

4.2(3) 第二类换元法

-----变量代换法

对象：被积函数含有根号或分母阶数高的不定积分。

主要思路：用换元法去掉根号。

例如：1、根式代换 2、三角代换 3、倒数代换

$$\int \frac{dx}{2 + \sqrt{x-1}}, \quad \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \quad \int \frac{1}{x(x^7 + 2)} dx$$

一、根式代换

例1. 求 $\int \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{x-1}} dx$

解 令 $\sqrt{x-1} = t$, 则 $x = t^2 + 1$, $dx = 2t dt$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int \frac{2t}{2+t} dt = 2 \int \frac{t+2-2}{t+2} dt = 2 \int \left(1 - \frac{2}{t+2} \right) dt \\ &= 2(t - 2 \ln(t+2)) + c \end{aligned}$$

回代

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

定理2 设 $x = \psi(t)$ 是单调可导函数，且 $\psi'(t) \neq 0$,

$f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)$ 具有原函数，则有换元公式

$$\begin{aligned}\int f(x)dx &= \int f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)dt \\ &= F(t) + C = F(\psi^{-1}(x)) + C\end{aligned}$$

其中 $t = \psi^{-1}(x)$ 是 $x = \psi(t)$ 的反函数.

——第二换元积分法

即 $\int f(x)dx \xrightarrow{\psi(t)=x \text{ 换元}} \int f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)dt \xrightarrow{\text{积分}}$

$\Phi(t) + C \xrightarrow{t = \psi^{-1}(x) \text{ 回代}} \Phi[\psi^{-1}(x)] + C$

【第一换元法】

$$\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx \xrightarrow{\text{令 } u = \varphi(x)} \int f(u)du \quad \text{积分}$$

【第二换元法】

$$\int f(x)dx \xrightarrow{\text{选择 } \psi(t) = x} \int f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)dt \quad \text{积分}$$

【变量代换主要类型】

(1)根式代换： $t = \sqrt[n]{ax+b}$

例2 求 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{1+\sqrt{x+1}} dx$.

解 令 $\sqrt{1+x} = t \Rightarrow x = t^2 - 1, dx = 2t dt$

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

$$= t^2 - 2t + 2 \ln |1+t| + C$$

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

例3 求 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx$.

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

$$dx = \frac{2t}{t^2 - 1} dt,$$

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

$$= \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+e^x} - 1}{\sqrt{1+e^x} + 1} \right| + C$$

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

例4 求 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}}$ ——根次的最小公倍数

解 令 $\sqrt[6]{x} = t$, 则 $x = t^6, dx = 6t^5 dt$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{6t^5}{t^3 + t^2} dt = 6 \int \frac{t^3}{t+1} dt = 6 \int \frac{t^3 + 1 - 1}{t+1} dt$$

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

练习: (40)

$$= 2t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t - 6 \ln|t+1| + c$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt[3]{x} + 6\sqrt[6]{x} - 6 \ln|\sqrt[6]{x} + 1| + c$$

说明

当被积函数含有两种或两种以上的根式 $\sqrt[k]{x}, \dots, \sqrt[l]{x}$ 时, 可采用令 $x = t^n$, (其中 **n** 为各根指数的最小公倍数).

(2) 三角代换

假定 $a > 0$,

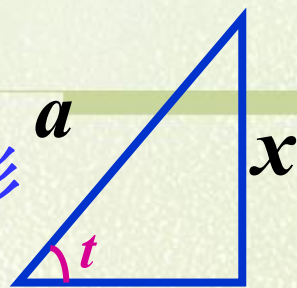
(1) $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a \cos t$, 可令 $x = a \sin t, t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

(2) $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = a \sec t$, 可令 $x = a \tan t, t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

(3) $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = a \tan t$, 可令 $x = a \sec t, t \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

例5 求 $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$ ($a > 0$)

辅助三角形



解 令 $x = a \sin t$ ($-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$) 则 $dx = a \cos t dt$, $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$

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

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} t + \frac{a^2}{4} \int \cos 2t d(2t) = \frac{a^2}{2} t + \frac{a^2}{4} \sin 2t + C,$$

$$\text{由于 } \sin t = \frac{x}{a}, t = \arcsin \frac{x}{a}, \cos t = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a},$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C.$$

例6 求 $\int x^3 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$.

解 令 $x = 2 \sin t$ $dx = 2 \cos t dt$ $t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

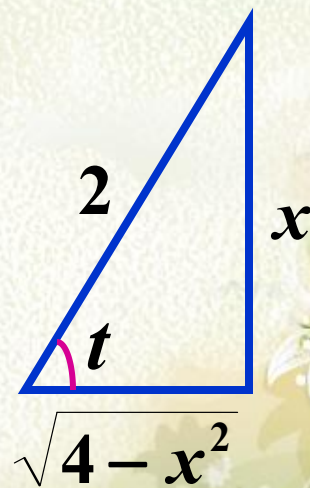
$$\int x^3 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \int (2 \sin t)^3 \sqrt{4-4 \sin^2 t} \cdot 2 \cos t dt$$

$$= 32 \int \sin^3 t \cos^2 t dt = 32 \int \sin t (1 - \cos^2 t) \cos^2 t dt$$

$$= -32 \int (\cos^2 t - \cos^4 t) d \cos t$$

$$= -32 \left(\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t - \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 t \right) + C$$

$$= -\frac{4}{3} \left(\sqrt{4-x^2} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{5} \left(\sqrt{4-x^2} \right)^5 + C.$$



$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \ln|x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}| + C \quad \text{公式}$$

例7 求 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx \quad (a > 0).$

解 令 $x = a \tan t, \quad t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 则 $dx = a \sec^2 t dt,$

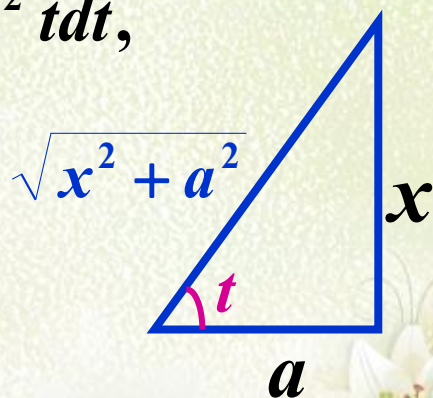
$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{1}{a \sec t} \cdot a \sec^2 t dt = \int \sec t dt$$

$$= \ln|\sec t + \tan t| + C_1$$

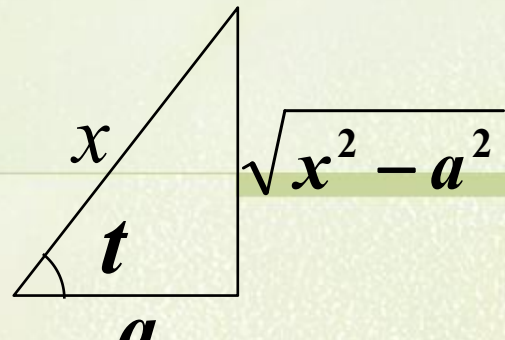
$$\text{由于 } \tan t = \frac{x}{a}, \quad \sec t = \frac{1}{\cos t} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a},$$

$$\text{原式} = \ln \left| \frac{x}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a} \right| + C_1 = \ln|x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}| + C$$

($C = C_1 - \ln a$)



例8 求 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$.



解: $x > a$, 令 $x = a \sec t, t \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, $dx = a \sec t \tan t dt$

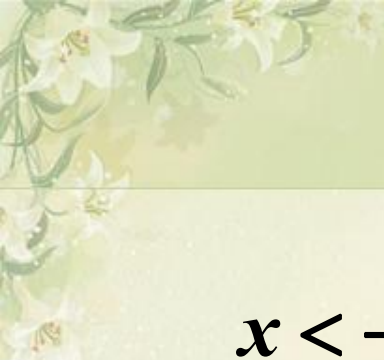
$$\therefore \text{原式} = \int \frac{a \sec t \cdot \tan t}{a \tan t} dt = \int \sec t dt$$

$$= \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + C_1$$

$$\text{由于 } \sec t = \frac{x}{a}, \cos t = \frac{a}{x}, \tan t = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a},$$


$$\text{原式} = \ln \left| \frac{x}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a} \right| + C_1 = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + C$$

$$(C = C_1 - \ln a)$$


$$x < -a, \text{ 令 } x = -a \sec t, t \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + C \quad \text{公式}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \right| + C \quad \text{公式}$$


$x < -a$, 设 $x = -u$, 则 $u > 0$.

利用上段结果

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = -\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} = -\ln|u + \sqrt{u^2 - a^2}| + C_2$$

$$= -\ln|-x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + C_2$$

$$= \ln \frac{|-x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}|}{a^2} + C_2 = \ln|-x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + C_2 - \ln a^2$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + C \quad \text{公式}$$

【基本积分表②】 P_{205}


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

$$(17) \quad \int \cot x dx = \ln |\sin x| + C; = -\ln |\csc x| + C$$

$$(18) \quad \int \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C;$$

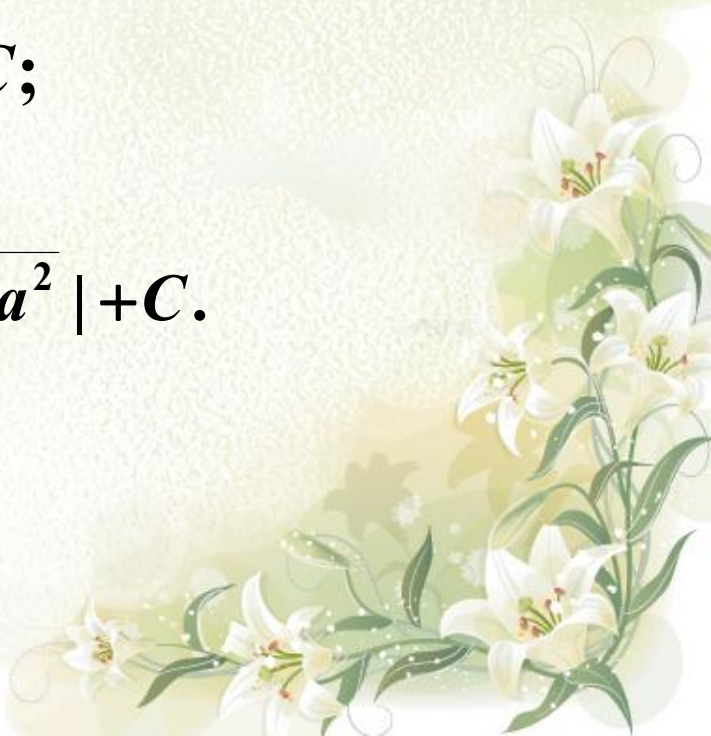
$$(19) \quad \int \csc x dx = \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + C;$$

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


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

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

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

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


例9 求 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 9}}$.

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| 2x + \sqrt{4x^2 + 9} \right| + C.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{4x^2 + 9} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(2x)}{(2x)^2 + 3^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{2x}{3} + C.$$

例10 求 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}}$.

解 原式 $= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}}$

$$= \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} = \arcsin \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{5}} + C.$$

(3) 倒数代换

当分母的阶较高时, 可采用倒代换: $x = \frac{1}{t}$.

例11 求 $\int \frac{1}{x(x^7+2)} dx$ (分母的阶较高)

解 令 $x = \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{x(x^7+2)} dx &= \int \frac{t}{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^7 + 2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = -\int \frac{t^6}{1+2t^7} dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{14} \int \frac{d(2t^7+1)}{1+2t^7} \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{14} \ln |1+2t^7| + C = -\frac{1}{14} \ln |2+x^7| + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x| + C.$$

例12 求 $\int \frac{1}{x^4 \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx$.

(分母的阶较高)

解 令 $x = \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$,

$$\int \frac{1}{x^4 \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^4 \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^2 + 1}} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt$$

$$= -\int \frac{t^3}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt^2 \quad \underline{\underline{u=t^2}} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u}} du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u+1-1}{\sqrt{1+u}} du = -\frac{1}{2} \int \left(\sqrt{1+u} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u}} \right) d(1+u)$$

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

(4) 指数代换 $a^x = t$

适用于被积函数 $f(x)$ 由 a^x 所构成的代数式.

$$\diamond \diamond \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx \quad \text{令 } e^x = t \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{t} dt$$

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

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

三、小结

两类积分换元法：

- $$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(一) 凑微分} \\ \text{(二) 三角代换、倒数代换、根式代换} \end{array} \right.$$

基本积分表(2)