

## 第三节

# 不定积分的分布积分法

- 一、主要内容
- 二、典型例题
- 三、同步练习
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# 一、主要内容

## (一) 分部积分公式

由导数公式  $(uv)' = u'v + uv'$

积分得  $uv = \int u'v dx + \int uv' dx$

$$\longrightarrow \int uv' dx = uv - \int u'v dx$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

—— 分部积分公式

公式的作用：  
改变被积函数



## (二) 分部积分法选 $u$ 的一般原则:

设  $\int f(x) \mathrm{d} x$ , 其中  $f(x) = \varphi(x)\psi(x)$ .

$$(1) \quad \mathrm{d} v = \psi(x) \mathrm{d} x$$

$\int \psi(x) \mathrm{d} x$  易积分,  $v$  易求;

$$(2) \quad \int v \mathrm{d} u \text{ 比 } \int u \mathrm{d} v \text{ 易积分.}$$



### (三) 分部积分法选 $u$ 特例

$$(1) \left. \begin{aligned} &\int x^n e^{\alpha x} dx \\ &\int x^n \sin x dx \end{aligned} \right\} \text{设 } u = x^n \quad (\text{例1, 例2})$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (2) \int x^n \ln x dx \\ \text{设 } u = \ln x \\ (\text{例3(1)}) \end{array} \right\} dv = x^n dx$$

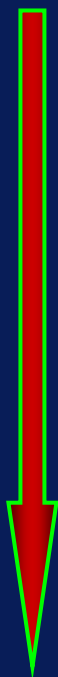
(3)  $\int x^n \arcsin x \, dx$  设  $u = \arcsin x$   
(例3(2))

## (四) 分部积分法选 $u$ 优先原则

“对反代三指”法

(或称为“**LIATE**”法).

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



## 二、典型例题

例1 (1)  $I_1 = \int x e^x dx$

$$= \int \frac{x}{u} \frac{de^x}{dv}$$

$$= \frac{xe^x}{uv} - \int \frac{e^x}{v} \frac{dx}{du}$$

简化

$$= xe^x - e^x + C$$



问：能否取  $u = e^x$  ? 不行.

$$\int x e^x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ u}}{e^x} \cdot \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ dv}}{2x dx}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int e^x dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 e^x - \int x^2 de^x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 e^x - \int \underline{x^2 e^x} dx) \quad \text{更不易积分}$$



推广

$$(2) I_2 = \int x^2 \frac{e^x dx}{dv} = - \int x^2 \frac{de^x}{dv} = -x^2 e^x + \int \frac{e^x dx^2}{v du}$$

$$= -x^2 e^x + 2 \int \frac{e^x x dx}{I_1}$$

简化

$$= -x^2 e^x + 2(xe^x - e^x) + C$$

$$I_n = \int x^n \frac{e^x dx}{dv} \xrightarrow{\text{令 } u = x^n} x^n e^x - n \int x^{n-1} e^x dx$$



$$I_n = x^n e^x - n I_{n-1}$$





**例2** (1)  $I_1 = \int x \sin x \, dx$

**分析** 取  $u = ?$   $u \stackrel{?}{=} \sin x$ ,  $x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \, dx^2 = dv$

$$\int x \sin x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \sin x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cos x \, dx \quad \text{更不易积分}$$

显然,  $u$  选择不当, 积分更难进行.

**解** (1)  $I_1 = \int \underbrace{x}_{u} \underbrace{\sin x \, dx}_{dv} = - \int \underbrace{x}_{dv} \underbrace{d \cos x}_{dv}$

简化

$$= - \underbrace{x \cos x}_{uv} + \int \underbrace{\cos x}_{v} \underbrace{dx}_{du} = -x \cos x + \sin x + C$$



$$(2) \quad I_2 = \int x^2 \frac{\sin x \, dx}{dv} = - \int x^2 \frac{d \cos x}{dv}$$

$$= -x^2 \cos x + \int \frac{\cos x \, dx}{v \, du}^2$$

$$= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \int x \cos x \, dx$$

$I_1$

简化

$$= -x^2 \cos x + 2(x \sin x + \cos x) + C$$

推广

$$\int x^n \sin x \, dx, \quad \text{令 } u = x^n$$



例3 求下列不定积分:

$$(1) I_1 = \int x \underbrace{\ln x}_{u} dx = \int \ln x d \underbrace{\frac{x^2}{2}}_{v}$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \int \underbrace{\frac{x^2}{2}}_{v} d \underbrace{\ln x}_{u}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 + C$$

简化



$$(2) \ I_2 = \int x \arctan x \, dx = \int \underbrace{\arctan x}_{u} \underbrace{d\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)}_{dv}$$

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

简化

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

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



例4

求积分

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

解  $\because (\sqrt{1+x^2})' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}},$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx &= \int \underbrace{\arctan x}_u d\sqrt{1+x^2} \\ &= \sqrt{1+x^2} \arctan x - \int \sqrt{1+x^2} d(\arctan x) \\ &= \sqrt{1+x^2} \arctan x - \int \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

选  
u  
的  
优  
先  
顺  
序



对数函数

反三角函数

代数函数

三角函数

指数函数



$$= \sqrt{1+x^2} \arctan x - \boxed{\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx} \quad \text{令 } x = \tan t$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 t}} \sec^2 t dt = \int \sec t dt$$

$$= \ln(\sec t + \tan t) + C = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + C$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

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



例5  $I = \int \underline{e^x \cos x} \, dx = \int \cos x \, \underline{de^x}$

$$= e^x \cos x - \int \underline{e^x d\cos x}$$

$$= e^x \cos x + \int \sin x \, \underline{e^x} \, dx$$

难度相当

$$= e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x - \int \underline{e^x \cos x} \, dx$$

注意循环形式

$$= e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x - I$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x + \cos x) + C$$



问：选  $u = e^x$  行吗？ 行.

$$I = \int \frac{e^x}{u} d(\sin x) = e^x \sin x - \int \sin x d e^x$$

$$= e^x \sin x - \int \sin x \cdot e^x dx \quad (\text{第二次分部积分})$$

$$= e^x \sin x + \int \frac{e^x}{u} d \cos x$$

两次所选  $u$  的  
函数类型不  
变！

$$= e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x - \int e^x \cos x dx$$

$$= e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x - I$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{e^x}{2} (\sin x + \cos x) + C.$$





例6  $I = \int \tan^2 x \sec x \, dx$

$$= \int \tan x \, d \sec x$$

$u \, dv$

$$= \tan x \sec x - \int \sec^3 x \, dx$$

难度相当

$$= \tan x \sec x - \int (\tan^2 x + 1) \sec x \, dx$$

$$= \tan x \sec x - I - \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

故  $I = \frac{1}{2} [\tan x \sec x - \ln |\sec x + \tan x|] + C$



例7  $I_n = \int \sin^n x \, dx$  ( $n \geq 2$ , 自然数),

试导出递推关系.

$$\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$$

解  $I_n = \int \sin^{n-1} x \, d(-\cos x)$   
 $uv$

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

$$= -\cos x \sin^{n-1} x$$

$$+ (n-1) \int \sin^{n-2} x \, dx - (n-1) \int \sin^n x \, dx$$



$$I_n = \int \sin^n x \, dx = -\cos x \sin^{n-1} x$$

$$J_n = \int \cos^n x \, dx$$

$$+ (n-1) \int \sin^{n-2} x \, dx - (n-1) \int \sin^n x \, dx$$

$$= -\cos x \sin^{n-1} x + (n-1) I_{n-2} - (n-1) I_n$$

$$(n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N})$$

故

$$I_n = -\frac{1}{n} \cos x \sin^{n-1} x + \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$$

同理

$$J_n = \frac{1}{n} \sin x \cos^{n-1} x + \frac{n-1}{n} J_{n-2}$$



**例8**  $I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^n}$ , 试导出递推关系.

**分析** 欲将  $I_n$  表示成  $I_{n-1}$  或  $I_{n+1}$  的表示式.

**解** 
$$I_n = \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} + 2n \int \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} dx$$

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

$$I_1 = \int \frac{1}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$



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

$$= \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} + 2n I_n - 2na^2 I_{n+1}$$

$$I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^n}$$

递推公式:

$$I_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2na^2} \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} + \frac{2n-1}{2na^2} I_n$$



类似题:

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad I_n &= \int \frac{1}{\sin^n x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\sin^n x} dx \\&= \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^n x} dx + I_{n-2} = \frac{1}{1-n} \int \underbrace{\cos x}_{u} d(\sin^{1-n} x) + I_{n-2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad I_n &= \int \frac{1}{x^n \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx = \int \frac{1 + x^2 - x^2}{x^n \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx \\&= \int \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}{x^n} dx - I_{n-2} = \frac{1}{1-n} \int \underbrace{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}_u dx^{1-n} - I_{n-2}\end{aligned}$$



## 综合题

例9  $\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$  令  $t = \sqrt{x}$   $2 \int t e^t dt$

$$= 2(t e^t - e^t) + C = 2e^{\sqrt{x}}(\sqrt{x} - 1) + C$$

例10  $I = \int \frac{\ln \cos x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \ln \cos x \frac{d \tan x}{u dv}$

$$= \tan x \cdot \ln \cos x + \int \tan^2 x dx$$

$$= \tan x \cdot \ln \cos x + \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$= \tan x \cdot \ln \cos x + \tan x - x + C$$



**例11** 已知  $f(x)$  的一个原函数是  $\frac{\cos x}{x}$ , 求  $\int x f'(x) dx$ .

**解** 由题设  $f(x) = \left( \frac{\cos x}{x} \right)'$ ,

$$\int f(x) dx = \frac{\cos x}{x} + C_1$$

$$\text{故 } \int x f'(x) dx = \int x df(x) = x \underline{f(x)} - \underline{\int f(x) dx}$$

$$= x \left( \frac{\cos x}{x} \right)' - \frac{\cos x}{x} + C = -\sin x - 2 \frac{\cos x}{x} + C$$





**注** 若先求出  $f'(x)$ , 再求积分会更复杂.

**解2** 由题设  $f(x) = \left(\frac{\cos x}{x}\right)' = \frac{-x \sin x - \cos x}{x^2}$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int x f'(x) dx &= \int \left( -\cos x + \frac{2 \sin x}{x} + \frac{2 \cos x}{x^2} \right) dx \\ &= \dots \end{aligned}$$



例12 求  $I = \int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx$

视  $\frac{e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}}$  为整体

解 (方法1) 先分部, 再换元

$$I = \int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} d(e^x - 1)$$

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

$u dv$

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



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

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

$$I = 2x\sqrt{e^x - 1} - \int \frac{4t^2}{1+t^2} dt = 2x\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 4 \int \frac{t^2 + 1 - 1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= 2x\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 4(t - \arctan t) + C$$

$$I = 2x\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 4\sqrt{e^x - 1} + 4\arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C$$



(方法2) 先换元, 再分部

为去根式 $\sqrt{e^x - 1}$

$$I = \int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx.$$

令  $t = \sqrt{e^x - 1}$ , 则  $x = \ln(1 + t^2)$ ,  $dx = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} dt$

故 
$$I = \int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx$$
$$= \int \frac{(1 + t^2) \ln(1 + t^2)}{t} \cdot \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} dt$$



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

迎合分母

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

$$= 2 \int \underbrace{\ln(1+t^2)}_{u} \underbrace{dt}_{dv} = 2t \ln(1+t^2) - 4 \int \frac{1+t^2-1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= 2t \ln(1+t^2) - 4t + 4 \arctan t + C$$

$$I = 2x \sqrt{e^x - 1} - 4\sqrt{e^x - 1} + 4 \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C$$



例13 求  $I = \int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}} dx$ .

解 (方法1) 先换元, 后分部 令  $x = \tan t$ , 则

$$I = \int \frac{e^t}{\sec^3 t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt = \int e^t \cos t dt$$

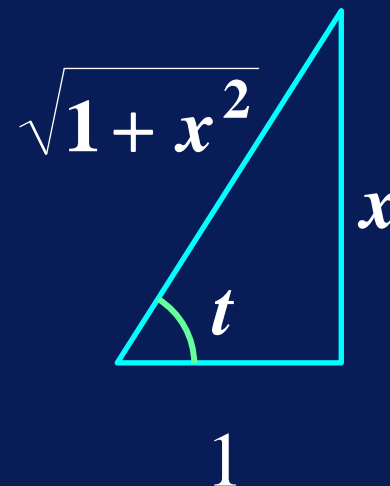
$$= e^t \sin t - \int e^t \sin t dt$$

$$= e^t \sin t + e^t \cos t - \int e^t \cos t dt$$

$$\text{故 } I = \frac{1}{2}(\sin t + \cos t)e^t + C$$



$$I = \int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}} dx. \quad x = \tan t$$



$$I = \frac{1}{2}(\sin t + \cos t)e^t + C,$$

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



## (方法2) 分部积分法

$$I = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \mathrm{d}e^{\arctan x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} + \int \frac{x e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}} \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} + \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \mathrm{d}e^{\arctan x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} (1+x) - I$$

$$I = \int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}} \mathrm{d}x$$

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





### 三、同步练习

1. 求  $\int x^2 \cos x \, dx$

2. 求  $\int x^2 e^{ax} \, dx (a \neq 0)$

3. 求  $I = \int \frac{x e^x}{(x+1)^2} \, dx.$

4.  $I = \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \, dx (a > 0).$



## 5. 证明递推公式

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int \tan^n x \, dx \\ &= \frac{\tan^{n-1} x}{n-1} - I_{n-2} \quad (n \geq 2) \end{aligned}$$

## 6. 求 $I = \int \sin(\ln x) \, dx$



## 四、同步练习解答

1. 求  $\int x^2 \cos x \, dx$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}\int x^2 \cos x \, dx &= \int x^2 \, d \sin x \\&= x^2 \sin x - \int \sin x \, dx^2 \\&= x^2 \sin x - 2 \int x \sin x \, dx \\&= x^2 \sin x + 2 \int x \, d \cos x \\&= x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \int \cos x \, dx \\&= x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x + C\end{aligned}$$



2. 求  $\int x^2 e^{ax} dx (a \neq 0)$

解  $\int x^2 e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} \int x^2 de^{ax}$

$$= \frac{1}{a} x^2 e^{ax} - \frac{1}{a} \int e^{ax} dx^2 = \frac{1}{a} x^2 e^{ax} - \frac{2}{a} \int x e^{ax} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} x^2 e^{ax} - \frac{2}{a^2} \int x de^{ax}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} x^2 e^{ax} - \frac{2x}{a^2} e^{ax} + \frac{2}{a^2} \int e^{ax} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} x^2 e^{ax} - \frac{2x}{a^2} e^{ax} + \frac{2}{a^3} e^{ax} + C$$



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

Diagram: The integrand  $\frac{x e^x}{(x+1)^2}$  is shown with a green bracket under the denominator  $(x+1)^2$  labeled 'A' and a blue circle around the numerator  $x e^x$  labeled 'E'.

解(方法1)  $I = \int \frac{x}{(x+1)^2} d e^x$

$$= \frac{x}{(x+1)^2} e^x - \int e^x \cdot \left[ \frac{x}{(x+1)^2} \right]' dx$$

$$= \frac{x}{(x+1)^2} e^x - \int e^x \cdot \left[ -\frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{2}{(x+1)^3} \right] dx$$

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

选  
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对数函数  
反三角函数  
代数函数  
三角函数  
指数函数

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \frac{x}{(x+1)^2} \right]' \\ &= \left[ \frac{(x+1) - 1}{(x+1)^2} \right]' \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \right]' \end{aligned}$$



$$I = \frac{x}{(x+1)^2} e^x + \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} de^x - 2 \int \frac{e^x}{(x+1)^3} dx$$

$$= \frac{x}{(x+1)^2} e^x + \left[ \frac{e^x}{(x+1)^2} - \int \frac{(-2)}{(x+1)^3} e^x dx \right] - 2 \int \frac{e^x}{(x+1)^3} dx$$

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



$$\text{(方法2)} \quad I = \int \frac{(x+1)-1}{(x+1)^2} e^x \, dx$$

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

$$= \int \frac{e^x}{x+1} \, dx + \int e^x \, d\frac{1}{(x+1)}$$

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



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

$u \, dv$

$$= x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \, dx$$

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

$$= x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \, dx + a^2 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$

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

故  $I = \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + C$

迎合分母





## 5. 证明递推公式

$$I_n = \int \tan^n x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{\tan^{n-1} x}{n-1} - I_{n-2} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

为产生  $I_{n-2}$

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

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

$$= \frac{\tan^{n-1} x}{n-1} - I_{n-2}$$



## (方法2)

$$I_n = \int \tan^n x \, dx = \frac{\tan^{n-1} x}{n-1} - I_{n-2} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$\text{因 } I_n + I_{n-2} = \int (\tan^n x + \tan^{n-2} x) \, dx$$

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

$$= \int \tan^{n-2} x \, d \tan x = \frac{\tan^{n-1} x}{n-1} + C$$

**注** 由  $I_0 = x + C$ ,  $I_1 = -\ln|\cos x| + C$ , 求  $I_2, I_3, \dots$  等。



6. 求  $I = \int \sin(\ln x) dx$

解 令  $t = \ln x$ , 则  $x = e^t, dx = e^t dt$

$$\therefore I = \int e^t \sin t dt \longrightarrow = e^t \sin t - \int e^t \cos t dt$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \sin t & & \cos t & & -\sin t & \\ & \swarrow & & \swarrow & & \swarrow & \\ \downarrow & e^t & + & e^t & - & e^t & + \int \\ & e^t & & e^t & & e^t & \\ & \searrow & & \searrow & & \searrow & \\ & e^t & & e^t & & e^t & \end{array}$$
$$= e^t (\sin t - \cos t) - I$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \frac{1}{2} e^t (\sin t - \cos t) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x [\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] + C \end{aligned}$$

可用表格法求  
多次分部积分

