第五章 不定积分

§5.1 不定积分的概念与性质

- 一. 原函数与不定积分
- 1. 原函数

原函数与导数的相对应.

如 $(x^2)' = 2x$, 即 x^2 的导数为 2x, x^2 是 2x 的一个原函数;

如 $(\sin x)' = \cos x$, 即 $\sin x$ 的导数为 $\cos x$, $\cos x$ 的一个原函数为 $\sin x$.

定义 5.1 若 F'(x) = f(x), $x \in (a, b)$, 则称 F(x)是 f(x) 在(a, b)内的一个原函数.

例 求 x^a 的一个原函数. $(a \neq -1)$

解: 由于
$$(x^{a+1})' = (a+1)x^a$$
, 当 $a \neq -1$ 时,有 $\left(\frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1}\right)' = x^a$,故 x^a 的一个原函数是 $\frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1}$.

例 求 $\frac{1}{x}$ 的一个原函数.

解:由于 $(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{r}$,即 $\ln x \neq \frac{1}{r}$ 在 x > 0 时的一个原函数,

又
$$[\ln(-x)]' = \frac{1}{-x} \cdot (-x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$
,即 $\ln(-x)$ 是 $\frac{1}{x}$ 在 $x < 0$ 时的一个原函数,

故 $\ln |x|$ 是 $\frac{1}{x}$ 的一个原函数.

注意到 $(x^2)' = 2x$,同时 $(x^2 + 1)' = 2x$, $(x^2 + C)' = 2x$,即 x^2 、 $x^2 + 1$ 、 $x^2 + C$ 都是 2x的原函数.显然原函数不是唯一的.

定理 若 f(x)在区间 I 上连续,则 f(x)在区间 I 上必存在原函数.

定理 若 F(x)是 f(x)的一个原函数,则有 F(x) + C是 f(x)的全体原函数.

证明: 若 F(x)是 f(x)的一个原函数,即 F'(x) = f(x),有[F(x) + C]' = F'(x) + C' = f(x),则 F(x) + C 都是 f(x) 的原函数.

设 G(x)是 f(x)的任意一个原函数,即 G'(x) = f(x),有 [G(x) - F(x)]' = G'(x) - F'(x) = 0,由拉格朗日中值定理推论 2 知: G(x) - F(x) = C,即 G(x) = F(x) + C.

1

2. 不定积分

定义 5.2 f(x)的全体原函数称为f(x)的不定积分,记为 $\int f(x)dx$.

其中 \int 为积分号,f(x)为被积函数,dx 指明积分变量.

显然,若 F(x)是 f(x)的一个原函数,则 $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$.

例 求 $\int a^x dx$ $(a > 0, a \neq 1)$.

解: 由于
$$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$
 ,有 $(\frac{a^x}{\ln a})' = a^x$,

故
$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$
.

特别是 a = e 时, $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$.

例 求 $\int \sin x dx$.

解: 由于 $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$,有 $(-\cos x)' = \sin x$,故 $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$.

3. 不定积分的几何意义

导数的几何意义是切线斜率,原函数的几何意义是由切线斜率推知原曲线,称之为积分曲线.由于原函数不是唯一的,即同一切线斜率对应的积分曲线有无穷多条,称之为积分曲线族.

例 求过点 (2,3) 且切线斜率为 2x 的曲线.

解: 由于 $\int 2x dx = x^2 + C$, 即曲线为 $y = x^2 + C$, 且有 $3 = 2^2 + C$, 故 C = -1, 即得到: $y = x^2 - 1$.

二. 不定积分的性质

性质1 微分与积分互为逆运算.

$$[\int f(x)dx]' = f(x), \quad \int f'(x)dx = f(x) + C.$$

性质 2 和差的积分等于积分的和差.

$$\int [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx.$$

证明: $[\int f(x)dx \pm \int g(x)dx]' = [\int f(x)dx]' \pm [\int g(x)dx]' = f(x) \pm g(x)$,

故
$$\int [f(x) \pm g(x)]dx = \int f(x)dx \pm \int g(x)dx \ (+C)$$
.

性质 3 常数因子可移到积分号外.

$$\int af(x)dx = a \int f(x)dx, \quad (a \neq 0) .$$

证明: $(a \int f(x)dx)' = a(\int f(x)dx)' = af(x)$, 故 $\int af(x)dx = a \int f(x)dx (+C)$.

三. 基本积分公式

根据导数的基本公式,可得基本积分公式.

(1) $\int 0 dx = C;$

(2)
$$\int x^a dx = \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} + C$$
, $(a \ne -1)$, $\text{特别是} \int 1 dx = x + C$, $\int k dx = kx + C$, $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C$ $\text{$\stackrel{\cdot}{\text{$}}$}$;

(3)
$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$
;

(4)
$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$
, $(a > 0, a \ne 1)$, 特别是 $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$;

(5)
$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C, \quad \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C, \quad \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C, \quad \int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C,$$

 $\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C, \quad \int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C;$

(6)
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C$$
, $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C$.

能直接根据基本积分公式求得积分的被积函数,称为基本积分函数. 基本积分函数有: k, $x^{\mu} \ni x^{-1}$, $a^x \ni e^x$, $\sin x \ni \cos x$, $\sec^2 x \ni \csc^2 x$, $\sec x \tan x \ni \csc x \cot x$, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \ni \frac{1}{1+x^2}$.

对应的原函数是:

$$kx$$
, $\frac{x^{\mu+1}}{\mu+1} = \ln|x|$, $\frac{a^x}{\ln a} = e^x$, $-\cos x = \sin x$, $\tan x = -\cot x$, $\sec x = -\csc x$, $\arcsin x = \arctan x$.

直接积分法:将被积函数化为基本积分函数的和差及常数倍,再积分.

1. 一般尽量化乘除为加减.

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}-3x+3x^{\frac{1}{2}}-1}{x}dx = \int (x^{\frac{1}{2}}-3+3x^{-\frac{1}{2}}-x^{-1})dx = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}-3x-6x^{\frac{1}{2}}-\ln|x|+C$$
.

例
$$\int (2^x + e^x)^2 dx$$
.

解: 原式=
$$\int (4^x + 2 \cdot 2^x e^x + e^{2x}) dx = \int [4^x + 2(2e)^x + (e^2)^x] dx$$

$$= \frac{4^{x}}{\ln 4} + 2 \cdot \frac{(2e)^{x}}{\ln 2e} + \frac{(e^{2})^{x}}{2 \ln e} + C = \frac{4^{x}}{\ln 4} + 2 \cdot \frac{2^{x} e^{x}}{1 + \ln 2} + \frac{e^{2x}}{2} + C.$$

2. 降低次数

例
$$\int \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} dx$$
.

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{1-\cos x}{2} dx = \int (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos x) dx = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}\sin x + C$$
.

例
$$\int \frac{x^6}{1+x^2} dx$$
. x^2+1 $\int x^6$ x^6+x^4 解: 有理分式当分子次数 \geq 分母次数的时候,称为假分式. $\frac{x^6+x^4}{-x^4}$ 利用多项式除法化为真分式. $\frac{-x^4-x^2}{x^2}$ 原式= $\int (x^4-x^2+1-\frac{1}{1+x^2})dx = \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^3}{3} + x - \arctan x + C$. $\frac{x^2+1}{x^2}$

3. 尽量简化分母. 当分母为两项乘积的时候,一般把分子写成两项和或差,再拆开为两个分式.

例
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2(x^2+1)} dx.$$

解: 原式=
$$\int (\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}) dx = -x^{-1} - \arctan x + C = -\frac{1}{x} - \arctan x + C$$
.

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{x^2+2x+1}{x(x^2+1)} dx = \int \frac{(x^2+1)+2x}{x(x^2+1)} dx = \int (\frac{1}{x}+\frac{2}{x^2+1}) dx = \ln|x| + 2\arctan x + C$$
.

例
$$\int \frac{1}{x(x+2)} dx.$$

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{\frac{1}{2}[(x+2)-x]}{x(x+2)} dx = \frac{1}{2}\int \left[\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{x+2}\right] dx = \frac{1}{2}\ln|x|-\frac{1}{2}\ln|x+2|+C = \frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\frac{x}{x+2}\right|+C$$
.

例
$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx.$$

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx = \int (\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}) dx = \int (\sec^2 x + \csc^2 x) dx = \tan x - \cot x + C$$
.

例
$$\int \frac{1}{1+\sin x} dx$$
.

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{1-\sin x}{1-\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1-\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int (\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x}) dx = \int (\sec^2 x - \sec x \tan x) dx = \tan x - \sec x + C$$
.

§5.2 换元积分法

由复合函数求导法得换元积分法. 设F'(u) = f(u),有 $\{F[\varphi(x)]\}' = F'[\varphi(x)] \cdot \varphi'(x) = f[\varphi(x)] \cdot \varphi'(x)$.

换元积分公式: $\int f[\varphi(x)] \cdot \varphi'(x) dx = F[\varphi(x)] + C$.

凑微分 $\varphi'(x)dx = d\varphi(x)$,有 $f[\varphi(x)]d\varphi(x) = F[\varphi(x)] + C$. 令 $u = \varphi(x)$,即f(u)du = F(u) + C.

一. 换元积分法,又称凑微分法. 常用凑微分公式:

$$dx = \frac{1}{a}d(ax+b), \quad xdx = \frac{1}{2}d(x^2), \quad x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1}d(x^{n+1}), \quad \frac{1}{x}dx = d\ln|x|,$$

$$e^x dx = de^x, \quad \sin x dx = -d\cos x, \quad \cos x dx = d\sin x,$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \sec^2 x dx = d \tan x, \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = d \arcsin x, \quad \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx = d \arctan x.$$

1. 线性函数凑微分

 $\int f(ax+b)dx$, f(u)可直接积分,

原式=
$$\int f(ax+b) \cdot \frac{1}{a} d(ax+b) = \frac{1}{a} \int f(u) du = \frac{1}{a} F(u) + C = \frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) + C$$
.

当被积函数式可直接积分的函数,与线性函数 ax + b 复合时,则 dx 凑微分成为 $\frac{1}{a}d(ax + b)$.

例 $\int (2x+3)^{100} dx$.

解:
$$u^{100}$$
, $u = 2x + 3$, 原式= $\int (2x + 3)^{100} \cdot \frac{1}{2} d(2x + 3) = \frac{1}{2} \int u^{100} du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{u^{101}}{101} + C = \frac{1}{202} (2x + 3)^{101} + C$.

例 $\int \sqrt{5-3x} dx$.

解:
$$u^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
, $u = 5x - 3$, 原式= $\int (5 - 3x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot -\frac{1}{3}d(5 - 3x) = -\frac{1}{3}\int u^{\frac{1}{2}}du = -\frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{2}{3}u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = -\frac{2}{9}(5 - 3x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$.

例
$$\int \frac{1}{5x+2} dx$$
.

解:
$$\frac{1}{u}$$
, $u = 5x + 2$, 原式= $\int \frac{1}{5x + 2} \cdot \frac{1}{5} d(5x + 2) = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{5} \ln|u| + C = \frac{1}{5} \ln|5x + 2| + C$.

例
$$\int \cos(4-3x)dx$$
.

解: 原式=
$$\int \cos(4-3x) \cdot \frac{1}{-3} d(4-3x) = -\frac{1}{3} \sin(4-3x) + C$$
.

例
$$\int \frac{1}{4+x^2} dx$$
.

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x^2}{4}} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{2})^2} \cdot 2d \frac{x}{2} = \frac{2}{4} \arctan \frac{x}{2} + C = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x}{2} + C$$
.

一般地,有
$$\int \frac{1}{a^2+r^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$
.

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{1}{(2+x)(2-x)} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{4}[(2-x)+(2+x)]}{(2-x)(2+x)} dx = \frac{1}{4}\int (\frac{1}{2+x}+\frac{1}{2-x})dx = \frac{1}{4}\left[\int \frac{1}{2+x} dx + \int \frac{1}{2-x} dx\right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{4}\left[\int \frac{1}{2+x} d(2+x) + \int \frac{1}{2-x}(-1)d(2-x)\right] = \frac{1}{4}\left[\ln|2+x| - \ln|2-x|\right] + C = \frac{1}{4}\ln\left|\frac{2+x}{2-x}\right| + C.$$

一般地,有
$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a + x}{a - x} \right| + C$$
.

被积函数为分式时,若分母为二次多项式,应对分母分解因式或配方.

例
$$\int \frac{1}{2x^2-3x+1} dx.$$

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{1}{(2x-1)(x-1)} dx = \int \frac{(2x-1)-2(x-1)}{(2x-1)(x-1)} dx = \int (\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{2}{2x-1}) dx = \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx - \int \frac{2}{2x-1} dx$$
$$= \int \frac{1}{x-1} d(x-1) - \int \frac{1}{2x-1} d(2x-1) = \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{2x-1} \right| + C.$$

$$\oint \int \frac{1}{4x^2 + 4x + 10} dx .$$

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{1}{4x^2 + 4x + 1 + 9} dx = \int \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2 + 9} dx = \int \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{(2x+1)^2}{9} + 1} dx = \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{1}{\frac{(2x+1)}{3}^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{3}{2} d\left(\frac{2x+1}{3}\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} du = \frac{1}{6} \arctan u + C = \frac{1}{6} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{3} + C.$$

2. 其它凑微分:

换元积分公式: $\int f[\varphi(x)] \cdot \varphi'(x) dx = F[\varphi(x)] + C$,

当被积函数为两部分乘积,且<mark>其</mark>中一部分是另一部分中某式的导数,则将导数部分与 dx 凑微分. 常见的有:

$$x^2 = x$$
, $x^n = x^{n-1}$, $\ln x = 1/x$, $\sin x = \cos x$, $\sec^2 x = \tan x$, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x$, $\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \arctan x$.

例
$$\int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx$$
.

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\ln x} d\ln x = \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln |u| + C = \ln |\ln x| + C$$
.

例
$$\int x^2 \sin x^3 dx$$
.

解: 原式=
$$\int \sin x^3 \cdot x^2 dx = \int \sin x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} dx^3 = \frac{1}{3} \int \sin u du = -\frac{1}{3} \cos x^3 + C$$
.

例
$$\int x \cdot 2^{x^2} dx$$
.

解: 原式=
$$\int 2^{x^2} \cdot x dx = \int 2^{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int 2^u du = \frac{2^u}{2 \ln 2} + C = \frac{2^{x^2}}{2 \ln 2} + C$$
.

例
$$\int \frac{\cos\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$
.

解: 原式=
$$\int \cos \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \cos \sqrt{x} \cdot 2d\sqrt{x} = 2\sin \sqrt{x} + C$$
.

例
$$\int \cos x \cdot 2^{\sin x} dx$$
.

解: 原式=
$$\int 2^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x dx = \int 2^{\sin x} \cdot d \sin x = \frac{2^{\sin x}}{\ln 2} + C$$
.

例
$$\int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$
.

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} x dx = \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} d(x^2+1) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + C$$
.

例
$$\int x(3x^2-2)^{10} dx$$
.

解: 原式=
$$\int (3x^2 - 2)^{10} \cdot x dx = \int (3x^2 - 2)^{10} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx^2 = \int (3x^2 - 2)^{10} \cdot \frac{1}{6} d(3x^2 - 2)$$

= $\frac{1}{6} \int u^{10} du = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{u^{11}}{11} + C = \frac{1}{66} (3x^2 - 2)^{11} + C$.

例
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{\arccos x}{1-x^2}} dx$$

解: 原式=
$$\int \sqrt{\arccos x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int (\arccos x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-1) d \arccos x = -\frac{2}{3} (\arccos x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$
.

$$\oint \int \frac{e^x - \sin x + 5}{e^x + \cos x + 5x - 7} dx.$$

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{1}{e^x + \cos x + 5x - 7} \cdot (e^x - \sin x + 5) dx = \int \frac{1}{e^x + \cos x + 5x - 7} \cdot d(e^x + \cos x + 5x - 7)$$

= $\ln |e^x + \cos x + 5x - 7| + C$.

例
$$\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx$$
.

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{1}{(1+e^x)e^x} e^x dx = \int \frac{1}{e^x(e^x+1)} de^x = \int \frac{1}{u(1+u)} du = \int (\frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{1+u}) du = \ln u - \ln(u+1) + C$$

= $\ln e^x - \ln(e^x+1) + C = x - \ln(e^x+1) + C$.

例
$$\int \frac{1}{x(x^7-1)} dx.$$

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{1}{x^7(x^7-1)} x^6 dx = \int \frac{1}{x^7(x^7-1)} \cdot \frac{1}{7} dx^7 = \frac{1}{7} \int \frac{1}{u(u-1)} du = \frac{1}{7} \int (\frac{1}{u-1} - \frac{1}{u}) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \left[\ln|u-1| - \ln|u| \right] + C = \frac{1}{7} \left[\ln|x^7-1| - \ln|x^7| \right] + C = \frac{1}{7} \ln|x^7-1| - \ln|x| + C.$$

例 $\int \tan x dx$.

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \sin x dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos x} (-d\cos x) = -\ln|\cos x| + C = \ln|\sec x| + C$$
.

所以 $\int \tan x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C$, $\int \cot x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C$.

例
$$\int \frac{\cos x}{2-\cos^2 x} dx.$$

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{1}{2-(1-\sin^2 x)}\cos x dx = \int \frac{1}{1+\sin^2 x} d\sin x = \arctan(\sin x) + C$$
.

例 $\int \cos^3 x dx$.

解: 原式= $\int \cos^2 x \cdot \cos x dx = \int (1-\sin^2 x) d\sin x = \int (1-u^2) du = u - \frac{1}{3}u^3 + C = \sin x - \frac{1}{3}\sin^3 x + C$.

当被积函数是 $\sin x$ 、 $\cos x$ 的奇数次幂时,则拆出一个 $\sin x$ 或 $\cos x$ 与 dx 的凑微分,

如 $\int \sin^2 x \cos^3 x dx$, $\int \sin^5 x \cos^4 x dx$; $\int \sin^5 x \cos^3 x dx$ 等.

例 $\int \sec x dx$.

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \cos x dx = \int \frac{1}{1-\sin^2 x} \cdot d\sin x = \int \frac{1}{1-u^2} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+u}{1-u} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{(1+\sin x)^2}{1-\sin^2 x} \right| + C = \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| + C.$$

公式: $\int \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$, $\int \csc x dx = -\ln|\csc x + \cot x| + C$ (或 $\ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C$).

当被积函数为 $\sin x$ 、 $\cos x$ 的偶次多项式,用倍角公式降低次数,

例
$$\int \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx$$
.

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 x \cdot 2x dx = \int \frac{1}{8} (1 - \cos 4x) dx = \frac{1}{8} x - \frac{1}{8} \int \cos 4x \cdot \frac{1}{4} d4x = \frac{1}{8} x - \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + C$$
.

当被积函数中分母是 $\sin x$ 、 $\cos x$ 的偶数次幂时,用 $\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$ 或 $\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$ 与dx 凑微分.

例
$$\int \frac{1}{1+\cos^2 x} dx.$$

解: 原式 =
$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{1 + \sec^2 x} \cdot \sec^2 x dx = \int \frac{1}{2 + \tan^2 x} \cdot \sec^2 x dx = \int \frac{1}{\tan^2 x + 2} \cdot d \tan x$$

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

例
$$\int \frac{1}{2-\sin x} dx$$
.

解: 原式 =
$$\int \frac{2 + \sin x}{4 - \sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{2}{4 - \sin^2 x} dx + \int \frac{\sin x}{4 - \sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{2}{4 \csc^2 x - 1} \cdot \csc^2 x dx + \int \frac{1}{3 + \cos^2 x} \cdot \sin x dx$$

$$= \int \frac{2}{4 \cot^2 x + 3} \cdot (-d \cot x) + \int \frac{1}{3 + \cos^2 x} \cdot (-d \cos x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2 \cot x}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

二. 第二换元积分法:

换元积分公式: $\int f(x)dx = \int f[\varphi(t)] \cdot \varphi'(t)dt$,

若被积函数 f(x)中有复杂成分,可通过换元 $x = \varphi(t)$ 可将 f(x) 化简且 $\varphi(t)$ 形式简单,则可化简换元.

1. 被积函数中含一次函数根式 $\sqrt[n]{ax=b}$

一般直接令
$$t = \sqrt[n]{ax+b}$$
,即 $x = \frac{t^n - b}{a}$,且有 $dx = \frac{nt^{n-1}}{a}dt$.

$$\oint \int \frac{1}{3+2\sqrt[3]{x-1}} dx .$$

$$\mathbf{M}: \ \diamondsuit \ t = \sqrt[3]{x-1} \ \mathbb{D} \ x = t^3 + 1, \quad dx = 3t^2 dt$$

例
$$\int x\sqrt{5-3x}dx$$
.

$$\Re: \ \Leftrightarrow t = \sqrt{5-3x}, \quad x = \frac{5-t^2}{3}, \quad dx = \frac{-2t}{3}dt$$

原式=
$$\int \frac{5-t^2}{3} \cdot t \cdot \frac{-2t}{3} dt = \frac{2}{9} \int (t^4 - 5t^2) dt = \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{t^5}{5} - \frac{2}{9} \cdot 5 \cdot \frac{t^3}{3} + C = \frac{2}{45} (5 - 3x)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{10}{27} (5 - 3x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$
.

例
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x^3}} dx.$$

$$\mathbb{M}: \ \diamondsuit t = \sqrt{x}, \quad x = t^2, \quad dx = 2tdt$$

原式=
$$\int \frac{1}{t+t^3} \cdot 2t dt = \int \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = 2 \arctan t + C = 2 \arctan \sqrt{x} + C$$
.

$$\oint \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}} dx .$$

$$\Re : \ \diamondsuit \ t = \sqrt[6]{x}, \quad x = t^6, \quad dx = 6t^5 dt$$

$$\mathbb{R} \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} = \int \frac{1}{t^3 + t^2} \cdot 6t^5 dt = \int \frac{6t^3}{t+1} dt = \int \left(6t^2 - 6t + 6 + \frac{-6}{t+1} \right) dt = 6 \cdot \frac{t^3}{3} - 6 \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} + 6t - 6\ln|t+1| + C$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt[3]{x} + 6\sqrt[6]{x} - 6\ln|\sqrt[6]{x} + 1| + C.$$

2. 若被积函数含二次函数平方根式,用三角变换.一般

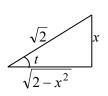
$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \longrightarrow$$
 $\Leftrightarrow x = a \sin t; \qquad \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \longrightarrow$ $\Leftrightarrow x = a \tan t; \qquad \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \longrightarrow$ $\Leftrightarrow x = a \sec t.$

例
$$\int \sqrt{2-x^2} dx$$
.

解: 令
$$x = \sqrt{2} \sin t$$
, $t \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$; $\sqrt{2 - x^2} = \sqrt{2 - 2 \sin^2 t} = \sqrt{2 \cos^2 t} = \sqrt{2} \cos t$; $dx = \sqrt{2} \cos t \cdot dt$ 原式= $\int \sqrt{2} \cos t \cdot \sqrt{2} \cos t dt = \int 2 \cos^2 t dt = \int (1 + \cos 2t) dt = t + \int \cos 2t \cdot \frac{1}{2} d2t$ $= t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t + C = t + \sin t \cos t + C$.

$$x = \sqrt{2} \sin t$$
, $\sin t = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$, $t = \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$, $\cos t = \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 - x^2}}{\sqrt{2}}$,

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



一般地,有
$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C$$
.

$$\oint \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+9x^2}} dx .$$

原式=
$$\int \frac{1}{2 \sec t} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sec^2 t dt = \frac{1}{3} \int \sec t dt = \frac{1}{3} \ln|\sec t + \tan t| + C$$
,

∴
$$3x = 2 \tan t$$
 $\longrightarrow \tan t = \frac{3x}{2}$, $\forall x = 2 \tan t = \frac{3x}{2}$, $\forall x =$

$$\sqrt{4+9x^2}$$
3x

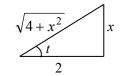
∴ 原式 =
$$\frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{4+9x^2}}{2} + \frac{3x}{2} \right| + C = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \sqrt{4+9x^2} + 3x \right| + C', \qquad C' = C - \frac{1}{3} \ln 2.$$

一般地,有
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln |\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} + x| + C$$
.

$$\oint \int \frac{1}{\left(4+x^2\right)^{3/2}} dx .$$

解: 令
$$x = 2\tan t$$
, $(4+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = (4+4\tan^2 t)^{\frac{3}{2}} = (4\sec^2 t)^{\frac{3}{2}} = 8\sec^3 t$, $dx = 2\sec^2 t dt$,
原式= $\int \frac{1}{8\sec^3 t} \cdot 2\sec^2 t dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\sec t} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \cos t dt = \frac{1}{4} \sin t + C$,

$$\therefore x = 2 \tan t \to \tan t = \frac{x}{2}, \quad \text{finite} t = \frac{x}{\sqrt{4 + x^2}},$$



∴原式=
$$\frac{x}{4\sqrt{4+x^2}}+C$$
.

一般二次函数平方根式,应先配方.

$$\oint \int \frac{1}{\left(x^2+4x\right)^{3/2}} dx .$$

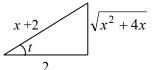
解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{1}{(x^2+4x+4-4)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int \frac{1}{[(x+2)^2-4]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx$$
, $\diamondsuit x+2=2\sec t \to x=2\sec t-2$,

有
$$[(x+2)^2-4]^{\frac{3}{2}}=[4\sec^2t-4]^{\frac{3}{2}}=8\tan^3t$$
, $dx=2\sec t\tan t dt$,

原式=
$$\int \frac{1}{8 \tan^3 t} \cdot 2 \sec t \tan t dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \csc t \cot t dt = -\frac{1}{4} \csc t + C = -\frac{1}{4 \sin t} + C$$
.

$$∴ x + 2 = 2\sec t \longrightarrow \sec t = \frac{x+2}{2}, \quad \cos t = \frac{2}{x+2}, \quad \not \exists \sin t = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x}}{x+2},$$

∴原式=
$$-\frac{x+2}{4\sqrt{x^2+4x}}+C$$
.



注意:一般只有二次函数平方根式才用三角变换,而二次函数立方根式等则不能用.

$$\oint \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt[3]{1-x^2}} dx .$$

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{1-x^2}} \cdot x dx = \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx^2 = \int \frac{u}{\sqrt[3]{1-u}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du$$
, $\diamondsuit t = \sqrt[3]{1-u}$, $u = 1-t^3$, $du = -3t^2 dt$,

原式=
$$\int \frac{1-t^3}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (-3t^2) dt = \frac{3}{2} \int (t^4-t) dt = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{t^5}{5} - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} + C = \frac{3}{10} (1-x^2)^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{3}{4} (1-x^2)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C$$
.

3. 其它化简换元,只要令 $x = \varphi(t)$,可将被积函数f(x)化简且 $\varphi(t)$ 形式简单,都可用第二换元法.

如
$$\int f(\tan x) dx$$
, 令 $t = \tan x$, 即 $x = \arctan t$, $dx = \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$;

$$\int f(e^x)dx, \quad \diamondsuit t = e^x, \quad \mathbb{U}x = \ln t, \quad dx = \frac{1}{t}dt.$$

如含 arcsin x, arccos x 也可化简换元

例 $\int \tan^4 x dx$.

解: 令
$$t = \tan x$$
, $x = \arctan t$, $dx = \frac{1}{1+t^2}dt$,
原式 = $\int t^4 \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2}dt = \int (t^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{1+t^2})dt = \frac{1}{3}t^3 - t + \arctan t + C = \frac{1}{3}\tan^3 x - \tan x + x + C$.

例
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\arccos\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{1-x}} dx.$$

$$\mathbb{H}: \ \diamondsuit t = \arccos \sqrt{x}, \ \sqrt{x} = \cos t \rightarrow x = \cos^2 t, \ dx = 2\cos t \cdot (-\sin t)dt$$

原式=
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{t}}{\cos t \cdot \sin t} \cdot (-2\cos t \sin t) dt = -2\int \sqrt{t} dt = -2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = -\frac{4}{3} (\arccos \sqrt{x})^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$
. §5.3 分部积分法

由乘积的求导法,得分部积分法

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv', \quad uv' = (uv)' - u'v, \quad \{\exists \int uv'dx = uv - \int u'vdx \}$$

分部积分法公式: $\int uv'dx = uv - \int u'vdx$ 或 $\int udv = uv - \int vdu$

特点:交换被积函数中求导位置.当被积函数为两部分乘积.且一部分可求导化简,另一部分原函数简单,则可用分部积分.

如 $\int x \cos x dx$, 设 u = x, $dv = \cos x dx$, 有 du = dx, $v = \sin x$,

则 $\int x \cos x dx = \int u dv = \int x d \sin x = uv - \int v du = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx = x \sin x + \cos x + C$.

1. 被积函数为整式与 e^x (或 $\sin x \cdot \cos x$) 的乘积

$$\int f(x)e^x dx$$
; $\int f(x)\sin x dx$, $\int f(x)\cos x dx$

设 u = f(x), $dv = e^x dx$ (或 $\sin x dx$ 、 $\cos x dx$), 再分部积分, 交换微分位置.

例 $\int (2x+1)e^x dx$.

解:
$$\diamondsuit u = 2x + 1$$
, $dv = e^x dx$, 有 $du = 2dx$, $v = e^x$,

原式=
$$\int (2x+1)de^x = (2x+1)e^x - \int e^x \cdot 2dx = (2x+1)e^x - 2e^x + C = (2x-1)e^x + C$$
.

例 $\int x \sin 2x dx$.

解: 设
$$u = x$$
, $dv = \sin 2x dx$, 有 $du = dx$, $dv = -\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x$
原式= $\int x(-\frac{1}{2}d\cos 2x) = x \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x) - \int (-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x) dx = -\frac{x}{2}\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2}\int \cos 2x \cdot \frac{1}{2}d2x$
 $= -\frac{1}{2}x\cos 2x + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + C$.

例 $\int x^2 \sin x dx$.

解: 设
$$u = x^2$$
, $dv = \sin x dx$, 有 $du = 2x dx$, $v = -\cos x$

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

$$= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \int x d\sin x = -x^2 \cos x + 2(x \sin x - \int \sin x dx) = -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2\cos x + C.$$

例 $\int (x^2 - x + 1)e^x dx.$

解: 设
$$u = x^2 - x + 1$$
, $dv = e^x dx$, 有 $du = (2x - 1)dx$, $v = e^x$,

原式= $\int (x^2 - x + 1)de^x = (x^2 - x + 1)e^x - \int e^x \cdot (2x - 1)dx = (x^2 - x + 1)e^x - \int (2x - 1)de^x$

$$= (x^2 - x + 1)e^x - (2x - 1)e^x + \int e^x \cdot 2dx = (x^2 - x + 1)e^x - (2x - 1)e^x + 2e^x + C = (x^2 - 3x + 4)e^x + C.$$

对于这种类型,当指数或正余弦部分是复合函数时,如 $e^{g(x)}$,或 $\sin g(x)$ 、 $\cos g(x)$,一般应先将 dx 凑成 dg(x),再将 dv 设为 $e^{g(x)}dg(x)$,或 $\sin g(x)dg(x)$ 、cos g(x)dg(x); 或者是换元,设 t=g(x).

例 $\int x^3 e^{x^2} dx$.

解: 原式=
$$\int x^2 e^{x^2} \cdot x dx = \int x^2 e^{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx^2$$
, 设 $u = x^2$, $dv = e^{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx^2$, 有 $du = dx^2$, $v = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2}$, 原式= $\int x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} de^{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{x^2} - \int \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{x^2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C$.

例
$$\int \frac{\sin\frac{1}{x}}{x^3} dx.$$

解: 设
$$t = \frac{1}{x}$$
, 有 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2}dt$,

原式= $\int t^3 \sin t \cdot (-\frac{1}{t^2})dt = -\int t \sin t dt = -\int t(-d \cos t) = \int t \cdot d \cos t = t \cos t - \int \cos t dt$

$$= t \cos t - \sin t + C = \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x} - \sin \frac{1}{x} + C.$$

2. 被积函数中含 $\ln x$ 、 $\arctan x$ 时,

$$\int f(x) \ln x dx$$
, $\int f(x) \arctan x dx$

设 $u = \ln x$ 或 arctan x, dv = f(x)dx, 再分部积分, 交换微分位置.

例 $\int x \ln x dx$.

解: 设
$$u = \ln x$$
, $dv = xdx$, 有 $du = \frac{1}{x}dx$, $v = \frac{x^2}{2}$,
原式= $\int \ln x d(\frac{x^2}{2}) = \ln x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \int \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} + C$.

例 $\int \ln x dx$.

解: 设
$$u = \ln x$$
, $dv = dx$, 有 $du = \frac{1}{x}dx$, $v = x$
原式= $x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - \int 1 dx = x \ln x - x + C$.

例 $\int \arctan x dx$.

解: 设
$$u = \arctan x$$
, $dv = dx$, 有 $du = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$, $v = x$,
原式= $x \arctan x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = x \arctan x - \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx^2 = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C$.

例 $\int \arctan \sqrt{x} dx$.

解: 设
$$u = \arctan \sqrt{x}$$
, $dv = dx$, 有 $du = \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$, $v = x+1$,

原式=
$$\int \arctan \sqrt{x} \cdot d(x+1) = (x+1) \arctan \sqrt{x} - \int (x+1) \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = (x+1) \arctan \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + C$$
.

注意:根据 dv 求 v 时,为了下一步计算方便,可加减一个常数.

例 $\int x \arctan x dx$.

解: 设
$$u = \arctan x$$
, $dv = xdx$, 有 $du = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}dx$, $v = \frac{x^2 + 1}{2}$,

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

例 $\int x \ln(x+1) dx$.

解: 设
$$u = \ln(x+1)$$
, $dv = xdx$, 有 $du = \frac{1}{x+1}dx$, $v = \frac{x^2 - 1}{2}$,

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

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

总结: 有两种典型情况:

1.
$$\int f(x)e^x dx$$
, $\int f(x)\sin x dx$, $\int f(x)\cos x dx$, $\partial u = \int f(x)$, $\partial u = \int f(x)dx = \int f(x)dx$, $\partial u = \int f(x)dx = \int f(x)dx$, $\partial u = \int f(x)dx = \int f(x)dx$, $\partial u = \int f(x)dx = \int f(x)dx$, $\partial u = \int f(x)dx = \int f(x)dx$, $\partial u = \int f(x)dx = \int f(x)dx$, $\partial u = \int f(x)dx = \int f(x)dx$, $\partial u = \int f(x)dx = \int f(x)dx$, $\partial u = \int f(x)dx = \int f(x)dx$, $\partial u = \int f(x)dx = \int f(x)dx$, $\partial u = \int f(x)dx = \int f(x)dx$.

2. $\int f(x) \ln x dx$, $\int f(x) \arctan x dx$, 设 $u = \ln x$, $u = \arctan x$, 且dv = f(x) dx.

其它可用分部积分化简的情况:只要被积函数的两部分,一部分可求导化简,另一部分为简单函数的导数,可将需要求导数化简部分设为u,另一部分与dx一起设为dv.

例 $\int \sin x \ln \sin x dx$.

解: 设
$$u = \ln \sin x$$
, $dv = \sin x dx$, 有 $du = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cos x dx$, $v = -\cos x$

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

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

$$= -\cos x \ln \sin x + \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + \cos x + C.$$

例 $\int x f''(x) dx$.

解: 设
$$u = x$$
, $dv = f''(x)$, 有 $du = dx$, $v = f'(x)$,
 原式= $\int x df'(x) = xf'(x) - \int f'(x) dx = xf'(x) - f(x) + C$.

例 吕知
$$\int f(x)dx = \frac{\ln x}{x} + C$$
, 求 $\int xf'(x)dx$.

解: 设
$$u = x$$
, $dv = f'(x)dx$, 有 $du = dx$, $v = f(x)$, 原式= $\int x \cdot df(x) = x \cdot f(x) - \int f(x)dx$.

$$\therefore \int f(x)dx = \frac{\ln x}{x} + C, \quad \text{fif } f(x) = (\frac{\ln x}{x})' = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$$

∴原式=
$$\frac{1-\ln x}{r}-\frac{\ln x}{r}-C=\frac{1}{r}-\frac{2\ln x}{r}+C_1$$
.

例 已知
$$f^2(x)$$
的一个原函数是 $\frac{\sin x}{x}$, 求 $\int x f(x) f'(x) dx$.

解: 设
$$u = x$$
, $dv = f(x)f'(x)dx$, 有 $du = dx$, $v = \frac{1}{2}[f(x)]^2$, 原式= $\int x \cdot \frac{1}{2}df^2(x) = \frac{1}{2}xf^2(x) - \int \frac{1}{2}f^2(x)dx$,

$$f^2(x)$$
的原函数是 $\frac{\sin x}{x}$, 则 $\int f^2(x)dx = \frac{\sin x}{x} + C$, $\int f^2(x) = (\frac{\sin x}{x})' = \frac{x\cos x - \sin x}{x^2}$,

∴ 原式 =
$$\frac{1}{2}x \cdot \frac{x\cos x - \sin x}{x^2} - \frac{\sin x}{2x} - C = \frac{1}{2}\cos x - \frac{\sin x}{x} + C$$
.

例
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}} \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) dx$$
.

解: 设
$$u = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})$$
, $dv = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 + x^2)^3}} dx$,

有
$$du = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1 + x^2}}\right) dx = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2} + x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx$$

$$\mathbb{P} v = \int \frac{1}{\sec^3 t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt = \int \cos t dt = \sin t (+C) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} (+C), \quad \mathbb{P} du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx, \quad v = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}},$$

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

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

分部积分法还可以产生循环积分: 当被积函数为两部分乘积,且两部分的原函数与导函数形式类似,则可利用分部积分产生循环,而解出积分.

例 $\int e^x \sin x dx$.

解: 设 $u = e^x$, $dv = \sin x dx$, 有 $du = e^x dx$, $v = -\cos x$, 原式= $\int e^x (-d\cos x) = -e^x \cos x + \int \cos x e^x dx = -e^x \cos x + \int e^x d\sin x$,

 $\therefore \int e^x \sin x dx = -e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x - \int \sin x \cdot e^x dx \quad \exists \Box 2 \int e^x \sin x dx = -e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x + C ,$

$$\therefore \int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{e^x}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) + C_1.$$

例 $\int \sec^3 x dx$.

解: 方法一: 原式=
$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos^4 x} \cdot \cos x dx = \int \frac{1}{(1-\sin^2 x)^2} d\sin x = \int \frac{1}{(1-t^2)^2} dt$$
,

再利用有理函数积分.

方法二: 原式= $\int \sec x \cdot \sec^2 x dx$, 设 $u = \sec x$, $dv = \sec^2 x dx$, 有 $du = \sec x \tan x dx$, $v = \tan x$,

 $\iiint \sec^3 x dx = \int \sec x d \tan x = \sec x \tan x - \int \tan x \cdot \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x \tan x - \int \sec x \tan^2 x dx$ $= \sec x \tan x - \int (\sec^3 x - \sec x) dx = \sec x \tan x - \int \sec^3 x dx + \int \sec x dx,$

 $\mathbb{E}[2\int \sec^3 x dx = \sec x \tan x + \int \sec x dx = \sec x \tan x + \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C]$

$$\therefore \int \sec^3 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \sec x \tan x + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C_1.$$

此外, 当被积函数为两项之和, 且这两项可通过分部积分联系, 也可用分部积分求解.

解: 原式=
$$\int e^x \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x}\right) dx = \int e^x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx - \int e^x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$
,
讨论 $\int e^x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx$, $\Rightarrow u = e^x$, $dv = \frac{1}{x^2} dx$, 有 $du = e^x dx$, $v = -\frac{1}{x}$,
则 $\int e^x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int e^x d(-\frac{1}{x}) = -\frac{1}{x} \cdot e^x + \int \frac{1}{x} e^x dx$,

∴原式=
$$\int e^x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot e^x dx = -\frac{1}{x} e^x + C$$
.

例
$$\int \frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln^2 x} dx$$
.

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{1}{\ln x} dx - \int \frac{1}{\ln^2 x} dx$$
,有 $\int \frac{1}{\ln x} dx = \frac{1}{\ln x} x - \int x dx = \frac{x}{\ln x} - \int x \left(-\frac{1}{\ln^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \frac{x}{\ln x} + \int \frac{1}{\ln^2 x} dx$,

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

此外,某些积分可通过递推公式给出.

例 求 $I_n = \int x^n e^x dx$ 的递推公式.

解: 设
$$u = x^n$$
, $dv = e^x dx$, 有 $du = nx^{n-1} dx$, $v = e^x$,

故
$$I_n = \int x^n de^x = x^n e^x - \int e^x \cdot nx^{n-1} dx = x^n e^x - nI_{n-1}$$
.

有
$$I_0 = e^x + C$$
, $I_1 = xe^x - I_0 = xe^x - e^x + C$, $I_2 = x^2e^x - 2I_1 = x^2e^x - 2xe^x + 2e^x + C$, 依此类推.

例 求
$$I_n = \int \sin^n x dx$$
 的递推公式.

解:
$$I_n = \int \sin^{n-1} x \cdot \sin x dx$$
, 令 $u = \sin^{n-1} x$, $dv = \sin x dx$, 有 $du = (n-1)\sin^{n-2} x \cos x dx$, $v = -\cos x$

$$\text{III} I_n = \int \sin^{n-1} x \cdot (-d \cos x) = -\sin^{n-1} x \cos x + \int \cos x \cdot (n-1) \sin^{n-2} x \cdot \cos x dx$$

$$=-\sin^{n-1}x\cos x+(n-1)\int (\sin^{n-2}x-\sin^nx)dx=-\sin^{n-1}x\cos x+(n-1)I_{n-2}-(n-1)I_n,$$

故
$$nI_n = -\sin^{n-1} x \cos x + (n-1)I_{n-2}$$
, 即 $I_n = -\frac{1}{n}\sin^{n-1} x \cos x + \frac{n-1}{n}I_{n-2}$.

有
$$I_0 = x + C$$
, $I_1 = -\cos x + C$, $I_2 = -\frac{1}{2}\sin x\cos x + \frac{1}{2}I_0 = -\frac{1}{2}\sin x\cos x + \frac{1}{2}x + C$,

$$I_3 = -\frac{1}{3}\sin^2 x \cos x + \frac{2}{3}I_1 = -\frac{1}{3}\sin^2 x \cos x - \frac{2}{3}\cos x + C$$
, 依此类推.

类似有
$$I_n = \int \cos^n x dx = \frac{1}{n} \cos^{n-1} x \sin x + \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$$
.

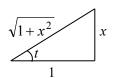
例 求
$$\Delta_n = \int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^n} dx$$
的递推公式.

解: 方法一: 令
$$x = \tan t$$
, 有 $dx = \sec^2 t dt$,

$$\mathbb{E} \Delta_n = \int \frac{1}{\sec^{2n} t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt = \int \cos^{2n-2} t dt \qquad (\text{if } I_k = \int \cos^k x dx)$$

$$= I_{2n-2} = \frac{1}{2n-2} \cos^{2n-3} t \sin t + \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} I_{2n-4} = \frac{1}{2n-2} \cos^{2n-3} t \sin t + \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} \Delta_{n-1} ,$$

$$\because \tan t = x , \ \ \ f \sin t = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}, \ \cos t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}},$$



故
$$\Delta_n = \frac{1}{2n-2} \cdot \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{n-2}} + \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} \Delta_{n-1}, \qquad (n>1).$$

有 $\Delta_1 = \arctan x$, $\Delta_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \Delta_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C$,以此类推.

方法二:
$$\Delta_n = \int \frac{1+x^2-x^2}{(1+x^2)^n} dx = \int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{n-1}} dx - \int \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^n} dx = \Delta_{n-1} - \int x \cdot \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^n} dx$$

$$\diamondsuit u = x, \ dv = \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^n} dx, \quad \overleftarrow{\uparrow} du = dx, \ v = \int \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^n} dx = -\frac{1}{2n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{n-1}} (+C) ,$$

故
$$\Delta_n = \Delta_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2n-2} \cdot \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{n-1}} - \int \frac{1}{2n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{n-1}} dx$$

$$= \Delta_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2n-2} \cdot \frac{x}{\left(1+x^2\right)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{2n-2} \Delta_{n-1} = \frac{1}{2n-2} \cdot \frac{x}{\left(1+x^2\right)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} \Delta_{n-1} \, .$$

§5.4 有理函数积分

有理函数
$$\frac{Q(x)}{P(x)}$$
 , 其中 $P(x) = p_0 x^n + p_1 x^{n-1} + \Lambda + p_n$, $Q(x) = q_0 x^m + q_1 x^{m-1} + \Lambda + q_m$, 其中 $p_0 \neq 0$,

 $q_0 \neq 0$, 且 P(x)与 Q(x)没有公因式.

当分子次数n大于等于分母次数m时,称为假分式,否则称为真分式.对于假分式,首先用多项式除法化为多项式与真分式之和.

一. 真分式的分解

先将分母 Q(x)分解因式,必可分解为一些一次因式 $(x-a_i)$ 与二次因式 $(x^2+b_ix+c_i)$ 的乘积 $(b_i^2<4c_i)$,即 $Q(x)=d(x-a_1)^{k_1}(x-a_2)^{k_2}\Lambda(x-a_s)^{k_s}(x^2+b_1x+c_1)^{l_1}(x^2+b_2x+c_2)^{l_2}\Lambda(x^2+b_ix+c_i)^{l_i}$.

例 将
$$Q(x) = (x^4 - 1)^2 (x^4 + 1)$$
 分解因式

解:
$$Q(x) = [(x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)]^2 (x^4+2x^2+1-2x^2) = (x-1)^2 (x+1)^2 (x^2+1)^2 [(x^2+1)^2-2x^2]$$

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

再进一步将真分式 $\frac{Q(x)}{P(x)}$ 分解为部分分式.

$$\begin{split} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} &= \frac{A_{11}}{x - a_1} + \frac{A_{12}}{(x - a_1)^2} + \Lambda + \frac{A_{1k_1}}{(x - a_1)^{k_1}} + \Lambda \Lambda + \frac{A_{s1}}{x - a_s} + \frac{A_{s2}}{(x - a_s)^2} + \Lambda + \frac{A_{sk_s}}{(x - a_s)^{k_s}} \\ &\quad + \frac{B_{11}x + C_{11}}{x^2 + b_1x + c_1} + \Lambda + \frac{B_{1l_1}x + C_{1l_1}}{(x^2 + b_1x + c_1)^{l_1}} + \Lambda \Lambda + \frac{B_{t1}x + C_{t1}}{x^2 + b_tx + c_t} + \Lambda + \frac{B_{tl_t}x + C_{tl_t}}{(x^2 + b_1x + c_1)^{l_t}} \,. \end{split}$$

注意: (1) 分母 Q(x)中一次因式对应的部分分式分子为常数,二次因式对应的部分分式分子为一次函数;

(2) 若 Q(x)中的因式为 k 次幂,则对应的部分分式的分母中有该因式的 1 次、2 次、…、k 次幂.

如
$$\frac{x}{(x-1)(x-2)^3(x^2+1)^2(x^2+x+1)}$$
 的部分分式形式为

$$\frac{A_1}{x-1} + \frac{A_2}{x-2} + \frac{A_3}{(x-2)^2} + \frac{A_4}{(x-2)^3} + \frac{B_1x + C_1}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{B_2x + C_2}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{B_3x + C_3}{x^2 + x + 1}, 最后再确定待定系数.$$

例 将 $\frac{x-2}{x^4-1}$ 分解为部分分式.

解: 原式 =
$$\frac{x-2}{(x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1}$$
, 两边同乘以公分母 $(x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)$,

$$f(A+B+C=0, A-B+D=0, A+B-C=1, A-B-D=-2,$$

解得
$$A = -\frac{1}{4}$$
, $B = \frac{3}{4}$, $C = -\frac{1}{2}$, $D = 1$, 故 $\frac{x-2}{x^4-1} = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{x-1} + \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{x+1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x+1}{x^2+1}$.

或将x取具体值求出待定系数,特别是将x取为分母O(x)一次因式的根,可得对应部分分式的分子.

在 (*) 式中取
$$x=1$$
, 有 $-1=4A$, 得 $A=-\frac{1}{4}$; 取 $x=-1$, 有 $-3=-4B$, 得 $B=\frac{3}{4}$;

再取 x=0,有-2=A-B-D,得 D=1;取 x=2,有 0=15A+5B+3(2C+D),得 $C=-\frac{1}{2}$.

例 将
$$\frac{x^2+1}{(x-1)^2(x-2)}$$
 分解为部分分式.

解: 原式=
$$\frac{A}{x-1}$$
+ $\frac{B}{(x-1)^2}$ + $\frac{C}{x-2}$, 两边同乘以公分母 $(x-1)^2(x-2)$,

则
$$x^2 + 1 = A(x-1)(x-2) + B(x-2) + C(x-1)^2$$
,

取
$$x = 1$$
, 有 $2 = -B$, 得 $B = -2$; 取 $x = 2$, 得 $C = 5$; 取 $x = 0$, 有 $1 = 2A - 2B + C$, 得 $A = -4$.

故
$$\frac{x^2+1}{(x-1)^2(x-2)} = \frac{-4}{x-1} + \frac{-2}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{5}{x-2}$$
.

二. 部分分式的积分, 真分式分解为部分分式有以下 4 种形式:

(1)
$$\frac{A}{x-a}$$
;

(2)
$$\frac{A}{(x-a)^k}$$
 $(k>1)$;

(3)
$$\frac{Bx+C}{x^2+bx+c}$$
 $(b^2<4c)$;

(4)
$$\frac{Bx+C}{(x^2+bx+c)^k}$$
 $(b^2<4c, k>1).$

部分分式的积分:

(1)
$$\int \frac{A}{x-a} dx = A \ln |x-a| + C$$
;

(2)
$$\int \frac{A}{(x-a)^k} dx = A \cdot \frac{(x-a)^{-k+1}}{-k+1} + C;$$

(3)
$$\int \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+bx+c} dx = \int \frac{\frac{B}{2}(2x+b) - \frac{Bb}{2} + C}{x^2+bx+c} dx = \frac{B}{2} \ln|x^2+bx+c| + (C-\frac{Bb}{2}) \int \frac{1}{x^2+bx+c} dx ,$$
对于
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2+bx+c} dx , \quad$$
再配方,用公式
$$\int \frac{1}{u^2+a^2} du = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{u}{a} + C ;$$

(4)
$$\int \frac{Bx+C}{(x^2+bx+c)^k} dx = \int \frac{\frac{B}{2}(2x+b) - \frac{Bb}{2} + C}{(x^2+bx+c)^k} dx = \frac{B}{2} \cdot \frac{(x^2+bx+c)^{-k+1}}{-k+1} + (C - \frac{Bb}{2}) \int \frac{1}{(x^2+bx+c)^k} dx ,$$
对于
$$\int \frac{1}{(x^2+bx+c)^k} dx ,$$
再配方,用递推公式
$$\Delta_n = \int \frac{1}{(u^2+a^2)^k} du .$$

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

解:
$$\frac{2x^3+1}{x^3+x^2-x-1}=2+\frac{-2x^2+2x+3}{x^3+x^2-x-1}=2+\frac{-2x^2+2x+3}{(x+1)^2(x-1)}=2+\frac{A}{x+1}+\frac{B}{(x+1)^2}+\frac{C}{x-1},$$

$$\mathbb{A} - 2x^2 + 2x + 3 = A(x+1)(x-1) + B(x-1) + C(x+1)^2,$$

取
$$x = 1$$
, 有 $3 = 4C$, 得 $C = \frac{3}{4}$; 取 $x = -1$, 有 $-1 = -2B$, 得 $B = \frac{1}{2}$; 取 $x = 0$, 有 $3 = -A - B + C$, 得 $A = -\frac{11}{4}$.

原式=
$$\int \left(2 + \frac{-\frac{11}{4}}{x+1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{x-1} \right) dx = 2x - \frac{11}{4} \ln(x+1) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{3}{4} \ln|x-1| + C.$$

例
$$\int \frac{1}{x^3 - 1} dx.$$

解:
$$\frac{1}{x^3-1} = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+1}$$
, 有 $1 = A(x^2+x+1) + (Bx+C)(x-1)$,

取
$$x = 1$$
, 得 $A = \frac{1}{3}$; 取 $x = 0$, 有 $1 = A - C$, 得 $C = -\frac{2}{3}$; 取 $x = -1$, 有 $1 = A + 2B - 2C$, 得 $B = -\frac{1}{3}$.

原式=
$$\int \left(\frac{\frac{1}{3}}{x-1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{2}{3}}{x^2 + x + 1} \right) dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln|x - 1| + \int \frac{-\frac{1}{6}(2x+1) + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{2}{3}}{x^2 + x + 1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x - 1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2 + x + 1| - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2 + x + 1| - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2 + x + 1| - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

例
$$\int \frac{1}{x^4 - 1} dx.$$

解:
$$\frac{1}{x^4 - 1} = \frac{1}{(x - 1)(x + 1)(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{A}{x - 1} + \frac{B}{x + 1} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + 1}$$
,

有
$$1 = A(x+1)(x^2+1) + B(x-1)(x^2+1) + (Cx+D)(x-1)(x+1)$$
,

取
$$x = 1$$
, 有 $1 = 4A$, 得 $A = \frac{1}{4}$; 取 $x = -1$, 有 $1 = -4B$, 得 $B = -\frac{1}{4}$; 取 $x = 0$, 有 $1 = A - B - D$, 得 $D = -\frac{1}{2}$;

取
$$x = 2$$
, 有 $1 = 15A + 5B + 6C + 3D$, 得 $C = 0$

原式=
$$\int \left(\frac{\frac{1}{4}}{x-1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{x+1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{x^2+1} \right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C.$$

一般,对于有理函数积分一般应首先考虑是否有其它方法(如分开为有导数关系的两部分乘积等),没有其它方法时,才采用分解为部分分式的方法.

例
$$\int \frac{1}{x(x^{100}+1)^2} dx$$
.

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{1}{x^{100}(x^{100}+1)^2} \cdot x^{99} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^{100}(x^{100}+1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{100} d(x^{100}) = \frac{1}{100} \int \frac{1}{t(t+1)^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{100} \int \left(\frac{1}{t} + \frac{-1}{t+1} + \frac{-1}{(t+1)^2}\right) dt = \frac{1}{100} \left[\ln|t| - \ln|t+1| + \frac{1}{t+1}\right] + C$$

$$= \ln|x| - \frac{1}{100} \ln(x^{100}+1) + \frac{1}{100(x^{100}+1)} + C.$$

例
$$\int \frac{1}{x^5(x^8+1)} dx.$$

解: 原式=
$$\int \frac{1}{x^8(x^8+1)} \cdot x^3 dx = \int \frac{1}{x^8(x^8+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{4} d(x^4) = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{t^2(t^2+1)} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{1}{t^2+1}\right) dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(-\frac{1}{t} - \arctan t\right) + C = -\frac{1}{4x^4} - \frac{1}{4} \arctan x^4 + C.$$

例
$$\int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx.$$

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