

## 第三节 · 换元积分法

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### 换元法引例

**引例** 设函数  $f(x)$  有原函数  $F(x)$ , 由不定积分定义得

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

其中  $x$  为积分变量,  $f(x)$  为被积函数. 当二者变量一致时, 可积分.

**例如**  $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$

$$\int \cos 2x d(2x) = \int \cos u du = \sin u + C = \sin 2x + C$$

**问题**  $\int \cos 2x dx = ?$  当积分变量  $x$ , 与被积函数自变量  $2x$  不一致时, 我们如何求不定积分?

**解法1 凑微分法:** 根据上例, 若积分变量由  $x$  改为  $2x$ , 使得积分变量与被积函数变量相一致, 可求不定积分  $\int \cos 2x d(2x)$ . 根据  $d(2x) = 2dx$ , 得

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

**注** 调整积分变量, 与被积函数自变量保持一致, 求不定积分. 我们称这种方法为凑微分法.

## 换元法

**解法2 配元法:** 设  $u = 2x$ ,  $\frac{du}{dx} = 2$ ,  $\Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{2}du$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \int \cos 2x dx &= \int \cos u \cdot \frac{1}{2} du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin u + C = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + C\end{aligned}$$

**注** 调整被积函数自变量, 与积分变量保持一致, 求不定积分. 我们称这种方法为配元法.

对于相对复杂的被积函数, 上述两种解题方法提供给我们一个解题思路. 通过**换元**, 保持积分变量与被积函数自变量一致, 求不定积分.

**定理1** 如果  $u = g(x)$  在  $I$  可导,  $f$  在  $I$  连续, 则

$$\int f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx = \int f(u) du$$

**证明** 设  $F'(x) = f(x)$ , 根据复合函数求导公式有

$$\frac{d}{dx} F(g(x)) = F'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) = f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int f(g(x)) g'(x) dx &= \int \frac{d}{dx} F(g(x)) dx = F(g(x)) + C \\ &= F(u) + C = \int f(u) du\end{aligned}$$

**说明** 国内课本讲换元法分为两类. 对照课本可称上述凑微分法为第一类换元法:

$$\begin{aligned}\int f(\phi(x)) g'(x) dx &= \int f(g(x)) d(g(x)) \\ &= \left[ \int f(u) du \right]_{u=g(x)}\end{aligned}$$

配元法称为第二类换元法

$$\int f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx|_{u=g(x)} = \int f(u) du$$

两类换元法的用法: 如例1, 能一眼看出用凑微分的方法适用于第一类换元法, 反之可用第二类换元法.

本章节课程, 不同于课本, 我们同时讲解两类换元法.

**例1** 求  $\int (ax+b)^m dx \quad (m \neq -1)$

**解 凑微分法:**  $\because d(ax+b) = a dx$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \int (ax+b)^m dx &= \frac{1}{a} \cdot \int (ax+b)^m d(ax+b) \\ &= \frac{1}{a(m+1)} (ax+b)^{m+1} + C\end{aligned}$$

**配元法:** 令  $u = ax+b$ , 则  $dx = \frac{1}{a} du$  故

$$\begin{aligned}\int (ax+b)^m dx &= \int u^m \frac{1}{a} du = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{m+1} u^{m+1} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{a(m+1)} (ax+b)^{m+1} + C\end{aligned}$$

例2 求  $\int \frac{e^{3\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

解 凑微分法:  $\because d(3\sqrt{x}) = \frac{3}{2}x^{-1/2}dx$ .

$$\therefore \int \frac{e^{3\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int e^{3\sqrt{x}} d(3\sqrt{x}) = \frac{2}{3} e^{3\sqrt{x}} + C$$

配元法: 令  $u = 3\sqrt{x}$ , 则  $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ . 故

$$\int \frac{e^{3\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int e^u du = \frac{2}{3} e^u + C = \frac{2}{3} e^{3\sqrt{x}} + C$$

注 也可令  $u = \sqrt{x}$ .

例3 求  $\int \frac{1}{x(1+3\ln x)} dx$

解 凑微分法:  $\because d(1+3\ln x) = 3\frac{1}{x}dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \int \frac{1}{x(1+3\ln x)} dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{1+3\ln x} d(1+3\ln x) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln |1+3\ln x| + C.\end{aligned}$$

配元法: 令  $u = 1+3\ln x$ , 则  $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{3}{x} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{x}{3} du$ . 故

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{x(1+3\ln x)} dx &= \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{x}{3} du = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{u} du \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln |u| + C = \frac{1}{3} \ln |1+3\ln x| + C.\end{aligned}$$

例4 求  $\int x\sqrt{1-x^2} dx$

解 凑微分法:  $\because d(1-x^2) = -2xdx$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \int x\sqrt{1-x^2} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{1-x^2} d(1-x^2) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{u} du = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C\end{aligned}$$

配元法: 令  $u = 1-x^2$ , 则  $\frac{du}{dx} = -2x \Rightarrow xdx = -\frac{1}{2}du$ . 故

$$\int x\sqrt{1-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{u} du = \dots$$

例5 求  $\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx$

解 凑微分法:

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

配元法: 令  $u = e^x$ , 则  $\frac{du}{dx} = e^x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{u} du$ . 故

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{1+u} \cdot \frac{1}{u} du = \int \frac{1}{u} + \frac{-1}{1+u} du \\ &= \ln |u| - \ln |1+u| + C \\ &= x - \ln(1+e^x) + C.\end{aligned}$$

## 利用三角形公式

例6 求  $\int \sin^3 x dx$

解

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

注 被积函数中含有三角函数的奇次幂, 拿出一项凑微分

例7 求  $\int \cos^2 x dx$

解

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

注 被积函数为三角函数的偶次幂, 利用倍角公式降幂.

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x); \quad \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x)$$

例8 求  $\int (1 - 2 \sin^2 x) \sin 2x dx$

解

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

例9 求  $\int \tan x dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\int \tan x dx &= \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = -\int \frac{1}{\cos x} d \cos x \\&= -\ln |\cos x| + C.\end{aligned}$$

类似可证

$$\begin{aligned}\int \cot x dx &= \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{d \sin x}{\sin x} \\&= \ln |\sin x| + C.\end{aligned}$$

例 10 求  $\int \cos 3x \cos 2x dx$ .

解 已知:  $\cos A \cos B = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B)]$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \cos 3x \cos 2x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos x + \cos 5x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{10} \sin 5x + C\end{aligned}$$

例 11 求  $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2}$

解 由公式  $\int \frac{du}{1+u^2} = \arctan u + C$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} &= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2} \quad \text{令 } u = \frac{x}{a} \text{ 则 } du = \frac{1}{a} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{du}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan u + C \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \arctan \left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C\end{aligned}$$

## 分项积分

例 12 求  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \quad (a > 0)$

解 由公式  $\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \arcsin u + C$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} &= \int \frac{dx}{a\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2}} = \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2}} \\ &= \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C.\end{aligned}$$

例 13 求  $\int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx$

解 部分分式求得  $\frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \left( \frac{1}{x-a} - \frac{1}{x+a} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} &= \frac{1}{2a} \left[ \int \frac{dx}{x-a} - \int \frac{dx}{x+a} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \left[ \int \frac{d(x-a)}{x-a} - \int \frac{d(x+a)}{x+a} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} [\ln |x-a| - \ln |x+a|] + C = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \frac{x-a}{x+a} + C.\end{aligned}$$

例 14 求  $\int \frac{x+1}{x(1+xe^x)} dx$ .

解 令  $u = xe^x$ , 则  $\frac{du}{dx} = xe^x + e^x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{e^x(x+1)} du$ . 故

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x+1}{x(1+xe^x)} dx &= \int \frac{x+1}{x(1+u)} \cdot \frac{1}{e^x(x+1)} du \\ &= \int \frac{1}{u(1+u)} du = \int \frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{1+u} du \\ &= \ln |xe^x| - \ln |1+xe^x| + C \\ &= x + \ln |x| - \ln |1+xe^x| + C.\end{aligned}$$

例 15 求  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+3}$ .

解 记  $\int \frac{du}{1+u^2} = \arctan u + C$ .

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

例 16 求  $\int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} dx$ .

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

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} dx - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(2x)}{\sqrt{3^2 - (2x)^2}} + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{d(9-4x^2)}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{9-4x^2} + C.\end{aligned}$$

## 巧妙换元

例 17 求  $\int \sec x dx$ .

解 设  $u = \sec x + \tan x$ ,

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x = \sec x (\tan x + \sec x) = u \sec x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{\sec x \cdot u} = dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sec x dx &= \int \frac{\sec x}{\sec x \cdot u} du = \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln |u| + C \\ &= \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C\end{aligned}$$

类似可证  $\int \csc x dx = \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + C$ .

例 18 求  $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \quad (a > 0)$

解 设  $x = a \sin t, \quad t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} &= \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 t} = a \cos t, \text{ 且 } dx = a \cos t dt \\ \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx &= \int a \cos t \cdot a \cos t dt = a^2 \int \cos^2 t dt \\ &= a^2 \int \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = a^2 \left( \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin 2t}{4} \right) + C \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C\end{aligned}$$

其中,  $\sin 2t = 2 \sin t \cos t = 2 \cdot \frac{x}{a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a}.$

$$\text{1} \quad \int f(x, \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) dx,$$

$$\text{令 } x = a \sin t, \quad t \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$\text{2} \quad \int f(x, \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) dx,$$

$$\text{令 } x = a \tan t, \quad t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{3} \quad \int f(x, \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) dx,$$

$$\text{令 } x = a \sec t, \quad t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \cup (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$$

## 用万能公式换元

若有三角函数有理式  $\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx.$

令  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ , 则  $dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$

由  $\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$ , 得

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

由  $\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$ , 得

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

$$\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx \Rightarrow \int R(t) dt$$

例 19 求不定积分  $\int \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sin x(1 + \cos x)} dx.$

解 令  $u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ , 则  $\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}.$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int \frac{1 + \frac{2t}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2} \left(1 + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}\right)} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(t + 2 + \frac{1}{t}\right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} t^2 + 2t + \ln |t|\right) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + \tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C\end{aligned}$$

## 倒代换

例 20 求  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}$ .

分母中因子次数较高时, 可试用倒代换

解 令  $x = \frac{1}{t}$ , 得  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = -\int \frac{t}{\sqrt{a^2t^2+1}} dt \because d(a^2t^2+1) = 2a^2t dt$   
 $\therefore$  原式  $= -\frac{1}{2a^2} \int \frac{d(a^2t^2+1)}{\sqrt{a^2t^2+1}} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \sqrt{a^2t^2+1} + C$   
 $= -\frac{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{a^2x} + C.$

例 21 求  $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ .

解 令  $x = \frac{1}{t}$ , 原式  $= \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2}-1}} \frac{-1}{t^2} dt = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$   
 $= -\arcsin t + C = -\arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C$

三角函数换元: 令  $x = \sec t$ ,  $t \in (0, \pi/2)$ . 则有

原式  $= \int \frac{\sec t \tan t dt}{\sec t \tan t} = t + C = \arccos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + C$

配元法: 令  $u = \sqrt{x^2-1}$ , 则有

原式  $= \int \frac{du}{u^2+1} = \arctan u + C = \arctan \sqrt{x^2-1} + C$

本节完!