



因此该曲线方程为 $y = \ln|x| + 1$.

方法总结

由题意列出函数导数的方程,再由不定积分解之,这事实上是微分方程问题.关于该问题在第7章中还有介绍.

习题 4-1 解答

1. 利用求导运算验证下列等式:

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

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

$$(3) \int \frac{2x}{(x^2+1)(x+1)^2} dx = \arctan x + \frac{1}{x+1} + C;$$

$$(4) \int \sec x dx = \ln|\tan x + \sec x| + C;$$

$$(5) \int x \cos x dx = x \sin x + \cos x + C;$$

$$(6) \int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C.$$

解 (1) $\frac{d}{dx} [\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+1}) + C] = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2+1}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}.$

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

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

$$(4) \frac{d}{dx} (\ln|\tan x + \sec x| + C) = \frac{1}{\tan x + \sec x} \cdot (\sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x) = \sec x.$$

$$(5) \frac{d}{dx} (x \sin x + \cos x + C) = \sin x + x \cos x - \sin x = x \cos x.$$

$$(6) \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C \right] = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + \frac{1}{2} e^x (\cos x + \sin x) = e^x \sin x.$$

2. 求下列不定积分:

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

$$(2) \int x \sqrt{x} dx;$$

$$(3) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}};$$

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

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

$$(6) \int \sqrt[n]{x^n} dx;$$

$$(7) \int 5x^3 dx;$$

$$(8) \int (x^2 - 3x + 2) dx;$$

$$(9) \int \frac{dh}{\sqrt{2gh}} (g \text{ 是常数});$$

$$(10) \int (x^2 + 1)^2 dx;$$



$$(11) \int (\sqrt{x}+1)(\sqrt{x^3}-1)dx;$$

$$(12) \int \frac{(1-x)^2}{\sqrt{x}}dx;$$

$$(13) \int \left(2e^x + \frac{3}{x}\right)dx;$$

$$(14) \int \left(\frac{3}{1+x^2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right)dx;$$

$$(15) \int e^x \left(1 - \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x}}\right)dx;$$

$$(16) \int 3^x e^x dx;$$

$$(17) \int \frac{2 \times 3^x - 5 \times 2^x}{3^x} dx;$$

$$(18) \int \sec x (\sec x - \tan x) dx;$$

$$(19) \int \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} dx;$$

$$(20) \int \frac{dx}{1+\cos 2x};$$

$$(21) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx;$$

$$(22) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx;$$

$$(23) \int \cot^2 x dx;$$

$$(24) \int \cos \theta (\tan \theta + \sec \theta) d\theta;$$

$$(25) \int \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} dx;$$

$$(26) \int \frac{3x^4+2x^2}{x^2+1} dx.$$

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

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

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

$$(4) \int x^2 \sqrt[3]{x} dx = \int x^{\frac{7}{3}} dx = \frac{1}{\frac{7}{3}+1} x^{\frac{7}{3}+1} + C = \frac{3}{10} x^{\frac{10}{3}} + C.$$

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

$$(6) \int \sqrt[n]{x^m} dx = \frac{1}{\frac{n}{m}+1} x^{\frac{n}{m}+1} + C = \frac{m}{m+n} x^{\frac{m+n}{m}} + C.$$

$$(7) \int 5x^3 dx = \frac{5}{3+1} x^{3+1} + C = \frac{5}{4} x^4 + C.$$

$$(8) \int (x^2 - 3x + 2) dx = \int x^2 dx - 3 \int x dx + 2 \int dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3}{2} x^2 + 2x + C.$$

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

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

$$(11) \int (\sqrt{x}+1)(\sqrt{x^3}-1) dx = \int (x^2+x^{\frac{3}{2}}-x^{\frac{1}{2}}-1) dx = \int x^2 dx + \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx - \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - \int dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x + C.$$

$$(12) \int \frac{(1-x)^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int (x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}}) dx = \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx - 2 \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{4}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C.$$





$$(13) \int \left(2e^x + \frac{3}{x} \right) dx = 2 \int e^x dx + 3 \int \frac{dx}{x} = 2e^x + 3 \ln|x| + C.$$

$$(14) \int \left(\frac{3}{1+x^2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) dx = 3 \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} - 2 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 3 \arctan x - 2 \arcsin x + C.$$

$$(15) \int e^x \left(1 - \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx = \int e^x dx - \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = e^x - 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C.$$

$$(16) \int 3^x e^x dx = \int (3e)^x dx = \frac{(3e)^x}{\ln(3e)} + C = \frac{3^x e^x}{\ln 3 + 1} + C.$$

$$(17) \int \frac{2 \times 3^x - 5 \times 2^x}{3^x} dx = 2 \int dx - 5 \int \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^x dx = 2x - \frac{5}{\ln \frac{2}{3}} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^x + C$$

$$= 2x - \frac{5}{\ln 2 - \ln 3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^x + C.$$

$$(18) \int \sec x (\sec x - \tan x) dx = \int \sec^2 x dx - \int \sec x \tan x dx = \tan x - \sec x + C.$$

$$(19) \int \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \int \frac{1 + \cos x}{2} dx = \frac{x + \sin x}{2} + C.$$

$$(20) \int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos 2x} = \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{2} dx = \frac{\tan x}{2} + C.$$

$$(21) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx = \sin x - \cos x + C.$$

$$(22) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx = \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx = \int (\csc^2 x - \sec^2 x) dx = \int \csc^2 x dx - \int \sec^2 x dx$$

$$= -(\cot x + \tan x) + C.$$

$$(23) \int \cot^2 x dx = \int \csc^2 x dx - \int dx = -\cot x - x + C.$$

$$(24) \int \cos \theta (\tan \theta + \sec \theta) d\theta = \int \sin \theta d\theta + \int d\theta = -\cos \theta + \theta + C.$$

$$(25) \int \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int dx - \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx = x - \arctan x + C.$$

$$(26) \int \frac{3x^4 + 2x^2}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int 3x^2 dx - \int dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx = x^3 - x + \arctan x + C.$$

3. 含有未知函数的导数的方程称为微分方程, 例如方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)$, 其中 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 为未知函数的导数, $f(x)$ 为已知函数. 如果将函数 $y = \varphi(x)$ 代入微分方程, 使微分方程成为恒等式, 那么函数 $y = \varphi(x)$ 就称为该微分方程的解. 求下列微分方程满足所给条件的解:

$$(1) \frac{dy}{dx} = (x-2)^2, y|_{x=2} = 0;$$

$$(2) \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = \frac{2}{t^3}, \left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{t=1} = 1, x|_{t=1} = 1.$$

解 (1) $y = \int (x-2)^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} (x-2)^3 + C$, 由 $y|_{x=2} = 0$, 得 $C=0$, 于是所求的解为 $y = \frac{1}{3} (x-2)^3$.

$$(2) \frac{dx}{dt} = \int \frac{2}{t^3} dt = -\frac{1}{t^2} + C_1, \text{ 由 } \left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{t=1} = 1, \text{ 得 } C_1 = 2, \text{ 故 } \frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{1}{t^2} + 2,$$

$$x = \int \left(-\frac{1}{t^2} + 2 \right) dt = \frac{1}{t} + 2t + C_2,$$

由 $x|_{t=1} = 1$, 得 $C_2 = -2$, 于是所求的解为 $x = \frac{1}{t} + 2t - 2$.



4. 汽车以 20m/s 速度沿直线行驶, 刹车后匀减速行驶了 50m 停住, 求刹车加速度. 可执行下列步骤:

(1) 求微分方程 $\frac{d^2s}{dt^2} = -k$ 满足条件 $\left. \frac{ds}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 20$ 及 $s|_{t=0} = 0$ 的解;

(2) 求使 $\frac{ds}{dt} = 0$ 的 t 值及相应的 s 值;

(3) 求使 $s=50$ 的 k 值.

解 (1) $\frac{ds}{dt} = \int (-k) dt = -kt + C_1$,

由 $\left. \frac{ds}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 20$, 得 $C_1 = 20$, 故 $\frac{ds}{dt} = -kt + 20$, $s = \int (-kt + 20) dt = -\frac{1}{2}kt^2 + 20t + C_2$,

由 $s|_{t=0} = 0$, 得 $C_2 = 0$, 于是所求的解为 $s = -\frac{1}{2}kt^2 + 20t$.

(2) 令 $\frac{ds}{dt} = 0$, 解得 $t = \frac{20}{k}$. 此时

$$s = -\frac{1}{2}kt^2 + 20t = -\frac{1}{2}k \cdot \left(\frac{20}{k}\right)^2 + 20 \cdot \frac{20}{k} = -\frac{1}{2}k \cdot \frac{400}{k^2} + \frac{400}{k} = \frac{200}{k} (\text{m})$$

(3) 根据题意, 当 $t = \frac{20}{k}$, $s = 50$, 即 $-\frac{1}{2}k \left(\frac{20}{k}\right)^2 + \frac{400}{k} = 50$,

解得 $k = 4$, 即得刹车加速度为 -4m/s^2 .

5. 一曲线通过点 $(e^2, 3)$, 且在任一点处的切线的斜率等于该点横坐标的倒数, 求该曲线的方程.

解 设曲线方程为 $y = f(x)$, 则点 (x, y) 处的切线斜率为 $f'(x)$, 由条件得 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$,

因此 $f(x)$ 为 $\frac{1}{x}$ 的一个原函数, 故有 $f(x) = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$.

又, 根据条件曲线过点 $(e^2, 3)$, 有 $f(e^2) = 3$ 解得 $C = 1$, 即得所求曲线方程为

$$y = \ln x + 1.$$

6. 一物体沿直线由静止开始运动, 经 ts 后的速度是 $3t^2\text{m/s}$, 问

(1) 3s 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 (1) 设此物体自原点沿横轴正向由静止开始运动, 位移函数为 $s = s(t)$, 则

$$s(t) = \int v(t) dt = \int 3t^2 dt = t^3 + C,$$

于是由假设可知 $s(0) = 0$, 故 $s(t) = t^3$, 所求距离为 $s(3) = 27(\text{m})$.

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

7. 证明函数 $\arcsin(2x-1)$, $\arccos(1-2x)$ 和 $2\arctan\sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}}$ 都是 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}}$ 的原函数.

$$\text{证 } [\arcsin(2x-1)]' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(2x-1)^2}} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}},$$

$$[\arccos(1-2x)]' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(1-2x)^2}} \cdot (-2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}},$$

$$\left[2\arctan\sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}}\right]' = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x}{1-x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}}.$$

故结论成立.



5 题视频解析



7 题视频解析

