

第三节 分部积分法

第四章

由导数公式 $(uv)' = u'v + uv'$

积分得: $uv = \int u'v dx + \int uv' dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies \int uv' dx &= uv - \int u'v dx \\ \text{或 } \int u dv &= uv - \int v du \end{aligned} \left. \vphantom{\int uv' dx} \right\} \text{分部积分公式}$$

选取 u 及 v' (或 dv) 的原则:

- 1) v 容易求得;
- 2) $\int u'v dx$ 比 $\int uv' dx$ 容易计算.

例1. 求 $\int x \cos x dx$.

解: 令 $u = x, v' = \cos x$,

则 $u' = 1, v = \sin x$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= x \sin x - \int \sin x dx \\ &= x \sin x + \cos x + C \end{aligned}$$

思考: 如何求 $\int x^2 \sin x dx$?

提示: 令 $u = x^2, v' = \sin x$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \int x \cos x dx \\ &= \dots \end{aligned}$$

例2. 求 $\int x \ln x dx$.

解: 令 $u = \ln x, v' = x$

则 $u' = \frac{1}{x}, v = \frac{1}{2}x^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \int x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

例3. 求 $\int x \arctan x dx$.

解: 令 $u = \arctan x, v' = x$

则 $u' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, v = \frac{1}{2}x^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2}(x - \arctan x) + C \end{aligned}$$

例4. 求 $\int e^x \sin x dx$.

解: 令 $u = \sin x, v' = e^x$, 则

$u' = \cos x, v = e^x$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x dx$$

再令 $u = \cos x, v' = e^x$, 则

$u' = -\sin x, v = e^x$

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

$$\text{故 原式} = \frac{1}{2}e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C$$

说明: 也可设 $u = e^x, v'$ 为三角函数, 但两次所设类型必须一致.

解题技巧: 选取 u 及 v' 的一般方法:

把被积函数视为两个函数之积, 按 “**反对幂指三**” 的顺序, 前者为 u 后者为 v' .

例5. 求 $\int \arccos x dx$.

解: 令 $u = \arccos x, v' = 1$, 则

$u' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, v = x$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= x \arccos x + \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= x \arccos x - \frac{1}{2} \int (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1-x^2) \\ &= x \arccos x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

反: 反三角函数
对: 对数函数
幂: 幂函数
指: 指数函数
三: 三角函数

例6. 求 $\int \frac{\ln \cos x}{\cos^2 x} dx$.

解: 令 $u = \ln \cos x$, $v' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$, 则

$$u' = -\tan x, \quad v = \tan x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \tan x \cdot \ln \cos x + \int \tan^2 x dx \\ &= \tan x \cdot \ln \cos x + \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx \\ &= \tan x \cdot \ln \cos x + \tan x - x + C \end{aligned}$$

例7. 求 $\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$.

解: 令 $\sqrt{x} = t$, 则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2t dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= 2 \int t e^t dt \\ &\quad \downarrow \text{令 } u = t, \quad v' = e^t \\ &= 2(t e^t - e^t) + C \\ &= 2e^{\sqrt{x}} (\sqrt{x} - 1) + C \end{aligned}$$

例8. 求 $\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx \quad (a > 0)$.

解: 令 $u = \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$, $v' = 1$, 则 $u' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$, $v = x$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx &= x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx \\ &= x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - \int \frac{(x^2 + a^2) - a^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx \\ &= x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx + a^2 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \\ \therefore \text{原式} &= \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + C \end{aligned}$$

例9. 求 $I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^n}$.

解: 令 $u = \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^n}$, $v' = 1$, 则 $u' = \frac{-2nx}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}}$, $v = x$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I_n &= \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} + 2n \int \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} dx \\ &= \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} + 2n \int \frac{(x^2 + a^2) - a^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} dx \\ &= \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} + 2n I_n - 2na^2 I_{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{得递推公式 } I_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2na^2} \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} + \frac{2n-1}{2na^2} I_n$$

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

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

说明: 已知 $I_1 = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$ 利用递推公式可求得 I_n .

例如,

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 &= \frac{1}{4a^2} \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} + \frac{3}{4a^2} I_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4a^2} \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} + \frac{3}{4a^2} \left(\frac{1}{2a^2} \frac{x}{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{1}{2a^2} I_1 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4a^2} \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} + \frac{3}{8a^4} \frac{x}{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{3}{8a^5} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C \end{aligned}$$

例10. 证明递推公式

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \tan^{n-2} x d(\tan x) - I_{n-2} \\ &= \frac{\tan^{n-1} x}{n-1} - I_{n-2} \end{aligned}$$

注: $I_n \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow I_0$ 或 I_1

$$I_0 = x + C, \quad I_1 = -\ln |\cos x| + C$$

说明:

分部积分题目的类型:

- 1) 直接分部化简积分;
- 2) 分部产生循环式, 由此解出积分式;
(注意: 两次分部选择的 u, v 函数类型不变, 解出积分后加 C) **例4**
- 3) 对含自然数 n 的积分, 通过分部积分建立递推公式.

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

解: $\int x f'(x) dx = \int x df(x)$
 $= x f(x) - \int f(x) dx$
 $= x \left(\frac{\cos x}{x} \right)' - \frac{\cos x}{x} + C$
 $= -\sin x - 2 \frac{\cos x}{x} + C$

说明: 此题若先求出 $f'(x)$ 再求积分反而复杂.

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

例12. 求 $I = \int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}} dx$.

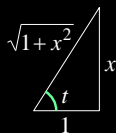
解法1 先换元后分部

令 $t = \arctan x$, 即 $x = \tan t$, 则

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

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

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



解法2 用分部积分法

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

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

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

内容小结

分部积分公式 $\int u v' dx = u v - \int u' v dx$

1. 使用原则: v 易求出, $\int u' v dx$ 易积分
2. 使用经验: “反对幂指三”, 前 u 后 v'
3. 题目类型:

分部化简; 循环解出; 递推公式

4. 计算格式:

$$\begin{array}{c} u \\ \swarrow + \downarrow \\ v' \quad v \end{array} \int$$

例13. 求 $I = \int \sin(\ln x) dx$

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

$$\therefore I = \int e^t \sin t dt \longrightarrow = e^t \sin t - \int e^t \cos t dt$$
$$\begin{array}{c} \sin t \quad \cos t \quad -\sin t \\ | \quad \quad \quad | \quad \quad \quad | \\ e^t \quad \quad \quad e^t \quad \quad \quad e^t \end{array} \int$$
$$= e^t (\sin t - \cos t) - I$$
$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} e^t (\sin t - \cos t) + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} x [\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] + C$$

可用表格法求
多次分部积分

例14. 求 $\int x^3 (\ln x)^4 dx$.

解: 令 $u = \ln x$, 则 $x = e^u$, $dx = e^u du$

$$\text{原式} = \int e^{3u} u^4 e^u du = \int u^4 e^{4u} du$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} u^4 & & 4u^3 & & 12u^2 & & 24u & & 24 & & 0 \\ \swarrow & + & \swarrow & - & \swarrow & + & \swarrow & - & \swarrow & + & \swarrow \\ e^{4u} & & \frac{1}{4}e^{4u} & & \frac{1}{4^2}e^{4u} & & \frac{1}{4^3}e^{4u} & & \frac{1}{4^4}e^{4u} & & \frac{1}{4^5}e^{4u} \end{array} \quad \int$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \frac{1}{4}e^{4u} \left(u^4 - u^3 + \frac{3}{4}u^2 - \frac{3}{8}u + \frac{3}{32} \right) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{4}x^4 \left(\ln^4 x - \ln^3 x + \frac{3}{4}\ln^2 x - \frac{3}{8}\ln x + \frac{3}{32} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

思考与练习

1. 下述运算错在哪里? 应如何改正?

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx &= \int \frac{d \sin x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\sin x} - \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} \right)' \sin x dx \\ &= 1 - \int \frac{-\cos x}{\sin^2 x} \sin x dx = 1 + \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx \\ \therefore \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx - \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx &= 1, \quad \text{得 } 0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$= \ln |\sin x| + C$

答: 不定积分是原函数族, 相减不应为 0.
求此积分的正确作法是用换元法.

2. 求 $I = \int e^{kx} \cos(ax+b) dx$

提示:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \cos(ax+b) & -a \sin(ax+b) & -a^2 \cos(ax+b) \\ \swarrow & \swarrow & \swarrow \\ e^{kx} & \frac{1}{k}e^{kx} & \frac{1}{k^2}e^{kx} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} + \\ - \\ + \end{array} \quad \int$$

备用题. 求不定积分 $\int \frac{xe^x}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} dx$.

解: 方法1 (先分部, 再换元)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{xe^x}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} dx &= \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} d(e^x-1) \\ &= 2 \int x d\sqrt{e^x-1} = 2x\sqrt{e^x-1} - 2 \int \sqrt{e^x-1} dx \\ \text{令 } u &= \sqrt{e^x-1}, \text{ 则 } dx = \frac{2u}{1+u^2} du \\ &= 2x\sqrt{e^x-1} - 4 \int \frac{u^2+1-1}{1+u^2} du = 2x\sqrt{e^x-1} - 4 \int \frac{u^2}{1+u^2} du \\ &= 2x\sqrt{e^x-1} - 4 \int \frac{u^2-1+1}{1+u^2} du = 2x\sqrt{e^x-1} - 4 \int \frac{u^2-1}{1+u^2} du + 4 \int \frac{1}{1+u^2} du \\ &= 2x\sqrt{e^x-1} - 4 \int \frac{u^2-1}{1+u^2} du + 4 \arctan u + C \\ &= 2x\sqrt{e^x-1} - 4 \int \frac{u^2-1}{1+u^2} du + 4 \arctan \sqrt{e^x-1} + C \end{aligned}$$

方法2 (先换元, 再分部)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } u &= \sqrt{e^x-1}, \text{ 则 } x = \ln(1+u^2), dx = \frac{2u}{1+u^2} du \\ \text{故 } \int \frac{xe^x}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} dx &= \int \frac{(1+u^2)\ln(1+u^2)}{u} \cdot \frac{2u}{1+u^2} du \\ &= 2 \int \ln(1+u^2) du \\ &= 2u \ln(1+u^2) - 4 \int \frac{1+u^2-1}{1+u^2} du \\ &= 2u \ln(1+u^2) - 4u + 4 \arctan u + C \\ &= 2x\sqrt{e^x-1} - 4\sqrt{e^x-1} + 4 \arctan \sqrt{e^x-1} + C \end{aligned}$$