

第一章 不定积分

一、单项选择题

1. 设 $f(x)$ 是 $g(x)$ 的原函数, 则下列各式中正确的是 (B).

- (A) $\int f(x)dx = g(x) + C$; (B) $\int g(x)dx = f(x) + C$;
(C) $\int f'(x)dx = g(x) + C$; (D) $\int g'(x)dx = f(x) + C$.

2. 下列各式中等于 $f(x)$ 的是 (D).

- (A) $\int df(x)$; (B) $d \int f(x)dx$; (C) $\int f'(x)dx$; (D) $(\int f(x)dx)'$.

3. $\int f(x)dx = \sqrt{2x^2+1} + C$ 则 $\int xf(2x^2+1)dx =$ (D).

- (A) $x\sqrt{2x^2+1} + C$; (B) $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2x^2+1} + C$;
(C) $\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2x^2+1} + C$; (D) $\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2(2x+1)^2+1} + C$.

4. 函数 $\cos \frac{\pi}{2}x$ 的一个原函数是 (A).

- (A) $\frac{2}{\pi} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}x$; (B) $\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}x$; (C) $-\frac{2}{\pi} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}x$; (D) $-\frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}x$.

5. $\int 3^x e^x dx =$ (D).

- (A) $(3e)^x + C$; (B) $\frac{1}{3}(3e)^x + C$; (C) $3e^x + C$; (D) $\frac{(3e)^x}{1+\ln 3} + C$.

6. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-2x}} =$ (B).

- (A) $\sqrt{1-2x} + C$; (B) $-\sqrt{1-2x} + C$; (C) $-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1-2x} + C$; (D) $-2\sqrt{1-2x} + C$.

7. 设 $\int \frac{x}{f(x)} dx = \ln(1+x) + C$, 则 $\int \frac{f(x)}{x} dx =$ (D).

- (A) $\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} + C$; (B) $\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} + C$; (C) $\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + C$; (D) $x + \frac{x^2}{2} + C$.

8. 不定积分 $\int \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} =$ (C).

(A) $2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + C$; (B) $x + \sin x + C$; (C) $\frac{1}{2}(x - \sin x) + C$; (D) $1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + C$.

9. $\int \frac{1}{(\arcsin x)^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = (B)$.

(A) $\frac{2}{3}(1-x^2)^{3/2} + C$;

(B) $-\frac{1}{\arcsin x} + C$;

(C) $\pm \frac{1}{\arcsin x} + C$;

(D) $-\frac{2}{3}(1-x^2)^{3/2} + C$.

10. $\int x^5 e^{x^3} dx = (B)$.

(A) $\frac{1}{3}e^x(x-1) + C$;

(B) $\frac{1}{3}e^{x^3}(x^3-1) + C$;

(C) $e^{x^3}(x^3-1) + C$;

(D) $e^{x^3}(x^3+1) + C$.

11. $f(x)$ 的一个原函数为 $\ln x$, 则 $f'(x) = (C)$.

(A) $1/x$;

(B) $x \ln x - x + C$;

(C) $-1/x^2$;

(D) e^x .

12. $x^x(1+\ln x)$ 的原函数是 (B) .

(A) $\frac{1}{1+x}x^{x+1} + \ln x + C$;

(B) $x^x + C$;

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

(D) $\frac{1}{2}x^x \ln x + C$.

13. 当 $x < -1$ 时, $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = (B)$.

(A) $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2-1} + C$; (B) $\arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C$; (C) $-\arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C$; (D) $\pm \arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C$.

14. $\int x^2 \sin 2x dx = (B)$.

(A) $\frac{x}{2} \left(\frac{x}{2} \cos x + \sin 2x \right) + C$;

(B) $\frac{1-2x^2}{4} \cos 2x + \frac{x}{2} \sin 2x + C$;

(C) $\frac{1-x^2}{4}(\cos 2x + \sin 2x) + C$;

(D) $\frac{1-x^2}{4} \cos 2x + \frac{x}{2} \sin 2x + C$.

15. $\int (\arcsin x)^2 dx = (C)$.

(A) $x(\arcsin x)^2 + C$;

(B) $x(\arcsin x)^2 + \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + C$;

(C) $x(\arcsin x)^2 + 2\sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - 2x + C$;

(D) $x(\arcsin x)^2 + \frac{2 \arcsin x}{3(1-x^2)^3} + C$.

16. $\int \frac{1}{1+\cos x} dx = (C)$.

(A) $\tan x - \sec x + C$;

(C) $\tan \frac{x}{2} + C$;

(B) $\cot x - \csc x + C$;

(D) $\tan\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + C$.

17. $\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx = (B)$.

(A) $\frac{1}{2} \arctan(\cos 2x) + C$;

(C) $\arctan(-\cos 2x) + C$;

(B) $-\frac{1}{2} \arctan(\cos 2x) + C$;

(D) $\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sin 2x - 1}{\sin 2x + 1} \right| + C$.

18. 设 $I = \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{x}}$, 则 $I = (C)$.

(A) $-2\sqrt{x} + 2\ln(1 + \sqrt{x}) + C$;

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

(B) $2\sqrt{x} + 2\ln(1 + \sqrt{x}) + C$;

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

19. $\int \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} dx = (B)$.

(A) $x - \cos x - C$;

(C) $\arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$;

(B) $\arcsin x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$;

(D) $\arccos x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$.

20. $\int \frac{x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = (D)$.

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

(B) $\frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{4(1+x^2)^2} + C$;

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

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

21. 将 $\frac{x+1}{x^2(x^2+1)(x^2+x+1)}$ 分解为部分分式, 下列做法中, 正确的做法是设它为 (D)

(A) $\frac{a}{x^2} + \frac{b}{1+x^2} + \frac{c}{x^2+x+1}$;

(C) $\frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{x^2} + \frac{c}{1+x^2} + \frac{d}{x^2+x+1}$;

(B) $\frac{a}{x^2} + \frac{b}{1+x^2} + \frac{c_1 x + c_2}{x^2 - x + 1}$;

(D) $\frac{a_1}{x} + \frac{a_2}{x^2} + \frac{b_1 x + b_2}{1+x^2} + \frac{c_1 x + c_2}{x^2+x+1}$

22. $\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x + 1} = (B)$.

(A) $\ln|\sin^2 x + 1| + C$;

(C) $x - \arctan(\sqrt{2}x) + C$;

(B) $x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2} \tan x) + C$;

(D) $x - \arctan\left(\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C$.

23. $I = \int e^{2x} \sin 3x \, dx = (D)$.

- (A) $\frac{e^{2x}}{13}(3 \sin 3x - 2 \cos 2x) + C$; (B) $\frac{e^{2x}}{13}(3 \sin 3x + 2 \cos 2x) + C$;
 (C) $\frac{e^{2x}}{5}(2 \sin 3x - 3 \cos 3x) + C$; (D) $\frac{e^{2x}}{13}(2 \sin 3x - 3 \cos 3x) + C$.

24. 已知函数 $F(x)$ 的导数为 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x + 2 \cos^2 x}$, 且 $F(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 0$, 则 $F(x) = (B)$.

- (A) $\ln|1 + \cos^2 x| - \ln \frac{3}{2}$;
 (B) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$;
 (C) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sin x}{\sqrt{2} + \sin x} \right|$;
 (D) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sin x}{\sqrt{2} + \sin x} \right| - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln|3 - 2\sqrt{2}|$.

25. 设 $f(x) \neq 0$, 且有连续的二阶导数, 则 $\int \left\{ \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} - \frac{(f'(x))^2}{(f(x))^2} \right\} dx = (A)$.

- (A) $\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} + C$; (B) $\frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} + C$; (C) $f(x)f'(x) + C$; (D) $[f'(x)]^2 + C$.

二、填空题

1. 设 $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$, 则 $\int \sin x f(\cos x) dx = \underline{-F(\cos x) + C}$.

2. 设 $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$, 则 $\int f(\sin x) \cos x dx = \underline{F(\sin x) + C}$.

3. 设 $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$, 则 $\int x f'(x) dx = \underline{xf(x) - F(x) + C}$.

4. 如果等式 $\int f(x) e^{-\frac{1}{x}} dx = -e^{\frac{1}{x}} + C$ 成立, 则函数 $f(x) = \underline{\frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{2}{x}}}$.

5. 设 $\int x f(x) dx = \arcsin x + C$, 则 $\int \frac{1}{f(x)} dx = \underline{-\frac{1}{3}(1-x^2)^{3/2} + C}$.

6. 若 $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$, 则 $\int e^{-x} f(e^{-x}) dx = \underline{-F(e^{-x}) + C}$.

7. $\int \left(\sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2} \right)^2 dx = \underline{x + \cos x + C}$.

8. 若 e^{-x} 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 则 $\int x f(x) dx = \underline{(x+1)e^{-x} + C}$.

9. 若 $f(x) = e^{-x}$, 则 $\int \frac{f'(\ln x)}{x} dx = \underline{\frac{1}{x} + C}$.

10. 若 $\int f(x)dx = x^2 + C$, 则 $\int xf(1-x^2)dx = \underline{-\frac{1}{2}(1-x^2)^2 + C}$.

11. 如果 $\frac{2}{1+x^2}f(x) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x)]^2$, 且 $f(0)=0$, 则 $f(x) = \underline{\arctan x}$.

12. $\int x^2\sqrt{1+x^3}dx = \underline{\frac{2}{9}(1+x^3)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C}$.

13. 若函数 $f(x^2-1) = \ln \frac{x^2}{x^2-2}$, 且 $f[\varphi(x)] = \ln x$, 则 $\int \varphi(x)dx = \underline{x + 2\ln|x-1| + C}$.

14. 设 $f'(\ln x) = 1+x$ ($x>0$), 则 $f(x) = \underline{x + e^x + C}$.

15. $\int \frac{f(x)-xf'(x)}{f^2(x)}dx = \underline{\frac{x}{f(x)} + C}$.

16. $f'(\cos x + 2) = \sin^2 x + \tan^2 x$, 则 $f(x) = \underline{\frac{1}{2-x} - \frac{1}{3}(x-2)^3 + C}$.

17. 设 $f(x)$ 连续可导, 则 $\int f'(2x)dx = \underline{\left(\int f'(2x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int f'(2x)d(2x) = \right) \frac{1}{2}f(2x) + C}$.

18. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} = \underline{\ln|x+\sqrt{a^2+x^2}| + C}$, 其中 a 是正的常数.

19. 已知 $\frac{\cos x}{x}$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 则 $\int f(x) \cdot \frac{\cos x}{x} dx = \underline{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\cos x}{x}\right)^2 + C}$.

20. 已知曲线上任一点的二阶导数 $y''=6x$, 且在曲线上 $(0, -2)$ 处的切线为 $2x-3y=6$, 则这条曲线方程为 $\underline{3x^3+2x-3y-6=0}$.

三、计算题

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

解. 原式 $= \frac{1}{5} \ln \frac{x-3}{x+2} + C$

2. $\int \tan^{10} x \cdot \sec^2 x dx$

解. 原式 $= \frac{1}{11} \tan^{11} x + C$

3. $\int \sin^5 x dx$

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

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

解. 原式 $= -\frac{1}{\arcsin x} + C$

5. $\int x \cdot \sqrt[4]{x+9} dx$

解. 原式 $= \frac{4}{9} \sqrt[4]{(x+9)^9} - \frac{36}{5} \sqrt[4]{(x+9)^5} + C$

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

解. 原式 $= \ln \left| x+1+\sqrt{x^2+2x+2} \right| + C$

7. $\int \sqrt{x^2-a^2} dx$

解. 原式 $= \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2-a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left| x+\sqrt{x^2-a^2} \right| + C$

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

解. 原式 $= \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{1+e^x}-1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}+1} \right) + C$

9. $\int e^{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$

解. 原式 $= 3e^{\sqrt[3]{x}} (\sqrt[3]{x^2}-2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x}+2) + C$

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

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

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

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

12. 求 $\int \frac{3^x 5^x}{(25)^x - 9^x} dx$

解. 由条件得:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= \int \frac{3^x 5^x}{5^{2x} - 3^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x}{\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^{2x} - 1} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\ln \frac{5}{3}} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x}{\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^{2x} - 1} = \frac{1}{2 \ln \frac{5}{3}} \ln \left| \frac{\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x - 1}{\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x + 1} \right| + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2(\ln 5 - \ln 3)} \ln \left| \frac{5^x - 3^x}{5^x + 3^x} \right| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

13. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{(1+e^x)^2}$

解. 由条件易知

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{e^x dx}{e^x(1+e^x)^2}$$

令 $e^x = t$, 则 $dx = \frac{1}{t} dt$, 则

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

14. 求 $\int \frac{x^{14}}{(x^5+1)^4} dx$.

解. 由条件易知: 原式 $= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{x^{10} dx^5}{(x^5+1)^4}$, 令 $u = x^5$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{原式} &= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{u^2 \mathrm{d}u}{(1+u)^4} \\
&= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{(u+1)(u-1)+1}{(1+u)^4} \mathrm{d}u \\
&= \frac{1}{5} \int \left[\frac{u-1}{(1+u)^3} + \frac{1}{(1+u)^4} \right] \mathrm{d}u \\
&= \frac{1}{5} \int \left[\frac{1}{(1+u)^2} - \frac{2}{(1+u)^3} + \frac{1}{(1+u)^4} \right] \mathrm{d}u \\
&= \frac{1}{5} \left[-\frac{1}{1+u} + \frac{1}{(1+u)^2} - \frac{1}{3(1+u)^3} \right] + C \\
&= \frac{1}{5} \left[-\frac{1}{1+x^5} + \frac{1}{(1+x^5)^2} - \frac{1}{3(1+x^5)^3} \right] + C.
\end{aligned}$$

15. 求 $\int \frac{x^2 \cdot \arccos x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \mathrm{d}x$

解. 令 $x = \cos t$, 则 $\mathrm{d}x = -\sin t \mathrm{d}t$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{原式} &= - \int t \cdot \frac{1+\cos 2t}{2} \mathrm{d}t \\
&= -\frac{t^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \int t \cos 2t \mathrm{d}t \\
&= -\frac{t^2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int t d(\sin 2t) \\
&= -\frac{t^2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \left[t \sin 2t - \int \sin 2t \mathrm{d}t \right] \\
&= -\frac{t^2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} t \sin 2t - \frac{1}{8} \cos 2t + C_1 \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} (\arccos x)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \arccos x \cdot x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{8} (2x^2-1) + C_1 \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} (\arccos x)^2 - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} \arccos x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 + C
\end{aligned}$$

16. 计算积分 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}}{(x+1)^2} \mathrm{d}x$

解. 原式 = $\int \frac{\sqrt{(x+1)^2+1}}{(x+1)^2} \mathrm{d}x$, 令 $x+1 = \tan t$, 则 $\mathrm{d}x = \sec^2 t \mathrm{d}t$, 于是

$$\text{原式} = \ln \left| x+1 + \sqrt{x^2+2x+2} \right| - \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}}{x+1} + C.$$

17. 计算积分 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x(x+1)}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1}} dx$.

解. 分母有理化, 则

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

18. 求不定积分 $\int \frac{x dx}{(x+2)\sqrt{x^2+4x-12}}$.

解. 易知 $\sqrt{x^2+4x-12} = \sqrt{(x+2)^2-4^2}$, 令 $x+2=4\sec t$, 则 $dx=4\sec t \cdot \tan t dt$, 于是我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int \frac{(4\sec t - 2)}{4\sec t \cdot 4\tan t} \cdot 4\sec t \cdot \tan t dt \\ &= \int \sec t dt - \frac{1}{2} \int dt \\ &= \ln|\sec t + \tan t| - \frac{1}{2}t + C_1 \\ &= \ln \left| \frac{x+2}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+4x-12}}{4} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{4}{x+2} + C_1 \\ &= \ln \left| x+2 + \sqrt{x^2+4x-12} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{4}{x+2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

19. 求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{a \sin x + b \cos x}$.

解. 令 $a = A \cos \varphi$, $b = A \sin \varphi$, 其中 $A = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$, 则

$$\tan \frac{\varphi}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \varphi}{\sin \varphi} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} - a}{b},$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sin \varphi \cos x + \cos \varphi \sin x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sin(x+\varphi)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \ln \left| \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2} + \tan \frac{\varphi}{2}}{1 - \tan \frac{x}{2} \tan \frac{\varphi}{2}} \right| + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \ln \left| \frac{b \tan \frac{x}{2} - a + \sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{b - \tan \frac{x}{2} (\sqrt{a^2+b^2} - a)} \right| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

20. 求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x \cos x}$

解. 原式 $= \ln |\csc 2x - \cot 2x| - \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-2} x + C = \ln |\tan x| - \frac{1}{2} \csc^2 x + C$

21. 求不定积分 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-1}{\sqrt{x+1}+1} dx$

解.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-1}{\sqrt{x+1}+1} dx &= \int \frac{x+1-2\sqrt{x+1}+1}{(x+1)-1} dx \\
 &= \int \left(1 + \frac{2}{x} - 2 \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x} \right) dx \\
 &= x + 2 \ln |x| - 2 \int \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x} dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

令 $\sqrt{x+1}=u$, 则 $x=u^2-1$, $dx=2u du$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x} dx &= \int \frac{u}{u^2-1} 2u du = 2 \int \frac{u^2-1+1}{u^2-1} du \\
 &= 2u + \int \frac{du}{u^2-1} = 2u + \ln \left| \frac{u-1}{u+1} \right| + C \\
 &= 2\sqrt{x+1} + \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-1}{\sqrt{x+1}+1} \right| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= x + 2 \ln |x| - 4\sqrt{x+1} - 2 \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-1}{\sqrt{x+1}+1} \right| + C \\
 &= x - 4\sqrt{x+1} + 4 \ln(\sqrt{x+1}+1) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

22. 求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{1+\tan x}$.

解. 原式 $\int \frac{dx}{1+\tan x}$

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

解. 令 $\sqrt{2x-1}=u, 2x-1=u^2, x=\frac{1+u^2}{2}$, 则 $dx=u du$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int \frac{\left(\frac{1+u^2}{2}\right)^2-1}{u} \cdot u du \\ &= \int \left[\frac{(1+u^2)^2}{4} - 1 \right] du \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int (1+2u^2+u^4-4) du = \frac{1}{4} \left(-3u + \frac{2}{3}u^3 + \frac{u^5}{5} \right) + C \\ &= -\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{2x-1} + \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{(2x-1)^3} + \frac{1}{20}\sqrt{(2x-1)^5} + C \end{aligned}$$

四、综合与应用题

1. 一质点作直线运动, 已知其加速度为 $a=12t^2-3\sin t$. 如果 $v(0)=5, s(0)=-3$, 求:

(1) 速度 v 与时间 t 的关系;

(2) 位移 s 与时间 t 的关系.

解. (1) 由条件知

$$v = \int a dt = \int (12t^2 - 3\sin t) dt = 4t^3 + 3\cos t + C_1.$$

又 $v(0)=5$, 得 $5=3+C_1, C_1=2$, 故 $v=4t^3+3\cos t+2$.

(2) 由条件知

$$s = \int v dt = \int (4t^3 + 3\cos t + 2) dt = t^4 + 3\sin t + 2t + C_2.$$

又 $s(0)=-3$, 得 $C_2=-3$, 故 $s=t^4+3\sin t+2t-3$.

2. 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. 由条件知

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}, y = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C,$$

又曲线过点 $(e^2, 3)$, 于是 $3 = \ln e^2 + C, C=1$, 故所求方程为

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

3. 导出计算积分 $I_n = \int \tan^n x \, dx$ 的递推公式, 其中 n 为自然数.

解. 由条件

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int \tan^n x \, dx = \int \tan^{n-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1) \, dx \\ &= \int \tan^{n-2} x \sec^2 x \, dx - \int \tan^{n-2} x \, dx \\ &= \int \tan^{n-2} x \, d \tan x - \int \tan^{n-2} x \, dx \\ &= \frac{\tan^{n-1} x}{n-1} - I_{n-2} (n \geq 2) \\ I_1 &= \int \tan x \, dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C, \quad I_0 = \int dx = x + C \end{aligned}$$

4. 若 $f(x)$ 的原函数为 $\frac{\ln x}{x}$, 问 $f(x)$ 与 $\frac{\ln x}{x}$ 间有什么关系? 并求 $\int x f'(x) \, dx$.

解. 由条件知

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{\ln x}{x} \right)' = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2},$$

故

$$\int f(x) \, dx = \frac{\ln x}{x} + C.$$

于是

$$\int x f'(x) \, dx = \int x \, df(x) = x f(x) - \int f(x) \, dx = \frac{1 - 2 \ln x}{x} + C.$$

5. 设 $y = y(x)$ 是由方程 $y^2(x - y) = x^2$ 所确定的隐函数, 试求 $\int \frac{dx}{y^2}$.

解. 设 $y = t \cdot x$, 代入方程得 $t^2 x(1 - t) = 1$, 即 $x = \frac{1}{t^2(1 - t)}$, 则

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

于是

$$\int \frac{dx}{y^2} = \int t^2(1 - t)^2 \cdot \frac{3t - 2}{t^3(1 - t)^2} dt = \int \left(3 - \frac{2}{t} \right) dt = 3t - 2 \ln|t| + C = \frac{3y}{x} - 2 \ln \left| \frac{y}{x} \right| + C.$$

6. 设 $f(\sin^2 x) = \frac{x}{\sin x}$, 求 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x) \, dx$.

解. 设 $\sin^2 x = t$, 即 $\sin x = \sqrt{t}$, $x = \arcsin \sqrt{t}$, $f(t) = \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{t}}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x) dx &= \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} \cdot \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx \\&= -2 \int \arcsin \sqrt{x} d\sqrt{1-x} \\&= -2\sqrt{1-x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + 2 \int \sqrt{1-x} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx \\&= -2\sqrt{1-x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{x} + C.\end{aligned}$$

7. 设 $f(\ln x) = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$, 计算 $\int f(x) dx$.

解. 设 $\ln x = t$, 则 $x = e^t$, $f(t) = \frac{\ln(1+e^t)}{e^t}$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned}\int f(x) dx &= \int \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} dx \\&= -\int \ln(1+e^x) de^{-x} \\&= -e^{-x} \ln(1+e^x) + \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx \\&= -e^{-x} \ln(1+e^x) + \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\right) dx \\&= x - (1+e^{-x}) \ln(1+e^x) + C\end{aligned}$$

8. 设 $f(x^2-1) = \ln \frac{x^2}{x^2-2}$, 且 $f[\varphi(x)] = \ln x$, 求 $\int \varphi(x) dx$.

解. 因为

$$f(x^2-1) = \ln \frac{(x^2-1)+1}{(x^2-1)-1},$$

从而有

$$f(x) = \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1}.$$

又

$$f[\varphi(x)] = \ln \frac{\varphi(x)+1}{\varphi(x)-1} = \ln x$$

于是

$$\frac{\varphi(x)+1}{\varphi(x)-1} = x \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}.$$

故

$$\int \varphi(x) dx = x + 2 \ln|x-1| + C.$$

9. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq 0 \\ \sin x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$, 求 $f(x)$ 的不定积分.

解. 由条件易得

$$\int f(x) dx = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3} + C_1, & x \leq 0; \\ -\cos x + C_2, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

由原函数的连续性得, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + C_1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-\cos x + C_2)$, 从而 $C_1 = C_2 - 1$, 再令 $C_1 = C_2 - 1 = C$ 即得

$$\int f(x) dx = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3} + C, & x \leq 0, \\ 1 - \cos x + C, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

10. 在什么条件下, 积分 $\int \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{x^3(x-1)^2} dx$ 表示有理函数?

解. 由

$$\frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{x^3(x-1)^2} = \frac{A_1}{x} + \frac{A_2}{x^2} + \frac{A_3}{x^3} + \frac{B_1}{x-1} + \frac{B_2}{(x-1)^2},$$

可知, 当 $A_1 \neq 0$, $B_1 \neq 0$ 时, $\frac{A_1}{x}, \frac{B_1}{x-1}$ 的积分为对数函数, 因此要使该积分为有理函数, 必须 $A_1 = B_1 = 0$, 故

$$\frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{x^3(x-1)^2} = \frac{A_2}{x^2} + \frac{A_3}{x^3} + \frac{B_2}{(x-1)^2},$$

于是

$$ax^2 + bx + c \equiv A_2x(x-1)^2 + A_3(x-1)^2 + B_2x^3.$$

令 $x=0$, 得 $A_3=c$ ①; 令 $x=1$, 得 $B_2=a+b+c$ ②; 并结合比较令 x^3, x^2 的系数, 得

$$x^3: A_2 + B_2 = 0 \text{ ③}; \quad x^2: A_3 - 2A_2 = a \text{ ④};$$

由①-④, 可得所求条件为 $a+2b+3c=0$.

11. 设 $f(x)$ 是单调连续函数, $f^{-1}(x)$ 是它的反函数, 且 $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$. 求 $\int f^{-1}(x) dx$.

解. 因为 $x = f(f^{-1}(x))$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}\int f^{-1}(x) dx &= x f^{-1}(x) - \int x d f^{-1}(x) \\ &= x f^{-1}(x) - \int f(f^{-1}(x)) d f^{-1}(x) \\ &= x f^{-1}(x) - F(f^{-1}(x)) + C\end{aligned}$$

12. 设 $f'\left(x \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) = (x + \sin x) \tan \frac{x}{2} + \cos x$, 求 $f(x)$.

解. 由条件

$$f'\left(x \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) = x \tan \frac{x}{2} + \sin x \tan \frac{x}{2} + \cos x = x \tan \frac{x}{2} + 1.$$

令 $u = x \tan \frac{x}{2}$, 则 $f'(u) = u + 1$, 故

$$f(u) = \int (u + 1) du = \frac{u^2}{2} + u + C,$$

所以

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

五、分析与证明题

1. 设 $F(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, $f(x)$ 可微且其反函数 $f^{-1}(x)$ 存在, 则

$$\int f^{-1}(x) dx = x f^{-1}(x) - F[f^{-1}(x)] + C.$$

解. 由分部积分公式得

$$\int f^{-1}(x) dx = x f^{-1}(x) - \int x d[f^{-1}(x)],$$

设 $t = f^{-1}(x)$, 则 $x = f(t)$, 于是

$$\int x d[f^{-1}(x)] = \int f(t) dt = F(t) + C = F[f^{-1}(x)] + C,$$

所以

$$\int f^{-1}(x) dx = x f^{-1}(x) - F[f^{-1}(x)] + C.$$

2. 证明函数 $\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$, $e^x \operatorname{sh} x$ 和 $e^x \operatorname{ch} x$ 都是 $\frac{e^x}{\operatorname{ch} x - \operatorname{sh} x}$ 的原函数.

解. 易知

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}\right)' = e^{2x} = \frac{e^x}{\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} - \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}} = \frac{e^x}{\operatorname{ch} x - \operatorname{sh} x}$$

所以 $\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$ 是 $\frac{e^x}{\operatorname{ch}x - \operatorname{sh}x}$ 的原函数. 又因为

$$(e^x \operatorname{sh}x)' = e^x \operatorname{sh}x + e^x \operatorname{ch}x = e^x(\operatorname{ch}x + \operatorname{sh}x) = \frac{e^x \cdot (\operatorname{ch}^2 x - \operatorname{sh}^2 x)}{\operatorname{ch}x - \operatorname{sh}x} = \frac{e^x}{\operatorname{ch}x - \operatorname{sh}x}$$

所以 $e^x \operatorname{sh}x$ 是 $\frac{e^x}{\operatorname{ch}x - \operatorname{sh}x}$ 的原函数.

同理, 易证 $e^x \operatorname{ch}x$ 也是 $\frac{e^x}{\operatorname{ch}x - \operatorname{sh}x}$ 的原函数.

3. 设 $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}x = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$, 证明: $y = \frac{x^2}{2} \operatorname{sgn}x$ 是 $y = |x|$ 的原函数.

解. 易知

$$y = \frac{x^2}{2} \operatorname{sgn}x = \begin{cases} 0.5x^2 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ -0.5x^2 & x < 0 \end{cases}, \quad y' = \begin{cases} x & x > 0 \\ -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

于是

$$y'|_{x=0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0.5x^2 \cdot \operatorname{sgn}x - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0.5x \cdot \operatorname{sgn}x = 0$$

即: $y' = |x|$, 所以 $y = \frac{x^2}{2} \operatorname{sgn}x$ 是 $y = |x|$ 的原函数.