

习题课

第四章

不定积分的计算方法

一、求不定积分的基本方法

二、几种特殊类型的积分

一、求不定积分的基本方法

1. 直接积分法

通过简单变形, 利用基本积分公式和运算法则求不定积分的方法.

2. 换元积分法

$$\int f(x) dx \xrightarrow[\text{第二类换元法}]{\text{第一类换元法}} \int f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt$$

(代换: $x = \varphi(t)$)

(注意常见的换元积分类型)

3. 分部积分法

$$\int u v' dx = u v - \int u' v dx$$

使用原则:

1) 由 v' 易求出 v ;

2) $\int u' v dx$ 比 $\int u v' dx$ 好求.

一般经验: 按“反, 对, 幂, 指, 三”的顺序, 排前者取为 u , 排后者取为 v' .

计算格式: 列表计算

多次分部积分的规律

$$\begin{aligned} \int u v^{(n+1)} dx &= u v^{(n)} - \int u' v^{(n)} dx \\ &= u v^{(n)} - u' v^{(n-1)} + \int u'' v^{(n-1)} dx \\ &= u v^{(n)} - u' v^{(n-1)} + u'' v^{(n-2)} - \int u''' v^{(n-2)} dx \\ &= \dots \\ &= u v^{(n)} - u' v^{(n-1)} + u'' v^{(n-2)} - \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \int u^{(n+1)} v dx \end{aligned}$$

快速计算表格:

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccccc} u^{(k)} & u & u' & u'' & \dots & u^{(n)} & u^{(n+1)} \\ v^{(n+1-k)} & v^{(n+1)} & v^{(n)} & v^{(n-1)} & \dots & v' & v \end{array} \quad (-1)^{n+1} \int$$

特别: 当 u 为 n 次多项式时, $u^{(n+1)} = 0$, 计算大为简便.

例1. 求 $\int \frac{2^x 3^x}{9^x + 4^x} dx$.

解: 原式 $= \int \frac{2^x 3^x}{3^{2x} + 2^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{(\frac{2}{3})^x da^x = a^x \ln a dx}{1 + (\frac{2}{3})^{2x}} dx$

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

$$= \frac{\arctan(\frac{2}{3})^x}{\ln 2 - \ln 3} + C$$

例2. 求 $\int \frac{\sqrt{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + 5}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$.

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int [\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + 5]^{\frac{1}{2}} d[\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + 5] \\ &= \frac{2}{3} [\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + 5]^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

分析:

$$d[\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + 5] = \frac{(1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}}) dx}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

例3. 求 $\int \frac{x + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx$.

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int \frac{x + 2\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx \\ &= \int x d \tan \frac{x}{2} + \int \tan \frac{x}{2} dx \\ &= x \tan \frac{x}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

分部积分

例4. 设 $y(x-y)^2 = x$, 求积分 $\int \frac{1}{x-3y} dx$.

解: $y(x-y)^2 = x$

令 $x-y=t$, 即 $y=x-t$

$$x = \frac{t^3}{t^2-1}, \quad y = \frac{t}{t^2-1}, \quad \text{而 } dx = \frac{t^2(t^2-3)}{(t^2-1)^2} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= \int \frac{1}{\frac{t^3}{t^2-1} - \frac{3t}{t^2-1}} \cdot \frac{t^2(t^2-3)}{(t^2-1)^2} dt = \int \frac{t}{t^2-1} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln |t^2-1| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln |(x-y)^2-1| + C \end{aligned}$$

例5. 求 $\int \frac{\arctan e^x}{e^x} dx$.

解: 原式 $= -\int \arctan e^x d e^{-x}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -e^{-x} \arctan e^x + \int e^{-x} \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx \\ &= -e^{-x} \arctan e^x + \int \frac{(1+e^{2x})-e^{2x}}{1+e^{2x}} dx \\ &= -e^{-x} \arctan e^x + x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+e^{2x}) + C \end{aligned}$$

例6. 求 $\int (x^3 - x + 2)e^{2x} dx$.

解: 取 $u = x^3 - x + 2, \quad v^{(4)} = e^{2x}$

$u^{(k)}$	$x^3 - x + 2$	$3x^2 - 1$	$6x$	6	0
$v^{(4-k)}$	e^{2x}	$\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$	$\frac{1}{4}e^{2x}$	$\frac{1}{8}e^{2x}$	$\frac{1}{16}e^{2x}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= e^{2x} \left[\frac{1}{2}(x^3 - x + 2) - \frac{1}{4}(3x^2 - 1) + \frac{1}{8} \cdot 6x - \frac{1}{16} \cdot 6 \right] + C \\ &= \frac{1}{8} e^{2x} (4x^3 - 6x^2 + 2x + 7) + C \end{aligned}$$

说明: 此法特别适用于 $\int P_n(x) \begin{Bmatrix} e^{kx} \\ \sin ax \\ \cos ax \end{Bmatrix} dx$
如下类型的积分:

例7. 设 $I_n = \int \sec^n x dx$, 证明递推公式:

$$I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \tan x + \frac{n-2}{n-1} I_{n-2} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

证: $I_n = \int \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \sec^2 x dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \tan x \\ &\quad - (n-2) \int \sec^{n-3} x \cdot \sec x \tan x \cdot \tan x dx \\ &= \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \tan x - (n-2) \int \sec^{n-2} x \cdot (\sec^2 x - 1) dx \\ &= \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \tan x - (n-2) I_n + (n-2) I_{n-2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \tan x + \frac{n-2}{n-1} I_{n-2} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

例8. 求 $\int |x-1| dx$.

解: 设 $F'(x) = |x-1| = \begin{cases} x-1, & x \geq 1 \\ 1-x, & x < 1 \end{cases}$

$$\text{则 } F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + C_1, & x \geq 1 \\ x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_2, & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

因 $F(x)$ 连续, 利用 $F(1^+) = F(1^-) = F(1)$, 得

$$-\frac{1}{2} + C_1 = \frac{1}{2} + C_2 \xrightarrow{\text{记作}} C$$

$$\text{得 } \int |x-1| dx = F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 + C, & x \geq 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 + C, & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

例9. 设 $F(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的原函数, 且 $F(0)=1$, 当 $x \geq 0$ 时有 $f(x)F(x) = \sin^2 2x$, $F(x) \geq 0$, 求 $f(x)$.

解: 由题设 $F'(x) = f(x)$, 则 $F(x)F'(x) = \sin^2 2x$,

$$\text{故} \quad \int F(x)F'(x)dx = \int \sin^2 2x dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} dx$$

$$\text{即} \quad F^2(x) = x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x + C$$

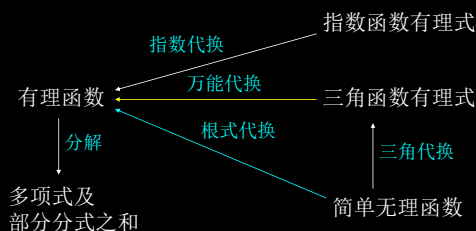
$\because F(0)=1, \therefore C = F^2(0)=1$, 又 $F(x) \geq 0$, 因此

$$F(x) = \sqrt{x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x + 1}$$

$$\text{故} \quad f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{\sin^2 2x}{\sqrt{x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x + 1}}$$

二、几种特殊类型的积分

1. 一般积分方法



2. 需要注意的问题

(1) 一般方法不一定是简便的方法, 要注意综合使用各种基本积分法, 简便计算.

(2) 初等函数的原函数不一定是初等函数, 因此不一定都能积出.

例如, $\int e^{-x^2} dx, \quad \int \frac{\sin x}{x} dx, \quad \int \sin x^2 dx,$
 $\int \frac{1}{\ln x} dx, \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^4}}, \quad \int \sqrt{1+x^3} dx,$
 $\int \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x} dx \quad (0 < k < 1), \quad \dots\dots$

例10. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{1 + e^{\frac{x}{6}} + e^{\frac{x}{3}} + e^{\frac{x}{6}}}$.

解: 令 $t = e^{\frac{x}{6}}$, 则 $x = 6 \ln t, \quad dx = \frac{6}{t} dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= 6 \int \frac{dt}{(1+t^3+t^2+t)t} = 6 \int \frac{dt}{(t+1)(t^2+1)t} \\ &= \int \left(\frac{6}{t} - \frac{3}{t+1} - \frac{3t+3}{t^2+1} \right) dt \\ &= 6 \ln|t| - 3 \ln|t+1| - \frac{3}{2} \ln(t^2+1) - 3 \arctan t + C \\ &= x - 3 \ln(e^{\frac{x}{6}} + 1) - \frac{3}{2} \ln(e^{\frac{x}{3}} + 1) - 3 \arctan e^{\frac{x}{6}} + C \end{aligned}$$

例11. 求 $\int \frac{3 \cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$.

解: 令 $3 \cos x - \sin x = A(\cos x + \sin x) + B(\cos x + \sin x)'$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } a \cos x + b \sin x &= A(c \cos x + d \sin x) + B(c \cos x + d \sin x)' \\ &= A(c \cos x + d \sin x) + B(-c \sin x + d \cos x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= \int dx + 2 \int \frac{d(\cos x + \sin x)}{\cos x + \sin x} \\ &= x + \ln|\cos x + \sin x| + C \end{aligned}$$

说明: 此技巧适用于形为 $\int \frac{a \cos x + b \sin x}{c \cos x + d \sin x} dx$ 的积分.

例12. 求 $I_1 = \int \frac{\sin x}{a \cos x + b \sin x} dx$ 及 $I_2 = \int \frac{\cos x}{a \cos x + b \sin x} dx$.

解: 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{cases} a I_2 + b I_1 = \int \frac{a \cos x + b \sin x}{a \cos x + b \sin x} dx = x + C_1 \\ b I_2 - a I_1 = \int \frac{b \cos x - a \sin x}{a \cos x + b \sin x} dx = \int \frac{d(a \cos x + b \sin x)}{a \cos x + b \sin x} \\ \quad = \ln|a \cos x + b \sin x| + C_2 \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_1 = \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} (bx - a \ln|a \cos x + b \sin x|) + C \\ I_2 = \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} (ax + b \ln|a \cos x + b \sin x|) + C \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

例13. 求不定积分 $\int \frac{1}{(2+\cos x)\sin x} dx$.

解: 原式 $= \int \frac{\sin x}{(2+\cos x)\sin^2 x} dx$ (令 $u = \cos x$)

$$= \int \frac{1}{(2+u)(u^2-1)} du$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{(2+u)(u^2-1)} = \frac{A}{2+u} + \frac{B}{u-1} + \frac{C}{u+1} \right| \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{3} \\ B = \frac{1}{6} \\ C = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|u+2| + \frac{1}{6} \ln|u-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|u+1| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln(\cos x + 2) + \frac{1}{6} \ln(1 - \cos x) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\cos x + 1) + C$$

例14. 求 $I = \int \frac{dx}{\sin(x+a) \cdot \sin(x+b)} \quad (a-b \neq k\pi)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \frac{\sin[(x+a)-(x+b)]}{\sin(x+a) \cdot \sin(x+b)} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \frac{\sin(x+a)\cos(x+b) - \cos(x+a)\sin(x+b)}{\sin(x+a) \cdot \sin(x+b)} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \left[\int \frac{\cos(x+b)}{\sin(x+b)} dx - \int \frac{\cos(x+a)}{\sin(x+a)} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \left[\ln|\sin(x+b)| - \ln|\sin(x+a)| \right] + C \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \ln \left| \frac{\sin(x+b)}{\sin(x+a)} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

例15. 求 $I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[n]{(x-a)^{n+1}(x-b)^{n-1}}} \quad (n \text{ 为自然数})$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= \int \frac{dx}{(x-a)(x-b)\sqrt[n]{\frac{x-a}{x-b}}} \\ &\quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{令 } t = \sqrt[n]{\frac{x-a}{x-b}} \\ \text{则 } t^n = \frac{x-a}{x-b}, \quad n t^{n-1} dt = \frac{a-b}{(x-b)^2} dx \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \frac{n}{t} dt = \frac{1}{t^n} \frac{a-b}{(x-b)^2} dx \\ \frac{n}{(a-b)t} dt = \frac{dx}{(x-a)(x-b)} \end{array} \\ &= \frac{n}{a-b} \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = \frac{n}{b-a} \frac{1}{t} + C = \frac{n}{b-a} \sqrt[n]{\frac{x-b}{x-a}} + C \end{aligned}$$