



可将 ax^2+bx+c 通过配方化为关于 x 的一次多项式的完全平方项与一个常数平方的代数和的形式,如(6)题,然后作适当的三角代换,将根号去掉,再积分.求这类积分往往需要多种方法.

习题 4-2 解答

1. 在下列各式等号右端的横线处填入适当的系数,使等式成立(例如: $dx = \frac{1}{4}d(4x+7)$):

(1) $dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} d(ax) (a \neq 0)$;

(2) $dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} d(7x-3)$;

(3) $x dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} d(x^2)$;

(4) $x dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} d(5x^2)$;

(5) $x dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} d(1-x^2)$;

(6) $x^3 dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} d(3x^4-2)$;

(7) $e^{2x} dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} d(e^{2x})$;

(8) $e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} d(1+e^{-\frac{x}{2}})$;

(9) $\sin \frac{3}{2}x dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} d(\cos \frac{3}{2}x)$;

(10) $\frac{dx}{x} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} d(5\ln|x|)$;

(11) $\frac{dx}{x} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} d(3-5\ln|x|)$;

(12) $\frac{dx}{1+9x^2} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} d(\arctan 3x)$;

(13) $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} d(1-\arcsin x)$;

(14) $\frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} d(\sqrt{1-x^2})$.

解 (1) $\frac{1}{a}$; (2) $\frac{1}{7}$; (3) $\frac{1}{2}$; (4) $\frac{1}{10}$; (5) $-\frac{1}{2}$;

(6) $\frac{1}{12}$; (7) $\frac{1}{2}$; (8) -2 ; (9) $-\frac{2}{3}$; (10) $\frac{1}{5}$;

(11) $-\frac{1}{5}$; (12) $\frac{1}{3}$; (13) -1 ; (14) -1 .

2. 求下列不定积分(其中 a, b, ω, φ 均为常数)

(1) $\int e^{5t} dt$;

(2) $\int (3-2x)^3 dx$;

(3) $\int \frac{dx}{1-2x}$;

(4) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{2-3x}}$;

(5) $\int (\sin ax - e^{\frac{x}{b}}) dx$;

(6) $\int \frac{\sin \sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{t}} dt$;

(7) $\int x e^{-x^2} dx$;

(8) $\int x \cos(x^2) dx$;

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

(10) $\int \frac{3x^3}{1-x^4} dx$;

(11) $\int \frac{x+1}{x^2+2x+5} dx$;

(12) $\int \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi) \sin(\omega t + \varphi) dt$;

(13) $\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx$;

(14) $\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} dx$;

(15) $\int \tan^{10} x \sec^2 x dx$;

(16) $\int \frac{dx}{x \ln x \ln \ln x}$;

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

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

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

(20) $\int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx$;



2 题视频解析



$$(21) \int \frac{1+\ln x}{(x \ln x)^2} dx;$$

$$(22) \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos x};$$

$$(23) \int \frac{\ln \tan x}{\cos x \sin x} dx;$$

$$(24) \int \cos^3 x dx;$$

$$(25) \int \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi) dt;$$

$$(26) \int \sin 2x \cos 3x dx;$$

$$(27) \int \cos x \cos \frac{x}{2} dx;$$

$$(28) \int \sin 5x \sin 7x dx;$$

$$(29) \int \tan^3 x \sec x dx;$$

$$(30) \int \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}};$$

$$(31) \int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} dx;$$

$$(32) \int \frac{x^3}{9+x^2} dx;$$

$$(33) \int \frac{dx}{2x^2-1};$$

$$(34) \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x-2)};$$

$$(35) \int \frac{x}{x^2-x-2} dx;$$

$$(36) \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \quad (a>0);$$

$$(37) \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2-1}};$$

$$(38) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x^2+1)^3}};$$

$$(39) \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-9}}{x} dx;$$

$$(40) \int \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{2x}};$$

$$(41) \int \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}};$$

$$(42) \int \frac{dx}{x+\sqrt{1-x^2}};$$

$$(43) \int \frac{x-1}{x^2+2x+3} dx;$$

$$(44) \int \frac{x^3+1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx.$$

解 (1) 令 $u=5t$, $\int e^{5t} dt = \frac{1}{5} \int e^u du = \frac{1}{5} e^u + C = \frac{1}{5} e^{5t} + C.$

(2) 令 $u=3-2x$, $\int (3-2x)^3 dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int u^3 du = -\frac{u^4}{8} + C = -\frac{(3-2x)^4}{8} + C.$

(3) 令 $u=1-2x$, $\int \frac{dx}{1-2x} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + C = -\frac{1}{2} \ln|1-2x| + C.$

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

(5) $\int (\sin ax - e^{\frac{x}{b}}) dx = \int \sin ax dx - \int e^{\frac{x}{b}} dx = \int \frac{1}{a} \sin ax d(ax) - \int b e^{\frac{x}{b}} d\left(\frac{x}{b}\right)$
 $= \frac{1}{a} (-\cos ax) - b e^{\frac{x}{b}} + C = -\frac{\cos ax}{a} - b e^{\frac{x}{b}} + C.$

(6) $\int \frac{\sin \sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{t}} dt = \int 2 \sin \sqrt{t} d\sqrt{t} = -2 \cos \sqrt{t} + C.$

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

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

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

(10) $\int \frac{3x^3}{1-x^4} dx = -\frac{3}{4} \int \frac{1}{1-x^4} d(1-x^4) = -\frac{3}{4} \ln|1-x^4| + C.$



- (11) $\int \frac{x+1}{x^2+2x+5} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+2x+5)}{x^2+2x+5} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+2x+5) + C.$
- (12) $\int \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi) \sin(\omega t + \varphi) dt = -\frac{1}{\omega} \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi) d[\cos(\omega t + \varphi)] = -\frac{1}{3\omega} \cos^3(\omega t + \varphi) + C.$
- (13) $\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx = -\int \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} d(\cos x) = \frac{1}{2\cos^2 x} + C.$
- (14) $\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} dx = \int \frac{d(\sin x - \cos x)}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} = \frac{3}{2} (\sin x - \cos x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C.$
- (15) $\int \tan^{10} x \sec^2 x dx = \int \tan^{10} x d(\tan x) = \frac{1}{11} \tan^{11} x + C.$
- (16) $\int \frac{dx}{x \ln x \ln \ln x} = \int \frac{d(\ln x)}{\ln x \ln \ln x} = \int \frac{d(\ln \ln x)}{\ln \ln x} = \ln |\ln \ln x| + C.$
- (17) $\int \frac{dx}{(\arcsin x)^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int \frac{d(\arcsin x)}{(\arcsin x)^2} = -\frac{1}{\arcsin x} + C.$
- (18) $\int \frac{10^{2\arccos x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int -10^{2\arccos x} d(\arccos x) = -\frac{10^{2\arccos x}}{2 \ln 10} + C.$
- (19) $\int \tan \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \tan \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{d(1+x^2)}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int \tan \sqrt{1+x^2} d(\sqrt{1+x^2})$
 $= -\ln |\cos \sqrt{1+x^2}| + C.$
- (20) $\int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = \int \frac{2\arctan \sqrt{x}}{1+x} d\sqrt{x} = \int 2\arctan \sqrt{x} d(\arctan \sqrt{x}) = (\arctan \sqrt{x})^2 + C.$
- (21) $\int \frac{1+\ln x}{(x \ln x)^2} dx = \int \frac{d(x \ln x)}{(x \ln x)^2} = -\frac{1}{x \ln x} + C.$
- (22) $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos x} = \int \csc 2x d(2x) = \ln |\csc 2x - \cot 2x| + C = \ln |\tan x| + C.$
- (23) $\int \frac{\ln \tan x}{\cos x \sin x} dx = \int \frac{\ln \tan x}{\tan x} d(\tan x) = \int \ln \tan x d(\ln \tan x) = \frac{(\ln \tan x)^2}{2} + C.$
- (24) $\int \cos^3 x dx = \int (1 - \sin^2 x) d(\sin x) = \sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C.$
- (25) $\int \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi) dt = \int \frac{\cos 2(\omega t + \varphi) + 1}{2} dt = \frac{\sin 2(\omega t + \varphi)}{4\omega} + \frac{t}{2} + C.$
- (26) $\int \sin 2x \cos 3x dx = \int \frac{1}{2} (\sin 5x - \sin x) dx = -\frac{1}{10} \cos 5x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x + C.$
- (27) $\int \cos x \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \left(\cos \frac{3}{2}x + \cos \frac{1}{2}x \right) dx = \frac{1}{3} \sin \frac{3}{2}x + \sin \frac{1}{2}x + C.$
- (28) $\int \sin 5x \sin 7x dx = \int -\frac{1}{2} (\cos 12x - \cos 2x) dx = -\frac{1}{24} \sin 12x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C.$
- (29) $\int \tan^3 x \sec x dx = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) d(\sec x) = \frac{1}{3} \sec^3 x - \sec x + C.$
- (30) $\int \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \int \frac{e^x dx}{e^{2x} + 1} = \int \frac{de^x}{e^{2x} + 1} = \arctan e^x + C.$
- (31) $\int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)^2}} + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{d(9-4x^2)}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} = \frac{\arcsin \frac{2x}{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{9-4x^2}}{4} + C.$
- (32) $\int \frac{x^3}{9+x^2} dx = \int x dx - \frac{9}{2} \int \frac{d(9+x^2)}{9+x^2} = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{9}{2} \ln(9+x^2) + C.$
- (33) $\int \frac{dx}{2x^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}x-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}x+1} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}x-1}{\sqrt{2}x+1} \right| + C.$



$$(34) \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \int \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{x-2} dx - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx$$

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

$$(35) \int \frac{x}{x^2-x-2} dx = \int \frac{x}{(x-2)(x+1)} dx = \int \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{x-2} + \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \ln|x-2| + \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| + C.$$

(36) 设 $x = a \sin u$ ($-\frac{\pi}{2} < u < \frac{\pi}{2}$), 则 $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a \cos u$, $dx = a \cos u du$, 于是

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

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

(37) 当 $x > 1$ 时, $\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \xrightarrow{x=\frac{1}{t}} - \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = -\arcsin t + C = -\arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C,$

当 $x < -1$ 时, $\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \xrightarrow{x=\frac{1}{t}} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \arcsin t + C = \arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C,$

故在 $(-\infty, -1)$ 或 $(1, +\infty)$ 内, 有 $\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = -\arcsin \frac{1}{|x|} + C.$

(38) 设 $x = \tan u$ ($-\frac{\pi}{2} < u < \frac{\pi}{2}$), 则 $\sqrt{x^2 + 1} = \sec u$, $dx = \sec^2 u du$, 于是

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x^2 + 1)^3}} = \int \cos u du = \sin u + C = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} + C.$$

(39) 当 $x \geq 3$ 时, 令 $x = 3 \sec u$ ($0 \leq u < \frac{\pi}{2}$),

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{x} dx = \int 3 \tan^2 u du = 3 \int (\sec^2 u - 1) du = 3 \tan u - 3u + C$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 - 9} - 3 \arccos \frac{3}{x} + C;$$

当 $x \leq -3$ 时, 令 $x = 3 \sec u$ ($\frac{\pi}{2} < u \leq \pi$),

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{x} dx = - \int 3 \tan^2 u du = -3 \int (\sec^2 u - 1) du = -3 \tan u + 3u + C$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 - 9} + 3 \arccos \frac{3}{x} + C = \sqrt{x^2 - 9} - 3 \arccos \left(-\frac{3}{x} \right) + C + 3\pi,$$

故可统一写作 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{x} dx = \sqrt{x^2 - 9} - 3 \arccos \frac{3}{|x|} + C.$

(40) $\int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{2x}} \xrightarrow{x=\frac{u^2}{2}} \int \frac{udu}{1+u} = u - \ln(1+u) + C = \sqrt{2x} - \ln(1 + \sqrt{2x}) + C.$

(41) 令 $x = \sin t$ ($-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$), 则 $\sqrt{1-x^2} = \cos t$, $dx = \cos t dt$, 于是

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



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

(42) 设 $x = \sin t$ ($-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$), 则 $\sqrt{1-x^2} = \cos t$, $dx = \cos t dt$, 于是

$$\int \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\sin t + \cos t},$$

$$\text{又 } \int \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 + \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (t + \ln |\sin t + \cos t|) + C.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (43) \int \frac{x-1}{x^2+2x+3} dx &= \int \frac{x+1-2}{(x+1)^2+2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d[(x+1)^2+2]}{(x+1)^2+2} - \sqrt{2} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+2x+3) - \sqrt{2} \arctan \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

(44) 设 $x = \tan t$ ($-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$), 则 $x^2+1 = \sec^2 t$, $dx = \sec^2 t dt$, 于是

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

按 $\tan t = x$ 作辅助三角形(图 4-2), 便有

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

$$\text{于是 } \int \frac{x^3+1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \frac{1+x}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C.$$

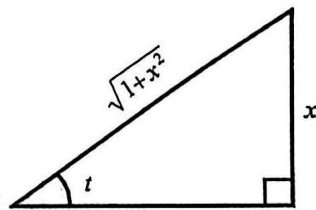


图 4-2