

## 第四章 不定积分

### 第一节 不定积分的概念

#### 习题 4-1

1. 在下列函数中, 找到其中 6 个函数是另外 6 个函数的原函数.

$$\frac{1}{x^2}, \quad \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}, \quad 2\sqrt{1+x^2}, \quad 1-\frac{1}{x}, \quad 4x(1+x^2), \quad 3\sqrt[3]{x},$$

$$4x^3, \quad x^{-\frac{2}{3}}, \quad \ln(1+x^2), \quad \frac{2x}{1+x^2}, \quad 1+x^4, \quad (1+x^2)^2.$$

解 因  $(2\sqrt{1+x^2})' = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ , 所以  $2\sqrt{1+x^2}$  是  $\frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$  的原函数;

因  $(1-\frac{1}{x})' = \frac{1}{x^2}$ , 所以  $1-\frac{1}{x}$  是  $\frac{1}{x^2}$  的原函数;

因  $[(1+x^2)^2]' = 4x(1+x^2)$ , 所以  $(1+x^2)^2$  是  $4x(1+x^2)$  的原函数;

因  $(3\sqrt[3]{x})' = x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$ , 所以  $3\sqrt[3]{x}$  是  $x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$  的原函数;

因  $(1+x^4)' = 4x^3$ , 所以  $1+x^4$  是  $4x^3$  的原函数;

因  $[\ln(1+x^2)]' = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$ , 所以  $\ln(1+x^2)$  是  $\frac{2x}{1+x^2}$  的原函数.

2. (1) 验证  $\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$ ,  $e^x \operatorname{sh} x$  和  $e^x \operatorname{ch} x$  都是  $\frac{e^x}{\operatorname{ch} x - \operatorname{sh} x}$  的原函数;

(2) 证明  $(e^x + e^{-x})^2$ ,  $(e^x - e^{-x})^2$  都是同一个函数的原函数, 并指出这个函数来.

解 (1) 因为  $(\frac{1}{2}e^{2x})' = e^{2x}$ ,

$$(e^x \operatorname{sh} x)' = (e^x \cdot \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2})' = \frac{1}{2}(e^{2x} - 1)' = e^{2x},$$

$$(e^x \operatorname{ch} x)' = (e^x \cdot \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2})' = \frac{1}{2}(e^{2x} + 1)' = e^{2x}, \text{ 而}$$

$$\frac{e^x}{\operatorname{ch} x - \operatorname{sh} x} = \frac{e^x}{\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} - \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}} = \frac{e^x}{e^{-x}} = e^{2x}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}\right)' = (e^x \operatorname{sh} x)' = (e^x \operatorname{ch} x)' = \frac{e^x}{\operatorname{ch} x - \operatorname{sh} x},$$

因此  $\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$ ,  $e^x \operatorname{sh} x$  和  $e^x \operatorname{ch} x$  都是  $\frac{e^x}{\operatorname{ch} x - \operatorname{sh} x}$  的原函数.

$$(2) \quad \text{因为} \quad [(e^x + e^{-x})^2]' = (e^{2x} + e^{-2x} + 2)' = 2(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}),$$

$$[(e^x - e^{-x})^2]' = (e^{2x} + e^{-2x} - 2)' = 2(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}),$$

所以  $(e^x + e^{-x})^2$ ,  $(e^x - e^{-x})^2$  都是  $2(e^{2x} - e^{-2x})$  的原函数.

3. 求下列不定积分:

$$(1) \quad \int 5x^4 dx; \quad (2) \quad \int \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{4}\right) dx;$$

$$(3) \quad \int \frac{(x^2 - 3)(x+1)}{x^2} dx; \quad (4) \quad \int \frac{x-9}{\sqrt{x+3}} dx;$$

$$(5) \quad \int \left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right)^2 dx; \quad (6) \quad \int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} dx;$$

$$(7) \quad \int \sqrt[m]{x^n} dx; \quad (8) \quad \int (3-x^2)^2 dx;$$

$$(9) \quad \int \frac{dh}{\sqrt{2gh}} \quad (g \text{ 是常数}); \quad (10) \quad \int (8^x + x^8) dx;$$

$$(11) \quad \int e^x \left(2^x + \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) dx; \quad (12) \quad \int \frac{3 \cdot 2^x + 4 \cdot 3^x}{2^x} dx;$$

$$(13) \quad \int \frac{e^{2x}-1}{e^x+1} dx; \quad (14) \quad \int (1 + \sin x + \cos x) dx;$$

$$(15) \quad \int \sec x (\sec x - \tan x) dx; \quad (16) \quad \int \csc x (\csc x - \cot x) dx;$$

$$(17) \quad \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx; \quad (18) \quad \int 3^x e^x dx;$$

$$(19) \quad \int \left(\frac{3}{1+x^2} - \frac{8}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) dx; \quad (20) \quad \int \left(2e^x + \frac{5}{x}\right) dx;$$

$$(21) \quad \int e^x (1 - \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x}}) dx; \quad (22) \quad \int \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} dx;$$

$$(23) \quad \int (1 - \frac{1}{x^2}) \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} dx; \quad (24) \quad \int (a^x + b^x)^2 dx;$$

$$(25) \quad \int (a \cosh x + b \sinh x) dx; \quad (26) \quad \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx.$$

解 (1)  $\int 5x^4 dx = x^5 + C.$

$$(2) \quad \int (\frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{4}) dx = \int (4x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{4}x^{\frac{3}{2}}) dx = 8x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{10}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C.$$

$$(3) \quad \int \frac{(x^2-3)(x+1)}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{x^3+x^2-3x-3}{x^2} dx = \int (x - \frac{3}{x} + 1 - 3x^{-2}) dx \\ = \frac{x^2}{2} + x - 3\ln|x| + \frac{3}{x} + C.$$

$$(4) \quad \int \frac{x-9}{\sqrt{x}+3} dx = \int \frac{(\sqrt{x}+3)(\sqrt{x}-3)}{\sqrt{x}+3} dx = \int (\sqrt{x}-3) dx \\ = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 3x + C.$$

$$(5) \quad \int (\frac{1-x}{x})^2 dx = \int (\frac{1}{x} - 1)^2 dx = \int (\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x} + 1) dx \\ = -\frac{1}{x} - 2\ln|x| + x + C.$$

$$(6) \quad \int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int (x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}}) dx = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2\sqrt{x} + C.$$

$$(7) \quad \int \sqrt[m]{x^n} dx = \int x^{\frac{n}{m}} dx = \frac{1}{\frac{n}{m}+1} x^{\frac{n}{m}+1} = \frac{m}{m+n} x^{\frac{m+n}{m}} + C.$$

$$(8) \quad \int (3-x^2)^2 dx = \int (9-6x^2+x^4) dx = 9x-2x^3+\frac{x^5}{5}+C.$$

$$(9) \quad \int \frac{dh}{\sqrt{2gh}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} \int h^{-\frac{1}{2}} dh = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} \cdot 2\sqrt{h} + C = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} + C.$$

$$(10) \quad \int (8^x + x^8) dx = \frac{8^x}{\ln 8} + \frac{x^9}{9} + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(11) \quad \int e^x (2^x + \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}) dx &= \int [(2e)^x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}] dx \\
&= \frac{(2e)^x}{\ln(2e)} + \arcsin x + C \\
&= \frac{2^x e^x}{1 + \ln 2} + \arcsin x + C . \\
(12) \quad \int \frac{3 \cdot 2^x + 4 \cdot 3^x}{2^x} dx &= \int [3 + 4(\frac{3}{2})^x] dx = 3x + 4 \frac{(\frac{3}{2})^x}{\ln \frac{3}{2}} + C \\
&= 3x + \frac{4 \cdot 3^x}{2^x (\ln 3 - \ln 2)} + C . \\
(13) \quad \int \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^x + 1} dx &= \int \frac{(e^x - 1)(e^x + 1)}{e^x + 1} dx = \int (e^x - 1) dx = e^x - x + C . \\
(14) \quad \int (1 + \sin x + \cos x) dx &= x - \cos x + \sin x + C . \\
(15) \quad \int \sec x (\sec x - \tan x) dx &= \int (\sec^2 x - \sec x \tan x) dx \\
&= \tan x - \sec x + C . \\
(16) \quad \int \csc x (\csc x - \cot x) dx &= \int (\csc^2 x - \csc x \cot x) dx \\
&= \csc x - \cot x + C . \\
(17) \quad \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx &= \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx = \int (\cos x + \sin x) dx \\
&= \sin x - \cos x + C . \\
(18) \quad \int 3^x e^x dx &= \int (3e)^x dx = \frac{(3e)^x}{\ln 3e} = \frac{3^x e^x}{1 + \ln 3} + C . \\
(19) \quad \int (\frac{3}{1+x^2} - \frac{8}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}) dx &= 3 \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx - 8 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
&= 3 \arctan x - 8 \arcsin x + C . \\
(20) \quad \int (2e^x + \frac{5}{x}) dx &= 2e^x + 5 \ln |x| + C . \\
(21) \quad \int e^x (1 - \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x}}) dx &= \int (e^x - x^{-\frac{1}{2}}) dx = e^x - 2\sqrt{x} + C .
\end{aligned}$$

$$(22) \quad \int \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \int \frac{1 + \cos x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2}(x + \sin x) + C.$$

$$(23) \quad \int (1 - \frac{1}{x^2}) \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} dx = \int (1 - \frac{1}{x^2}) x^{\frac{3}{4}} dx = \int (x^{\frac{3}{4}} - x^{-\frac{5}{4}}) dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{7} x^{\frac{7}{4}} + 4x^{-\frac{1}{4}} + C.$$

$$(24) \quad \int (a^x + b^x)^2 dx = \int (a^{2x} + 2a^x b^x + b^{2x}) dx$$

$$= \int [(a^2)^x + 2(ab)^x + (b^2)^x] dx$$

$$= \frac{(a^2)^x}{\ln a^2} + \frac{(b^2)^x}{\ln b^2} + 2 \frac{(ab)^x}{\ln(ab)} + C$$

$$= \frac{a^{2x}}{2 \ln a} + \frac{b^{2x}}{2 \ln b} + 2 \frac{a^x b^x}{\ln a + \ln b} + C.$$

$$(25) \quad \int (a \cosh x + b \sinh x) dx = a \sinh x + b \cosh x + C.$$

$$(26) \quad \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx = \int \frac{(1+x^2)-1}{1+x^2} dx = \int (1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}) dx$$

$$= x - \arctan x + C.$$

4. 一曲线通过点  $(e^3, 5)$ , 且在任一点处的切线斜率等于该点横坐标的倒数, 求此曲线方程.

**解** 设所求的曲线方程为  $y = f(x)$ , 按题设有

$$y' = f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$y = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C.$$

又因曲线过点  $(e^3, 5)$ , 故

$$5 = f(e^3) = \ln e^3 + C = 3 + C, \text{ 即 } C = 2,$$

因此所求曲线方程为

$$y = \ln x + 2.$$

5. 已知函数  $f(x) = 2x + 3$  的一个原函数为  $F(x)$ , 且满足  $F(1) = 2$ , 求  $F(x)$ .

**解** 由题设知  $F'(x) = f(x) = 2x + 3$ , 则

$$F(x) = \int (2x + 3) dx = x^2 + 3x + C.$$

又因  $F(1) = 2$ , 故  $2 = 1 + 3 + C$ , 即  $C = -2$ , 因此

$$F(x) = x^2 + 3x - 2.$$

6. 一个物体由静止开始运动, 经  $t$  秒后的速度是  $3t^2(\text{m/s})$ , 问

(1) 在 3 s 后物体离开出发点的距离是多少?

(2) 物体走完 360m 需要多少时间?

**解** 设该物体沿横轴正向从坐标原点由静止开始运动, 位移函数为  $S = S(t)$ , 由

题设及导数的物理意义知  $S'(t) = V(t) = 3t^2$ , 于是

$$S(t) = \int 3t^2 dt = t^3 + C.$$

又因为  $t = 0$  时,  $S = 0$ , 即  $0 = 0^2 + C$ ,  $C = 0$ ,

所以可得位移函数为

$$S(t) = t^3.$$

(1) 3 秒后物体离开出发点的距离为  $S(3) = 3^3 = 27(\text{m})$ .

(2) 由  $S(t) = t^3 = 360$ , 解得  $t = \sqrt[3]{360} \approx 7.11(\text{s})$ ,

因此物体走完 360m 约需 7.11s.