

第四章总习题

1. 填空题:

(1) 设 $\int xf(x)dx = \arcsin x + C$, 则 $\int \frac{1}{f(x)} dx = -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3} + C$.

(2) 已知 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数为 $\ln^2 x$, 则 $\int xf'(x)dx = 2\ln x - \ln^2 x + C$.

(3) 设 $f'(\ln x) = 1 + x$, 则 $f(x) = x + e^x + C$.

(4) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(4-x)}} = \arcsin \frac{x-2}{2} + C$.

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

(6) $\int x^x (\ln x + 1) dx = x^x + C$.

解 (1) 由题设, $xf(x) = (\arcsin x + C)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$, $f(x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}$,

于是

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

(2) 由题设, $\int f(x)dx = \ln^2 x + C_1$ 或 $f(x) = (\ln^2 x)' = \frac{2\ln x}{x}$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned}\int xf'(x)dx &= \int xdf(x) = xf(x) - \int f(x)dx = x \cdot \frac{2\ln x}{x} - (\ln^2 x + C_1) \\ &= 2\ln x - \ln^2 x + C.\end{aligned}$$

(3) 令 $\ln x = t$, $x = e^t$, 于是

$$f'(t) = 1 + e^t, \quad f(t) = \int (1 + e^t) dt = t + e^t + C,$$

所以

$$f(x) = x + e^x + C.$$

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

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

$$(6) \quad \text{因为} \quad (x^x)' = (e^{x \ln x})' = e^{x \ln x} (x \ln x)' \\ = e^{x \ln x} (\ln x + 1) = x^x (\ln x + 1),$$

所以

$$\int x^x (\ln x + 1) dx = x^x + C.$$

2. 单项选择题:

(1) 若函数 $f(x)$ 的导数是 $\sin x$, 则 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数为(B).

- (A) $3 + \sin x$; (B) $3x - \sin x + 8$;
(C) $1 + \cos x$; (D) $1 - \cos x$.

(2) 设 $\int f(x) dx = x^2 + C$, 则 $\int xf(1-x^2) dx =$ (C).

- (A) $-2(x-x^2)^2 + C$; (B) $2(1-x^2)^2 + C$;
(C) $-\frac{1}{2}(1-x^2)^2 + C$; (D) $\frac{1}{2}(1-x^2)^2 + C$.

(3) 函数 $\cos \frac{\pi}{2}x$ 的一个原函数是(A).

- (A) $\frac{2}{\pi} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}x$; (B) $\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}x$;
(C) $-\frac{2}{\pi} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}x$; (D) $-\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}x$.

(4) 在下列等式中, 正确的是(C).

- (A) $\int f'(x) dx = f(x)$; (B) $\int df(x) = f(x)$;
(C) $\frac{d}{dx} \int f(x) dx = f(x)$; (D) $d[\int f(x) dx] = f(x)$.

(5) 若 $\int df(x) = \int dg(x)$, 则下列结论中错误的是 (D) .

(A) $f'(x) = g'(x)$; (B) $df(x) = dg(x)$;

(C) $d\int f'(x)dx = d\int g'(x)dx$; (D) $f(x) = g(x)$.

解 (1) 由题设, $f'(x) = \sin x$, 则 $f(x) = \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C_1$, 而

$$\int f(x)dx = \int (-\cos x + C_1)dx = -\sin x + C_1x + C_2,$$

故应选 B .

$$(2) \int xf(1-x^2)dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int f(1-x^2)d(1-x^2) = -\frac{1}{2}(1-x^2)^2 + C,$$

故应选 C .

$$(3) \int \cos \frac{\pi}{2} x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int \cos \frac{\pi}{2} d\left(\frac{\pi}{2} x\right) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x + C,$$

故应选 A .

(4) 根据不定积分的定义与性质, 应选 C .

(5) 根据微积分之间的关系及性质, 应选 D .

3. 求下列不定积分:

(1) $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^6+4)}$;

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

(3) $\int \frac{x+3}{x^2-5x+6} dx$;

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

(5) $\int \frac{dx}{x^2-x-2}$;

(6) $\int \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}}$;

(7) $\int \frac{dx}{e^x - e^{-x}}$;

(8) $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \tan \sqrt{1+x^2} dx$;

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

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

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

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

(13) $\int \frac{x}{x^4+2x^2+5} dx$;

(14) $\int \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x} dx$;

(15) $\int x(e^x + \ln^2 x) dx$;

(16) $\int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx$;

$$(17) \quad \int \frac{x + \ln(1-x)}{x^2} dx;$$

$$(18) \quad \int e^{2x} (\tan x + 1)^2 dx;$$

$$(19) \quad \int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx;$$

$$(20) \quad \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx;$$

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

$$(22) \quad \int \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}} dx.$$

解 (1)
$$\int \frac{dx}{x(x^6+4)} = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^5}{x^6+4} \right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \frac{1}{24} \int \frac{d(x^6+4)}{x^6+4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{24} \ln(x^6+4) + C.$$

(2)
$$\frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1},$$
 利用待定系数法可求得

$$A=1, B=-1, C=0,$$

所以

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

(3)
$$\frac{x+3}{x^2-5x+6} = \frac{x+3}{(x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x-3},$$

利用待定系数法可求得 $A=-5, B=6$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x+3}{x^2-5x+6} dx &= \int \left(\frac{6}{x-3} - \frac{5}{x-2} \right) dx = 6 \int \frac{d(x-3)}{x-3} - 5 \int \frac{d(x-2)}{x-2} \\ &= 6 \ln|x-3| - 5 \ln|x-2| + C. \end{aligned}$$

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

(5) 因为
$$\frac{1}{x^2-x-2} = \frac{1}{(x-2)(x+1)} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right),$$
 所以

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

$$(6) \quad \int \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \int \frac{e^x}{(e^x)^2 + e^x \cdot e^{-x}} dx = \int \frac{d(e^x)}{(e^x)^2 + 1} = \arctan e^x + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \quad \int \frac{dx}{e^x - e^{-x}} &= \int \frac{e^x}{(e^x)^2 - e^x \cdot e^{-x}} dx = \int \frac{d(e^x)}{(e^x)^2 - 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{e^x + 1} \right) d(e^x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{d(e^x - 1)}{e^x - 1} - \int \frac{d(e^x + 1)}{e^x + 1} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\ln |e^x - 1| - \ln(e^x + 1)] + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{|e^x - 1|}{e^x + 1} + C. \end{aligned}$$

注意 给被积函数的分子分母同乘以一个因式, 以简化积分, 是常用的一种手段.

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \quad \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \tan \sqrt{1+x^2} dx &= \int \tan \sqrt{1+x^2} d\sqrt{1+x^2} \\ &= -\ln |\cos \sqrt{1+x^2}| + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$(9) \quad \text{令 } x = \sin t \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \quad dx = \cos t dt.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}} &= \int \frac{\cos t dt}{1 + \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t}} = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{1 + \cos t} = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + \cos t}\right) dt \\ &= t - \int \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \frac{t}{2}} dt = t - \int \sec^2 \frac{t}{2} d\frac{t}{2} = t - \tan \frac{t}{2} + C \\ &= \arcsin x - \frac{x}{1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}} + C = \arcsin x - \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$(10) \quad \text{令 } x = \sin t \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \quad dx = \cos t dt.$$

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

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

(11) 令 $x = \tan t$ ($-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$), $dx = \sec^2 t dt$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(2x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} &= \int \frac{\sec^2 t dt}{(2\tan^2 t+1) \cdot \sec t} = \int \frac{\sec t dt}{2\tan^2 t+1} \\ &= \int \frac{\cos t}{2\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} dt = \int \frac{\cos t}{1+\sin^2 t} dt \\ &= \int \frac{d\sin t}{1+\sin^2 t} = \arctan(\sin t) + C \\ &= \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

(12) 法 1 令 $x = \tan t$ ($-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$), $dx = \sec^2 t dt$.

$$\int \frac{x e^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}} dx = \int \frac{e^t \tan t}{(1+\tan^2 t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \sec^2 t dt = \int e^t \sin t dt,$$

因为
$$\begin{aligned} \int e^t \sin t dt &= -\int e^t d\cos t = -(e^t \cos t - \int e^t \cos t dt) \\ &= -e^t \cos t + e^t \sin t - \int e^t \sin t dt, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\int e^t \sin t dt = \frac{1}{2} e^t (\sin t - \cos t),$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x e^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}} dx &= \frac{1}{2} e^{\arctan x} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right) + C \\ &= \frac{(x-1)e^{\arctan x}}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{e^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + \int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = -\frac{e^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + \int e^{\arctan x} d\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \\
&= -\frac{e^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + e^{\arctan x} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot e^{\arctan x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\
&= -\frac{e^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \int \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}} dx,
\end{aligned}$$

移项, 解出

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

法 3

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}} dx &= \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} d(e^{\arctan x}) = \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}} dx \\
&= \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} d(e^{\arctan x}) \\
&= -\frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \int \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}} dx,
\end{aligned}$$

移项, 解出

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

注意 如(11), (12)题型, 被积函数含有根号 $\sqrt{1+x^2}$, 典型的做法是做代换: $x = \tan t$. 被积函数含有反三角函数 $\arctan x$, 同样可考虑做变换: $\arctan x = t$, 即 $x = \tan t$. 本题也可用部分积分法.

$$(13) \quad \int \frac{x}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 5} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2 + 1)}{(x^2 + 1)^2 + 4} = \frac{1}{4} \arctan \frac{x^2 + 1}{2} + C.$$

$$(14) \quad \text{令 } \sqrt{x-1} = t, x = t^2 + 1, dx = 2t dt.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
(15) \quad \int x(e^x + \ln^2 x) dx &= \int x e^x dx + \int x \ln^2 x dx = \int x d(e^x) + \frac{1}{2} \int \ln^2 x d(x^2) \\
&= x e^x - \int e^x dx + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln^2 x - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 d \ln^2 x \\
&= x e^x - e^x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln^2 x - \int x \ln x dx \\
&= x e^x - e^x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln^2 x - \frac{1}{2} \int \ln x d(x^2) \\
&= x e^x - e^x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln^2 x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\
&= x e^x - e^x + \frac{x^2}{2} \ln^2 x - \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x + \frac{x^2}{4} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(16) \quad \text{令 } \arctan x = t, \quad x = \tan t, \quad dx = \sec^2 t dt.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx &= \int \frac{t}{\tan^2 t \cdot \sec^2 t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt = \int t \cot^2 t dt \\
&= \int t(\csc^2 t - 1) dt = \int t \csc^2 t dt - \int t dt = -\int t d \cot t - \frac{t^2}{2} \\
&= -t \cot t + \int \cot t dt - \frac{t^2}{2} = -t \cot t + \ln |\sin t| - \frac{t^2}{2} + C \\
&= -\frac{\arctan x}{x} + \ln \left| \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right| - \frac{(\arctan x)^2}{2} + C \\
&= -\frac{\arctan x}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} - \frac{(\arctan x)^2}{2} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$(18) \quad \int e^{2x} (\tan x + 1)^2 dx = \int e^{2x} (\tan^2 x + 2 \tan x + 1) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int e^{2x} \sec^2 x dx + 2 \int e^{2x} \tan x dx \\
&= \int e^{2x} d \tan x + 2 \int e^{2x} \tan x dx \\
&= e^{2x} \tan x - \int \tan x d e^{2x} + 2 \int e^{2x} \tan x dx \\
&= e^{2x} \tan x - 2 \int e^{2x} \tan x dx + 2 \int e^{2x} \tan x dx \\
&= e^{2x} \tan x + C.
\end{aligned}$$

注意 如(15), (17), (18) 题型, 被积函数较为复杂, 直接凑微分或分部积分都比较困难, 将被积函数拆项, 把积分变为几个较为简单的积分, 这是求不定积分常用的技巧之一.

(19) 法 1 令 $\tan \frac{x}{2} = u$, $\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}$, $dx = \frac{2}{1+u^2} du$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{1}{1+\sin x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{1+\frac{2u}{1+u^2}} \cdot \frac{2du}{1+u^2} = 2 \int \frac{du}{1+u^2+2u} = 2 \int \frac{d(u+1)}{(u+1)^2} \\
&= -\frac{2}{1+u} + C = -\frac{2}{1+\tan \frac{x}{2}} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

注意 用不同方法求出的原函数其表达式可能不同, 它们之间可以相差一个常数. 其次, 三角函数有理式的积分, 在实际求解中往往不用“万能代换”, 而是具体分析被积函数的特点, 以选取尽可能简捷的方法.

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (21) \quad \int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx &= \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} d(e^x - 1) = 2 \int x d\sqrt{e^x - 1} \\
 &= 2x\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 2 \int \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx &= \int t \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2 + 1} dt = 2 \int \frac{(t^2 + 1) - 1}{t^2 + 1} dt \\
 &= 2 \left(\int dt - \int \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} dt \right) = 2(t - \arctan t) \\
 &= 2(\sqrt{e^x - 1} - \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1}) + C_1.
 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx = 2x\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 4\sqrt{e^x - 1} + 4\arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C.$$

注意 本题综合了换元法、分部积分法以及简单无理函数的积分, 为了避免出错, 不防分段作出积分, 最后综合给出答案.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (22) \quad \int \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}} dx &= \int \ln x d \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{x \ln x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\
 &= \frac{x \ln x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \\
 &= \frac{x \ln x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

注意 因为 $\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}}$, 所以可凑成微分

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}} dx = d \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$$

$$4. \quad \text{设 } f(\sin^2 x) = \frac{x}{\sin x}, \quad \text{求 } \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x) dx.$$

$$\text{解 法 1} \quad \text{令 } t = \sin^2 x, \quad \sin x = \sqrt{t}, \quad x = \arcsin \sqrt{t}, \quad f(x) = \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}.$$

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

法 2 令 $x = \sin^2 t$, 则

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

5. $f(x)$ 的原函数 $F(x) > 0$, 且 $F(0) = 1$, 当 $x > 0$ 时有 $f(x)F(x) = \cos 2x$, 求 $f(x)$.

解 因为 $F'(x) = f(x)$, 所以 $F'(x)F(x) = \cos 2x$, 又因为

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{2} F^2(x) &= \int F'(x)F(x) dx = \int \cos 2x dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x d2x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + C_1,
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$F^2(x) = \sin 2x + C.$$

由 $F(0) = 1$, 得 $C = 1$, 则

$$F(x) = \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x},$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= F'(x) = (\sqrt{\sin 2x + 1})' \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 \cos 2x}{\sqrt{1 + \sin 2x}} = \frac{\cos 2x}{\sqrt{1 + \sin 2x}}.
\end{aligned}$$

6. 计算 $I = \int \frac{dx}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}$, 其中 a, b 是不全为 0 的非负常数.

解 (1) 当 $a \neq 0, b \neq 0$ 时,

$$I = \int \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2} = \int \frac{d \tan x}{a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2} = \frac{1}{ab} \arctan\left(\frac{a}{b} \tan x\right) + C;$$

(2) 当 $a = 0, b \neq 0$ 时,

$$I = \frac{1}{b^2} \int \sec^2 x dx = \frac{1}{b^2} \tan x + C;$$

(3) 当 $a \neq 0, b = 0$ 时,

$$I = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \csc^2 x dx = -\frac{1}{a^2} \cot x + C.$$

7. 已知 $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 求 $\int x^3 f'(x) dx$.

$$\text{解} \quad \int x^3 f'(x) dx = \int x^3 df(x) = x^3 f(x) - \int f(x) d(x^3)$$

$$= x^3 f(x) - 3 \int x^2 f(x) dx.$$

又因为 $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 则

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

故

$$\int x^3 f'(x) dx = x^3 \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} - 3 \int (x \cos x - \sin x) dx$$

$$= x^2 \cos x - x \sin x - 3 \int x \cos x dx + 3 \int \sin x dx$$

$$= x^2 \cos x - x \sin x - 3x \sin x + 6 \int \sin x dx$$

$$= x^2 \cos x - 4x \sin x - 6 \cos x + C.$$

8. 设 $f(x^2 - 1) = \ln \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 2}$, 且 $f[g(x)] = \ln x$, 求 $\int g(x) dx$.

解 因为 $f(x^2 - 1) = \ln \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 2}$, 所以 $f(x^2 - 1) = \ln \frac{x^2 - 1 + 1}{x^2 - 1 - 1}$, 于是

$$f(x) = \ln \frac{x+1}{x-2}.$$

又 $f[g(x)] = \ln x$, 所以

$$f[g(x)] = \ln \frac{g(x)+1}{g(x)-1} = \ln x,$$

故 $\frac{g(x)+1}{g(x)-1} = x$, 由此可解出 $g(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$, 因此

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