高数基础班(10)





第四章 不定积分

本节内容要点

- 一. 考试内容概要
 - (一) 不定积分的概念与性质
 - (二) 不定积分基本公式
 - (三) 三种主要积分法
 - (四) 三类常见可积函数的积分



二. 常考题型与典型例题

求不定积分(换元、分部)



第四章 不定积分

考试内容概要

(一) 不定积分的概念与性质

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

$$\int f(x) \, \mathrm{d} \, x = F(x) + C$$

3. 不定积分几何意义

E(x)= f(x)+c

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4. 原函数存在定理

定理1 若 f(x) 在区间 I 上连续,则 f(x) 在区间 I 上一定存在 原函数.

定理2 若 f(x) 在区间 I 上有第一类间断点,则 f(x) 在区间 I 上没有原函数.

【例】】下列函数任给定区间上是否有原函数?

1)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$





2)
$$g(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x = \begin{cases} -1, & x < 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \\ 1, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

$$F(X) = \{ -X + d_1, X < 0 \}$$

$$= \{ -X + d_2, X < 0 \}$$

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$$= \{ -X + d_1, X < 0 \}$$

$$= \{ -X + d_1,$$



3)
$$h(x) = \begin{cases} 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

【解】3)易验证
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$
 是 $h(x)$ 的原函数. 即

$$F'(x) = h(x).$$

$$\lambda \neq 0 \qquad \text{fi}(x) = 2x \text{ as } \frac{1}{x} - \text{ as } \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\chi = 0 \qquad \text{fi}(0) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{x^2 \text{ as } \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = 0$$



5. 不定积分的性质

1)
$$\left(\int f(x) \, \mathrm{d} \, x\right)' = f(x)$$

$$\int f(x)dx = f(x) + dx$$

$$\underline{d} \int f(x)dx = f(x)dx$$

$$2) \quad \int f'(x) \, \mathrm{d} \, x = f(x) + C$$

$$\int \mathrm{d} f(x) = f(x) + C.$$

3)
$$\int [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$$



4)
$$\int kf(x) dx = k \int f(x) dx$$



)不定积分的基本公式

$$1) \int 0 dx = C$$

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

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

$$3) \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$4) \quad \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$5) \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$6) \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$7) \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

8)
$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

$$9) \int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$

10)
$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$

11)
$$\int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C$$

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

13)
$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x + C$$

14)
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin\frac{x}{a} + C$$

15)
$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + v^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$

15)
$$\int \frac{d^{2}x}{a^{2}+x^{2}} = \frac{1}{a}\arctan\frac{x}{a} + C$$
 16)
$$\int \frac{d^{2}x}{x^{2}-a^{2}} = \frac{1}{2a}\ln\left|\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right| + C.$$

17)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + C$$

18)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + C$$

19)
$$\int \sec x \, dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C.$$

20)
$$\int \csc x \, dx = -\ln|\csc x + \cot x| + C.$$



【例2】求下列不定积分

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

2)
$$\int \frac{x^4 - x^2}{1 + x^2} dx$$
;

3)
$$\int \frac{1-\sin x}{1+\sin x} dx;$$

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

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

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



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

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

【解】3)
$$\int \frac{1-\sin x}{1+\sin x} dx = \int \frac{(1-\sin x)^2}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int (\sec^2 x - 2 \sec x \cdot \tan x + \tan^2 x) dx$$

$$= \tan x - 2\sec x + \tan x - x + C$$

$$= 2\tan x - 2\sec x - x + C$$

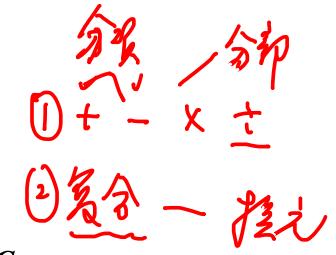


(三) 三种主要积分法

1) 第一类换元法(凑微分法)

若
$$\int f(u) du = F(u) + C$$

则
$$\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = \int f[\varphi(x)]d\varphi(x) = F[\varphi(x)] + C$$





【例3】求下列不定积分

1)
$$\int \sec^4 x dx$$

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

3)
$$\int \frac{\arctan\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx$$

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

【解】1)
$$\int \sec^4 x dx = \int \sec^2 x d \tan x$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + \tan x + C$$



[#] 2)
$$\int \frac{(\ln x + 2)^2}{x} dx = \int (\ln x + 2)^2 d(\ln x + 2) \quad \chi = d(\ln x + 2)$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} (\ln x + 2)^3 + C$$

【解】3)
$$\int \frac{\arctan\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = 2\int \frac{\arctan\sqrt{x}}{1+x} d\sqrt{x} \frac{dx}{dx} = 2d\sqrt{x}$$
$$= 2\int \frac{\arctan\sqrt{x}}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} d\sqrt{x} = 2\int \arctan\sqrt{x} d\arctan\sqrt{x}$$
$$= (\arctan\sqrt{x})^2 + C$$



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

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

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

$$= \sqrt{3+2x-x^2} + \arcsin\frac{x-1}{2} + C$$

$$2 - 2x = 2 (1-x)$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{q^2 + x^2}} = avcs \cdot \frac{x}{q} + t$$



【例4】 (1993年3) $\int \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{\cos x}} dx = _____.$ ($\frac{2}{\sqrt{\cos x}} + C$)

$$\left[\frac{1}{4} \right] \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} = \int \frac{4u_0 x}{u_0 \frac{3}{4}x} = 2u_0 - \frac{1}{2}x + d$$

$$= \frac{2u_0 - \frac{1}{2}x + d}{2u_0 \frac{3}{4}x} + d$$



【例5】(1997年2) 计算积分 $\int \frac{dx}{(x(4-x))} =$ ________

$$\left[\frac{dx}{\sqrt{4 - (x - 1)^2}} \right] = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4 - (x - 1)^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4 - (x - 1)^2$$



2) 第二类换元法

定理3 设 $x = \varphi(t)$ 是单调的、可导的函数,并且 $\varphi'(t) \neq 0$

$$\int f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)\,\mathrm{d}\,t = F(t) + C,$$

$$\iint \int f(x) dx = \int f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt = F(t) + C = F[\varphi^{-1}(x)] + C,$$

1)
$$\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$$
 $x=a\sin t(a\cos t)$

$$2) \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \qquad x = a \tan t$$

3)
$$\sqrt{x^2-a^2}$$
 $x=a\sec t$



【例6】求下列不定积分, 其中 a > 0.

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

$$2)\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{x^2}dx$$

$$3)\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}{x}dx$$

$$4)\int \sqrt{1+e^x}dx$$

【解】1) 令 $x = a \sin t$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \int \frac{a^2 \sin^2 t}{a \cos t} \cdot a \cos t dt$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \int (1 - \cos 2t) dt = \frac{a^2}{2} (t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t) + C$$

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



$$2)\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{x^2}dx$$

【解1】2) 令 $x = a \tan t$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{a \sec t}{a^2 \tan^2 t} \cdot a \sec^2 t dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 t \cos t} dt = \int \frac{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t}{\sin^2 t \cos t} dt$$

$$= \int \sec t dt + \int \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t} dt = \ln|\sec t + \tan t| - \frac{1}{\sin t} + C$$

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



$$2)\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{x^2}dx$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\text{med 2} \\
\text{med 2}
\end{bmatrix}
2) \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + a^2}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx$$

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

$$= \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d[1 + (\frac{a}{x})^2]}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{a}{x})^2}}$$

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

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

$$3)\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}{x}dx$$

【解】3)令 $x = a \sec t$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x} dx = \int \frac{a \tan t}{a \sec t} \cdot a \sec t \tan t dt$$

$$= a \int \tan^2 t dt = a \int (\sec^2 t - 1) dt$$

$$= a(\tan t - t) + C$$

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



$$4)\int \sqrt{1+e^x}dx$$

【解】4) 令
$$t = \sqrt{1 + e^x}$$
 , 则 $x = \ln(t^2 - 1)$,

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

$$=2t+\ln\left|\frac{t-1}{t+1}\right|+C$$

$$=2\sqrt{1+e^{x}}+\ln\frac{\sqrt{1+e^{x}}-1}{\sqrt{1+e^{x}}+1}+C$$



3) 分部积分法

$$\int \underline{u}dv = uv - \int vdu \qquad (4V)'$$

"适用两类不同函数相乘"

$$\int p_n(x)e^{\alpha x} dx, \quad \int p_n(x)\sin \alpha x dx, \quad \int p_n(x)\cos \alpha x dx, \quad \int$$

$$\int P_n(x) \ln x dx; \int P_n(x) \arctan x dx; \int P_n(x) \arcsin x dx.$$

$$\int e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x dx; \int e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x dx.$$

【例7】求下列不定积分

$$1) \int xe^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x de^{2x}$$

$$3) \int x \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln x dx^{2}$$

$$2) \int x^2 \sin x dx$$

$$4) \int e^x \sin^2 x dx$$

$$= \int \sin^2 x dx de^{x}$$

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【例8】(1990年3)计算
$$\int \frac{\ln x}{(1-x)^2} dx$$
.

【解】
$$\int \frac{\ln x}{(1-x)^2} dx \neq \int \ln x d\frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$= \frac{\ln x}{1-x} - \int \frac{\mathrm{d} x}{x(1-x)}$$

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

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



【例9】(1998年2)
$$\int \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \underline{\qquad}.$$

【解】
$$\int \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\int \ln \sin x d \cot x$$

$$= -\cot x \cdot \ln \sin x + \int \cot^2 x \, dx$$

$$= -\cot x \cdot \ln \sin x + \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$=-\cot x \cdot \ln \sin x - \cot x - x + C.$$



(四) 三类常见可积函数积分

- 1) 有理函数积分 $\int R(x) dx$
 - (1) 一般法(部分分式法);
- ¥(2)特殊方法(加项减项拆或凑微分绛幂);



【例10】(1999年2)
$$\int \frac{x+5}{x^2-6x+13} dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$$

[#]
$$\int \frac{x+5}{x^2-6x+13} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2-6x+13)}{x^2-6x+13} + 8 \int \frac{d(x-3)}{(x-3)^2+2^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2 - 6x + 13) + 4\arctan\frac{x-3}{2} + C.$$



【例11】(1987年5) 求不定积分 $\int \frac{x \, dx}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 5}$.

$$= \frac{1}{4}\arctan\frac{x^2+1}{2} + C.$$



【例12】(2019年2) 求不定积分 $\int \frac{3x+6}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} dx$

【解】
$$\frac{3x+6}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+x+1}$$

$$\int \frac{3x+6}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{3}{(x-1)^2} dx + \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx$$

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



2) 三角有理式积分
$$\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$$

(1) 一般方法 (万能代换) 令
$$\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$$

$$\int R(\sin x, \cos x) \, dx = \int R(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}) \frac{2}{1+t^2} \, dt$$

- ★(2) 特殊方法 (三角变形,换元,分部)
 - i) 若 $R(-\sin x, \cos x) = -R(\sin x, \cos x)$, 则 令 $u = \cos x$;
 - ii) 若 $R(\sin x, -\cos x) = -R(\sin x, \cos x)$, 则 令 $u = \sin x$;
 - iii) 若 $R(-\sin x, -\cos x) = R(\sin x, \cos x)$, 则 令 $u = \tan x$. dtwx



【例13】(1996年3) 求
$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sin x}.$$

【解1】 原式 =
$$\int \frac{1-\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x - \frac{1}{\cos x} + C$$
.

【解2】 令
$$\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$$
,则

原式 =
$$\int \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1 + t^2} dt$$

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

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

【例14】(1994年1, 2, 3) 求 $\int \frac{dx}{\sin(2x) + 2\sin x}$.

【解】原式 =
$$\int \frac{dx}{2\sin x(\cos x + 1)}$$
$$= \int \frac{-\sin x dx}{2(1 - \cos^2 x)(1 + \cos x)}$$

$$\frac{\cos x = u}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d} u}{(1-u)(1+u)^2} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{1-u^2} + \frac{1}{(1+u)^2} \right) du = \frac{1}{8} \left[\ln \frac{1-u}{1+u} + \frac{2}{1+u} \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \ln \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} + \frac{1}{4(1 + \cos x)} + C.$$

$$R(-\omega x. \omega x) = -R(\omega x, \omega x)$$

$$d\omega x$$

【例15】计算
$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x(1+\sin x)}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{dx} \int \frac{(-u) + (u)}{(-u)} du = \int \frac{dx}{(u)} + \int \frac{du}{-u}$$

$$\int \frac{\sin x(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sin x(\cos x)} = \Re(\omega x, \omega x)$$

$$R(-\omega x, -\omega x) = R(\omega x, \omega x)$$

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



3)简单无理函数积分 $\int R(x, \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}) dx$

【例17】计算
$$\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}} dx$$
.

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

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



【例17】计算
$$\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}} dx$$
.

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{dx^2a^2} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2a^2} + d$$



①重建: 3种岩镇



