



## 不定积分的概念与性质

### 一、选择题.

1. 下列函数中, 不是  $f(x) = 4\sin x \cos x$  的原函数的是 (A).

- A.  $\sin 2x$       B.  $-\cos 2x$       C.  $2\sin^2 x$       D.  $-2\cos^2 x$

2. 设  $f(x)$  为可导函数,  $F'(x) = f(x)$ , 且  $f(0) = 1$ , 又  $F(x) = xf(x) + x^2$ , 则  $f(x) =$  (C).

- A.  $-2x - 1$       B.  $-x^2 + 1$       C.  $-2x + 1$       D.  $-x^2 - 1$

3. 下列各式中 (C) 是  $f(x) = \sin |x|$  的原函数.

A.  $y = -\cos |x|$

B.  $y = -|\cos x|$

C.  $y = \begin{cases} -\cos x, & x \geq 0, \\ \cos x - 2, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

D.  $y = \begin{cases} -\cos x + C_1, & x \geq 0, \\ \cos x + C_2, & x < 0, \end{cases} C_1, C_2 \text{ 为任意常数}$

### 二、计算下列不定积分.

1.  $\int \frac{(1-x)^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx;$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{1-2x+x^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx \\ &= \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx - 2 \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \\ &= 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

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

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

2.  $\int \frac{x^4}{1+x^2} dx;$  [多项式的带余除法]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{x^4-1+1}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{(x^2-1)(x^2+1)}{1+x^2} dx + \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \int (x^2-1) dx + \arctan x + C \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x + \arctan x + C \end{aligned}$$

4.  $\int (e^x - 1)^2 2^x dx;$   
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$$\begin{aligned} &= \int (e^{2x} - e^x + 1) 2^x dx \\ &= \int (e^{2x} - e^x + 1) e^{x \ln 2} dx \\ &= \int e^{x(2+\ln 2)} dx - \int e^{x(1+\ln 2)} dx + \int e^{x \ln 2} dx \\ &= \frac{e^{x(2+\ln 2)}}{2+\ln 2} - \frac{e^{x(1+\ln 2)}}{1+\ln 2} + \frac{e^{x \ln 2}}{\ln 2} + C \end{aligned}$$



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$$5. \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx;$$

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

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

$$= \tan x - \cot x + C$$

$$6. \int \frac{2 + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx;$$

$$= \int \frac{3 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= 3 \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx - x + C$$

$$= 3 \tan x - x + C$$

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

$$7. \int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx; \quad = \tan x - \sec x + C$$

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

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

$$= \int \frac{1}{2 \sin^2(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4})} dx = \int \frac{d(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4})}{\sin^2(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4})} = -\cot(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}) + C$$

$$9. \int d[f(x) + 2];$$

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

$$= f(x) + C$$

$$\left( \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} \right)' = \frac{g'(x)f(x) - f'(x)g(x)}{f^2(x)}$$

$$8. \int d[f'(x) dx];$$

$$= \int dF(x) \quad [F(x) \stackrel{+C}{=} \int f'(x) dx]$$

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

$$= \int \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{(\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2})^2} dx = \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}} + C$$

$$10. \int \cot^2 x dx.$$

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

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

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

$$= -\cot x - x + C$$