

数学分析（新工科）A

第6章 不定积分习题课

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一、内容提要

1.原函数、不定积分概念

掌握函数与其原函数、导函数之间的关系，不定积分与某个原函数的关系；不定积分运算与求导（求微分）运算的关系；不定积分的线性性质；存在性。

2.基本积分公式

熟记并会使用基本积分公式。

3.积分法

(1) 第一换元法（凑微分法）：

此法应用广泛，必须熟练掌握！此法灵活性强，只有熟记基本积分公式（1）～（25）、一些重要的微分式，加上足够的练习，才有可能掌握！

(2) 第二换元法:

着重掌握三角代换: 当被积式中含有二次根号下的二项式而不能凑微分时一般要做三角代换或双曲代换, (回代时可利用辅助直角三角形) 等。尤其需要注意“割代换”的符号问题。

(3) 分部积分法:

当被积函数是两个不同类型函数的乘积, 而不能凑微分时, 一般要用分部积分法, 特别是对数函数和反三角函数的积分只能用分部积分法; 分部积分的关键是正确选取公式中的 u, v , 按照“反、对、幂、三、指”的顺序先 u 后 v , “三、指: 的顺序可换:

对于 $\int x^n e^{ax} dx$ 选 $u = x^n$;

对于 $\int x^n \begin{pmatrix} \sin x \\ \cos x \end{pmatrix} dx$ 选 $u = x^n$;

对于 $\int x^n \ln x dx$ 选 $u = \ln x$;

对于 $\int x^n \begin{pmatrix} \arctan x \\ \arcsin x \end{pmatrix} dx$ 选 $u = \begin{pmatrix} \arctan x \\ \arcsin x \end{pmatrix}$;

* 对于 $\int e^{ax} \begin{pmatrix} \sin bx \\ \cos bx \end{pmatrix} dx$ 选 $u = e^{ax}$ 或 $u = \begin{pmatrix} \sin bx \\ \cos bx \end{pmatrix}$ 均可,

当不论如何选择，都不能直接得出结果时，可连续使用分部积分法，每次坚持选择相同类型函数作为 u ，得到一个以所求积分为未知量的方程，解之即得，还有一些积分也出现类似情况；

利用分部积分法还可建立一些递推公式。

4. 可积函数类

(1) 有理函数 $R(x)$ 的积分

1) 任何有理函数或本身是一个真分式，或可化为一个整式与一个真分式之和；而任何真分式都可以分解为以下4种部分分式（也称为最简分式）之和：

$$\frac{A}{x-a}, \quad \frac{B}{(x-a)^k}, \quad \frac{Mx+N}{x^2+px+q}, \quad \frac{Rx+S}{(x^2+px+q)^k},$$

其中 $k = 2, 3, \dots; p^2 - 4q < 0$.

2) 部分分式的积分

$$\int \frac{A}{x-a} dx = A \ln|x-a| + C;$$

$$\int \frac{B}{(x-a)^k} dx = \frac{B}{1-k} \frac{1}{(x-a)^{k-1}} + C;$$

$$\int \frac{Mx+N}{x^2+px+q} dx$$

$$= \frac{M}{2} \ln(x^2+px+q) + \frac{2N-Mp}{\sqrt{4p-q^2}} \arctan \frac{2x+p}{\sqrt{4p-q^2}} + C;$$

$$\int \frac{Rx + S}{(x^2 + px + q)^k} dx$$

$$= \frac{R}{2(1-k)} (x^2 + px + q)^{1-k} + \frac{2S - Rp}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(u^2 + a^2)^k},$$

其中 $u = x + \frac{p}{2}$, $a = \frac{\sqrt{4p - q^2}}{2}$, 而

$$I_{k+1} = \int \frac{dx}{(u^2 + a^2)^{k+1}} = \frac{u}{2a^2 k (u^2 + a^2)^k} + \frac{2k-1}{2a^2 k} I_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots.$$

3) 有理函数一定能够“**积得出来**”——有理函数的原函数都是初等函数，且为多项式、有理函数、对数函数、反正切函数，或它们的和。

(2) 三角函数有理式的积分——可化为有理函数进行积分

1) 三角函数有理式可表示为 $R(\sin x, \cos x)$

2) 用万能置换可化为有理函数的积分，故三角函数的有理式都能“积得出来”。

3) 万能置换

$$\text{令 } t = \tan \frac{x}{2}, \text{ 则 } \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt,$$

$$\text{故 } \int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx = \int R\left(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}\right) \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \int R_1(t) dt.$$

注：既是万能置换，自然对某些积分来说就不一定是最简单的，因此，对于三角函数有理式的积分，首先**考虑的不是万能置换，甚至要尽量避免使用，因为毕竟较麻烦。**

不过对形如 $\int \frac{dx}{a+b\cos x}, \int \frac{dx}{a+b\sin x}, (a \neq b, b \neq 0)$

的积分，却只能作万能置换.

4) $\int R(\sin x, \cos x)dx$ 的其他代换:

①当 $R(-\sin x, -\cos x) = R(\sin x, \cos x)$ 时, 或对 $\int R(\tan x)dx$, 作代换

$$t = \tan x, \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2}, \sin x = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}, \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}},$$

比万能置换简单;

②当 $R(-\sin x, \cos x) = -R(\sin x, \cos x)$ 时, 可令 $t = \cos x$;

③当 $R(\sin x, -\cos x) = -R(\sin x, \cos x)$ 时, 可令 $t = \sin x$.

(3) 某些无理函数——有理化

$$1) \int R\left(x, \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+h}}\right) dx$$

为使其有理化，只需作变换

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+h}} = t, \text{ 即 } x = \frac{ht^n - b}{a - ct^n}, \Rightarrow dx = \frac{n(ah - bc)t^{n-1}}{(a - ct^n)^2} dt.$$

$$2) \int R(x, \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}) dx$$

先配方，再作三角代换，即可有理化。

5. 关于不定积分的几点说明

(1) 原函数存在，但不是初等函数（或至少不是有限形式）的不定积分，有人称为可积但“积不出来”。已经证明“积不出来”的积分有：

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{x} dx, \int \frac{\cos x}{x} dx, \int \frac{1}{\ln x} dx, \int e^{x^2} dx, \int \sin(x^2) dx, \int \sqrt{1+x^3} dx, \dots$$

(2) 对于较难的积分，首先考虑使用凑微分法，其次看可否用三角代换或分部积分法积出来，最后再依被积函数所属类型选择积分方法。

(3) 使用积分表。

二、典型例题

$$1. \int \frac{x^4}{x+1} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int \frac{x^4}{x+1} dx &= \int \left(\frac{x^4 - 1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left(x^3 - x^2 + x - 1 + \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 - x + \ln|x+1| + C \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\frac{x}{(1+x)^3} = \frac{A}{(1+x)^3} + \frac{B}{(1+x)^2} + \frac{C}{1+x}$$

$$\text{解: } \int \frac{x}{(1+x)^3} dx = \int \frac{x+1-1}{(1+x)^3} dx$$

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

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

$$3. \int \frac{x^2}{(x-1)^{100}} dx$$

$$\frac{x^2}{(x-1)^{100}} = \frac{A_1}{(x-1)^{100}} + \frac{A_2}{(x-1)^{99}} + \frac{A_3}{(x-1)^{98}} + \dots + \frac{A_{100}}{x-1}$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{x^2}{(x-1)^{100}} = \frac{(x^2-1)+1}{(x-1)^{100}} = \frac{x^2-1}{(x-1)^{100}} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^{100}}$$

$$= \frac{x+1}{(x-1)^{99}} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^{100}} = \frac{(x-1)+2}{(x-1)^{99}} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^{100}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(x-1)^{98}} + \frac{2}{(x-1)^{99}} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^{100}}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^2}{(x-1)^{100}} dx = \int \frac{d(x-1)}{(x-1)^{98}} + 2 \int \frac{d(x-1)}{(x-1)^{99}} + \int \frac{d(x-1)}{(x-1)^{100}}$$

$$4. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 8x + 25}$$

$$\text{解: } \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 8x + 25} = \int \frac{dx}{(x-4)^2 + 9} = \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{x-4}{3} + C$$

$$5. \int \frac{e^{3x} + 1}{e^x + 1} dx$$

$$\text{解: } \int \frac{e^{3x} + 1}{e^x + 1} dx = \int (e^{2x} - e^x + 1) dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - e^x + x + C$$

$$6. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2} \arcsin \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\text{解} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2} \arcsin \frac{x}{2}} = \int \frac{d(\arcsin \frac{x}{2})}{\arcsin \frac{x}{2}} = \ln \left| \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \right| + C$$

另法一: $u = \tan x$
 $\int \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x} dx$
 另法二:

$$7. \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$$

$$\text{解:} \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{d(\cos x + \sin x)}{\cos x + \sin x} = \ln |\cos x + \sin x| + C$$

8. $\int \frac{1}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$ 解法一：利用切代换。

$$\text{原式} \stackrel{x=\tan t (|t|<\frac{\pi}{2})}{=} \int \frac{\sec t}{1+\tan t} dt = \int \frac{dt}{\sin t + \cos t} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int \frac{d(t + \frac{\pi}{4})}{\sin(t + \frac{\pi}{4})}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln \left| \csc(t + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \cot(t + \frac{\pi}{4}) \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}(\cos t - \sin t)}{\sqrt{2}(\sin t + \cos t)} \right| + C$$

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

8. $\int \frac{1}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$ 解法二：利用倒数代换。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= \int_{x+1=\frac{1}{t}>0} \frac{t}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{2}{t} + 2}} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt \\
 &= -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{2t^2 - 2t + 1}} = -\int \frac{d(t - \frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{2(t - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}}} \\
 &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln \left| \sqrt{(2t-1)^2 + 1} + (2t-1) \right| + C \\
 &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln \left| \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{x+1} - 1\right)^2 + 1} + \left(\frac{2}{x+1} - 1\right) \right| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$8. \int \frac{1}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$$

$$\text{原式} \stackrel{x+1=\frac{1}{t}>0\text{时}}{=} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln \left| \sqrt{2(1+x)^2+1} - x \right| + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln(1+x) + C$$

$x+1=\frac{1}{t}<0$ 时, 类似, 需要注意开根号时的符号。

$$9. \int \frac{dx}{x^4 \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \quad (x > 0)$$

法一、切代换（比较简单），可以将 $x > 0$ 的条件去掉

法二、用倒数代换。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } \int \frac{dx}{x^4 \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} &\stackrel{t=\frac{1}{x}}{=} - \int t^4 \frac{\frac{1}{t^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2} + 1}} dt = - \int \frac{t^3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} dt \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} d(t^2) = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(t^2 + 1) - 1}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} d(t^2) \quad \begin{cases} d(t^2) = 2t dt \\ dt^2 = (dt)^2 = dt \cdot dt \end{cases} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{t^2 + 1} d(t^2 + 1) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(t^2 + 1)}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} \left(\sqrt{t^2 + 1} \right)^3 + \sqrt{t^2 + 1} + C = -\frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$10. \int \frac{dx}{x^4 \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \quad (x > 0)$$

法三、类倒数代换

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int \frac{dx}{x^4 \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} & \stackrel{t=\frac{1}{x^2}}{=} \int -\frac{1}{2} \frac{t}{\sqrt{t+1}} dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \left(\sqrt{t+1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{t+1}} \right) d(t+1) = -\frac{1}{3} (1+t)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \sqrt{1+t} + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

11. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x+3} + \sqrt{2x-1}}$ 分母有理化

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int (\sqrt{2x+3} - \sqrt{2x-1}) dx = \frac{1}{12} (2x+3)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{12} (2x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

12. $\int \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x\sqrt{x}}} dx$

解: $\int \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x\sqrt{x}}} dx \stackrel{t=\sqrt{x}}{=} \int \sqrt{\frac{t^2}{1-t^3}} 2t dt = \int \frac{2t^2}{\sqrt{1-t^3}} dt = \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{d(t^3)}{\sqrt{1-t^3}}$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \int \frac{d(1-t^3)}{\sqrt{1-t^3}} = -\frac{4}{3} \sqrt{1-t^3} + C = -\frac{4}{3} \sqrt{1-x\sqrt{x}} + C$$

$$13. \int \left(\frac{\ln x}{x}\right)^2 dx$$

$$\text{解: } \int \left(\frac{\ln x}{x}\right)^2 dx = -\int (\ln x)^2 d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

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

$$= -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} - 2 \frac{\ln x}{x} + 2 \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} - 2 \frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{2}{x} + C$$

$$14. \int \sin(\ln x) dx$$

法一： 解： 令 $t = \ln x$, 则 $x = e^t, dx = e^t dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin(\ln x) dx &= \int \sin t \cdot e^t dt \\ &= \int \sin t de^t = \sin t \cdot e^t - \int e^t \cos t dt \\ &= \sin t \cdot e^t - \int \cos t de^t = \sin t \cdot e^t - \cos t \cdot e^t - \int \sin t \cdot e^t dt \end{aligned}$$

移项后有

$$\int \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{x}{2} [\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] + C$$

14. $\int \sin(\ln x) dx$

法二：（直接分部积分）

解： $\int \sin(\ln x) dx$

$$= x \sin(\ln x) - \int x \cos(\ln x) \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= x \sin(\ln x) - x \cos(\ln x) - \int \sin(\ln x) dx$$

$$= x \sin(\ln x) - x \cos(\ln x) + \int [-\sin(\ln x)] dx$$

移项后有

$$\int \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{x}{2} [\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] + C$$

15. $\int \ln(1+x+\sqrt{2x+x^2})dx$

解：令 $t = 1+x$

$$\int \ln(1+x+\sqrt{2x+x^2})dx = \int \ln(t+\sqrt{t^2-1})dt$$

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

$$= t \ln(t+\sqrt{t^2-1}) - \sqrt{t^2-1} + C$$

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

也可直接用分部积分

$$16. \int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + 1} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + 1} dx &= \int \frac{1 + x^{-2}}{x^2 + x^{-2}} dx = \int \frac{d(x - x^{-1})}{(x - x^{-1})^2 + 2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x^2 - 1}{\sqrt{2}x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$17. \int \frac{1}{x^4 + 1} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + 1} - \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4 + 1} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x - x^{-1})}{(x - x^{-1})^2 + 2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x + x^{-1})}{(x + x^{-1})^2 - 2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x^2 - 1}{\sqrt{2}x} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1} + C \end{aligned}$$

18. $\int \frac{1}{x(3+x^7)} dx$ 特点：分母两个因式次数相差比较大，且继续因式分解比较困难。----凑

解： $\int \frac{1}{x(3+x^7)} dx = \int \frac{3}{3x(3+x^7)} dx = \int \frac{(3+x^7) - x^7}{3x(3+x^7)} dx$

$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{3x} - \frac{x^6}{3(3+x^7)} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln |x| - \frac{1}{21} \ln |3+x^7| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{21} \ln \left| \frac{x^7}{3+x^7} \right| + C$$

19. $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x - \cos x} dx$ 可以用万能公式，下采用别的方法

解法一：原式 $= \int \frac{\tan x}{\tan x - 1} dx$

$$\stackrel{u=\tan x}{=} \int \frac{u}{u-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1+u^2} du$$

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

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

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

$$= \dots$$

19. $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x - \cos x} dx$ 可以用万能公式，下采用别的方法

解法二：原式 $= \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \sin x \cos x}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - \cos 2x + \sin 2x}{-\cos 2x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \left[1 - \sec 2x + \frac{(\cos 2x)'}{2 \cos 2x} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sec 2x + \tan 2x| + \frac{1}{2} \ln |\cos 2x| + C \right)$$

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

$$20. \int \sqrt{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{x(1+\sqrt{x})}} dx$$

$$\text{解: } \int \sqrt{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{x(1+\sqrt{x})}} dx = \int \sqrt{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}}} 2d\sqrt{x}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{令 } t = \sqrt{x}}} \quad 2 \int \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} dt = 2 \int \frac{1-t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt$$

$$= 2(\arcsin t + \sqrt{1-t^2}) + C$$

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

$$21. \int \frac{x \ln x}{\sqrt{(x^2 - 1)^3}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int \frac{x \ln x}{\sqrt{(x^2 - 1)^3}} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{(x^2 - 1)^3}} d(x^2 - 1) \\ &= -\int \ln x d(x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \frac{1}{x} dx \end{aligned}$$

后一式子采用倒数代换: 令 $t = \frac{1}{x}$, 则 $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$,

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

$$\text{所以, 原式} = -\frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} + \arccos \frac{1}{x} + C$$

22. 设 $f'(\sin x) = \cos 2x + \tan^2 x$, 求 $f(x)$, $(0 < x < 1)$ 。

解: 由于 $f'(\sin x) = 1 - 2\sin^2 x + \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 - \sin^2 x}$

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

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

有理分式积分的练习

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \int \frac{2x^5 + 6x^3 + 1}{x^4 + 3x^2} dx &= \int \left(2x + \frac{1}{x^4 + 3x^2} \right) dx \\ &= x^2 + \int \frac{dx}{x^4 + 3x^2} = x^2 + \int \left[\frac{1}{3x^2} - \frac{1}{3(x^2 + 3)} \right] dx \\ &= x^2 - \frac{1}{3x} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2. \int \frac{x-2}{x^2+2x+3} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^2+2x+3)'}{x^2+2x+3} dx - 3 \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+3} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+2x+3) - 3 \int \frac{d(x+1)}{(x+1)^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+2x+3) - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + c
\end{aligned}$$

三角有理式积分的练习

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

令 $u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ $\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}$ $x = 2\arctan u$

$$\cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2} \qquad dx = \frac{2}{1+u^2} du$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{于是} \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sin x(1 + \cos x)} dx &= \int \frac{(1 + \frac{2u}{1+u^2})}{\frac{2u}{1+u^2}(1 + \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2})} \frac{2du}{1+u^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int (u + 2 + \frac{1}{u}) du = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{u^2}{2} + 2u + \ln|u|) + c \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + \tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + c
\end{aligned}$$

简单无理函数的积分的练习

主要讨论 $R(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b})$ 及 $R(x, \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}})$

例1 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x} dx$

令 $\sqrt{x-1} = t$

例2 $\int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt[3]{x+2}}$

令 $t = \sqrt[3]{x+2}$

例3 $\int \frac{dx}{(1 + \sqrt[3]{x})\sqrt{x}}$

$x = t^6 (t > 0)$

例4 $\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} dx$

$\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} = t, \quad x = \frac{1}{t^2-1} (t > 0)$

2. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^{10}+1)}$

法1 $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^{10}+1)} = \int \frac{(x^{10}+1) - x^{10}}{x(x^{10}+1)} dx$

$$= \int \frac{(x^{10}+1) - x^{10}}{x(x^{10}+1)} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \int \frac{d(x^{10}+1)}{(x^{10}+1)}$$

法2 $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^{10}+1)} = \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{dx^{10}}{x^{10}(x^{10}+1)}$

法3 $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^{10}+1)} = \int \frac{dx}{x^{11}(x^{-10}+1)} = -\frac{1}{10} \int \frac{dx^{-10}}{x^{-10}+1}$

补例1: 已知 $f(x)=|x-1|$, 求它的原函数 $F(x)$, 且满足 $F(1)=1$.

$$\text{解 } \because f(x)=|x-1|=\begin{cases} 1-x, & x<1, \\ x-1, & x\geq 1, \end{cases} \therefore F(x)=\begin{cases} x-\frac{x^2}{2}+C_1, & x<1, \\ \frac{x^2}{2}-x+C, & x\geq 1. \end{cases}$$

由 $F(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处连续, 和 $F(1)=1$ 得 $1-\frac{1}{2}+C_1=\frac{1}{2}-1+C=1$

$\Rightarrow C_1=-1+C=\frac{1}{2}, C=\frac{3}{2}$; 故

$$F(x)=\begin{cases} x-\frac{x^2}{2}+\frac{1}{2}, & x<1, \\ \frac{x^2}{2}-x+\frac{3}{2}, & x\geq 1. \end{cases}$$

补例2: 已知 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq 0, \\ \sin x, & x > 0, \end{cases}$ 求 $f(x)$.

$$\text{解 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \int x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + C, & x \leq 0, \\ \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C_1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$\because f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, $\therefore f(0+0) = f(0)$, 即

$$-1 + C_1 = C \Rightarrow C_1 = 1 + C.$$

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

补例2: 已知 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq 0, \\ \sin x, & x > 0, \end{cases}$ 求 $f(x)$.

$$\text{解 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \int x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + C, & x \leq 0, \\ \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C_1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$\because f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续, $\therefore f(0+0) = f(0)$, 即

$$-1 + C_1 = C \Rightarrow C_1 = 1 + C.$$

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

补例3: $\int e^{2x} (\tan x + 1)^2 dx$ 遇到可以拆解的, 未必每一项都能积分出来

$$\text{解: 原式} = \int e^{2x} (\tan^2 x + 1 + 2 \tan x) dx = \int e^{2x} (\sec^2 x + 2 \tan x) dx$$

$$= \int e^{2x} d(\tan x) + 2 \int e^{2x} \tan x dx$$

$$= e^{2x} \tan x - 2 \int \tan x e^{2x} dx + 2 \int e^{2x} \tan x dx$$

$$= e^{2x} \tan x + C$$

补例4: $\int \frac{1}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 9}} dx$

方法一：倒数代换，不简单

方法二：割代换， $x = 3 \sec t$ ， $t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \cup (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ ，则
当 $t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 时，有

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 9}} dx &= \int \frac{3 \sec t \cdot \tan t}{27 \times 3 \sec^3 t \cdot \tan t} dt = \frac{1}{27} \int \cos^2 t \, dt \\ &= \frac{1}{54} \int (1 + \cos 2t) \, dt = \frac{1}{54} \left(t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{54} (t + \sin t \cos t) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{54} \left(\arccos \frac{3}{x} + \frac{3\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{x^2} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

当 $t \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ 时，类似...

补例4: $\int \frac{1}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 9}} dx$ 方法三: $t = \sqrt{x^2 - 9}$, 则

$x > 0$ 时, $x = \sqrt{t^2 + 9}$; $x < 0$ 时, $x = -\sqrt{t^2 + 9}$, 从而

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{1}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 9}} dx &\stackrel{x > 0}{=} \int \frac{1}{t(t^2 + 9)\sqrt{t^2 + 9}} d\sqrt{t^2 + 9} = \int \frac{1}{(t^2 + 9)^2} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{(9+t^2) - t^2}{(t^2 + 9)^2} dt = \frac{1}{9} \left(\int \frac{1}{9+t^2} dt - \int \frac{t^2}{(t^2 + 9)^2} dt \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \left(\int \frac{1}{9+t^2} dt - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t}{(t^2 + 9)^2} d(t^2 + 9) \right) = \frac{1}{9} \left(\int \frac{1}{9+t^2} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int t d(t^2 + 9)^{-1} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \left(\int \frac{1}{9+t^2} dt + \frac{1}{2} \frac{t}{9+t^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{9+t^2} dt \right) = \frac{1}{18} \left(\frac{t}{9+t^2} + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{1+(\frac{t}{3})^2} d\frac{t}{3} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{18} \left(\frac{t}{9+t^2} + \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{t}{3} \right) + C = \frac{1}{18} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{x^2} + \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{3} \right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$x < 0$ 时, 类似.....

补例4: $\int \frac{1}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 9}} dx$ 方法四: 先凑后换元

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{1}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 9}} dx = \int \frac{x}{x^4 \sqrt{x^2 - 9}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2 - 9)}{x^4 \sqrt{x^2 - 9}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{令 } t = \sqrt{x^2 - 9}}} \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(t^2)}{t(t^2 + 9)^2} = \int \frac{1}{(t^2 + 9)^2} dt$$

后面同方法三或者令 $t = 3 \tan u \dots$

补例5: $\int \frac{1}{x \cdot \sqrt[4]{x^4+1}} dx$ (数分课本P230.4(12))

解: $t = \sqrt[4]{x^4+1}$, 则 $x > 0$ 时, $x = \sqrt[4]{t^4-1}$; $x < 0$ 时, $x = -\sqrt[4]{t^4-1}$, 从而

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{x \cdot \sqrt[4]{x^4+1}} dx & \stackrel{x > 0}{=} \int \frac{1}{t \cdot \sqrt[4]{t^4-1}} d\sqrt[4]{t^4-1} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{4t^3}{t \cdot (t^4-1)} dt \\ & = \int \frac{t^2}{t^4-1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(t^2-1) + (t^2+1)}{(t^2-1)(t^2+1)} dt \\ & = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt \\ & = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \arctan t + C \\ & = \text{回代 } t \dots\dots\dots \end{aligned}$$

$x < 0$ 时, 类似.....

补例6: $\int \frac{x^9}{(x^{10} + 2x^5 + 2)^2} dx$ (数分课本P230.1(15))

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: 原式} &= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{x^5}{[(x^5 + 1)^2 + 1]^2} dx^5 \quad \text{令 } u = x^5 \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{u}{[(u + 1)^2 + 1]^2} du = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{(u + 1) - 1}{[(u + 1)^2 + 1]^2} d(u + 1) \quad \text{令 } v = u + 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{v - 1}{(v^2 + 1)^2} dv = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{v dv}{(v^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{1}{(v^2 + 1)^2} dv \\ &= \dots\end{aligned}$$

补例7: $\int \frac{xe^x}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx$

解法一: 原式 $= \int \frac{x d(e^x + 1)}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} = 2 \int x d\sqrt{1+e^x} = \text{分部积分} \dots$

解法二: 令 $t = \sqrt{1+e^x}$, 则 $x = \ln(t^2 - 1)$, 从而

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int \frac{(t^2 - 1) \ln(t^2 - 1)}{t} d \ln(t^2 - 1) \\ &= 2 \int \ln(t^2 - 1) dt = \text{分部积分} \dots \end{aligned}$$

补例8: $\int \frac{x^4}{1+x^2} \arctan x \, dx$

解: 原式 = $\int \frac{(x^4 - 1) + 1}{1 + x^2} \arctan x \, dx$

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

练习题和提示

$$(1) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(4-x)}} = \int \frac{d(x-2)}{\sqrt{4-(x-2)^2}} = \dots$$

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

$$(3) \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx = \quad \text{分部积分}$$

$$(4) \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int \arcsin \sqrt{x} d\sqrt{x} = \dots$$

$$(5) \int \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\int \ln \sin x d \cot x = \dots$$

$$(6) \int \frac{dx}{(1+e^x)^2} = \quad \text{令 } t = e^x$$

$$(7) \int \frac{xe^x}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} d(e^x + 1) = 2 \int x d\sqrt{1+e^x} = \dots (\text{令 } t = \sqrt{1+e^x})$$

$$(8) \int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx = \int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} dx - \int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2+1} dx$$

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

$$(9) \int \frac{x^4}{1+x^2} \arctan x dx = \int (x^2 - 1) \arctan x dx + \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \arctan x dx = \dots$$

$$(10) \int e^{2x} (\tan x + 1)^2 dx = \int e^{2x} (\sec^2 x + 2 \tan x) dx = \int e^{2x} d \tan x + 2 \int e^{2x} \tan x dx$$

$$= e^{2x} \tan x - \int \tan x de^{2x} + 2 \int e^{2x} \tan x dx$$

$$= e^{2x} \tan x + C$$