- 1、原函数:F'(x) = f(x), 称F(x) 是f(x) 的原函数.
- 2、不定积分:

$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C \iff F'(x) = f(x),$$

- 3、不定积分的计算方法:
- 1) 基本积分公式表;
- 2) 不定积分的性质;
- 3) 凑微分法:

$$\int f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)dx = \int f(\varphi(x))d\varphi(x)$$

$$\underline{u = \varphi(x)} \int f(u)du$$

$$= F(u) + C = F(\varphi(x)) + C.$$

4) 第二类换元积分法:

$$\int f(x)dx = \varphi(t) \int f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t)dt$$

常用的三角代换:

$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \longrightarrow x = a \sin t$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \longrightarrow x = a \tan t$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \longrightarrow x = a \sec t$$

5) 分部积分法:

$$\int uv'dx = \int udv = uv - \int vdu = uv - \int u'vdx$$

4、有理函数的积分

一、填空题

1.若不定积分
$$\int f(x)dx = 2^{x^2} + C$$
,则被积函数

$$f(x) = 2x 2^{x^2} \ln 2$$

$$f(x) = (2^{x^2})' = 2^{x^2} \ln 2 (x^2)' = 2x 2^{x^2} \ln 2$$

2.已知
$$(\int f(x)dx)' = \sqrt{1+x^2}$$
,则 $f'(1) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

分析 由
$$(\int f(x)dx)' = [F(x) + C]' = f(x)$$
知

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^2},$$

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

从而,
$$f'(1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
.

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

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

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

4.不定积分
$$\int_{\sqrt{\tan x+1}}^{\sec^2 x} dx = 2\sqrt{\tan x+1} + C$$
.

$$\int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sqrt{\tan x + 1}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tan x + 1}} d(\tan x + 1)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{\tan x + 1} + C$$
.

5.不定积分
$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+x^3)} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x^3}{1+x^3} \right| + C.$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left| \int \frac{1}{x^3} d(x^3) - \int \frac{1}{1+x^3} d(x^3+1) \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (\ln |x^3| - \ln |1 + x^3|) + C = \frac{1}{3} \ln |\frac{x^3}{1 + x^3}| + C$$

二、选择题

1.若函数 2^x 为 f(x)的一个原函数,则 f(x) = (C)

(A)
$$x2^{x-1}$$
; (B) $\frac{1}{x+1}2^{x+1}$ (C) $2^{x} \ln 2D$) $\frac{2^{x}}{\ln 2}$

分析 由原函数的定义知,

$$f(x) = (2^{x})' = 2^{x} \ln 2$$

2.若函数 $\ln(x^2 + 1)$ 为 f(x)的一个原函数,则下列函数中(C)为 f(x)的原函数。

(A)
$$\ln(x^2+2)$$
;

(B)
$$2\ln(x^2+2)$$

(C)
$$\ln(2x^2+2)$$
;

(D)
$$2\ln(x^2+1)$$

$$\ln(2x^2+2) = \ln[2(x^2+1)] = \ln 2 + \ln(x^2+1)$$
.

3.设
$$F''(x) = f(x)$$
则 $\int f(x)dx \neq B$)

(A)
$$F(x) + C$$
;

(B)
$$F'(x) + C$$

(C)
$$F''(x) + C$$
;

(D)
$$f'(x)+C$$

由
$$F''(x) = [F'(x)]' = f(x)$$
知,
$$F'(x) \neq f(x)$$
的原函数。

三、计算下列不定积分:

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

原式 =
$$\int \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \frac{e^x}{dx} = \int \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} de^x = \int \frac{e^x+1-1}{1+e^x} de^x$$

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

$$= e^{x} - \ln(1 + e^{x}) + C$$

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

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

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

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

3.
$$\int \frac{x^2}{1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$

解
$$\Rightarrow x = \sin t$$
,则 $dx = \cos t dt$,且

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

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

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

$$=\sin t + \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2t + C$$

$$= x + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1 - x^2} + C$$

$$4.\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-1}+1}dx.$$

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

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

$$= \int (1 - \frac{1}{t+1}) dt = t - \ln|t+1| + C$$

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

$$5.\int e^x \sin\frac{x}{2} dx.$$

$$\iint e^x \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = \int \sin \frac{x}{2} de^x = e^x \sin \frac{x}{2} - \int e^x d\sin \frac{x}{2}$$

$$= e^x \sin \frac{x}{2} - \int e^x \cos \frac{x}{2} \frac{1}{2} dx = e^x \sin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos \frac{x}{2} de^x$$

$$= e^{x} \sin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (e^{x} \cos \frac{x}{2} - \int e^{x} d \cos \frac{x}{2})$$

$$= e^{x} \sin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{x} \cos \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \int e^{x} \sin \frac{x}{2} dx,$$

所以,
$$\int e^x \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{4}{5} (e^x \sin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^x \cos \frac{x}{2}) + C.$$

6.
$$\int \frac{1+x^2 \ln^2 x}{x \ln x} dx$$

原式 =
$$\int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx + \int \frac{x^2 \ln^2 x}{x \ln x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\ln x} d\ln x + \int x \ln x dx$$

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

$$7.\int \frac{x+7}{x^2-x-2}dx$$

解 设
$$\frac{x+7}{x^2-x-2} = \frac{x+7}{(x-2)(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+1}$$
, 则
$$A(x+1) + B(x-2) = x+7,$$

令 X = 2, 则 A = 3; 令 X = -1, 则 B = -2; 所以,

$$\int \frac{x+7}{x^2-x-2} dx = \int \left(\frac{3}{x-2} + \frac{-2}{x+1}\right) dx$$

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

$$8.\int \frac{1}{1+\cos^2 x} dx$$

原式=
$$\int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sec^2 x + 1} d\tan x$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\tan^2 x + 2} d\tan x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}} + C.$$

四、应用题

已知某产品产量的变化率是时间 的函数 (t) = at + b (a, b) 常数 (t) ,设此产品的产量为函数 (t) , (t) (t) , (t) (t) 。 求 (t) 。

解 由题意知 P'(t) = f(t) = at + b, 又因为

$$\int f(t)dt = \int (at+b)dt = \frac{a}{2}t^2 + bt + C,$$

所以,存在常数 C,使得 $P(t) = \frac{a}{2}t^2 + bt + C$.

又由 P(0) = 0, 代入可得 P(0) = C = 0.

所以,
$$P(t) = \frac{a}{2}t^2 + bt$$