

# 高等数学A(上)

## 第三节 基本积分表和积分的简单计算

### 一、不定积分的基本积分表

### 二、不定积分的计算举例

## 一、不定积分的基本积分表

**实例**

$$\left(\frac{x^{\mu+1}}{\mu+1}\right)' = x^{\mu} \Rightarrow \int x^{\mu} dx = \frac{x^{\mu+1}}{\mu+1} + C.$$

$(\mu \neq -1)$

**启示**

能否根据求导公式得出积分公式？

**结论**

积分运算和微分运算是互逆的，  
因此可以根据求导公式得出积分公式。

## 基本积分表

$$(1) \quad \int k dx = kx + C \quad (k \text{ 是常数});$$

$$(2) \quad \int x^{\mu} dx = \frac{x^{\mu+1}}{\mu+1} + C \quad (\mu \neq -1);$$

$$(3) \quad \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln |x| + C;$$

**说明:**  $x > 0$ ,  $\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln x + C$ ,

$$x < 0, \quad [\ln(-x)]' = \frac{1}{-x}(-x)' = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln(-x) + C,$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln |x| + C$$

$$(4) \quad \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C;$$

$$(5) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C;$$

$$(6) \quad \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C;$$

$$(7) \quad \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C;$$

$$(8) \quad \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C;$$

$$(9) \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C;$$

$$(10) \quad \int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C;$$

$$(11) \quad \int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C;$$

$$(12) \quad \int e^x dx = e^x + C;$$

$$(13) \quad \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C;$$

$$(14) \quad \int \sinh x dx = \cosh x + C;$$

$$(15) \quad \int \cosh x dx = \sinh x + C.$$

**例5** 求  $\int x^2 \sqrt{x} dx$ .

**解** 原式  $= \int x^{\frac{5}{2}} dx$

$$= \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}+1}}{\frac{5}{2}+1} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{7} x^{\frac{7}{2}} + C.$$

积分公式

$$\int x^{\mu} dx = \frac{x^{\mu+1}}{\mu+1} + C$$

**例6** 求  $\int \frac{1}{x^3} dx$ .

**解** 原式  $= \int x^{-3} dx$

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

**例7** 求  $\int \frac{1}{x^3 \sqrt{x}} dx$ .

原式  $= \int x^{-\frac{4}{3}} dx$

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

## 二、不定积分的性质与计算举例

$$(1) \quad \int [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx;$$

**证**

$$\begin{aligned} & \because \left[ \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx \right]' \\ &= \left[ \int f(x) dx \right]' \pm \left[ \int g(x) dx \right]' = f(x) \pm g(x). \therefore \text{等式成立.} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \int k f(x) dx = k \int f(x) dx. \quad (k \text{ 是常数, } k \neq 0)$$

**推广:**

$$\int \sum_{k=1}^s c_k f_k(x) dx = \sum_{k=1}^s c_k \int f_k(x) dx$$

线性性质



**例8** 求  $\int \sqrt{x} (x^2 - 5) dx$ .

**解** 原式  $= \int (x^{\frac{5}{2}} - 5x^{\frac{1}{2}}) dx$

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

$$= \frac{2}{7} x^{\frac{7}{2}} - 5 \cdot \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{7} x^3 \sqrt{x} - \frac{10}{3} x \sqrt{x} + C.$$

**例9** 求  $\int \frac{(x-1)^3}{x^2} dx$ .

**解** 原式

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 - 3x + 3 \ln |x| + \frac{1}{x} + C.$$

**例10** 求  $\int (e^x + 3\sin x)dx$

**解**

原式

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int e^x dx + 3 \int \sin x dx \\ &= e^x - 3\cos x + C \end{aligned}$$

符号!

注意  $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$

**例11** 求  $\int 2^x \cdot 3^x dx$ .

**解**

$$\text{原式} = \int 6^x dx = \frac{6^x}{\ln 6} + C,$$

**例12** 求  $\int \tan^2 x dx$

**解**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx \\ &= \int \sec^2 x dx - \int 1 dx \\ &= \tan x - x + C. \end{aligned}$$

**例13** 求  $\int \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} dx$ .

**解**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int \frac{1 - \cos x}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \int 1 dx - \int \cos x dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x - \sin x) + C. \end{aligned}$$

**例14** 求  $\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx$ ,

**解**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sin x}{2}\right)^2} dx \\ &= 4 \int \csc^2 x dx \\ &= -4 \cot x + C. \end{aligned}$$

**例15** 求  $\int \frac{2x^4 + x^2 + 3}{x^2 + 1} dx$ .

**解**

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{2x^4 + x^2 + 3}{x^2 + 1} dx &= \int \frac{(2x^4 + 2x^2) - (x^2 + 1) + 4}{x^2 + 1} dx \\&= \int (2x^2 - 1 + \frac{4}{1+x^2}) dx = \int 2x^2 dx - \int 1 dx + \int \frac{4}{1+x^2} dx \\&= \frac{2}{3}x^3 - x + 4 \arctan x + C\end{aligned}$$

**说明**

以上几例中的被积函数都需要进行恒等变形,才能使用基本积分表.

化积分为代数和的积分