

积分 不定积分要加C

线性性 $\int [kf(x) + (g(x))] dx = k \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx$

积分表

$$\int k dx = kx + C \quad \int x^a dx = \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} + C \quad (a \neq -1)$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C \quad \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + C \quad \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

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

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

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x + C \quad \int \csc^2 x dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\cot x + C$$

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

$$\int \csc x \cot x dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\csc x + C \quad \text{余x带负号}$$

$$\int \sec x dx = \int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$\int \csc x dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C \quad \text{正x改余x}$$

以下做题时凑左边

$$\int \tan x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C \quad \int \cot x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C \quad (a>0)$$

求导要熟

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C \quad \int \frac{dx}{a^2-x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + C \quad (a>0)$$

↓ 负 ↓ 上下交换

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

分项操作 抄分母, 加一个减一个

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^4(x^2+1)} = \int \frac{1+x^2-x^2}{x^4(x^2+1)} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x^4} - \int \frac{dx}{x^2(x^2+1)} = \int \frac{dx}{x^4} - \int \frac{dx}{x^2} + \int \frac{dx}{x^2+1}$$

$$\int \tan^2 x dx = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx \quad \tan^2 x \text{ 换 } \sec^2 x$$

$$\int \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \int \frac{1+\cos x}{2} dx \quad \text{三角降为一次}$$

第一类换元法 (凑微分)

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 2 \int dv$$

第二类换元法 $x = \psi(t) \rightarrow t = \psi^{-1}(x)$ 要能反解

三角代换

$$\sqrt{a^2-x^2} \quad \text{令 } x = a \sin t \quad t \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \text{ 能反解} \quad \sqrt{a^2-x^2} = a \cos t$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+a^2} \quad \text{令 } x = a \tan t \quad t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = a \sec t$$

$$\sqrt{x^2-a^2} \quad \text{令 } x = a \sec t \quad t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \cup (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi] \quad \sqrt{x^2-a^2} = a \tan t$$

代回时, 用辅助三角形

分部积分法

$$\int u(x) dv(x) = u(x)v(x) - \int v(x) du(x) \quad \text{更好积}$$

反对幂指三

$$\int x^a \begin{cases} e^x \\ \text{三角} \\ \ln x \\ \text{反三角} \end{cases} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{好积, 放 } d \text{ 前面} \\ \text{不好积, 放 } d \text{ 后面} \end{array}$$

常有可能消掉某些项

原函数存在定理, 连续 \rightarrow 可积

初等函数原函数不一定是初等

$$\int \sin(x^2) dx \quad \int \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \quad \int \frac{\cos x}{x} dx \quad \int \frac{dx}{\ln x} \quad \int e^{-x^2} dx \quad \text{等积不出}$$

化简有公式

【结论】含 $\sin^m x \cdot \cos^n x$ 的积分

$\sin x$ 奇次, $\cos x$ 偶次 $\rightarrow d(\cos x)$ 或 $d(\sec x)$

$\cos x$ 奇次, $\sin x$ 偶次 $\rightarrow d(\sin x)$ 或 $d(\csc x)$ $\int f(\tan x) d\tan x$

$\cos x$ 和 $\sin x$ 同为偶次或奇次 $\rightarrow d(\tan x)$ 或 $d(\cot x)$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^3 x \sin^3 x} = \int \frac{\sec^6 x dx}{\tan^3 x} = \int \frac{\sec^4 x \cdot \sec^2 x}{\tan^3 x} dx$$

$$\stackrel{(\sec^2 x)}{=} \int \frac{\tan^2 x + 1)^2 d(\tan x)}{\tan^3 x}$$

$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^3 x \cos x} dx \quad (\sin^2 x) \cos x dx \quad d\cos x, d\sec x$$

$$\text{例 5} \quad \int \tan^3 x \sec^2 x dx = \int \tan^2 x \cdot \tan x \sec^2 x dx$$

$$= \int (\sec^2 x - 1) d\sec x$$

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

1. 定义:

经 $\sin x, \cos x$ 以及常数经过有限次四则运算所构成的函数称为三角函数有理式,

记为 $R(\sin x, \cos x)$, 积分 $\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$ 称为三角函数有理式的积分.

2. 积分法:

万能代换公式, $u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ 则 $\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}, dx = \frac{2}{1+u^2} du$, 从而

$\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx = \int R\left(\frac{2u}{1+u^2}, \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}\right) \frac{2}{1+u^2} du$ 化为有理函数积分.

$\sin x, \cos x$ 仅一次时好用