

第二节

不定积分的换元积分法(2)

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一、主要内容

(一) 定理 设 $x = \psi(t)$ 单调可导, 且 $\psi'(t) \neq 0$,

$$\int f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)dt = G(t) + C,$$

则有换元公式

$$\int f(x)dx \xrightarrow{x=\psi(t)} \int f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)dt = G[\psi^{-1}(x)] + C$$

其中 $t = \psi^{-1}(x)$ 是 $x = \psi(t)$ 的反函数.

分析 需证: $\{G[\psi^{-1}(x)] + C\}' = f(x)$



注 第一换元法与第二换元法的比较:

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

第一类: 左 \rightarrow 右

第二类: 左 \leftarrow 右

第一类, 放入

如: $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \xrightarrow{a > 0} \int \frac{d(\frac{x}{a})}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{x}{a})^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$

第二类, 取出

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \xrightarrow{x = a \sin t, t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})} \int \frac{a \cos t}{a \cos t} dt = t + C = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$



(二) 常见代换

有五种:

1° 三角代换

$$\begin{cases} x = a \sin t, & t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ x = a \tan t, & t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ x = a \sec t, & t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{cases}$$

2° 双曲代换

$$x = a \operatorname{sh} t, \text{ 或 } x = a \operatorname{ch} t \quad (t > 0)$$

3° 倒代换

$$x = \frac{1}{t}$$

4° 换根代换

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

5° 万能代换

$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2} \quad (|x| < \pi)$$



1° 三角代换

适用类型	代换
(1) $\int R(x, \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) dx$	$x = a \sin t, t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 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

$$\operatorname{ch}^2 t - \operatorname{sh}^2 t = 1$$

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
$\int R(x, \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) dx$	$x = a \operatorname{sh} t$
$\int R(x, \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) dx$	$x = a \operatorname{ch} t \ (t > 0)$



3° 倒代换

当分母的次数较高时,可采用倒代换:

$$x = \frac{1}{t}.$$

倒代换效果:
降低分母的幂次, 提高分子的幂次.



4° 换根代换

适用类型:

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

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

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

n 为 n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k 的最小公倍数 .



5° 万能代换

适用类型: $\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\sin x &= 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} = 2 \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{\sec^2 \frac{x}{2}} \\ &= \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}\end{aligned}$$



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

$$dx = d(2 \arctan t) = \frac{2}{1 + t^2} dt$$

$$\therefore \int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx = \int \underbrace{R\left(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}\right) \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2}}_{t \text{ 的有理函数}} dt$$

t 的有理函数



(三)基本积分表 (II)

$$(9) \quad \int \tan x \, dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C, \quad \int \cot x \, dx = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

$$(10) \quad \int \sec x \, dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$\int \csc x \, dx = \ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C$$

$$(11) \quad \int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$(12) \quad \int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + C$$

$$(13) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \, dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$(14) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} \, dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}) + C$$



二、典型例题

为去根式

例1 求 $I = \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$ ($a > 0$).

解 令 $x = a \sin t$, $t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 则 $dx = a \cos t dt$

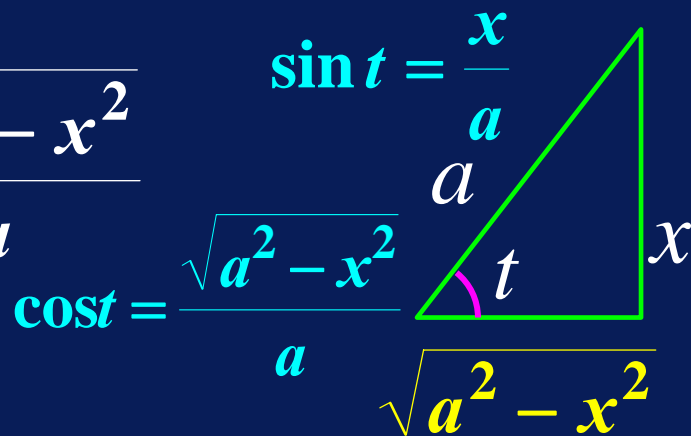
$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 t} = a \cos t$$

$$I = \int a \cos t \cdot a \cos t dt = a^2 \int \cos^2 t dt = a^2 \int \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt$$

$$= a^2 \left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin 2t}{4} \right) + C$$

$$\sin 2t = 2 \sin t \cos t = 2 \cdot \frac{x}{a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a}$$

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



例2 求 $I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \quad (a > 0).$

为去根式

解 (方法1) 令 $x = a \tan t, t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}),$

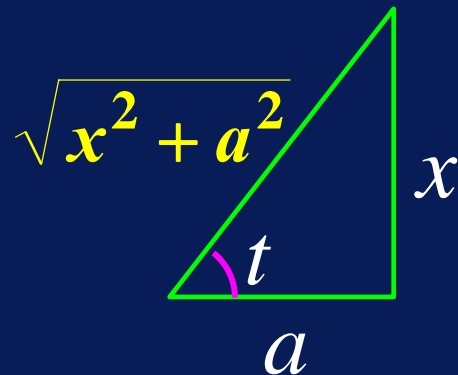
则 $dx = a \sec^2 t dt$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} = \sqrt{a^2 \tan^2 t + a^2} = a \sec t$$

$$I = \int \frac{a \sec^2 t}{a \sec t} dt = \int \sec t dt = \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + C_1$$

$$= \ln \left[\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a} + \frac{x}{a} \right] + C_1$$

$$= \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + C \quad (C = C_1 - \ln a)$$



(方法2) 令 $x = a \operatorname{sh} t$

$$\mathrm{d} x = a \operatorname{ch} t \mathrm{d} t$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{ch}^2 t - \operatorname{sh}^2 t = 1$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \mathrm{d} x = \int \frac{a \operatorname{ch} t}{a \operatorname{ch} t} \mathrm{d} t = \int \mathrm{d} t = t + C_1$$

$$= \operatorname{arsh} \frac{x}{a} + C_1 = \ln \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a} \right) + C_1$$

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



例3 求 $I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \quad (a > 0).$

为去根式

解 当 $x > a$ 时, 令 $x = a \sec t, t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 则

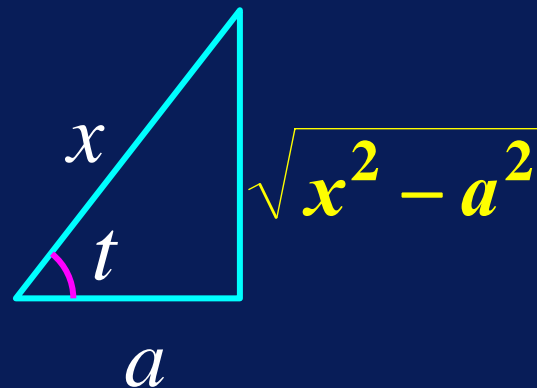
$$\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2 \sec^2 t - a^2} = a \tan t, \quad dx = a \sec t \tan t dt$$

$$I = \int \frac{a \sec t \tan t}{a \tan t} dt = \int \sec t dt$$

$$= \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + C_1$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{x}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a} \right| + C_1$$

$$= \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + C \quad (C = C_1 - \ln a)$$



当 $x < -a$ 时, 令 $x = -u$,

则 $u > a$, 于是

为利用 $x > a$ 结果

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} &= -\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} = -\ln \left| u + \sqrt{u^2 - a^2} \right| + C_1 \\ &= -\ln \left| -x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + C_1 = -\ln \left| \frac{a^2}{-x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \right| + C_1 \\ &= \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + C \quad (C = C_1 - 2\ln a)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } |x| > a \text{ 时, } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + C$$



小结 以上几例所使用的均为三角代换.

三角代换的目的是化掉根式.

一般规律如下: 当被积函数中含有

(1) $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ 可令 $x = a \sin t$;

(2) $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$ 可令 $x = a \tan t$;

(3) $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$ 可令 $x = a \sec t$.



注 积分中为了化掉根式是否一定采用三角代换
(或双曲代换) 并不是绝对的, 需根据被积函数的情况来定.

例4 (1) 求 $\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$. (三角代换较繁琐)

解 令 $t = \sqrt{1+x^2}$, 则 $x^2 = t^2 - 1$, $xdx = t dt$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{(t^2-1)^2}{t} t dt = \int (t^4 - 2t^2 + 1) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{5} t^5 - \frac{2}{3} t^3 + t + C = \frac{1}{15} (8 - 4x^2 + 3x^4) \sqrt{1+x^2} + C. \end{aligned}$$



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

$$\text{解} \int x\sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(1-x^2) \quad (\text{凑微分})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

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

此题不必用三角代换!



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

例5 求 $\int \frac{1}{x(x^7 + 2)} dx$.

解 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 则 $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$,

$$\int \frac{1}{x(x^7 + 2)} dx = \int \frac{t}{(\frac{1}{t})^7 + 2} \cdot (-\frac{1}{t^2}) dt$$

$$= -\int \frac{t^6}{1 + 2t^7} dt = -\frac{1}{14} \ln |1 + 2t^7| + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{14} \ln |2 + x^7| + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x| + C.$$

倒代换效果:
降低分母的幂次, 提高分子的幂次.



例6 已知 $\int x^5 f(x) dx = \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + C$, 求 $\int f(x) dx$.

解 $x^5 f(x) = (\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + C)' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$, 则

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^4 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int f(x) dx &= \int \frac{1}{x^4 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx \stackrel{t = \frac{1}{x}}{=} \int \frac{t^4}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2} - 1}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt \\ &= \int \frac{-t^2 \cdot |t|}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} dt = \begin{cases} \int \frac{-t^3}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} dt, & 0 < t < 1 \\ \int \frac{t^3}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} dt, & -1 < t < 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$



当 $x > 1$, 即 $0 < t < 1$ 时,

$$t = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int f(x) dx &= \int \frac{-t^3}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(1-t^2)-1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt \\&= \frac{-1}{2} \int (1-t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(1-t^2) + \frac{1}{2} \int (1-t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1-t^2) \\&= \frac{-1}{3} (1-t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + (1-t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{1}{3} (1-t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (2+t^2) + C \\&= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} \left(2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + C\end{aligned}$$



当 $x < -1$, 即 $-1 < t < 0$ 时,

$$t = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int f(x) dx &= \int \frac{t^3}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(1-t^2)-1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt \\&= \frac{1}{2} \int (1-t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(1-t^2) - \frac{1}{2} \int (1-t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1-t^2) \\&= \frac{1}{3} (1-t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (1-t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = -\frac{1}{3} (1-t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (2+t^2) + C \\&= -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{-x} \left(2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + C = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} \left(2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + C.\end{aligned}$$



例7 求 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt[3]{x})} dx$.

解 令 $x = t^6$, $dx = 6t^5 dt$,

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt[3]{x})} dx = \int \frac{6t^5}{t^3(1+t^2)} dt = \int \frac{6t^2}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= 6 \int \frac{t^2 + 1 - 1}{1+t^2} dt = 6 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}\right) dt$$

$$= 6[t - \arctan t] + C = 6[\sqrt[6]{x} - \arctan \sqrt[6]{x}] + C.$$



例8 求 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx$.

解 令 $t = \sqrt{1+e^x}$, $e^x = t^2 - 1$,

$$x = \ln(t^2 - 1), \quad dx = \frac{2t}{t^2 - 1} dt,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx &= \int \frac{2}{t^2 - 1} dt \\ &= \int \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt = \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C \\ &= 2\ln(\sqrt{1+e^x} - 1) - x + C. \end{aligned}$$



例9 求 $I = \int \frac{1}{4 + 5 \cos x} dx$.

解 令 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ ($|x| < \pi$), 则 $x = 2 \arctan t$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{4 + 5 \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{2}{9-t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \left(\frac{1}{3-t} + \frac{1}{3+t} \right) dt = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{3+t}{3-t} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{3 + \tan \frac{x}{2}}{3 - \tan \frac{x}{2}} \right| + C$$



例10 求下列不定积分:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 9}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(2x)}{\sqrt{(2x)^2 + 3^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| 2x + \sqrt{4x^2 + 9} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 + a^2}} du \\ &= \ln(u + \sqrt{u^2 + a^2}) + C \end{aligned}$$



例11 求 $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$.

解 (方法1) 用三角代换

令 $x = \sec t$,

则 $dx = \sec t \cdot \tan t dt$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} &= \int \frac{\sec t \tan t dt}{\sec t \tan t} \\ &= \int dt = t + C \\ &= \arccos \frac{1}{x} + C\end{aligned}$$



(方法2) 用双曲代换

$$\operatorname{ch}^2 t - \operatorname{sh}^2 t = 1$$

$$\text{求 } \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}.$$

令 $x = \operatorname{ch} t$, 则 $dx = \operatorname{sh} t dt$,

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \int \frac{\cancel{\operatorname{sh} t} dt}{\operatorname{ch} t \cdot \cancel{\operatorname{sh} t}} = \int \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch} t} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 t} \cdot \operatorname{ch} t dt = \int \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 t} d(\operatorname{sh} t)$$

$$= \arctan(\operatorname{sh} t) + C = \arctan(\sqrt{x^2-1}) + C.$$



(方法3) 用凑微分法

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} &= \int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{1-(\frac{1}{x})^2}} \\&= -\int \frac{d(\frac{1}{x})}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{1}{x})^2}} \\&= -\arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C.\end{aligned}$$



(方法4) 用倒代换

$$\text{令 } x = \frac{1}{t}, \quad \text{则 } dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} &= \int \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2} dt}{\frac{1}{t}\sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2}-1}} \\ &= -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = -\arcsin t + C \\ &= -\arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{求 } \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}.$$



(方法5) 用换根代换

令 $t = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$, 则

$$x^2 = 1 + t^2, \quad x dx = t dt,$$

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

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

$$= \arctan t + C = \arctan \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + C.$$

$$\text{求 } \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}.$$



三、同步练习

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

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

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

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

5. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^4+1)}.$

6. 求 $I = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2+a^2}}.$



$$7. I = \int \frac{2 \sin x \cos x \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}}{2 + \sin^2 x} dx$$

8. 求下列积分

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

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



四、同步练习解答

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

解 令 $x = \sin t$, $1+x^2 = 1+\sin^2 t$, $dx = \cos t dt$

$$I = \int \frac{\cos t}{(1+\sin^2 t)\cos t} dt = \int \frac{1}{1+\sin^2 t} dt$$

分子分母同
除以 $\cos^2 t$

$$= \int \frac{\sec^2 t}{\sec^2 t + \tan^2 t} dt = \int \frac{1}{1+2\tan^2 t} d\tan t$$

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

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



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

解(方法1) 令 $x = \tan t$, 从而得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{1+x^2}} &= \int \frac{\sec^2 t dt}{\tan^2 t \sec t} \\ &= \int \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t} dt = -\frac{1}{\sin t} + C \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} + C \end{aligned}$$



(方法2) 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 从而得到 :

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

(1) $x > 0 \Rightarrow t > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= -\frac{1}{2} \int (1+t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1+t^2) = -\sqrt{1+t^2} + C \\ &= -\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2} + C = \dots \end{aligned}$$

(2) $x < 0 \Rightarrow t < 0$ (略)



3. 求 $\int \frac{1}{x^4 \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx$. (分母的次数较高)

解 令 $x = \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$,

$$\int \frac{1}{x^4 \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^4 \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^2 + 1}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt$$

$$= -\int \frac{t^3}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt^2 \quad u = t^2$$



$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u}} \mathrm{d}u = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1-1-u}{\sqrt{1+u}} \mathrm{d}u$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u}} - \sqrt{1+u} \right) \mathrm{d}(1+u)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{1+u})^3 + \sqrt{1+u} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} \right)^3 + \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} + C.$$



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

解 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 从而得到:

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{3x^2 - 2x - 1}} = \int \frac{t|t|}{\sqrt{3 - 2t - t^2}} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt$$

(1) $x > 0 \Rightarrow t > 0$

$$\text{原式} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{4 - (t + 1)^2}} = -\arcsin \frac{t + 1}{2} + C$$



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

$$(2) \quad x < 0 \Rightarrow t < 0$$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{4 - (t+1)^2}}$$

$$= \arcsin \frac{t+1}{2} + C = \arcsin \frac{1+x}{2x} + C.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{3x^2 - 2x - 1}} = \int \frac{t|t|}{\sqrt{3 - 2t - t^2}} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt$$



5. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^4 + 1)}$.

解 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 从而得到:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{x(x^4 + 1)} &= \int \frac{-\frac{dt}{t^2}}{\frac{1}{t}(\frac{1}{t^4} + 1)} \\&= -\int \frac{t^3}{(1 + t^4)} dt = -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(1 + t^4)}{1 + t^4} \\&= -\frac{1}{4} \ln|1 + t^4| + C = -\frac{1}{4} \ln\left|1 + \frac{1}{x^4}\right| + C.\end{aligned}$$



6. 求 $I = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}.$

难点：分母因子 x^2

解 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 则 $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$. 当 $x > 0$ 时,

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

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

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a^2 x} + C$$

倒代换效果：
降低分母
的幂次



$$7. I = \int \frac{2\sin x \cos x \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}}{2 + \sin^2 x} dx$$

$$(\sin^2 x)' = 2\sin x \cos x$$

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

$$d(1 + \sin^2 x) = dt^2$$

$$\downarrow \text{令 } t = \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}$$

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

$$= 2t - 2\arctan t + C$$

$$= 2\left[\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} - \arctan \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}\right] + C$$



8. 求下列积分

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

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

