§5.4 分部积分法

数学系 梁卓滨

2017-2018 学年 II



教学要求

◇ 熟练掌握分部积分法





4

Outline of §5.4



分部积分法,能干啥?

能够计算如下的不定积分:

$$\int xe^{x}dx, \quad \int x^{2}\ln xdx, \quad \int x \arctan xdx, \quad \int x \cos xdx$$

$$\int \ln xdx, \quad \int \arcsin xdx, \quad \int \arctan xdx, \quad \int \ln(1+x^{2})dx$$

$$\int x^{2}e^{x}dx, \quad \int e^{x}\cos xdx \quad \cdots$$

(可能要结合前面学的换元积分法)



• 微分公式

$$d(uv) = udv + vdu$$

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• 微分公式

$$d(uv) = udv + vdu \Rightarrow udv = d(uv) - vdu$$

练习

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

$$xe^{x}dx = xde^{x} = d(xe^{x}) - e^{x}dx$$

$$\ln x dx = d(x \ln x) - x d \ln x = d(x \ln x) - dx$$

应用

$$x\cos x dx = xd\sin x = d(x\sin x) - \sin x dx$$

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$$= x \sin x + \cos x + C$$

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练习

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$$= x \ln x - x + C$$



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$$\int udv = uv - \int vdu$$

• 实际应用时的步骤:

$$\int "i\% » \S \mathcal{E} \varsigma " dx =$$

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$$\int "i\% s \mathcal{E} c dx = \int u v' dx$$

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• 实际应用时的步骤:

$$\int "ì½»§Æ¢"dx = \int uv'dx$$

$$= \frac{}{} \int udv = uv - \int vdu$$



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$$d(uv) = udv + vdu \Rightarrow udv = d(uv) - vdu$$

• 两边积分得:

$$\int udv = uv - \int vdu$$

• 实际应用时的步骤:

$$\int$$
 "ì%»§Æ¢" $dx = \int uv'dx$ $\frac{\text{奏微分}}{\text{简单、} \text{易算}}$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} x \cos x dx =$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} x \cos x dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} x d \sin x = 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cos x dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x d \sin x = x \sin x - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sin x dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cos x dx = \int x d \sin x = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx = x \sin x + \cos x + C$$

例 1 求
$$\int x \cos x dx$$
, $\int x e^{x} dx$, $\int x \sin x dx$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cos x dx = \int x d \sin x = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx = x \sin x + \cos x + C$$

$$\int x \cos x dx = \int \cos x \cdot d(\frac{1}{2}x^2)$$



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

例 1 求
$$\int x \cos x dx$$
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行不通的做法
$$\int x \cos x dx = \int \cos x \cdot d(\frac{1}{2}x^2) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cos x - \int \frac{1}{2}x^2 d \cos x$$

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更加复杂!

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$$\int x \cos x dx$$
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$$\begin{cases}
x \cos x dx = \int x d \sin x = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx = x \sin x + \cos x + C
\end{cases}$$

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

$$\int x e^{x} dx = \int x de^{x} = \int x \sin x dx = x \sin x + \cos x +$$

行不通的做法
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$$\int x \cos x dx$$
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$$\int xe^{x}dx = \int xde^{x} = xe^{x} - \int e^{x}dx =$$

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$$\int x e^{x} dx = \int x de^{x} = x e^{x} - \int e^{x} dx = x e^{x} - e^{x} + C$$

$$\int x \sin x dx = \int x d(-\cos x) =$$

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$$\int xe^{x}dx = \int xde^{x} = xe^{x} - \int e^{x}dx = xe^{x} - e^{x} + C$$

$$\int x\sin xdx = \int xd(-\cos x) = x(-\cos x) - \int (-\cos x)dx$$

$$=-x\cos x+\sin x+C$$

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

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例 2 求 $\int x \ln x dx$, $\int x^2 \ln x dx$

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例 2 求
$$\int x \ln x dx$$
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$$\int x \ln x dx = \int \ln x d(\frac{1}{2}x^2) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cdot \ln x - \int \frac{1}{2}x^2 d \ln x$$

$$\int x^2 \ln x dx =$$



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

$$\int x^2 \ln x dx =$$



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

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + C$$

$$\int x^2 \ln x dx =$$



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$$\int x^2 \ln x dx = \int \ln x d(\frac{1}{3}x^3) =$$

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$$\int x^2 \ln x dx = \int \ln x d(\frac{1}{3}x^3) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 \cdot \ln x - \int \frac{1}{3}x^3 d \ln x$$

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

$$\int x^2 \ln x dx = \int \ln x d(\frac{1}{3}x^3) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 \cdot \ln x - \int \frac{1}{3}x^3 d \ln x$$

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$$= \frac{1}{3}x^3 \cdot \ln x - \int \frac{1}{3}x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{9}x^3 + C$$



例 3 求 $\int x$ arctan x dx

例 3 求
$$\int x \arctan x dx$$

$$\mathbf{m} \qquad \int x \arctan x dx =$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \int \frac{1}{2}x^2 d \arctan x$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \int \frac{1}{2}x^2 d \arctan x$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \int \frac{1}{2}x^2 d \arctan x$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \int \frac{1}{2}x^2 d \arctan x$$

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

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

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



例 3 求 ∫ x arctan xdx

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

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

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

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

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



例 4 求 $\int \ln x dx$, $\int \ln(1+x^2) dx$

例 4 求
$$\int \ln x dx$$
, $\int \ln(1+x^2)dx$
解
$$\int \ln x dx =$$

例 4 求
$$\int \ln x dx$$
, $\int \ln(1+x^2)dx$

$$\int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x d \ln x =$$

例
$$4$$
 求 $ln x dx,$ $ln(1 + x^2) dx$

$$\int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x d \ln x = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$



例 4 求
$$\int \ln x dx$$
, $\int \ln(1+x^2)dx$

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



例 4 求
$$\int \ln x dx$$
, $\int \ln(1+x^2) dx$

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

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



例
$$4$$
 求 $ln x dx$, $ln(1 + x^2) dx$

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

$$\int \ln(1+x^2)dx = x \ln(1+x^2) - \int xd \ln(1+x^2)$$



例 4 求
$$\int \ln x dx$$
, $\int \ln(1+x^2) dx$

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

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



例
$$4$$
 求 $ln x dx$, $ln(1 + x^2) dx$

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

$$\int \ln(1+x^2)dx = x \ln(1+x^2) - \int x d \ln(1+x^2)$$

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

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



例
$$4$$
 求 $ln x dx$, $ln(1+x^2) dx$

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

$$\int \ln(1+x^2)dx = x \ln(1+x^2) - \int x d \ln(1+x^2)$$

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

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

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



例 4 求 In
$$xdx$$
, In (1 + x^2) dx

$$\text{MITALLY, INTEGRAL MATERIAL MATERIA$$

$$\int \ln(1+x^2)dx = x \ln(1+x^2) - \int xd \ln(1+x^2)$$

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

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

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

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

$$= x \ln(1+x^2) - 2x + 2 \arctan x + C$$



例 5 求∫arctan xdx

例 5 求 $\int \arctan x dx$ 解 $\int \arctan x dx =$

例 5 求∫ arctan xdx

 $\iint \arctan x dx = x \arctan x - \int x d \arctan x$

$$\iint \operatorname{arctan} x \, dx = x \operatorname{arctan} x - \int x \, d \operatorname{arctan} x$$

$$= x \operatorname{arctan} x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{1 + x^2} \, dx$$



$$\int \arctan x \, dx = x \arctan x - \int x \, d \arctan x$$
$$= x \arctan x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{1 + x^2} \, dx$$

$$d(1+x^2)$$



$$\int \arctan x dx = x \arctan x - \int x d \arctan x$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} d(1+x^2)$$

$$\int \arctan x \, dx = x \arctan x - \int x \, d \arctan x$$

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

$$\prod \operatorname{arctan} x dx = x \operatorname{arctan} x - \int x d \operatorname{arctan} x$$

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

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

$$= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du$$



$$\int \arctan x \, dx = x \arctan x - \int x \, d \arctan x$$

$$x = x \arctan x - \int x d \arctan x$$

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

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

$$= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + C$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \int \arctan x \, dx = x \arctan x - \int x \, d \arctan x$$

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

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



§5.4 分部积分法

$$\int \operatorname{arctan} x dx = x \operatorname{arctan} x - \int x d \operatorname{arctan} x$$

$$= x \arctan x - \int x d \arctan x$$

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

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

$$\int 1 + x^2$$

$$= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$= x \operatorname{arc}$$

$$= x \operatorname{arct}$$

$$= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |u| + C$$

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

$$\mathbf{m} \qquad \int \operatorname{arcsin} x \, dx =$$

$$\Re \int \arcsin x dx = x \arcsin x - \int x d \arcsin x$$

$$\iint \operatorname{arcsin} x \, dx = x \operatorname{arcsin} x - \int x \, d \operatorname{arcsin} x$$

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

$$\Re \int \arcsin x dx = x \arcsin x - \int x d \arcsin x$$

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

$$d(1-x^2)$$



解
$$\int \arcsin x dx = x \arcsin x - \int x d \arcsin x$$
$$= x \arcsin x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$
$$-\frac{1}{2} d(1 - x^2)$$

$$\Re \int \arcsin x dx = x \arcsin x - \int x d \arcsin x$$

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

$$= x \arcsin x - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \cdot -\frac{1}{2} d(1 - x^2)$$

$$\iint \operatorname{arcsin} x \, dx = x \operatorname{arcsin} x - \int x \, d \operatorname{arcsin} x$$

$$= x \operatorname{arcsin} x - \int x \, d \operatorname{arcsin} x$$

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

$$= x \arcsin x - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \cdot -\frac{1}{2} d(1 - x^2)$$

$$= x \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot (-1) du$$

$$= x \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot (-1) du$$

$$\Re \int \arcsin x dx = x \arcsin x - \int x d \arcsin x$$

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

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

$$= x \arcsin x - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \cdot -\frac{1}{2} d(1 - x^2)$$

$$= x \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot (-1) du$$

$$2u^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = x \arcsin x \, dx = x \arcsin x - \int x \, d \arcsin x$$

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

$$= x \arcsin x - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \cdot -\frac{1}{2} \, d(1 - x^2)$$

$$= x \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot (-1) \, du$$

$$= x \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2u^{\frac{1}{2}}$$



$$\Re \int \arcsin x dx = x \arcsin x - \int x d \arcsin x$$

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

$$= x \arcsin x - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \cdot -\frac{1}{2} d(1 - x^2)$$

$$= x \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot (-1) du$$

$$= x \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2u^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

$$\mathbf{H} \qquad \int \operatorname{arcsin} x \, dx = x \operatorname{arcsin} x - \int x \, d \operatorname{arcsin} x$$

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

$$= x \arcsin x - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \cdot -\frac{1}{2} d(1 - x^2)$$

$$= x \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot (-1) du$$

$$= x \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2u^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

例 7 求不定积分 $\int x^2 e^x dx$, $\int x^2 \sin x dx$



$$\mathbf{M} \qquad \int \operatorname{arcsin} x \, dx = x \operatorname{arcsin} x - \int x \, d \operatorname{arcsin} x$$

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

$$= x \arcsin x - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \cdot -\frac{1}{2} d(1 - x^2)$$

$$= x \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot (-1) du$$

$$= x \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2u^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

例 7 求不定积分 $\int x^2 e^x dx$, $\int x^2 \sin x dx$

例 7 求不定积分 $\int x^2 e^x dx$, $\int x^2 \sin x dx$ 解 $\int x^2 e^x dx =$

(提示 两次分部积分)

§5.4 分部积分法

例 7 求不定积分 $\int x^2 e^x dx$, $\int x^2 \sin x dx$ 解 $\int x^2 e^x dx = \int x^2 de^x =$

=

(提示 两次分部积分)

$$\Re \int x^2 e^x dx = \int x^2 de^x = x^2 e^x - \int e^x dx^2 =$$

例 7 求不定积分 $\int x^2 e^x dx$, $\int x^2 \sin x dx$ (提示 两次分部积分) \mathbf{R} $\int x^2 e^x dx = \int x^2 de^x = x^2 e^x - \int e^x dx^2 = x^2 e^x - 2 \int e^x x dx$

$$\Re \int x^{2} e^{x} dx = \int x^{2} de^{x} = x^{2} e^{x} - \int e^{x} dx^{2} = x^{2} e^{x} - 2 \int e^{x} x dx$$

$$= x^{2} e^{x} - 2 \left(\int x de^{x} \right) =$$

 $= x^2 e^x - 2\left(\int x de^x\right) = x^2 e^x - 2\left(x e^x - \int e^x dx\right)$

例 7 求不定积分 $\int x^2 e^x dx$, $\int x^2 \sin x dx$ (提示 两次分部积分)

解 $\int x^2 e^x dx = \int x^2 de^x = x^2 e^x - \int e^x dx^2 = x^2 e^x - 2 \int e^x x dx$ $= x^2 e^x - 2 \left(\int x de^x \right) = x^2 e^x - 2 \left(x e^x - \int e^x dx \right)$ $= x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + 2e^x + C$

$$= x^{2}e^{x} - 2\left(\int xde^{x}\right) = x^{2}e^{x} - 2\left(xe^{x} - \int e^{x}dx\right)$$
$$= x^{2}e^{x} - 2xe^{x} + 2e^{x} + C$$

$$\int x^2 \sin x dx =$$



例 7 求不定积分 $\int x^2 e^x dx$, $\int x^2 \sin x dx$ (提示 两次分部积分)

解 $\int x^2 e^x dx = \int x^2 de^x = x^2 e^x - \int e^x dx^2 = x^2 e^x - 2 \int e^x x dx$ $= x^2 e^x - 2 \left(\int x de^x \right) = x^2 e^x - 2 \left(x e^x - \int e^x dx \right)$ $= x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + 2e^x + C$

 $\int x^2 \sin x dx = -\int x^2 d \cos x =$

$$\mathbf{g} \qquad \int x^2 e^x dx = \int x^2 de^x = x^2 e^x - \int e^x dx^2 = x^2 e^x - 2 \int e^x x dx$$

$$= x^2 e^x - 2 \left(\int x de^x \right) = x^2 e^x - 2 \left(x e^x - \int e^x dx \right)$$

$$= x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + 2e^x + C$$

例 7 求不定积分 $\int x^2 e^x dx$, $\int x^2 \sin x dx$ (提示 两次分部积分)

$$\int x^2 \sin x dx = -\int x^2 d \cos x = -x^2 \cos x + \int \cos x dx^2$$



例 7 求不定积分
$$\int x^2 e^x dx$$
, $\int x^2 \sin x dx$ (提示 两次分部积分) 解 $\int x^2 e^x dx = \int x^2 de^x = x^2 e^x - \int e^x dx^2 = x^2 e^x - 2 \int e^x x dx$

$$= x^{2}e^{x} - 2\left(\int xde^{x}\right) = x^{2}e^{x} - 2\left(xe^{x} - \int e^{x}dx\right)$$
$$= x^{2}e^{x} - 2xe^{x} + 2e^{x} + C$$

$$\int x^2 \sin x dx = -\int x^2 d \cos x = -x^2 \cos x + \int \cos x dx^2$$
$$= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \int x \cos x dx$$



例 7 求不定积分 $\int x^2 e^x dx$, $\int x^2 \sin x dx$ (提示 两次分部积分) $\mathbb{R} \int x^2 e^x dx = \int x^2 de^x = x^2 e^x - \int e^x dx^2 = x^2 e^x - 2 \int e^x x dx$ $= x^2 e^x - 2\left(\int x de^x\right) = x^2 e^x - 2\left(x e^x - \int e^x dx\right)$ $= x^2 e^x - 2xe^x + 2e^x + C$ $\int x^2 \sin x dx = -\int x^2 d \cos x = -x^2 \cos x + \int \cos x dx^2$ $= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \int x \cos x dx$ $= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \int x d \sin x$

$$\Re \int x^2 e^x dx = \int x^2 de^x = x^2 e^x - \int e^x dx^2 = x^2 e^x - 2 \int e^x x dx
= x^2 e^x - 2 \left(\int x de^x \right) = x^2 e^x - 2 \left(x e^x - \int e^x dx \right)$$

 $= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \left(x \sin x - \int \sin x dx \right)$

 $= x^2 e^x - 2xe^x + 2e^x + C$

$$\int x^2 \sin x dx = -\int x^2 d \cos x = -x^2 \cos x + \int \cos x dx^2$$
$$= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \int x \cos x dx$$
$$= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \int x d \sin x$$

例 7 求不定积分 $\int x^2 e^x dx$, $\int x^2 \sin x dx$

(提示 两次分部积分)

 $= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$

例 7 求不定积分 $\int x^2 e^x dx$, $\int x^2 \sin x dx$



(提示 两次分部积分)

 $= -x^2 \cos x + 2\left(x \sin x - \int \sin x dx\right)$

$$\int xe^{x}dx =$$

$$\int x\cos x dx =$$

$$\int x^{2} \ln x dx =$$

$$\int \ln x dx =$$

$$\int \arctan x dx =$$

$$\int xe^{x}dx = \int xde^{x} =$$

$$\int x\cos xdx =$$

$$\int x^{2} \ln xdx =$$

$$\int \ln xdx =$$

$$\int \arctan xdx =$$

$$\int xe^{x}dx = \int xde^{x} = xe^{x} - \int e^{x}dx = \cdots$$

$$\int x\cos xdx =$$

$$\int x^{2} \ln xdx =$$

$$\int \ln xdx =$$

$$\operatorname{arctan} xdx =$$

$$\int xe^{x}dx = \int xde^{x} = xe^{x} - \int e^{x}dx = \cdots$$

$$\int x\cos xdx = \int xd\sin x =$$

$$\int x^{2}\ln xdx =$$

$$\int \ln xdx =$$

$$\operatorname{arctan} xdx =$$



$$\int xe^{x}dx = \int xde^{x} = xe^{x} - \int e^{x}dx = \cdots$$

$$\int x\cos xdx = \int xd\sin x = x\sin x - \int \sin xdx = \cdots$$

$$\int x^{2}\ln xdx = \int \ln xdx = \int \ln xdx = \int \ln xdx = 0$$

$$\int xe^{x}dx = \int xde^{x} = xe^{x} - \int e^{x}dx = \cdots$$

$$\int x\cos xdx = \int xd\sin x = x\sin x - \int \sin xdx = \cdots$$

$$\int x^{2}\ln xdx = \int \ln xd(\frac{1}{3}x^{3}) =$$

$$\int \ln xdx =$$

 $\arctan x dx =$

$$\int xe^{x}dx = \int xde^{x} = xe^{x} - \int e^{x}dx = \cdots$$

$$\int x\cos xdx = \int xd\sin x = x\sin x - \int \sin xdx = \cdots$$

$$\int x^{2}\ln xdx = \int \ln xd(\frac{1}{3}x^{3}) = \frac{1}{3}x^{3}\ln x - \frac{1}{3}\int x^{3}d\ln x = \cdots$$

$$\int \ln xdx = \int \ln xdx = \int \ln xd(\frac{1}{3}x^{3}) = \frac{1}{3}x^{3}\ln x - \frac{1}{3}\int x^{3}d\ln x = \cdots$$

 $\int \arctan x dx =$

$$\int xe^{x}dx = \int xde^{x} = xe^{x} - \int e^{x}dx = \cdots$$

$$\int x\cos xdx = \int xd\sin x = x\sin x - \int \sin xdx = \cdots$$

$$\int x^{2}\ln xdx = \int \ln xd(\frac{1}{3}x^{3}) = \frac{1}{3}x^{3}\ln x - \frac{1}{3}\int x^{3}d\ln x = \cdots$$

$$\int \ln xdx = x\ln x - \int xd\ln x = \cdots$$

$$\int \arctan xdx = \frac{1}{3}x^{3}\ln x = \frac{1}{3}x^{3}\ln x = \frac{1}{3}x^{3}\ln x = \cdots$$

$$\int xe^{x}dx = \int xde^{x} = xe^{x} - \int e^{x}dx = \cdots$$

$$\int x\cos xdx = \int xd\sin x = x\sin x - \int \sin xdx = \cdots$$

$$\int x^{2}\ln xdx = \int \ln xd(\frac{1}{3}x^{3}) = \frac{1}{3}x^{3}\ln x - \frac{1}{3}\int x^{3}d\ln x = \cdots$$

$$\int \ln xdx = x\ln x - \int xd\ln x = \cdots$$

$$\int \arctan xdx = x\arctan x - \int xd\arctan x = \cdots$$

(1) 总成本函数 C(x); (2) 平均成本函数 $\overline{C}(x)$

(1) 总成本函数 C(x); (2) 平均成本函数 $\overline{C}(x)$

(1) 总成本函数 C(x); (2) 平均成本函数 $\overline{C}(x)$

$$C(x) = \int C'(x) dx$$

(1) 总成本函数 C(x); (2) 平均成本函数 $\overline{C}(x)$

$$C(x) = \int C'(x)dx = \int 33 + 38x - 12x^2 dx$$

(1) 总成本函数 C(x); (2) 平均成本函数 $\overline{C}(x)$

$$C(x) = \int C'(x)dx = \int 33 + 38x - 12x^2 dx$$
$$= 33x + 38 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 12 \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$$

(1) 总成本函数 C(x); (2) 平均成本函数 $\overline{C}(x)$

$$C(x) = \int C'(x)dx = \int 33 + 38x - 12x^2 dx$$
$$= 33x + 38 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 12 \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$$
$$= 33x + 19x^2 - 4x^3 + C$$

(1) 总成本函数 C(x); (2) 平均成本函数 $\overline{C}(x)$

$$C(x) = \int C'(x)dx = \int 33 + 38x - 12x^2 dx$$
$$= 33x + 38 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 12 \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$$
$$= 33x + 19x^2 - 4x^3 + C$$

又因为
$$68 = C(0) = C$$

(1) 总成本函数 C(x); (2) 平均成本函数 $\overline{C}(x)$

解(1) 求总成本函数:

$$C(x) = \int C'(x)dx = \int 33 + 38x - 12x^2 dx$$
$$= 33x + 38 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 12 \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$$
$$= 33x + 19x^2 - 4x^3 + C$$

又因为 68 = C(0) = C,所以 $C(x) = 33x + 19x^2 - 4x^3 + 68$

(1) 总成本函数 C(x); (2) 平均成本函数 $\overline{C}(x)$

解(1) 求总成本函数:

$$C(x) = \int C'(x)dx = \int 33 + 38x - 12x^2 dx$$
$$= 33x + 38 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 12 \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$$
$$= 33x + 19x^2 - 4x^3 + C$$

又因为
$$68 = C(0) = C$$
,所以 $C(x) = 33x + 19x^2 - 4x^3 + 68$

(2) 平均成本函数: $\overline{C}(x) = \frac{1}{y}C(x)$



(1) 总成本函数 C(x); (2) 平均成本函数 $\overline{C}(x)$

$$C(x) = \int C'(x)dx = \int 33 + 38x - 12x^2 dx$$
$$= 33x + 38 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 12 \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$$
$$= 33x + 19x^2 - 4x^3 + C$$

又因为
$$68 = C(0) = C$$
,所以 $C(x) = 33x + 19x^2 - 4x^3 + 68$

(2) 平均成本函数:
$$\overline{C}(x) = \frac{1}{x}C(x) = 33 + 19x - 4x^2 + \frac{68}{x}$$