

8-03. 不定积分的计算

—— 一般问题

1. 特殊被积函数的分类
2. 不定积分的解题对策

1.特殊被积函数的分类

A.有理函数

B.三角函数的有理式

C.简单无理式函数

我们需要根据被积函数的不同类型,
分别采取相应的积分方法.

2.不定积分的解题对策

A.有理函数的积分

两个多项式函数的商称为有理函数.

$$\frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)} = \frac{a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1}x + a_n}{b_0x^m + b_1x^{m-1} + \cdots + b_{m-1}x + b_m}$$

其中 $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, a_0, a_1, \cdots, a_n 与 b_0, b_1, \cdots, b_m 都是实数, $a_0 \neq 0, b_0 \neq 0$.

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1}x + a_n}{b_0x^m + b_1x^{m-1} + \cdots + b_{m-1}x + b_m}$$

假设有理函数的分子分母间没有公因式.

(1). $n < m$, 该有理函数是**真分式**.

(2). $n \geq m$, 这时有理函数是**假分式**.

利用多项式除法, 假分式可以化成一个多项式与一个真分式之和.

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

难点: 将有理函数化为部分分式之和.

我们可以用**待定系数法**将真分式化为部分分式之和.例如,

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore 1 = A(x-1)^2 + Bx(x-1) + Cx \cdots \cdots (1)$$

我们可以代入 x 的特殊值来确定系数
 A, B, C :

取 $x = 0 \Rightarrow A = 1$, 取 $x = 1 \Rightarrow C = 1$,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

据有理函数分解定理可得：

$$\begin{aligned} n \leq 6, \quad & \frac{P_n(x)}{(1+2x)^3(1+x^2)^2} \\ = & \frac{A_1}{1+2x} + \frac{A_2}{(1+2x)^2} + \frac{A_3}{(1+2x)^3} \\ & + \frac{B_1x + C_1}{1+x^2} + \frac{B_2x + C_2}{(1+x^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

据有理函数分解定理可得：

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{u^4}{u^4 - 2u^2 + 1} &= \frac{u^4 - 2u^2 + 1 + 2u^2 - 1}{u^4 - 2u^2 + 1} \\&= 1 + \frac{2u^2 - 1}{(u - 1)^2(u + 1)^2} \\&= 1 + \frac{A}{u - 1} + \frac{B}{(u - 1)^2} + \frac{C}{u + 1} + \frac{D}{(u + 1)^2}\end{aligned}$$

例1.求积分 $\int \frac{1}{x(x-1)^2} dx$.

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

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

$$= \ln \left| \frac{x}{x-1} \right| - \frac{1}{x-1} + C$$

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

解 $\int \frac{1}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)} dx$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{1+2x} dx + \int \frac{-\frac{2}{5}x + \frac{1}{5}}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \ln(1+2x) - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx + \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \ln(1+2x) - \frac{1}{5} \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{1}{5} \arctan x + C$$

结论:有理函数的原函数都是初等函数

上页

下页

返回

B.三角函数有理式的积分

由 $\sin x, \cos x$ 以及常数经过有限多次四则运算构成的函数称为三角函数有理式.一般记为 $R(\sin x, \cos x)$.

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

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

万能代换

$$\text{令 } u = \tan \frac{x}{2}, x = 2\arctan u, dx = \frac{2}{1+u^2} du,$$

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

$$\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$$

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

例3. $\int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} dx.$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\downarrow \because u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

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

例4. $\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx.$

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 改变策略：

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

$$= \int \frac{2}{(1 - \cos 2x)^2} d(2x) \quad \text{取 } u = \tan x, dx = \frac{1}{1 + u^2} du,$$

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

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

上页

下页

返回

解三 可以不用万能代换公式.

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx &= \int \frac{\sec^4 x}{\tan^4 x} dx = \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan^4 x} \cdot \sec^2 x dx \\&= \int \frac{1 + \tan^2 x}{\tan^4 x} d(\tan x) \\&= \int \left(\frac{1}{\tan^4 x} + \frac{1}{\tan^2 x} \right) d(\tan x) \\&= -\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{\tan^3 x} - \frac{1}{\tan x} + C \\&= -\frac{1}{3} \cot^3 x - \cot x + C\end{aligned}$$

解四 再作变化.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx = \int \csc^2 x \cdot \csc^2 x dx$$

$$= \int (1 + \cot^2 x) \csc^2 x dx$$

$$\csc^2 x dx = -d(\cot x)$$

$$= -\int (1 + \cot^2 x) d(\cot x) = -\cot x - \frac{1}{3} \cot^3 x + C$$

结论 1.比较以上几种解法, 便知万能代换不是最佳方法, 故三角函数有理式的积分计算中一般先考虑其它手段, 不得已才用万能代换.

2.在三角函数有理式中如果 $\sin x$ 、 $\cos x$ 的幂次较高, 那通常就不用万能代换了, 否则就太繁了.

例5.求积分 $\int \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sin 3x + \sin x} dx.$

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos^2 x} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos^2 x} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \sec^2 x dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx + \frac{1}{4} \tan x \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} d(\cos x) + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx + \frac{1}{4} \tan x \\
&= \frac{1}{4 \cos x} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + \frac{1}{4} \tan x + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中} \int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\sec^3 x}{\tan x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan^2 x} \sec x \tan x dx = \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sec^2 x - 1} d \sec x$$

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

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

C.简单无理式函数的积分

设 $R(x, y)$ 是二元有理函数.我们只研究

$R\left(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b}\right), R\left(x, \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}\right)$ 的积分问题.

解决对策 作适当变换去根号.

例6.计算积分 $J = \int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} dx.$

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

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

$$J = \int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} dx$$

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

$$J = \int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} dx$$

$$= -\int (t^2 - 1)t \frac{2t}{(t^2 - 1)^2} dt = -2 \int \frac{t^2 dt}{t^2 - 1}$$

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

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

另解：在 $\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}$ 中， $x \leq -1$ 或 $x > 0$.

(1).当 $x \leq -1$ 时，令 $x = -\sec^2 t, t \in [0, \pi/2)$,

则 $1+x = -\tan^2 t$,

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

(2).当 $x > 0$ 时，令 $x = \tan^2 t, t \in (0, \pi/2)$,

则 $1+x = \sec^2 t$,

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\tan^2 t} \left| \frac{\sec t}{\tan t} \right| (2 \tan t \sec^2 t) dt \\ &= 2 \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 t \cos t} dt = \dots\end{aligned}$$

再解：在 $\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}$ 中， $x \leq -1$ 或 $x > 0$.

(1).当 $x \leq -1$ 时，

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

(2).当 $x > 0$ 时，

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

$$\text{而 } \sqrt{x+x^2} = \sqrt{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}$$

例7. 计算积分 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{x+1}} dx$

解 令 $\sqrt[6]{x+1} = t \Rightarrow dx = 6t^5 dt,$

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

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

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

说明 无理函数去根号时, 取根指数的**最小公倍数**.

例8. 计算积分 $J = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{3x+1} + \sqrt{2x+1}} dx$

解 对分母作无理式有理化

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \int \frac{x(\sqrt{3x+1} - \sqrt{2x+1})}{(\sqrt{3x+1} + \sqrt{2x+1})(\sqrt{3x+1} - \sqrt{2x+1})} dx \\ &= \int (\sqrt{3x+1} - \sqrt{2x+1}) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt{3x+1} d(3x+1) - \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{2x+1} d(2x+1) \\ &= \frac{2}{9} (3x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} (2x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

3. 不定积分的解题对策概说

总的说来,不定积分没有什么一成不变、普遍适用的方法,我们一定要在熟悉了第一批不定积分的基本公式以后,掌握并能灵活运用换元积分法:凑微分法、变量代换法和分部积分法.

不定积分的计算中最重要的是要有变化的意识,只有不断变化以适应面对的新问题,因地制宜、因时制宜,才可能解决问题.

说明 初等函数在其定义区间内原函数一定存在,但原函数不一定是初等函数.因此,有许多不定积分问题我们习惯上称之为“**积不出来的**”.

例如, $\int e^{-x^2} dx, \int \sin(x^2) dx,$

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

$\int \frac{e^x}{x} dx, \int \frac{1}{\ln x} dx, \int \frac{\sin x}{x} dx,$

关于积分表的说明

常用积分公式汇集成的表称为**积分表**.求积分时,可根据被积函数的类型直接或经过简单变形后,查得所需结果.

可是,积分表对我们而言是没有什么实际使用价值的.当然,现在已经有了 *Mathematica*, *Maple* 等这样一些软件,可以进行符号运算,用之计算不定积分,只需输入被积函数,立马就输出结果.

练习题

1. 计算下列不定积分.

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

$$(2). \int \sqrt{2x^2 + 9} dx ;$$

$$(3). \int x \arcsin \frac{x}{2} dx ;$$

$$(4). \int e^{-2x} \sin 3x dx ;$$

$$(5). \int \frac{1}{x^2(1-x)} dx ;$$

$$(6). \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx ;$$

$$(7). \int x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 2} dx ;$$

$$(8). \int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx .$$

2.计算下列不定积分.

$$(1). \int \frac{x}{(1-x)^3} dx ;$$

$$(2). \int \frac{1 + \cos x}{x + \sin x} dx ;$$

$$(3). \int \frac{dx}{x^4 \sqrt{1+x^2}} ;$$

$$(4). \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^3 x} dx ;$$

$$(5). \int \frac{x^3}{(1+x^8)^2} dx ;$$

$$(6). \int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx ;$$

$$(7). \int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x})} dx ;$$

$$(8). \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x dx ;$$

$$(9). \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx ;$$

$$(10). \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}}, (a < x < b).$$

练习题1答案

$$(1). \frac{1}{2} \ln |2x + \sqrt{4x^2 - 9}| + C.$$

$$(2). \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2x^2 + 9} + \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{4} \ln(\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{2x^2 + 9}) + C.$$

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

$$(4). -\frac{e^{-2x}}{13} (2\sin 3x + 3\cos 3x) + C. \quad (5). -\frac{1}{x} - \ln \left| \frac{1-x}{x} \right| + C.$$

$$(6). \arccos \frac{1}{|x|} + C. \quad (7). \frac{x(x^2 - 1)\sqrt{x^2 - 2}}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2}) + C.$$

$$(8). \sqrt{(1-x)(1+x)} + 2 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{2}} + C.$$

$$(1). \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2 - 9}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(2x)}{\sqrt{(2x)^2 - 3^2}} \underline{\underline{2x = 3\sec t \dots}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| 2x + \sqrt{4x^2 - 9} \right| + C;$$

$$(2). \int \sqrt{2x^2 + 9} dx \underline{\underline{\sqrt{2x} = 3\tan t \dots}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2x^2 + 9} + \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{4} \ln \left(\sqrt{2x} + \sqrt{2x^2 + 9} \right) + C$$

$$(3). \int x \arcsin \frac{x}{2} dx \stackrel{x=2t}{=} 4 \int t \arcsin t dt$$

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

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

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

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

也可一开始就作变量代换： $\arcsin \frac{x}{2} = t$

$$\int x \arcsin \frac{x}{2} dx = \int 2 \sin t \cdot t \cdot 2 \cos t dt = \dots$$

$$(4). \int e^{-2x} \sin 3x dx,$$

两次使用分部积分,每次都选择函数 e^{-2x} (*or* : $\sin 3x$) 作为 v' , 产生循环...

$$\int e^{-2x} \sin 3x dx =$$

$$-\frac{e^{-2x}}{13} (2 \sin 3x + 3 \cos 3x) + C$$

$$(5). \int \frac{1}{x^2(1-x)} dx$$

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

或者用待定系数法

$$\frac{1}{x^2(1-x)} = \frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{x^2} + \frac{c}{1-x}$$

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

$$(6). \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx; (7). \int x^2 \sqrt{x^2-2} dx; (8). \int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx.$$

标准的变量代换问题,

$$(6). \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx \stackrel{x=\sec t}{=} \dots = \arccos \frac{1}{|x|} + C$$

$$(8). \int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx \stackrel{\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}=t}{=} \dots$$

$$= \sqrt{(1-x)(1+x)} + 2 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{2}} + C$$

$$\text{或者} \int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx = \int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$(7). \int x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 2} dx = \int \frac{x^4 - 2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2}} dx$$

$$= \int x^3 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2}} dx - \int \frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2}} dx$$

$$= \int x^3 \left(\sqrt{x^2 - 2} \right)' dx - \int \frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2}} dx$$

$$= x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 2} - \int 3x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 2} dx - \int \frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2}} dx = \int x \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2}} dx = x \sqrt{x^2 - 2} - \int \sqrt{x^2 - 2} dx$$

... ..

$$(7). \int x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 2} dx \stackrel{x=\sqrt{2}\sec t}{=} 4 \int \sec^3 t \tan^2 t dt$$

$$\int \sec^3 t \tan^2 t dt = \int \sec^2 t \tan t (\sec t \tan t) dt$$

$$= \int \sec^2 t \tan t (\sec t)' dt = \sec^3 t \tan t - \int \sec t (\sec^2 t \tan t)' dt$$

$$= \sec^3 t \tan t - \int \sec t (\sec^4 t + 2\sec^2 t \tan^2 t) dt$$

$$= \sec^3 t \tan t - \int \sec^3 t (1 + \tan^2 t) dt - 2 \int \sec^3 t \tan^2 t dt$$

$$= \sec^3 t \tan t - \int \sec^3 t dt - 3 \int \sec^3 t \tan^2 t dt$$

$$\int \sec^3 t dt = \int \sec t \sec^2 t dt = \sec t \tan t - \int \tan t \cdot (\sec t)' dt$$

$$= \sec t \tan t - \int \sec t \tan^2 t dt = \sec t \tan t - \int (\sec^3 t - \sec t) dt$$

$$(7). \frac{x(x^2 - 1)\sqrt{x^2 - 2}}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2}) + C.$$