

2026 考研数学零基础提前学课堂手迹版讲义

新浪微博：考研数学周洋鑫

零基础提前学 (12)

【考点1】原函数

【考点2】不定积分 ✓

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$$

【考点3】不定积分的至高理解

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C \quad \text{② 巧!}$$

【考点4】积分表 (要记住) ✓

【考点5】凑微分法

1. 为什么要凑微分?

$$\text{例: } \int \cos t dt = \sin t + C$$

2. 什么是凑微分?

$$t' dx = dt$$

3. 常见的凑微分

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = d\sqrt{x} \quad \frac{1}{x^2} dx = d\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

[法] $\sin x$ 与 $\cos x$ 不定积分.

(1) 奇次方 - 凑分

(2) 偶次方 - 降幂

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

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

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

【例8.17】求下列不定积分

$$(1) \int \cos^2 x dx$$

$$(2) \int \sin^3 x dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } (1) \int \cos^2 x dx &= \int \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C. \end{aligned}$$

【例8.17】求下列不定积分

$$(1) \int \cos^2 x dx$$

$$(2) \int \sin^3 x dx.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{例1: } \int \cos^5 x \, dx &= \int \cos^4 x \cos x \, dx & (\cos^4 x)^2 \\
 &= \int (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 d \sin x \\
 &= \int (1 - 2\sin^2 x + \sin^4 x) d \sin x \\
 &= \int 1 d \sin x - 2 \int \sin^2 x d \sin x + \int \sin^4 x d \sin x \\
 &= \sin x - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

【考点6】第二类换元积分法

1. 为什么要使用换元法?

$$\text{例1: } \int \frac{x}{1-x^2} dx = -\int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} d(-x^2+1) = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + C.$$

$$\text{例2: } \int \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} dx \quad ?$$

~~凑微分~~ \Rightarrow 难! $\Rightarrow \sqrt{1-x^2} \Rightarrow$ 去根号 \Rightarrow $x = \sin t$ \checkmark
 $x = \cos t$

已知 $x = \varphi(t)$ 可导, 且 $\varphi'(t) \neq 0$, 若 $\int f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t)dt = G(t) + C$, 则

$$\int f(x)dx \xrightarrow{\text{令 } x = \varphi(t)} \int f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t)dt = G(t) + C = G(\varphi^{-1}(x)) + C.$$

其中, $t = \varphi^{-1}(x)$ 为 $x = \varphi(t)$ 的反函数.

2. 常见的换元法1——三角代换

【思考】目的是开根号

(1) 积分含有 $\sqrt{1-x^2}$, 令 $x = \sin t$

(2) 积分含有 $\sqrt{1+x^2}$, 令 $x = \tan t$

(3) 积分含有 $\sqrt{x^2-1}$, 令 $x = \sec t$

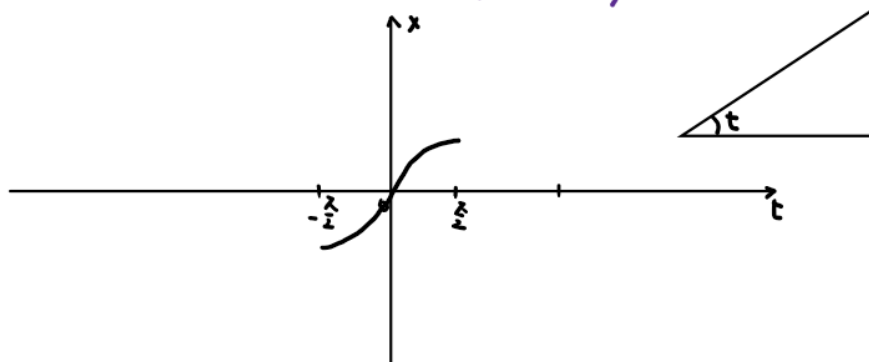


【考1】三角代换：具有标志，目的是开根号

(1) 积分含有 $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ ，令 $x = a \sin t$ $(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow t = \arcsin \frac{x}{a}$ 开心！

(2) 积分含有 $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$ ，令 $x = a \tan t$ $(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2})$

(3) 积分含有 $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$ ，令 $x = a \sec t$ $(0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2})$



【例8.18】求不定积分 $\int \sqrt{9 - x^2} dx$.

解：令 $x = 3 \sin t$ $(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$ 则 $\sin t = \frac{x}{3} \Rightarrow t = \arcsin \frac{x}{3}$

$$I = \int \sqrt{9 - 9 \sin^2 t} d(3 \sin t)$$

$$= \int \sqrt{9 \cos^2 t} 3 \cos t dt$$

$$= 9 \int \cos^2 t dt$$

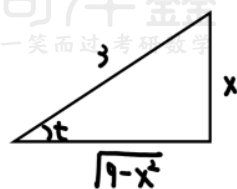
$$= 9 \cdot \int \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{9}{2} dt + \frac{9}{2} \int \cos 2t dt$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} t + \frac{9}{4} \sin 2t + C.$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} t + \frac{9}{2} \sin t \cos t + C$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{3} + \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{9 - x^2}}{3} + C.$$





【例8.19】求不定积分 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} dx$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}$$

解: 令 $x = 2 \tan t$ 则 $\tan t = \frac{x}{2}$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 \tan^2 t + 4}} d(2 \tan t)$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2 \sec t} 2 \sec^2 t dt$$

$$= \int \sec t dt$$

$$= \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + C.$$

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

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

$$= \ln (x + \sqrt{x^2+4}) + C_1.$$



【例8.20】 $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$.

解: 令 $x = \sec t$ 则 $\frac{1}{\sec t} = x \Rightarrow \cos t = \frac{1}{x}$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{\sec t \tan t} d \sec t$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sec t \tan t} \cdot \sec t \cdot \tan t dt$$

$$= \int 1 dt = t + C$$

$$= \arccos \frac{1}{x} + C.$$

3. 常见的换元法2——无理根式换元

$$\sqrt[n]{ax+b}, \sqrt[n]{x}, \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}} \Rightarrow t$$

【例8.21】计算不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}$.

解: 令 $\sqrt{x} = t$ 则 $x = t^2$

$$= 4 \int \frac{1}{t \sqrt{1+t}} dt$$

$$= 4 \sqrt{1+t} + C.$$

解: 令 $\sqrt{x} = t$ 则 $x = t^2$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{t \sqrt{1+t}} dt$$

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

$$= 4 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t}} d(t+1)$$

$$= 4 \sqrt{1+t} + C.$$

$$= 4 \sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}} + C.$$

【例8.22】 $\int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2x}} dx.$

解: 令 $\sqrt{2x} = t$ 则 $x = \frac{1}{2}t^2$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{1+t} d\left(\frac{1}{2}t^2\right)$$

$$= \int \frac{t}{t+1} dt \quad \text{假分式} \Rightarrow \text{真分式.}$$

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

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

$$= t - \ln|t+1| + C.$$

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

【考点6】分部积分法

1. 分部积分法内容

$$\int \underline{u} d\underline{v} = uv - \int \underline{v} d\underline{u}$$

证明: $(uv)' = u'v + u \cdot v'$

$$\int (uv)' dx = \int u'v dx + \int uv' dx$$

$$uv = \int v du + \int u dv$$

$$\text{则} \int u dv = uv - \int v du.$$

2. 经验: 两类不同函数相乘除, 常选分部积分法.

3. 经验: 反—对—一—幂—三—指

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【例8.23】求下列不定积分

(1) $\int \underbrace{x}_{u} e^x dx \quad e^x dx = d e^x$ (2) $\int x^2 e^x dx$

(1) $\int x e^x dx = \int \underbrace{x}_{u} d \underbrace{e^x}_{v} = x e^x - \int e^x dx = x e^x - e^x + C.$

(2) $\int x^2 e^x dx = \int \underbrace{x^2}_{u} d \underbrace{e^x}_{v}$
 $= x^2 e^x - \int e^x dx^2$
 $= x^2 e^x - 2 \int e^x x dx$
 $= x^2 e^x - 2 \int \underbrace{x}_{u} d \underbrace{e^x}_{v}$
 $= x^2 e^x - 2 x e^x + 2 \int e^x dx$
 $= x^2 e^x - 2 x e^x + 2 e^x + C.$

【例8.24】求下列不定积分

$$(1) \int x \cos x dx \quad \cos x dx = d \sin x \quad (2) \int x \cos^2 x dx$$

$$(1) \int \underbrace{x}_{u} d \underbrace{\sin x}_{v} = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx = x \sin x + \cos x + C.$$

【例8.24】求下列不定积分

$$(1) \int x \cos x dx \quad (2) \int x \cos^2 x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int x \cdot \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} dx &= \int x \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int x \cos 2x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{4} \int x d \sin 2x \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{4} x \sin 2x - \frac{1}{4} \int \sin 2x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{4} x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x + C. \end{aligned}$$

$\cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x d(2x) = \frac{1}{2} d \sin 2x$

【例8.25】求下列不定积分

$$(1) \int x \ln x dx \quad x dx = \frac{1}{2} d x^2 \quad (2) \int x^2 \ln x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int \underbrace{x}_{u} \ln x d \underbrace{x^2}_{v} &= \frac{1}{2} \ln x \cdot x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 d \ln x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln x \cdot x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln x \cdot x^2 - \frac{1}{4} x^2 + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int \ln x \cdot x^4 dx &= \frac{1}{5} \int \ln x d x^5 \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \ln x \cdot x^5 - \frac{1}{5} \int x^5 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \ln x \cdot x^5 - \frac{1}{9} x^5 + C. \end{aligned}$$

【例8.26】求下列不定积分

$$(1) \int x \arctan x dx \quad x dx = \frac{1}{2} d x^2 \quad (2) \int x^2 \arctan x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int \underbrace{x}_{u} \arctan x d \underbrace{x^2}_{v} &= \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \cdot x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \cdot x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2+1-1}{x^2+1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \cdot x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int 1 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \cdot x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C. \end{aligned}$$

【例8.26】求下列不定积分

(1) $\int x \arctan x dx$

(2) $\int x^2 \arctan x dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & \frac{1}{3} \int \underbrace{\arctan x}_u \cdot \underbrace{dx^3}_v = \frac{1}{3} \arctan x \cdot x^3 - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3}{x^2+1} dx \\
 & = \frac{1}{3} \arctan x \cdot x^3 - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3 \cdot x}{x^2+1} dx \\
 & = \frac{1}{3} \arctan x \cdot x^3 - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^4+1-1}{x^2+1} dx \\
 & = \frac{1}{3} \arctan x \cdot x^3 - \frac{1}{6} \int 1 dx + \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} d(x^2+1) \\
 & = \frac{1}{3} \arctan x \cdot x^3 - \frac{1}{6} x + \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^2+1) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{另:} \quad & \frac{1}{3} \arctan x \cdot x^3 - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3}{x^2+1} dx \\
 & = \frac{1}{3} \arctan x \cdot x^3 - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x \cdot (x^2+1) - x}{x^2+1} dx \\
 & = \frac{1}{3} \arctan x \cdot x^3 - \frac{1}{3} \int x dx + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx \\
 & = \frac{1}{3} \arctan x \cdot x^3 - \frac{1}{6} x^2 + \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^2+1) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

【例8.27】求下列不定积分

(1) $\int \frac{\ln x dx}{u} \cdot \frac{1}{v}$

(2) $\int \frac{\arctan x dx}{u} \cdot \frac{1}{v}$

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

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

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

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