 $t=1$ 得 $A = \frac{1}{4}$ 。对比 t^2 的系数得 $A+B=0$ ， 所以 $B = -\frac{1}{4}$ 。再比较常数项得

$1 = A - B - C$ ， 所以 $C = -\frac{1}{2}$ ， 从而

$$\int \frac{1}{(t^2-1)(t+1)} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \left[\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{2}{(t+1)^2} \right] dt = \frac{1}{4} \left[\ln|t-1| - \ln|t+1| + \frac{2}{t+1} \right] + c_1$$

$$\text{故原式} = x \ln\left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} - 1} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} + 1} - c_1$$

$$= x \ln\left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}} \right] + c_0.$$

方法二： 令 $x = \tan^2 t$ ， 则

$$\int \ln\left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}\right) dx = \int \ln\left(1 + \frac{\sec t}{\tan t}\right) d \tan^2 t = \int \ln(1 + \csc t) d \tan^2 t$$

$$= \tan^2 t \cdot \ln(1 + \csc t) - \int \tan^2 t \frac{-\csc t \cdot \cot t}{1 + \csc t} dt = \tan^2 t \cdot \ln(1 + \csc t) + \int \tan t \cdot \frac{\csc t}{1 + \csc t} dt \quad \text{下}$$

$$= \tan^2 t \cdot \ln(1 + \csc t) + \int \frac{\sin t}{(1 + \sin t) \cos t} dt$$

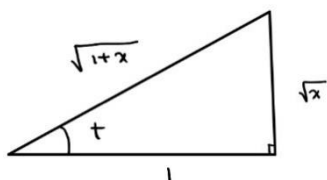
$$\text{面计算：} \quad I = \int \frac{\sin t}{(1 + \sin t) \cos t} dt$$

$$I = \int \frac{\sin t}{(1+\sin t)\cos t} dt = \int \frac{\sin t \cos t}{(1+\sin t)\cos^2 t} dt = \int \frac{\sin t}{(1+\sin t)^2(1-\sin t)} d\sin t \stackrel{u=\sin t}{=} \int \frac{u}{(1+u)^2(1-u)} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \left[\frac{1}{1+u} + \frac{1}{1-u} - \frac{2}{(1+u)^2} \right] du = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{1+u}{1-u} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+u} + c_1 = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{1+\sin t}{1-\sin t} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+\sin t} + c$$

$$\int \ln \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} \right) dx = \tan^2 t \cdot \ln(1 + \csc t) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{1+\sin t}{1-\sin t} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+\sin t} + c$$

$$= x \ln \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}}}{1 - \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}}} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}}} + c = x \ln \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) + \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}} \right]$$



【注】 这里 $\frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}}$ 。

11. 【解】 方法一： 令 $\sqrt{x} = t$ ， 则 $x = t^2, dx = 2t dt$

$$\int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x} + \ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{\arcsin t + 2 \ln t}{t} \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int \arcsin t dt + 4 \int \ln t dt$$

由于

$$\int \arcsin t dt = t \cdot \arcsin t - \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = t \cdot \arcsin t + \frac{1}{2} \int (1-t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1-t^2) = t \cdot \arcsin t + (1-t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + c_1,$$

$$\int \ln t dt = t \ln t - \int 1 dt = t \ln t - t + c_2,$$

所以

$$\int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x} + \ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2t \arcsin t + 2\sqrt{1-t^2} + 4t \ln t - 4t + C = 2\sqrt{x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{1-x} + 2\sqrt{x} \ln x - 4\sqrt{x} + C$$

方法二：

$$\int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x} + \ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int (\arcsin \sqrt{x} + \ln x) d\sqrt{x} \stackrel{u=\sqrt{x}}{=} 2 \int (\arcsin u + 2 \ln u) du$$

$$= 2 \int \arcsin u du + 4 \int \ln u du$$

由于

$$\int \arcsin u du = u \cdot \arcsin u - \int \frac{u}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} du = u \cdot \arcsin u + \frac{1}{2} \int (1-u^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1-u^2) = u \cdot \arcsin u + (1-u^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + c_1,$$

$$\int \ln u du = u \ln u - \int 1 du = u \ln u - u + c_2,$$

所以

$$\int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x} + \ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2u \arcsin u + 2\sqrt{1-u^2} + 4u \ln u - 4u + C$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{1-x} + 2\sqrt{x} \ln x - 4\sqrt{x} + C$$

12. 【解】 方法一： 令 $\sqrt{e^x - 1} = t$ ， 则 $x = \ln(1+t^2)$, $dx = \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$

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

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

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

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

方法二： $\int e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \int \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} d\left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2x}\right)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{2x} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2} (e^x - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^x}{1 + (e^x - 1)} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx,$$

由于

$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} d(e^x - 1) \stackrel{u=e^x-1}{=} \int \frac{u+1}{\sqrt{u}} du = \int (\sqrt{u} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}}) du = \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2u^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} (e^x - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2(e^x - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C_1,$$

故 $\int e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{6} (e^x - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} (e^x - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C。$

13. 【解】 方法一：

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \int e^x \arcsin \sqrt{1-e^{2x}} dx = \int \arcsin \sqrt{1-e^{2x}} de^x \stackrel{u=e^x}{=} \int \arcsin \sqrt{1-u^2} du \\
&= u \arcsin \sqrt{1-u^2} - \int u \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{1-u^2})^2}} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} (-2u) du = u \arcsin \sqrt{1-u^2} + \int \frac{u}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} du \\
&= u \arcsin \sqrt{1-u^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int (1-u^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1-u^2) = u \arcsin \sqrt{1-u^2} - \sqrt{1-u^2} + c = e^x \arcsin \sqrt{1-e^{2x}} - \sqrt{1-e^{2x}} + c.
\end{aligned}$$

$$I = \int e^x \arcsin \sqrt{1-e^{2x}} dx = \int \arcsin \sqrt{1-e^{2x}} de^x \stackrel{u=e^x}{=} \int \arcsin \sqrt{1-u^2} du$$

方法二: $\stackrel{u=\cos\theta}{=} \int \arcsin(\sin\theta) d\cos\theta = \int \theta d\cos\theta = \theta \cos\theta - \int \cos\theta d\theta = \theta \cos\theta - \sin\theta + c$

$$= u \cdot \arcsin \sqrt{1-u^2} - \sqrt{1-u^2} + c = e^x \arcsin \sqrt{1-e^{2x}} - \sqrt{1-e^{2x}} + c$$

