§5.4 分部积分法

数学系 梁卓滨

2016-2017 **学年** II



教学要求

- ◇ 熟练掌握分部积分法
- ф
- \Diamond
- 4

Outline of §5.4



分部积分法,能干啥?

能够计算如下的不定积分:

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

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

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

• 微分公式

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

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

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$$\ln x dx =$$

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应用

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



• 微分公式

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

练习

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

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

应用

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



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

应用

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

微分公式

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

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练习

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$$d(uv) = udv + vdu \implies udv = d(uv) - vdu$$
$$x \cos x dx = xd \sin x = d(x \sin x) - \sin x dx$$

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

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

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



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

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

• 微分公式

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

• 两边积分得:

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

• 实际应用时的步骤:

$$\int "\dot{\mathbf{l}}_{\mathbf{i}}\dot{\mathbf{z}}\ddot{\mathbf{g}}\dot{\mathbf{E}}\dot{\mathbf{c}}"d\mathbf{x} =$$

• 微分公式

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

• 两边积分得:

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

• 实际应用时的步骤:

$$\int "\tilde{\mathbf{I}}_{i}\dot{\mathbf{z}}\tilde{\mathbf{g}}\mathcal{E}\dot{\mathbf{c}}"d\mathbf{x} = \int u\mathbf{v}'d\mathbf{x}$$



• 微分公式

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

• 两边积分得:

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

• 实际应用时的步骤:

$$\int "\tilde{l}_i \dot{z} \ddot{g} \mathcal{E} \acute{c} " dx = \int u v' dx$$
 奏微分
$$\int u dv =$$



§5.4 分部积分法

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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:

$$\int "\tilde{\mathbf{I}}_i \dot{\mathbf{z}} \ddot{\mathbf{g}} \mathcal{H} \dot{\mathbf{c}} " d\mathbf{x} = \int u \mathbf{v}' d\mathbf{x}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{\xi} \dot{\mathbf{g}} \dot{\mathbf{g}}}{\mathbf{g}} \int u d\mathbf{v} = \int u d\mathbf{v} = u \mathbf{v} - \int \mathbf{v} d\mathbf{u}$$



• 微分公式

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

• 两边积分得:

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

• 实际应用时的步骤:

$$\int\limits_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cos x dx =$$

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

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

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

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} x \cos x dx = \int x d \sin x = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx = x \sin x + \cos x + C$$

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

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} x \cos x dx = \int x d \sin x = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx = x \sin x + \cos x + C$$

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

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\mathbb{R}^{2}} x \cos x dx = \int x d \sin x = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx = x \sin x + \cos x + C$$

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

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

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

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

行不通的做法
$$\begin{cases} x \cos x dx = \int \cos x \cdot d(-x^2) = -x^2 \cos x - \int -x^2 d\cos x dx = \int -x^2 \cos x dx = \int -x^2 \cos$$

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

例子 求不定积分
$$\int x \cos x dx$$
, $\int x e^x dx$, $\int x \sin x dx$

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

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

$$\int x \sin x dx =$$

行不通的做法

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$$\int x \cos x dx = \int \cos x \cdot d(-x^2) = -x^2 \cos x - \int -x^2 d \cos x$$

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

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

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

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行不通的做法
$$\int x \cos x dx = \int \cos x \cdot d(-x^2) = -x^2 \cos x - \int -x^2 d \cos x$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

行不通的做法

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$$\int x \ln x dx =$$

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

例子 求不定积分 $\int x \arctan x dx$

例子 求不定积分 $\int x \operatorname{arctan} x dx$

例子 求不定积分 ∫ x arctan xdx

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

例子 求不定积分 ∫ x arctan xdx

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

例子 求不定积分 $\int x \operatorname{arctan} x dx$

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

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

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

例子 求不定积分∫x arctan xdx

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

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

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

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

例子 求不定积分 $\int x \operatorname{arctan} x dx$

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

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

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

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

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

例子 求不定积分 ∫ x arctan xdx

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



例子 求不定积分
$$\int \ln x dx$$
, $\int \ln(1+x^2) dx$

$$\int \ln x dx =$$

例子 求不定积分
$$\int \ln x dx$$
, $\int \ln(1+x^2) dx$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



例子 求不定积分 $\int \ln x dx$, $\int \ln(1+x^2) dx$

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

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

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

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

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





例子 求不定积分 \int arctan xdx

$$\int \arctan x dx =$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} d(1+x^2) = \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln u + C =$$



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

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2}d(1+x^2) = \int \frac{1}{u}du = \ln u + C = \ln(1+x^2) + C$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} d(1+x^2) = \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln u + C = \ln(1+x^2) + C$$

例子 求不定积分 \int arcsin xdx

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{for } x &= x \arcsin x - \int x d \arcsin x \\
&= x \arcsin x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx \\
&= x \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Re & \int \arcsin x dx = x \arcsin x - \int x d \arcsin x \\
&= x \arcsin x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx \\
&= x \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx^2 \\
&= x \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \cdot (-1) d(1 - x^2)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} \Re & \int \operatorname{arcsin} x dx = x \operatorname{arcsin} x - \int x d \operatorname{arcsin} x \\ &= x \operatorname{arcsin} x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx \\ &= x \operatorname{arcsin} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx^2 \\ &= x \operatorname{arcsin} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \cdot (-1) d(1 - x^2) \end{split}$$

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



$$\begin{aligned} \Re & \int \operatorname{arcsin} x dx = x \operatorname{arcsin} x - \int x d \operatorname{arcsin} x \\ &= x \operatorname{arcsin} x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx \\ &= x \operatorname{arcsin} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx^2 \\ &= x \operatorname{arcsin} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \cdot (-1) d(1 - x^2) \end{aligned}$$

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



$$\begin{aligned} \Re & \int \operatorname{arcsin} x dx = x \operatorname{arcsin} x - \int x d \operatorname{arcsin} x \\ &= x \operatorname{arcsin} x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx \\ &= x \operatorname{arcsin} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx^2 \\ &= x \operatorname{arcsin} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \cdot (-1) d(1 - x^2) \end{aligned}$$

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\mathbf{H} \int x^2 e^x dx =$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{f} & \int x^2 e^x dx = \int x^2 de^x = x^2 e^x - \int e^x dx^2 = x^2 e^x - 2 \int e^x x dx \\
&= x^2 e^x - 2 \left(\int x de^x \right) = x^2 e^x - 2 \left(x e^x - \int e^x dx \right) \\
&= x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + 2e^x + C
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

例子 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)

$$\mathbf{f} \quad \int x^2 e^x dx = \int x^2 de^x = x^2 e^x - \int e^x dx^2 = x^2 e^x - 2 \int e^x x dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int xd\sin x$$

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

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

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

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

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

例子 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)

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

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



$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{f} & \int x^2 e^x dx = \int x^2 de^x = x^2 e^x - \int e^x dx^2 = x^2 e^x - 2 \int e^x x dx \\
&= x^2 e^x - 2 \left(\int x de^x \right) = x^2 e^x - 2 \left(x e^x - \int e^x dx \right) \\
&= x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + 2e^x + C \\
& \int x^2 \sin x dx = -\int x^2 d \cos x = -x^2 \cos x + \int \cos x dx^2
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

§5.4 分部积分法

例子 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)

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int \ln x dx =$$

$$\int \arctan x dx =$$

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

$$\int x\cos xdx =$$

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

$$\int \ln xdx =$$

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

$$\int x\cos xdx =$$

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

$$\int \ln xdx =$$

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

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

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

$$\int \ln xdx =$$

 $\arctan x dx =$

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

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

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

$$\int \ln x dx =$$

 $\arctan x dx =$

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

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

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

$$\int \ln xdx =$$

$$\int xe^{x}dx = \int xde^{x} = xe^{x} - \int e^{x}dx = \cdots$$
$$\int x\cos xdx = \int xd\sin x = x\sin x - \int \sin xdx = \cdots$$

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

$$\int \ln x dx =$$

$$\arctan x dx =$$

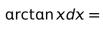


$$\int xe^{x}dx = \int xde^{x} = xe^{x} - \int e^{x}dx = \cdots$$

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

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

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





$$\int xe^{x}dx = \int xde^{x} = xe^{x} - \int e^{x}dx = \cdots$$
$$\int x\cos xdx = \int xd\sin x = x\sin x - \int \sin xdx = \cdots$$

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

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

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



例子 假设某产品的边际成本为 $C'(x) = 33 + 38x - 12x^2$,固定成本

C(0) = 68。求:

(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 C(x)

例子 假设某产品的边际成本为 $C'(x) = 33 + 38x - 12x^2$,固定成本

$$C(0) = 68$$
。求:

(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: $\overline{C}(x) = \frac{1}{x}C(x)$



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