



第四节几种特殊类型函数的积分

- ☞ 有理函数的积分
- ☞ 三角函数有理式的积分
- ☞ 简单无理函数的积分

一、有理函数的积分

有理函数的定义:

两个多项式的商表示的函数.

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n}{b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + b_{m-1} x + b_m}$$

其中m、n都是非负整数; a_0,a_1,\cdots,a_n 及 b_0,b_1,\cdots,b_m 都是实数,并且 $a_0 \neq 0$, $b_0 \neq 0$.

假定分子与分母之间没有公因式

- (1) n < m, 这有理函数是真分式;
- (2) $n \ge m$, 这有理函数是假分式;

有理函数积分步骤:

$\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx$

- 1.分解:
 - (1) 有理假分式→多项式+有理真分式
 - (2) 真分式→部分分式之和
 - ▲ 利用多项式除法, 假分式可以化成一个多项式和一个真分式之和.

▲ 根据代数学理论,有理真分式可以分解为下列 四种类型部分分式之和。

$$\frac{A}{x-a}$$
, $\frac{A}{(x-a)^n}$, $\frac{Mx+N}{x^2+px+q}$, $\frac{Mx+N}{(x^2+px+q)^n}$

2. 积分

难点 将有理函数化为最简分式之和.

设
$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n}{b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + b_{m-1} x + b_m}$$
是真分式.

由代数学定理:

$$Q(x)=b_0(x-a)^{\alpha}\cdots(x-b)^{\beta}(x^2+px+q)^{\lambda}\cdots(x^2+rx+s)^{\mu}$$

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{A_1}{(x-a)^{\alpha}} + \frac{A_2}{(x-a)^{\alpha-1}} + \dots + \frac{A_{\alpha}}{(x-a)} + \dots + \frac{$$

$$\frac{B_1}{(x-b)^{\beta}} + \frac{B_2}{(x-b)^{\beta-1}} + \dots + \frac{B_{\beta}}{(x-b)} + \dots + \frac{M_1x + N_1}{(x^2 + px + q)^{\lambda}}$$

$$+\cdots+\frac{M_{\lambda}x+N_{\lambda}}{(x^{2}+px+q)}+\cdots+\frac{R_{1}x+S_{1}}{(x^{2}+rx+s)^{\mu}}+\cdots+\frac{R_{\mu}x+S_{\mu}}{(x^{2}+rx+s)}$$

有理函数化为部分分式之和的一般规律:

(1) 分母中若有因式 $(x-a)^k$, 则分解后为

$$\frac{A_1}{(x-a)^k} + \frac{A_2}{(x-a)^{k-1}} + \cdots + \frac{A_k}{x-a}$$

其中 A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k 都是常数.

特殊地: k=1, 分解后为 $\frac{A}{x-a}$;

(2) 分母中若有因式 $(x^2 + px + q)^k$, 其中 $p^2 - 4q < 0$ 则分解后为

$$\frac{M_1x + N_1}{(x^2 + px + q)^k} + \frac{M_2x + N_2}{(x^2 + px + q)^{k-1}} + \dots + \frac{M_kx + N_k}{x^2 + px + q}$$

其中 M_i, N_i 都是常数 $(i = 1, 2, \dots, k)$.

特殊地: k = 1, 分解后为 $\frac{Mx + N}{x^2 + px + q}$;

真分式化为部分分式之和的待定系数法

例1
$$\frac{x+3}{x^2-5x+6} = \frac{x+3}{(x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x-3}$$

$$\therefore x+3=A(x-3)+B(x-2),$$

$$\therefore x+3=(A+B)x-(3A+2B),$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=1, \\ -(3A+2B)=3, \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=-5 \\ B=6 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x+3}{x^2-5x+6} = \frac{-5}{x-2} + \frac{6}{x-3}.$$

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

$$1 = A(x-1)^{2} + Bx + Cx(x-1)$$
 (1)

代入特殊值来确定系数 A,B,C

$$\mathbb{R} x = 0, \Rightarrow A = 1$$
 $\mathbb{R} x = 1, \Rightarrow B = 1$

取 x = 2, 并将 A,B 值代入(1) $\Rightarrow C = -1$

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

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

$$1 = A(1+x^2) + (Bx+C)(1+2x),$$
整理得
$$1 = (A+2B)x^2 + (B+2C)x + C + A,$$

$$\begin{cases} A+2B=0, \\ B+2C=0, \Rightarrow A = \frac{4}{5}, B = -\frac{2}{5}, C = \frac{1}{5}, \\ A+C=1, \\ \vdots \frac{1}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)} = \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{1+2x} + \frac{-\frac{2}{5}x+\frac{1}{5}}{1+x^2}.$$

分解后的部分分式必须是最简分式.

例4 求积分
$$\int \frac{1}{x(x-1)^2} dx$$
.

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

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

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

例5 求积分
$$\int \frac{1}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)} dx$$
.

解
$$\int \frac{1}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)} dx = \int \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{1+2x} dx + \int \frac{-\frac{2}{5}x + \frac{1}{5}}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{5}\ln(1+2x) - \frac{1}{5}\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2}dx + \frac{1}{5}\int \frac{1}{1+x^2}dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{5}\ln(1+2x) - \frac{1}{5}\ln(1+x^2) + \frac{1}{5}\arctan x + C.$$

说明 将有理函数化为部分分式之和后,只出现三类情况:

(1) 多项式; (2)
$$\frac{A}{(x-a)^n}$$
; (3) $\frac{Mx+N}{(x^2+px+q)^n}$;

讨论积分
$$\int \frac{Mx+N}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx$$
,

$$x^{2} + px + q = \left(x + \frac{p}{2}\right)^{2} + q - \frac{p^{2}}{4}, \qquad a^{2} = q - \frac{p^{2}}{4},$$

$$=\int \frac{Mt}{(t^2+a^2)^n}dt + \int \frac{b}{(t^2+a^2)^n}dt \qquad b=N-\frac{Mp}{2},$$

(1)
$$n = 1$$
, $\int \frac{Mx + N}{x^2 + px + q} dx$

$$= \frac{M}{2} \ln(x^2 + px + q) + \frac{b}{a} \arctan \frac{x + \frac{p}{2}}{a} + C;$$
(2) $n > 1$, $\int \frac{Mx + N}{(x^2 + px + q)^n} dx$

$$= -\frac{M}{2(n-1)(t^2 + a^2)^{n-1}} + b \int \frac{1}{(t^2 + a^2)^n} dt.$$

这三类积分均可积出,且原函数都是初等函数.

结论 有理函数的原函数都是初等函数.

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{a^{2}} J_{n-1} - \frac{1}{2a^{2}} \int \frac{x}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{n}} d(x^{2} + a^{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^{2}} J_{n-1} - \frac{1}{2a^{2}} \int \frac{x}{1 - n} d(x^{2} + a^{2})^{1 - n}$$

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

$$\therefore J_n = \frac{1}{2(n-1)a^2} \frac{x}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{2(n-1)a^2} J_{n-1}.$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2a^{2}} \frac{x}{(x^{2} + a^{2})} + \frac{1}{2a^{3}} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$

注意: 有理函数积分尽量用其他方法

$$\int \frac{4}{x^3 + 4x} dx$$

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

$$\int \frac{4}{x^3 + 4x} dx \qquad \int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x(x - 1)^2} dx \qquad \int \frac{1}{x^8(x^2 + 1)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(x+1)^4} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{\frac{x}{3}} + e^{\frac{x}{6}}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{4}{x^3 + 4x} dx \qquad \int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x(x - 1)^2} dx \qquad \int \frac{1}{x^8(x^2 + 1)} dx$$

$$\frac{4}{x^3 + 4x} = \frac{4 + x^2 - x^2}{x(x^2 + 4)} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{x^2 + 4}$$
 或倒代换

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

$$\int \frac{1}{x^8(x^2+1)} dx \quad \diamondsuit t = \frac{1}{x}$$

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

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

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

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

$$I_n = \int \frac{x^n}{(x+1)^{n+1}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n} x^n (x+1)^{-n} + I_{n-1}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+e^{\frac{x}{2}}+e^{\frac{x}{3}}+e^{\frac{x}{6}}} dx, \quad \diamondsuit t = e^{\frac{x}{6}}, x = 6 \ln t, dx = \frac{6}{t}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{\frac{x}{3}} + e^{\frac{x}{6}}} dx$$

$$=6\int \frac{1}{1+t+t^2+t^3} \frac{1}{t} dt = 6\int \frac{1}{t(t+1)(t^2+1)} dt$$

$$=6\int \left[\frac{1}{t}-\frac{1}{2(t+1)}-\frac{t+1}{2(t^2+1)}\right]dt$$

二、三角函数有理式的积分

三角有理式的定义:

由三角函数和常数经过有限次四则运算构成的函数称之三角有理式.

一般记为 $R(\sin x, \cos x)$

$$\because \sin x = 2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2} = \frac{2\tan\frac{x}{2}}{\sec^2\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2\tan\frac{x}{2}}{1+\tan^2\frac{x}{2}},$$

$$\cos x = \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2},$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sec^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}},$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$
 $x = 2 \arctan u$ (万能置换公式)

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

$$\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx = \int R\left(\frac{2u}{1+u^2}, \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}\right) \frac{2}{1+u^2} du.$$

例7 求积分
$$\int \frac{\sin x}{1+\sin x+\cos x} dx.$$

解 由万能置换公式 $\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}$,

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

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} dx = \int \frac{2u}{(1 + u)(1 + u^2)} du$$

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

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

$$= \arctan u + \frac{1}{2}\ln(1+u^2) - \ln|1+u| + C$$

$$\therefore u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\therefore u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} + \ln|\sec \frac{x}{2}| - \ln|1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}| + C.$$

例8 求积分
$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx$$
.

解 (一)
$$u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$
, $\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}$, $dx = \frac{2}{1+u^2}du$,

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx = \int \frac{1 + 3u^2 + 3u^4 + u^6}{8u^4} du$$

$$=\frac{1}{8}\left[-\frac{1}{3u^3}-\frac{3}{u}+3u+\frac{u^3}{3}\right]+C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{24 \left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)^3} - \frac{3}{8 \tan \frac{x}{2}} + \frac{3}{8} \tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{24} \left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)^3 + C.$$

解(二)修改万能置换公式,令 $u=\tan x$

$$\sin x = \frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}, \quad dx = \frac{1}{1+u^2}du,$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}\right)^4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = \int \frac{1+u^2}{u^4} du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3u^3} - \frac{1}{u} + C = -\frac{1}{3}\cot^3 x - \cot x + C.$$

解(三)可以不用万能置换公式.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\csc^2 x}{1 + \cot^2 x} dx$$

$$= -d(\cot x)$$

$$= -\int (1 + \cot^2 x) d(\cot x)$$

$$= -\cot x - \frac{1}{3} \cot^3 x + C.$$

结论 比较以上三种解法,便知万能置换不一定是最佳方法,故三角有理式的计算中先考虑其它手段,不得已才用万能置换.

例9 求积分
$$\int \frac{1+\sin x}{\sin 3x+\sin x} dx$$
.

解
$$\sin A + \sin B = 2\sin\frac{A+B}{2}\cos\frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{1+\sin x}{\sin 3x + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{1+\sin x}{2\sin 2x \cos x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{4 \sin x \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos^2 x} dx + \frac{1}{4}\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos^2 x} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} d(\cos x) + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\cos x} + \frac{1}{4}\ln\left|\tan\frac{x}{2}\right| + \frac{1}{4}\tan x + C.$$

三、简单无理函数的积分

讨论类型
$$R(x,\sqrt[n]{ax+b})$$
, $R(x,\sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+e}})$,

解决方法 作代换去掉根号.

例10 求积分
$$\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} dx$$

例10 求积分
$$\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} dx$$

解 令 $\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} = t \Rightarrow \frac{1+x}{x} = t^2$, $x = \frac{1}{t^2 - 1}$, $dx = -\frac{2tdt}{(t^2 - 1)^2}$,

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

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

$$=-2\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}-\ln\left[x\left(\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}-1\right)^2\right]+C.$$

例11 求积分
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}+\sqrt[3]{x+1}} dx$$
.

解
$$\Leftrightarrow t^6 = x + 1 \Rightarrow 6t^5 dt = dx$$
,

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{x+1}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^3 + t^2} \cdot 6t^5 dt$$

$$=6\int \frac{t^3}{t+1}dt = 2t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t + 6\ln|t+1| + C$$

$$=2\sqrt{x+1}-3\sqrt[3]{x+1}+3\sqrt[6]{x+1}+6\ln(\sqrt[6]{x+1}+1)+C.$$

说明 无理函数去根号时,取根指数的最小公倍数.

例12 求积分
$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{3x+1}+\sqrt{2x+1}} dx.$$

解 先对分母进行有理化

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

例13 求
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^4}}.$$

解
$$\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^4} = \sqrt[3]{(\frac{x-1}{x+1})^4 \cdot (x+1)^2}$$
.

原式 =
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(\frac{x-1}{x+1})^4 \cdot (x+1)^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{4}{3}} dt$$

$$dx = \frac{6t^2 dt}{(t^3-1)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} + C.$$

四、小结

有理式分解成部分分式之和的积分.

(注意:必须化成真分式)

三角有理式的积分.(万能置换公式)

(注意:万能公式并不万能)

简单无理式的积分.

基 (16) $\int \tan x dx = -\ln \cos x + C;$

 $rac{\star}{R}$ (17) $\int \cot x dx = \ln \sin x + C;$

 $\frac{\mathcal{H}}{\mathcal{H}}$ (18) $\int \sec x dx = \ln(\sec x + \tan x) + C;$

(2) (19) $\int \csc x dx = \ln(\csc x - \cot x) + C;$

(20)
$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C;$$

(21)
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \frac{x - a}{x + a} + C;$$

(22)
$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \frac{a + x}{a - x} + C;$$

(23)
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C;$$

(24)
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}) + C.$$

(25)
$$\int \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \pm \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \right| + C.$$

(26)
$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C. (a > 0)$$

(27)
$$\int e^{ax} \sin bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx) + C.$$

(28)
$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \cos bx + b \sin bx) + C.$$

积不出来函数

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - k^2 \sin^2 x} dx (0 < k < a), \quad \int \sin x^2 dx,$$

$$\int e^{-x^2} dx, \quad \int \frac{\sin x}{x} dx, \int \frac{1}{\ln x} dx, \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx$$

绝大部分初等函数均不积出来! (存在原函数,但原函数不能用初等函数表示)

练习 求下列不定积分:

$$1, \int \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} dx;$$

$$3. \int \tan \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}};$$

$$5 \cdot \int x^2 \sqrt{1+x^3} dx;$$

$$7. \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} dx;$$

$$9, \int \frac{x^3}{9+x^2} dx;$$

11.
$$\int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx$$
;

13.
$$\int \frac{10^{2\arccos x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx;$$

$$2, \int \frac{dx}{x \ln x \ln (\ln x)};$$

$$4, \int \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}};$$

$$6, \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx;$$

$$8, \int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} dx;$$

$$10, \int \frac{dx}{x(x^6+4)};$$

12.
$$\int \frac{x+1}{x(1+xe^x)} dx;$$

14.
$$\int \frac{\ln \tan x}{\cos x \sin x} dx.$$

求下列不定积分:

$$1, \int \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}};$$

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

$$3, \int \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{2x}};$$

$$4, \int x \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}} dx;$$

5、设
$$\int \tan^n x dx$$
, 求证:

$$I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \tan^{n-1} x - I_{n-2}$$
, $\# x \int \tan^5 x dx$.

答案
$$1$$
, $a \arcsin \frac{x}{a} - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C$; 2 , $\ln \ln \ln x + C$;

$$3 - \ln(\cos\sqrt{1+x^2}) + C$$
; $4 - \arctan e^x + C$;

5,
$$\frac{2}{9}(1+x^3)^{\frac{3}{2}}+C$$
; 6, $\frac{1}{2}\arctan(\sin^2 x)+C$;

7.
$$\frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} + C$$
;

8.
$$\frac{1}{2}\arcsin\frac{2x}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{9-4x^2}}{4} + C$$
;

9,
$$\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{9}{2} \ln(x^2 + 9) + C$$
;

10,
$$\frac{1}{24} \ln \frac{x^6}{x^6+4} + C$$
;

11.
$$(\arctan \sqrt{x})^2 + C$$
;

12.
$$\ln(xe^x) - \ln(1 + xe^x) + C$$
;

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

$$2, \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C;$$

3,
$$\sqrt{2x} - \ln(1 + \sqrt{2x}) + C$$
;

$$4. \quad 3a^2 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a}} - 2a\sqrt{x(2a-x)}$$

$$+\frac{a-x}{2}\sqrt{x(2a-x)}+C.$$





不定积分计算流程图

不定积分计算 基本积分表

第二类换元法

三角代换/根式代换/倒代换

分部积分法

分部计算/循环积分/递推公式

恒等变形 基本性质

第一类换元法 (凑微分)





不定积分计算流程图 2

