# 不定积分

### **Table of Contents**

1. 不定积分 indefinite integral → 即"原函数"的别名. 精确的说, "不定积分"就是"原函数的全体".

$$1.2. \int (0)dx = C$$

1.3. 
$$\int (k)dx = kx + C$$

1.4. 
$$\int (x^n) dx = rac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C, \;\; n 
eq -1$$

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$$\int \left(rac{1}{x}
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$$\int x dx = rac{1}{2}x^2 + C$$

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

1.8. 
$$\int (a^x)dx = rac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

1.9. 
$$\int \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx = \arctan x + C, \;$$
或  $= - arc\cot x + C$ 

1.10. 
$$\int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) dx = \arcsin x + C$$
, 或 =  $-\arccos x + C$ 

$$1.11. \int (\sin x) dx = -\cos x + C$$

1.12. 
$$\int (\cos x) dx = \sin x + C$$

1.13. 
$$\int (\tan x) dx = -\ln |\cos x| + C$$

1.14. 
$$\int (\cot x) dx = \ln |\sin x| + C$$

1.15. 
$$\int (\sec x) dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

1.16. 
$$\int (\csc x) dx = \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + C$$

1.17. 
$$\int (\sec^2 x) dx = \tan x + C$$
1.18. 
$$\int (\csc^2 x) dx = -\cot x + C$$
1.19. 
$$\int (\sec x \tan x) dx = \sec x + C$$
1.20. 
$$\int (\csc x \cot x) dx = -\csc x + C$$

2. 不定积分的性质

2.1. 
$$\int [f(x)\pm g(x)]dx=\int f(x)dx\pm\int g(x)dx$$

2.2.  $\int (kf(x))dx = k \cdot \int f(x)dx$  , 其中 k 是常数, 且 k  $\neq$  0. 注意: 如果k是一个变量, 如果该变量与x是无关的(即与"积分变量"无关的), 则可以朝外挪出去; 但如果该变量是与x相关的, 则就不能朝外挪.

2.3. 例题

# 1. 不定积分 indefinite integral → 即"原函数"的别名. 精确的说, "不定积分"就是"原函数的全体".

indefinite /in'definat/
adj.

lasting for a period of time that has no fixed end 无限期的; 期限不定的

• She will be away for the indefinite future. 她将离开一段时间,期限不定。

not clearly defined 模糊不清的;不明确的 SYN imprecise

• an indefinite science 界定不明的科学

integral /'intigral/
adj.

- ~ (to sth)being an essential part of sth 必需的;不可或缺的 +
- Practical experience is integral to the course. 这门课程也包括实践经验。

[ usually before noun] included as part of sth, rather than supplied separately 作为组成部分的

• All models have an integral CD player. 所有型号都有内置的激光唱片机。

[ usually before noun] having all the parts that are necessary for sth to be complete 完整的; 完备的

• an integral system 完整的系统

一个原函数, 求其导数, 能得到"导函数". **反过来, 从"导函数"算出其"原函数"的过程, 就是求其"不定积分".** 换言之, "原函数"的别名就是"不定积分".

如: "原函数"是 F(x), 其"导函数"是 f(x), 即: F'(x) = f(x), 则 F(x) 就是 f(x) 的其中一个原函数.

注意: 能得到相同"导函数"的原函数, 可以不止一个. 比如: 2x 是导函数, 其原函数可以是  $x^2$ , 也可以是  $x^2+3$  等等.

所以,我们从"导函数"来反求其"原函数",只要求出一个"原函数" f(x) 即可,其他的的"原函数"可以表示为: f(x)+C, C是常数.

即:

(原函数
$$F(x)$$
 + 常数 $C$ ) $'$  = 导函数 $f(x)$ 



原函数什么时候会存在呢?→连续(即能一笔画)的导函数,一定有"原函数".

"原函数"的别名就是"不定积分", 求原函数, 就是求"不定积分". 即写作:

$$\int f(x)dx=$$
原函数 $F(x)+C$   $ightarrow$  其中,  $f(x)$ 叫做 "被积函数 ", 也即 "导函数 ".  $ightarrow dx$ 叫做 "积分变量 "

Header 1	Header 2	
$\int$	→ 是对"无穷个"连续的"无穷小量"的求和	
Σ	→ 通常是对"有限个,或者离散的量"求和。	

类似的:

Header 1	Header 2	
dx	→ 表示"无穷小"变量. 有"极限"的概念在里面.	
Δ	→表示"有限小"的变量.	

Header 1	Header 2	
Column 1, row 1	$\dfrac{d}{dx} \left[ \underbrace{\int \underbrace{f(x) dx}_{\substack{\text{ar{eta} \in \Delta b} \\ \overline{\text{Bigh} b}}} \right] = \underbrace{f(x)}_{\substack{\text{ar{eta} \in \Delta b} \\ \overline{\text{Bigh} b}}} \leftarrow $ 对原函数(不定积分)求导,依然回到导函数	
	该式子也可写成: $d \left[ \underbrace{\int \underbrace{f(x) dx}_{\text{导函数}}}_{\text{原函数}} \right] = \underbrace{f(x)}_{\text{导函数}} dx$	
	$\int_{\substack{\overline{\mathbb{R}} \boxtimes \mathbb{M} \text{ blook}}} \underbrace{F'(x)}_{\substack{\overline{\mathbb{R}} \boxtimes \mathbb{M} \text{ plook}}} dx = \underbrace{F(x)}_{\substack{\overline{\mathbb{R}} \boxtimes \mathbb{M}}} + C \leftarrow \underline{\mathbb{R}} \boxtimes \mathbb{M} F(x) \exists x ; \text{ plook} F(x) \exists $	

所以:

$$\int 1dx = x+C$$

$$\int 1du = u+C$$

$$\int 1d(x^2-3) = x^2-3+C = x^2+C$$

$$\int 1dF(u) = F(u)+C$$

## 对照表

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1.	$\int k dx = kx + C(k 常 数)$	(C) = 0(C为常数)
2.	$\int x^{\mu} dx = \frac{x^{\mu + 1}}{\mu + 1} + C$	$(x^{\alpha})' = \alpha x^{\alpha+1}$
3.	$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln x  + C$	$(\ln x ) = \frac{1}{x}$ $((\log_a^x)) = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$
4.	$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x + C$	$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}  ((\arctan x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2})$
5.	$\int \frac{dx}{1 - x^2} = \arcsin x + C$	$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} ((\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}})$
6.	$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$	$(\sin x)' = \cos x$
7.	$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$	$(\cos x)' = -\sin x$
8.	$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \sec^2 x = \tan x + C$	$(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$
9.	$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \int \csc^2 x = -\cot x + C$	$(\cot x)' = \csc^2 x = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$
10.	$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$	$(\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x$
11.	$\int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C$	$(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$
12.	$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$	$(e^x)'=e^x$
13.	$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$	$(a^x) = a^x \ln a$
14.	$\int shxdx = chx + C$	(chx)' = shx
15.	$\int chxdx = shx + C$	$(shx)^{\cdot} = chx$
16.	$\int \tan x dx = -\ln \cos x  + C$	
17.	$\int \cot x dx = -\ln \sin x  + C$	
18.	$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$	
	$\int \frac{1}{x^{2-}a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \frac{x-a}{x+a} + C$	
20.	$\int \csc x dx = \ln \csc x - \cot x  + C$	
		1

## 1.1. 公式表

## 高等数学导数、微分、不定积分公式

## 三、不定积分基本公式:

$$1.\int kdx = kx + c$$

$$2.\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$$

$$3.\int e^x dx = e^x + c$$

$$4.\int a^x dx = a^x \frac{1}{\ln a} + c$$

$$5.\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + c$$

$$6.\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$$

$$7.\int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$$

$$8. \int \tan x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + c$$

$$9.\int \cot x dx = \ln|\sin x| + c$$

$$10.\int \csc x dx = \ln|\csc x - \cot x| + c$$

$$11. \int \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + c$$

$$12.\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int cs \, c^2 \, x dx = -\cot x + c$$

$$13.\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + c$$

$$14.\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + c$$

$$15.\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + c$$

$$16.\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + c$$

$$17.\int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + c$$

$$18.\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + c$$

$$19.\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + c$$

$$20.\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + c$$

$$21.\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}| + c$$

$$22.\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + c$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$1.2. \int (0)dx = C$$

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$$\int (x^n) dx = rac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C, \;\; n 
eq -1$$

Example 1. 标题

例如:
$$\int x^2 dx$$
  $= rac{1}{2+1}x^{2+1} + C$   $= rac{1}{3}x^3 + C$ 

## Example 2. 标题

例如:
$$\int 2x \,\,dx \ = rac{1}{1+1} 2x^{1+1} + C \ = x^2 + C$$

1.5. 
$$\int \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx = \ln |x| + C$$

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## 2. 不定积分的性质

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

2.2.  $\int (kf(x))dx = k \cdot \int f(x)dx$ , 其中 k 是常数, 且 k  $\neq$  0. 注意: 如果k 是一个变量, 如果该变量与x是无关的(即与"积分变量"无关的), 则可以朝外挪出去; 但如果该变量是与x相关的, 则就不能朝外挪.

## 2.3. 例题

Example 3. 标题

例如: 
$$\int \sqrt{x} (x^2 - 5) dx$$

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

$$= \int \left(x^{\frac{5}{2}} - 5x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) dx$$

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

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

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

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

#### Example 4. 标题

例如: 
$$\int \frac{(x-1)^3}{x^2} dx$$
 
$$= \int \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1}{x^2} dx \leftarrow 根据公式: (a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$$
 
$$\leftarrow "分母的次数"比"分子的次数小",我们就能把该分式拆分成"和"的形式,就能利用"不定积分"的性质公式了 
$$= \int \left(x - 3 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx$$
 
$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3x + 3\ln|x| - \frac{1}{-2+1}x^{-2+1} + C$$
 
$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3x + 3\ln|x| + x^{-1} + C$$$$

## Example 5. 标题

例如:
$$\int 2^x e^x dx$$

$$= \int (2e)^x dx \leftarrow 根据公式: \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$= \frac{(2e)^x}{\ln 2e} + C \leftarrow \text{分母上根据公式 } \ln(ab) = \ln a + \ln b$$

$$= \frac{2^x e^x}{\ln 2 + \ln e} + C$$

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

## Example 6. 标题

例如: 
$$\int \left(\sin^2\frac{x}{2}\right)dx \leftarrow \text{ 根据三角函数的 "倍角公式": } \cos(2A) = \cos^2A - \sin^2A \\ = 2\cos^2A - 1 \\ = 1 - 2\sin^2A$$
 就有: 
$$\sin^2A = \frac{\cos(2A) - 1}{-2} = \frac{1 - \cos(2A)}{2}$$
 所以 
$$\left(\sin\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1 - \cos\left(2 \cdot \frac{x}{2}\right)}{2}\right)$$
 
$$= \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}\right)dx$$
 
$$= \int \frac{1}{2}dx - \int \frac{\cos x}{2}dx$$
 
$$= \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}\sin x + C$$

#### Example 7. 标题

例如:

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx \leftarrow \beta$$
母上,根据三角函数 "倍角公式":  $\sin(2A) = 2\sin A \cdot \cos A$  即 左右倒过来:  $2\sin A \cdot \cos A = \sin(2A)$  就有:  $2 \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2} = \sin\left(2\frac{x}{2}\right)$  
$$\sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\sin\left(2\frac{x}{2}\right)$$
 
$$\left(\sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\sin\left(2\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)^2 \leftarrow \text{根据指数公式: } (ab)^n = a^nb^n \ \ (a,b>0)$$
 
$$\left(\sin \frac{x}{2}\right)^2 (\cos \frac{x}{2})^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\sin x\right)^2$$
 所以原式 
$$= \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\sin x\right)^2} dx = 4 \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = 4 \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx \leftarrow \text{根据三角函数 } \csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$$
 所以  $\sin x = \frac{1}{\csc x} = \csc^{-1}x$  
$$\left(\sin x\right)^{-2} = \csc^2 x$$
 
$$= 4 \int (\csc x)^2 dx \leftarrow \text{根据不定积分公式: } \int (\csc^2 x) dx = -\cot x + C$$
 
$$= 4 \cdot (-\cot x + C) = -4\cot x + \frac{4C}{\sec^2 x}$$

#### Example 8. 标题

例以に 
$$\int \frac{2x^4+x^2+3}{x^2+1} dx \leftarrow$$
利用多项式的除法来做 
$$= \int (2x^2-1+\frac{4}{x^2+1}) dx$$
 
$$= 2\int x^2 - \int 1 + 4\int \frac{1}{x^2+1} \ dx \leftarrow \$$
根据公式  $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C$  
$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2+1} \cdot x^{2+1} - x + 4 \arctan x + C$$
 
$$= \frac{2}{3}x^3 - x + 4 \arctan x + C$$