

# 第四章 习题课

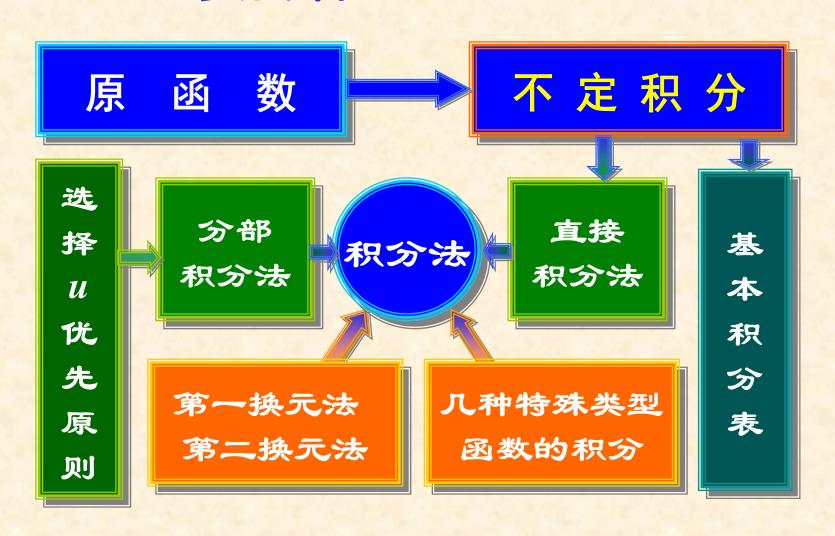
# 不定報分

- 一、主要内容
- 二、典型例题

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## 一、主要内容



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#### 1、原函数

定义 如果在区间I内,可导函数F(x)的导函数为 f(x), 即  $\forall x \in I$  , 都 有 F'(x) = f(x) 或 dF(x) = f(x)dx,那么函数F(x)就称为f(x)或 f(x)dx在区间I内原函数.

原函数存在定理 如果函数f(x)在区间I 内连续,那么在区间I 内存在可导函数F(x),使 $\forall x \in I$ ,都有F'(x) = f(x).

即:连续函数一定有原函数.

## 2、不定积分

#### (1) 定义

在区间I内,函数f(x)的带有任意常数项的原函数称为f(x)在区间I内的不定积分,记为 $\int f(x)dx$ .

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

函数f(x)的原函数的图形称为f(x)的积分曲线.

(2) 微分运算与求不定积分的运算是互逆的.

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\int f(x)dx] = f(x) \qquad d[\int f(x)dx] = f(x)dx$$

$$\int F'(x)dx = F(x) + C \qquad \int dF(x) = F(x) + C$$

(3) 不定积分的性质

$$1^{0} \int [f(x) \pm g(x)]dx = \int f(x)dx \pm \int g(x)dx$$

$$2^{0} \int kf(x)dx = k \int f(x)dx \quad (k 是常数, k \neq 0)$$

#### 3、基本积分表

(1) 
$$\int kdx = kx + C \quad (k 是常数) \qquad (7) \quad \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

(2) 
$$\int x^{\mu} dx = \frac{x^{\mu+1}}{\mu+1} + C \quad (\mu \neq -1) (8) \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

(3) 
$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln x + C$$
 (9) 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$

(4) 
$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C$$
 (10) 
$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$

(5) 
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C \quad (11) \quad \int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C$$

(6) 
$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C \qquad (12) \quad \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$(13) \quad \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$(14) \quad \int \mathrm{sh} x dx = \mathrm{ch} x + C$$

$$(15) \quad \int \operatorname{ch} x dx = \operatorname{sh} x + C$$

$$(16) \int \tan x dx = -\ln \cos x + C$$

$$(17) \quad \int \cot x dx = \ln \sin x + C$$

(18) 
$$\int \sec x dx = \ln(\sec x + \tan x) + C$$

(19) 
$$\int \csc x dx = \ln(\csc x - \cot x) + C$$

(20) 
$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$

(21) 
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \frac{x - a}{x + a} + C$$

(22) 
$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \frac{a + x}{a - x} + C$$

$$(23) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

(24) 
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx$$

$$= \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}) + C$$

#### 4、直接积分法

由定义直接利用基本积分表与积分的性质求不定积分的方法.

#### 5、第一类换元法

定理 1 设 f(u) 具有原函数,  $u = \varphi(x)$  可导,

则有换元公式

$$\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = \left[\int f(u)du\right]_{u=\varphi(x)}$$

第一类换元公式(凑微分法)



#### 常见类型

(1) 
$$\int f(ax+b)dx = \frac{1}{a} \left[ \int f(u)du \right]_{u=ax+b}$$

(2) 
$$\int f(x^{\mu+1})x^{\mu}dx$$
  $(u=x^{\mu+1}, \mu \neq -1)$ 

(3) 
$$\int \frac{f(\ln x)}{x} dx \qquad (u = \ln x)$$

(4) 
$$\int f(\cos x) \sin x dx \quad (u = \cos x)$$

(5) 
$$\int f(\sin x)\cos x dx \qquad (u = \sin x)$$

(6) 
$$\int \frac{f(\arcsin x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \qquad (u = \arcsin x)$$

(7) 
$$\int \frac{f(\arctan x)}{1+x^2} dx \qquad (u = \arctan x)$$

(8) 
$$\int f(\tan x) \sec^2 x dx \qquad (u = \tan x)$$

(9) 
$$\int f(\sec x) \sec x \tan x dx \quad (u = \sec x)$$

#### 6、第二类换元法

定理 设 $x = \psi(t)$ 是单调的、可导的函数,并且 $\psi'(t) \neq 0$ ,又设 $f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)$ 具有原函数,则有换元公式

$$\int f(x)dx = \left[ \int f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)dt \right]_{t=\overline{\psi}(x)}$$

第二类换元公式

其中 $\psi(x)$ 是 $x = \psi(t)$ 的反函数.

#### 常见代换

### 有五种:

i种:
$$x = a \sin t, \ t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$x = a \tan t, \ t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$x = a \sec t, \ t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$2^{\circ}$$
 双曲代换  $x = asht$ , 或 $x = acht$   $(t > 0)$ 

$$3^{\circ}$$
 倒代换  $x = \frac{1}{t}$ 
 $4^{\circ}$  换根代换  $t = \sqrt[n]{\frac{\alpha x + \beta}{\delta x + \gamma}}$ 

$$5^{\circ}$$
 万能代换  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$   $(|x| < \pi)$ 

## 1° 三角代换

适用类型	代换
$(1) \int R(x, \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) dx$	$x = a \sin t, t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 或 $x = a \cos t, t \in (0, \pi)$
$(2)\int R(x,\sqrt{x^2+a^2})dx$	$x = a \tan t, t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$
$(3) \int R(x, \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) dx$	$x = a \sec t, t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

其中R(u,v)为u,v的有理函数.

## 2° 双曲代换

$$ch^2t - sh^2t = 1$$

积分中为了化掉根式除采用三角代换外还可用双曲代换.

适用类型	代换
$(2) \int R(x, \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) dx$	x = asht
$(3) \int R(x, \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) dx$	$x = acht \ (t > 0)$

#### 3° 倒代换

当分母的次数较高时,可采用 倒代换:  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ .

#### 4° 换根代换 适用类型:

$$(4) \int R(x, n_1) \frac{\alpha x + \beta}{\delta x + \gamma}, n_2 \frac{\alpha x + \beta}{\delta x + \gamma}, \dots, n_k \frac{\alpha x + \beta}{\delta x + \gamma}) dx$$

其中 $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\gamma$ 均为常数,  $n_i \in N$   $(i = 1, 2, \dots, k)$ 

代换: 
$$t = \sqrt[n]{\frac{\alpha x + \beta}{\delta x + \gamma}}$$

 $n为n_1,n_2,\cdots,n_k$ 的最小公倍数.

## 5° 万能代换

适用类型:  $(5) \int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$ 

代换: 
$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$
  $(|x| < \pi)$  或  $x = 2 \arctan t$ 

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \quad \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$\therefore \int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx = \int R(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}) \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$

t的有理函数

#### 7、分部积分法

$$\int uv'dx = uv - \int u'vdx$$

$$\int udv = uv - \int vdu$$
分部积分公式

8.选择u的优先原则: LIATE法

L----对数函数; I----反三角函数;

A----代数函数; T----三角函数;

E----指数函数; 哪个在前哪个选作u.

#### 9、几种特殊类型函数的积分

#### (1) 有理函数的积分

定义 两个多项式的商表示的函数称之.

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n}{b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + b_{m-1} x + b_m}$$

其中m、n都是非负整数;  $a_0,a_1,\cdots,a_n$ 及  $b_0,b_1,\cdots,b_m$ 都是实数,并且 $a_0 \neq 0$ , $b_0 \neq 0$ . 真分式化为部分分式之和的待定系数法

### 四种类型分式的不定积分

$$1.\int \frac{Adx}{x-a} = A \ln|x-a| + C; \ 2.\int \frac{Adx}{(x-a)^n} = \frac{A}{(1-n)(x-a)^{n-1}} + C;$$

$$3.\int \frac{Mx + N}{x^2 + px + q} dx = \frac{M}{2} \ln |x^2 + px + q|$$

$$+\frac{N-\frac{Mp}{2}}{\sqrt{q-\frac{p^{2}}{4}}}\arctan\frac{x+\frac{p}{2}}{\sqrt{q-\frac{p^{2}}{4}}}+C;$$

$$4.\int \frac{Mx+N}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx = \frac{M}{2} \int \frac{(2x+p)dx}{(x^2+px+q)^n} + \int \frac{N-\frac{Mp}{2}}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx$$

此两积分都可积,后者有递推公式

#### (2) 三角函数有理式的积分

定义 由三角函数和常数经过有限次四则运算构成的函数称之. 一般记为  $R(\sin x,\cos x)$ 

$$\Rightarrow u = \tan\frac{x}{2} \qquad x = 2\arctan u$$

$$\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2} \quad \cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2} \quad dx = \frac{2}{1+u^2} du$$

$$\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx = \int R\left(\frac{2u}{1+u^2}, \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}\right) \frac{2}{1+u^2} du$$

### (3) 简单无理函数的积分

讨论类型: 
$$R(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b})$$
  $R(x, \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+e}})$ 

解决方法: 作代换去掉根号.

## 二、典型例题

例1 求 
$$\int \frac{2^x 3^x}{9^x - 4^x} \mathrm{d}x.$$

解原式 = 
$$\int \frac{(\frac{3}{2})^x}{(\frac{3}{2})^{2x} - 1} dx = \frac{1}{\ln \frac{3}{2}} \int \frac{d(\frac{3}{2})^x}{(\frac{3}{2})^{2x} - 1} \frac{\diamondsuit(\frac{3}{2})^x = t}{\ln \frac{3}{2}} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 - 1}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\ln \frac{3}{2}} \int (\frac{1}{t - 1} - \frac{1}{t + 1}) dt = \frac{1}{2(\ln 3 - \ln 2)} \ln \left| \frac{t - 1}{t + 1} \right| + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{2(\ln 3 - \ln 2)} \ln \left| \frac{3^x - 2^x}{3^x + 2^x} \right| + C.$$

例2 求 
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})+5}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$
.

$$\Re : [\ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) + 5]' \\
= \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}} \cdot (1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1 + x^2}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}},$$

原式 = 
$$\int \sqrt{\ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) + 5} \cdot d[\ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) + 5]$$
  
=  $\frac{2}{3} [\ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) + 5]^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$ .

#### 练习 求下列不定积分:

(1) 
$$\int \left[\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} - \frac{f^2(x)f''(x)}{f'^3(x)}\right] dx$$
.

解 原式 = 
$$\int \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} \frac{f'^2(x) - f(x)f''(x)}{f'^2(x)} dx$$
$$= \int \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} d\left[\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}\right]^{2}+C.$$

(2) 设当  $x \neq 0$  时,f'(x) 连续,求

$$\int \frac{xf'(x) - (1+x)f(x)}{x^2 e^x} dx. \qquad (xe^x)' = (x+1)e^x$$

解 原式 = 
$$\int \frac{xe^x \cdot f'(x) - (x+1)e^x \cdot f(x)}{(xe^x)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{xe^x \cdot f'(x) - (xe^x)' \cdot f(x)}{(xe^x)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \left[\frac{f(x)}{xe^x}\right]' dx = \frac{f(x)}{xe^x} + C.$$

$$(3) \qquad \int \frac{1+\cos x}{x+\sin x} dx.$$

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

$$(4) \qquad \int \frac{x + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx.$$

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

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

$$= x \tan \frac{x}{2} - \int \tan \frac{x}{2} dx + \int \tan \frac{x}{2} dx = x \tan \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

(5) 
$$\int \frac{1+x\cot x}{x(1+x\sin x)} dx. \qquad (x\sin x)' = \sin x + x\cos x$$

解 原式 = 
$$\int \frac{\sin x + x \cos x}{x \sin x \cdot (1 + x \sin x)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x \sin x \cdot (1 + x \sin x)} d(x \sin x) \, \underline{u = x \sin x} \int \frac{1}{u \cdot (1 + u)} du = \cdots$$

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

原式 = 
$$\int \frac{\frac{1}{t} + 1}{\frac{1}{t^2} \sqrt{(\frac{1}{t})^2 - 1}} (-\frac{1}{t^2}) dt = -\int \frac{1 + t}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} dt$$

$$= -\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt + \int \frac{d(1-t^2)}{2\sqrt{1-t^2}} = -\arcsin t + \sqrt{1-t^2} + C$$

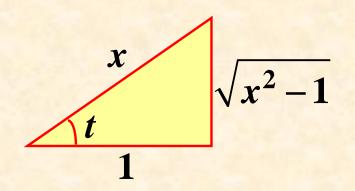
$$=\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x}-\arcsin\frac{1}{x}+C.$$

解法2 
$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec t + 1}{\sec t} dt = \int (1 + \cos t) dt$$

$$= t + \sin t + C$$

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



练习 (6) 
$$\int \frac{(1+x^2)\arcsin x}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$
.

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx \stackrel{\text{def} t = \arcsin x}{= \sin t} \int \frac{t}{\sin^2 t \cdot \cos t} \cdot \cot t$$

$$= -\int t \, \mathrm{d} \cot t = -(t \cot t - \int \cot t \, \mathrm{d} t)$$

$$= -t \cot t + \ln |\sin t| + C_1$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \arcsin x + \ln|x| + C_1$$

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

(7) 
$$\int \frac{x^3 \arccos x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$$

解法1  $\int \frac{x^3 \arccos x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ 

$$\frac{-2t = \arccos x}{x = \cos t} \int \frac{(\cos^3 t) \cdot t}{\sin t} \cdot (-\sin t) dt$$

$$=-\int t \cdot \cos^3 t \, \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= -\int t \, \mathbf{d}(\sin t - \frac{1}{3}\sin^3 t) = \cdots$$

$$= -\frac{2+x^2}{3}\sqrt{1-x^2}\arccos x - \frac{1}{9}x(x^2+6) + C.$$

$$\int \cos^3 t \, dt$$

$$= \int (1 - \sin^2 t) \, d\sin t$$

$$= \underbrace{\sin t - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 t} + C$$

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解法2 
$$\int \frac{x^3 \arccos x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$\sqrt{1-x^2}$$
 は  $\sqrt{1-x^2}$  は  $\sqrt$ 

$$= -(x^2\sqrt{1-x^2} - \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot 2x \, dx)$$

$$= -[x^2\sqrt{1-x^2} + \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot d(1-x^2)]$$

$$= \frac{2+x^2}{3}\sqrt{1-x^2} + C_1$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^3 \arccos x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\int \arccos x d(\frac{2+x^2}{3}\sqrt{1-x^2}) = \cdots$$

L 对数函数 I 反三角函数

例4 求 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^4}}$$
.

解法1. : 
$$\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^4} = (\sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}})^2 \cdot (x-1)^2$$
.

$$\Leftrightarrow t = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}$$
, (换根代换)

则有 
$$t^3 = 1 + \frac{2}{x-1}, x = \frac{2}{t^3-1} + 1,$$

原式 = 
$$\int \frac{1}{t^2} \cdot \frac{(t^3 - 1)^2}{4} \cdot \left[ -\frac{6t^2}{(t^3 - 1)^2} \right] dt = -\frac{3}{2} \int dt$$

$$=-\frac{3}{2}t+C=-\frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}+C.$$

解法2. : 
$$\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^4} = \sqrt[3]{(\frac{x-1}{x+1})^4 \cdot (x+1)^2}$$
.

原式 = 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(\frac{x-1}{x+1})^4 \cdot (x+1)^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{4}{3}} dt$$

$$=-\frac{3}{2}t^{-\frac{1}{3}}+C=-\frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}+C.$$

$$(8) \int \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x\sqrt{x}}} dx.$$

练习 (8) 
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x\sqrt{x}}} dx.$$
 
$$(\mu \neq -1)$$

解 
$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x\sqrt{x}}} dx = \int \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{1-x^{\frac{3}{2}}}} dx$$
$$= -\frac{2}{3} \int (1-x^{\frac{3}{2}})^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1-x^{\frac{3}{2}})$$
$$= -\frac{4}{3} \sqrt{1-x^{\frac{3}{2}}} + C.$$

(9) 求 
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sin x}} dx.$$

解法1. 
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\sin x}} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 x}} dx$$
$$= \int \frac{1}{(1+\sin x)\sqrt{1-\sin x}} d\sin x$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{u - \sqrt{2}}{u + \sqrt{2}} \right| + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin x} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1 - \sin x} + \sqrt{2}} \right| + C.$$

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

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{1}{\sin (\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2})} dx$$

$$= -\sqrt{2} \ln \left| \csc(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}) + \cot(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}) \right| + C.$$

$$(10) \, \, \, \, \, \, \int \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{3x-2}} \, \mathrm{d} \, x.$$

解 原式 = 
$$\int \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3x-2}} dx$$

$$=\frac{2}{3}\int \ln x \, \mathrm{d}(\sqrt{3x-2})$$

$$=\frac{2}{3}(\sqrt{3x-2}\ln x - \int \frac{\sqrt{3x-2}}{x} dx)$$

选u的优先顺序L 对数函数I 反三角函数A 代数函数T 三角函数E 指数函数

$$\therefore \int \frac{\sqrt{3x-2}}{x} dx \stackrel{\Leftrightarrow t = \sqrt{3x-2}}{=} \int \frac{3t}{t^2+2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} t dt$$

$$=2\int \frac{(t^2+2)-2}{t^2+2} dt = 2(t-\sqrt{2}\arctan\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}) + C_1$$

$$= 2(\sqrt{3x-2} - \sqrt{2}\arctan\frac{\sqrt{3x-2}}{\sqrt{2}}) + C_1$$

$$\therefore 原式 = \frac{2}{3}(\sqrt{3x-2}\ln x - \int \frac{\sqrt{3x-2}}{x} dx)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \left[ \sqrt{3x-2} (\ln x - 2) + 2\sqrt{2} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{3x-2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right] + C.$$

例5 求 
$$\int \frac{e^x (1+\sin x)}{1+\cos x} dx.$$

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

$$= \int (e^x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} + e^x \tan \frac{x}{2}) dx$$

$$= \int e^x d(\tan \frac{x}{2}) + \int e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$=e^{x}\tan\frac{x}{2}-\int e^{x}\tan\frac{x}{2}dx + \int e^{x}\tan\frac{x}{2}dx = e^{x}\tan\frac{x}{2}+C.$$

## 练习 (11) $\int e^{\sin x} \cdot \frac{x \cos^3 x - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx.$

解 原式=
$$\int (x \cdot e^{\sin x} \cos x - e^{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x}) dx$$

$$= \int x \, \mathrm{d}e^{\sin x} - \int e^{\sin x} \, \mathrm{d}(\frac{1}{\cos x})$$

$$= (xe^{\sin x} - \int e^{\sin x} dx) - (e^{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} - \int \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot e^{\sin x} \cos x dx)$$

$$= (x - \frac{1}{\cos x})e^{\sin x} - \int e^{\sin x} dx + \int e^{\sin x} dx = (x - \frac{1}{\cos x})e^{\sin x} + C.$$

例6 求 
$$\int \frac{e^{3x} + e^x}{e^{4x} - e^{2x} + 1} dx$$
.

$$=\int \frac{t^2+1}{t^4-t^2+1}dt = \int \frac{1+\frac{1}{t^2}}{t^2-1+\frac{1}{t^2}}dt$$

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

练习 (12) 
$$\int \frac{x-1}{x(xe^{-x}+1)} dx. \quad (xe^{-x})' = (1-x)e^{-x}$$

解 原式=
$$-\int \frac{(1-x)e^{-x}}{xe^{-x}(xe^{-x}+1)}dx$$

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

$$= -\int \frac{1}{u(u+1)} du = -\int (\frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{u+1}) du = \cdots$$

$$(13) \int \frac{xe^{-x}}{(1-x)^2} \mathrm{d}x.$$

解 原式=
$$\int xe^{-x}d\frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$= \frac{x}{1-x}e^{-x} - \int \frac{1}{1-x} \cdot d(xe^{-x})$$

$$= \frac{x}{1-x}e^{-x} - \int \frac{1}{1-x} \cdot (1-x)e^{-x} dx$$

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

例7  $I_n = \int \sin^{n-1} x \sin(n+1)x \, dx$ 

解 原式 =  $\int (\sin^{n-1} x)(\sin nx \cos x + \sin x \cos nx) dx$  $= \int \sin nx \cdot \sin^{n-1} x \cos x \, dx + \int \sin^n x \cos nx \, dx$  $= \frac{1}{n} \int \sin nx \, d(\sin^n x) + \int \sin^n x \cos nx \, dx$  $= \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \sin^n x - \frac{1}{n} \int \sin^n x \cdot n \cos nx \, dx + \int \sin^n x \cos nx \, dx$  $= \frac{1}{\pi} \sin nx \sin^n x + C.$ 

练习 (14) 求出  $I_n = \int \sec^n x \, dx$  的递推公式.

 $= \int \sec^{n-2} x \, \mathrm{d} \tan x$ 

 $= \sec^{n-2} x \tan x - \int \tan x \cdot (n-2) \sec^{n-3} x \cdot \sec x \tan x \, dx$ 

 $= \sec^{n-2} x \tan x - (n-2) \int \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \tan^2 x \, \mathrm{d} x$ 

 $= \sec^{n-2} x \tan x - (n-2) \int \sec^{n-2} x \cdot (\sec^2 x - 1) dx$ 

$$I_n = \sec^{n-2} x \tan x - (n-2) \int \sec^{n-2} x \cdot (\sec^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$= \sec^{n-2} x \tan x - (n-2)(I_n - I_{n-2})$$

$$\therefore I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \sec^{n-2} x \tan x + \frac{n-2}{n-1} I_{n-2}, \quad n \ge 2.$$

例8 求  $\int \max\{1,|x|\}dx$ .

:: f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续,则必存在原函数 F(x).

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1, & x < -1\\ x + C_2, & -1 \le x \le 1.\\ \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_3, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

又:F(x)须处处连续,

曲 
$$F(-1^{-}) = F(-1^{+}) = F(-1)$$
, 得
$$-1 + C_2 = \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} (x + C_2) = \lim_{x \to -1^{-}} (-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1)$$
即  $-1 + C_2 = -\frac{1}{2} + C_1$  (1)

由
$$F(1^-) = F(1^+) = F(1)$$
, 得

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} (x + C_2) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} (\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_3) = 1 + C_2$$

$$\mathbb{P} \quad \frac{1}{2} + C_3 = 1 + C_2 \tag{2}$$

联立(1)、(2), 并令  $C_1 = C$ ,

可得 
$$C_2 = \frac{1}{2} + C$$
,  $C_3 = 1 + C$ .

故 
$$\int \max\{1,|x|\}dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C, & x < -1 \\ x + \frac{1}{2} + C, & -1 \le x \le 1. \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 1 + C, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$