

第 5 章复习题

1. (1) $\int (\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2})^2 dx =$ _____

$$\text{原式} = \int (1 - \sin x) dx$$

$$= \int 1 dx - \int \sin x dx$$

$$= x + \cos x + C$$

(2) 若 $a \neq 0$, 则 $\int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx =$ _____

$$\text{令 } x = a \tan t$$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{1}{a^3 (\tan t)^2 \sec t} \cdot a (\sec t)^2 dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{\sec t}{(\tan t)^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{1}{(\sin t)^2} d \sin t$$

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

(3) $\int \frac{1 + \cos x}{x + \sin x} dx =$ _____

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{1}{x + \sin x} d(x + \sin x)$$

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

(4) $\int \frac{\sqrt{\ln x}}{x} dx =$ _____

$$\text{原式} = \int \sqrt{\ln x} d \ln x$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$(2) \int \frac{1}{(1-x)\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx$$

$$\text{令 } x = \sin t, \quad t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{原式} &= \int \frac{1}{1-\sin t} \, dt \\
&= \int \frac{1+\sin t}{(1-\sin t)(1+\sin t)} \, dt \\
&= \int \frac{1+\sin t}{(\cos t)^2} \, dt \\
&= \int \frac{1}{(\cos t)^2} \, dt + \int \frac{\sin t}{(\cos t)^2} \, dt \\
&= \tan t + \frac{1}{\cos t} + C \\
&= \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + C
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{令 } x = \tan t, \quad t = \arctan x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{原式} &= \int e^t \cos t \, dt \\
&= e^t \cos t + \int e^t \sin t \, dt \\
&= e^t \cos t + e^t \sin t - \int e^t \cos t \, dt \\
\text{原式} &= \frac{e^t \cos t + e^t \sin t}{2} + C \\
&= \frac{1+x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} + C
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$\text{令 } x + \frac{1}{x} = \tan t, \quad \sec t = \sqrt{(x + \frac{1}{x})^2 + 1}$$

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

$$= \int \sec t \, dt$$

$$= \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \sqrt{(x + \frac{1}{x})^2 + 1} + x + \frac{1}{x} \right| + C$$

$$(5) \int \frac{1}{(\sin x)^2 + 3} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(\sec x)^2}{(\tan x)^2 + 3(\sec x)^2} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{x} \int \frac{1}{4(\tan x)^2 + 3} d(2 \tan x)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \arctan\left(\frac{2 \tan x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C$$

$$(6) \int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx$$

$$\text{令 } \sqrt{e^x - 1} = t, \quad x = \ln(t^2 + 1)$$

$$\text{原式} = 2 \int \ln(t^2 + 1) dt$$

$$= 2t \ln(t^2 + 1) - 4 \int \frac{t^2}{t^2 + 1} dt$$

$$= 2t \ln(t^2 + 1) - 4 \int 1 \, dt + 4 \int \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} dt$$

$$= 2t \ln(t^2 + 1) - 4t + 4 \arctan t + C$$

$$= 2x\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 4\sqrt{e^x - 1} + 4\arctan\sqrt{e^x - 1} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \quad \text{原式} &= \int \frac{\sin^4 x}{\cos^4 x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{\cos^4 x - 2\cos^2 x + 1}{\cos^4 x} dx \\ &= \int 1 dx - \int \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} dx + \int \frac{1}{\cos^4 x} dx \\ &= x - 2\tan x + \int (\tan^2 x + 1) d\tan x \\ &= x - 2\tan x + \frac{1}{3}\tan^3 x + \tan x + C \\ &= x - \tan x + \frac{1}{3}\tan^3 x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \quad \text{原式} = \int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$\text{令 } x = \sin t, \quad t = \arcsin x, \quad dx = \cos t dt \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{则 } \int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{t}{\sin^2 t} dt$$

$$= - \int t d\cot t$$

$$= -t\cot t + \int \cot t dt$$

$$= -t\cot t + \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dt$$

$$= -t\cot t + \int \frac{1}{\sin x} d\sin t$$

$$= -t\cot t + \ln|\sin t|$$

$$= -\arcsin x \cdot \cot(\arcsin x) + \ln|x| + C$$

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

$$\text{综上, 原式} = -\arcsin x \cdot \cot(\arcsin x) + \ln|x| + \frac{1}{2}(\arcsin x)^2 + C$$

$$(9) \quad \text{原式} = \int \frac{x e^x + e^x - e^x}{(1+x)^2} dx$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \frac{e^x}{x+1} dx + \int e^x d\frac{1}{x+1} \\
&= \int \frac{e^x}{x+1} dx + \frac{e^x}{x+1} - \int \frac{1}{x+1} de^x \\
&= \frac{e^x}{x+1} + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(10) \text{ 原式} &= \int \frac{x^4 - x^2 + 1}{x^6 + 1} dx + \int \frac{x^2}{x^6 + 1} dx \\
&= \int \frac{(x^2 - 1)^2}{x^6 + 1} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{x^6 + 1} dx^3 \\
&= \arctan x + \frac{1}{3} \arctan x^3 + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(11) \text{ 原式} &= \int \frac{e^x}{\cos x + 1} dx + \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x + 1} dx \\
&= \int \frac{e^x}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx + \int \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} e^x dx \\
&= \int e^x d(\tan \frac{x}{2}) + \int e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} dx \\
&= e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} - \int \tan \frac{x}{2} e^x dx + \int e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} dx \\
&= e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(12) \text{ 原式} &= \int e^{x \ln x} (\ln x + 1) dx \\
&= \int e^{x \ln x} d(x \ln x) \\
&= e^{x \ln x} + C + \\
&= x + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(13) \text{ 原式} &= \int \frac{(x+a) \ln(x+a) + (x+b) \ln(x+b)}{(x+a)(x+b)} dx \\
&= \int \frac{\ln(x+a)}{x+b} dx + \int \frac{\ln(x+b)}{x+a} dx \\
&= \int \frac{\ln(x+a)}{x+b} dx + \ln(x+b) d \ln(x+a) \\
&= \int \frac{\ln(x+a)}{x+b} dx + \ln(x+b) \cdot \ln(x+a) - \int \frac{\ln(x+a)}{x+b} dx \\
&= \ln(x+a) \cdot \ln(x+b) + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$3.(1) \text{由题得: } f(x) = \left(\frac{\cos x}{x}\right)' = \frac{-x \sin x - \cos x}{x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x f'(x) dx &= \int x df(x) \\ &= x f(x) - \int f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{-x \sin x - \cos x}{x} - \frac{\cos x}{x} + C \\ &= -\frac{x \sin x + 2 \cos x}{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{因 } \int x f'(x) dx = \arcsin x + C,$$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = \frac{1}{x \sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \int \frac{1}{f(x)} dx &= \int x \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} d(1-x^2) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(1-x^2)^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{设 } f^{-1}(x) = x, \text{ 则 } x = f(y)$$

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

$$4. \text{令 } u = \sin^2 x, |u| \leq 1$$

$$\text{所以原式即为 } f'(u) = 1 - u$$

$$\text{两边取积分得 } f(u) = u - \frac{1}{2} u^2 + C$$

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

$$5. \text{令 } t = x^2 - 1, \text{ 则原式即为 } f(t) = \ln \frac{t+1}{t-1}$$

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

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

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

$$6. (1) \int \min\{|x|, x^2\} dx = \begin{cases} \int x dx & \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} x^2 + C_1, x < -1 \\ \frac{1}{3} x^3 + C_2, |x| \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C_3, x > 1 \end{cases} \\ \int x^2 dx & \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \min\{|x|, x^2\}$ 在定义域上连续, $\therefore \int \min\{|x|, x^2\} dx$ 在定义域上也连续

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \left(-\frac{1}{2} x^2 + C_1\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 + C_2\right) \text{ 得 } C_1 = C_2 + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{同理 } C_3 = C_2 + \frac{1}{6}, \text{ 令 } C_2 = C$$

$$\therefore \int \min\{|x|, x^2\} dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} x^2 + C, x < -1 \\ \frac{1}{3} x^3 + C, |x| \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C, x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(2). \int \max\{1, x^2, x^3\} dx = \begin{cases} \int x^2 dx & \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} x^3 + C_1, x < -1 \\ x + C_2, |x| \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} x^4 + C_3, x > 1 \end{cases} \\ \int 1 dx & \\ \int x^3 dx & \end{cases}$$

$$\text{同 (1)} \quad C_1 = C_2 - \frac{2}{3}, \quad C_3 = C_2 + \frac{3}{4}, \quad \text{令 } C_2 = C$$

$$\therefore \int \max\{1, x^2, x^3\} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{2}{3} + C, x < -1 \\ x + C, |x| \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} x^4 + \frac{3}{4} + C, x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$7. (1) \text{ 由题 } y' = 2x-1$$

$$\text{两边取积分得 } y = x^2 - x + C$$

又 $x=1$ 时, $y=0$

\therefore 带入得 $C=0$

$\therefore y = x^2 - x$

(2) 由题 $y' = \frac{1}{x}$

两边取积分得 $y = \ln|x| + C$;

又 $x=e^2$ 时, $y=4$

\therefore 带入得 $C=2$

$\therefore y = \ln|x| + 2$

8. 由题取 $x=0$, $\xi=1$;

则有 $f(0+1)=f(1)=f(0)f(1)$

$\therefore f(1) \neq 0$, $\therefore f(0)=1$;

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

又 $\because f(x + \Delta x) = f(x)f(\Delta x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f'(x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)[f(\Delta x) - 1]}{\Delta x} \\ &= f(x) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} \\ &= f(x) f'(0) \end{aligned}$$

综上 $f'(x) = f(x) f'(0)$

令 $y=f(x)$, 则有 $\frac{dy}{dx} = y f'(0)$

当 $y=0$ 时显然成立;

当 $y \neq 0$ 时有 $\frac{dy}{y} = f'(0) dx$

两边取积分得 $\ln|y| = f(0)x$

$$\therefore f(x) = y = Ce^{f'(0)x}$$