

第 9 次作业题

1. 比较下列积分的大小:

(1) $\int_0^1 x \, dx$ 和 $\int_0^1 x^2 \, dx$, (2) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \, dx$ 和 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \, dx$.

解: (1) $\forall x \in [0, 1]$, 定义 $f(x) = x$, $g(x) = x^2$. 则 f, g 均为连续并且 $f \geq g$. 又 $f(\frac{1}{2}) > g(\frac{1}{2})$, 于是由定积分的严格保序性可知 $\int_0^1 x \, dx > \int_0^1 x^2 \, dx$.

(2) $\forall x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, 定义 $f(x) = x$, $g(x) = \sin x$. 则 f, g 均连续并且 $f \geq g$. 注意到 $f(\frac{\pi}{2}) > g(\frac{\pi}{2})$, 则由定积分的严格保序性可知

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \, dx > \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \, dx.$$

2. 求证: $\frac{1}{2} < \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} \, dx < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

证明: $\forall x \in [\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, 令 $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$, 则 f 可导, 且 $\forall x \in [\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, 均有

$$f'(x) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} = \frac{\cos x}{x^2} (x - \tan x) \leq 0.$$

于是 f 单调递减, 故 $\forall x \in [\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, 均有

$$\frac{2}{\pi} = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \leq f(x) \leq f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi}.$$

又 f 不为常值函数, 从而由定积分的严格保序性可知

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} < \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} \, dx < \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

3. 求证: 若 $f, g \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]$, 则 $\min(f, g), \max(f, g) \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]$.

证明: 由于 $f, g \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]$, 则 $f + g, f - g \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]$, 故 $|f - g| \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \min(f, g) &= \frac{1}{2}(f + g) - \frac{1}{2}|f - g| \in \mathcal{R}[a, b], \\ \max(f, g) &= \frac{1}{2}(f + g) + \frac{1}{2}|f - g| \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]. \end{aligned}$$

4. 若 $f \in \mathcal{C}[a, b]$ 且 $\forall x \in [a, b]$, 均有 $f(x) > 0$, 求证:

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x) \, dx \right) \left(\int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)} \right) \geq (b - a)^2.$$

证明: 若 $f \in \mathcal{C}[a, b]$ 且 f 严格正, 则 $\frac{1}{f} \in \mathcal{C}[a, b]$. 由 Cauchy 不等式可知

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x) \, dx \right) \left(\int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)} \right) \geq \left(\int_a^b \sqrt{f(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}} \, dx \right)^2 = (b - a)^2.$$

5. 求证: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{n^2}^{n^2+n} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 1$.

证明: $\forall n \geq 1$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{n^2}^{n^2+n} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}e^{\frac{1}{x}}} &\leq \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2}e^{\frac{1}{n^2+n}}} = e^{-\frac{1}{n^2+n}} \leq 1, \\ \int_{n^2}^{n^2+n} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}e^{\frac{1}{x}}} &\geq \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + ne^{\frac{1}{n^2}}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}e^{\frac{1}{n^2}}}}. \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}e^{\frac{1}{n^2}}}} = 1$, 于是由夹逼原理可知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{n^2}^{n^2+n} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 1$.

6. 求下列函数的导函数:

$$(1) F(x) = \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt, \quad (2) F(x) = \int_0^{\arctan x} \tan t dt.$$

解: (1) 由题设我们可知

$$F'(x) = e^{-(x^2)^2} \cdot (x^2)' - e^{-(\sqrt{x})^2} \cdot (\sqrt{x})' = 2xe^{-x^4} - \frac{e^{-x}}{2\sqrt{x}}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 由题设可知 } F'(x) = \tan(\arctan x) \cdot (\arctan x)' = \frac{x}{1+x^2}.$$

7. 函数 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $\int_0^y e^{-t^2} dt + \int_0^x \cos t^2 dt = 0$ 确定, 求 $y'(x)$.

解: 将方程两边对 x 求导可得 $e^{-y^2} \frac{dy}{dx} + \cos x^2 = 0$, 于是 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -e^{y^2} \cos x^2$.

8. 设曲线 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $x = \int_1^t \frac{\cos u}{u} du$, $y = \int_1^t \frac{\sin u}{u} du$ 来确定, 求该曲线在 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时的斜率.

解: 由题设可知 $x'(t) = \frac{\cos t}{t}$, $y'(t) = \frac{\sin t}{t}$, 故 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} = \tan t$. 从而所求曲线在 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时的斜率为 $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = 1$.

9. 若 $f \in \mathcal{C}[0, +\infty)$ 使得 $\forall x \geq 0$, 均有 $\int_0^{\sqrt{x}} f(t) dt = x + \sin x$, 求 $f(x)$.

解: 将方程两边对 x 求导可得 $\frac{f(\sqrt{x})}{2\sqrt{x}} = 1 + \cos x$, 则 $f(x) = 2x(1 + \cos x^2)$.

10. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, 定义 $F(x) = \int_0^x te^{-t^2} dt$ 的极值点与拐点的横坐标.

解: 由题设可知 F 在 \mathbb{R} 上可导, 并且 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, 均有 $F'(x) = xe^{-x^2}$. 于是 F' 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上取正号, 而在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 上取负号, 故 F 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上严格递增, 而在 $(-\infty, 0]$ 上严格递减, 从而 $x = 0$ 为函数 F 的唯一极值点且为最小值点, 相应的最小值为 0. 又 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, 我们有

$$F''(x) = e^{-x^2} + xe^{-x^2} \cdot (-x^2)' = (1 - 2x^2)e^{-x^2},$$

则 F'' 在 $(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ 上取正号, 在 $(-\infty, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ 和 $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, +\infty)$ 上取负号, 由此可知 F 在 $(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}]$ 上严格凸, 在 $(-\infty, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}]$ 和 $[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, +\infty)$ 上严格凹, 故 F 只有两个拐点, 它们的横坐标分别为 $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 和 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

11. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x \arctan t^2 dt}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}, \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{\sin x}^x \sqrt{1-t^2} dt}{x^3}.$$

解: (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x \arctan t^2 dt}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x \arctan t^2 dt}{x \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x \arctan t^2 dt}{x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan x^2 = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{\sin x}^x \sqrt{1-t^2} dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} - \sqrt{1-\sin^2 x} \cos x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} - \cos^2 x}{3x^2}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + 2 \sin x \cos x}{6x} = -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}.$

12. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1, & \text{若 } x \in [-1, 0) \\ x, & \text{若 } x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$. $\forall x \in [-1, 1]$, 令 $F(x) = \int_{-1}^x f(t) dt$.

讨论函数 F 的连续性与可导性.

解: 有界函数 f 在 $[-1, 1] \setminus \{0\}$ 上连续, 则 $f \in \mathcal{R}[-1, 1]$, 故 F 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上连续且在 $[-1, 1] \setminus \{0\}$ 上可导. 又点 $x=0$ 为 f 的跳跃间断点, 则

$$F'_-(0) = f(0-0) = 1, \quad F'_+(0) = f(0+0) = 0,$$

故函数 F 在点 $x=0$ 处不可导.

13. 若 $f \in \mathcal{C}^{(2)}[a, b]$, 求证: $\exists \xi \in [a, b]$ 使得

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)(b-a) + \frac{(b-a)^3}{24} f''(\xi).$$

证明: $\forall t \in [a, b]$, 定义 $F(t) = \int_a^t f(x) dx$, 则 $F' = f$. 由于 $f \in \mathcal{C}^{(2)}[a, b]$, 故 $F \in \mathcal{C}^{(3)}[a, b]$. 于是由带 Lagrange 余项的 Taylor 公式可知, 存在 $\xi_1 \in (a, \frac{a+b}{2})$ 以及 $\xi_2 \in (\frac{a+b}{2}, b)$ 使得我们有

$$\begin{aligned} F(a) &= F\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + F'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(a - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2!} F''\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(a - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} F'''(\xi_1)\left(a - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^3, \\ F(b) &= F\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + F'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(b - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2!} F''\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(b - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} F'''(\xi_2)\left(b - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^3. \end{aligned}$$

再注意到 $F(a) = 0$, $F' = f$, $F'' = f'$, $F''' = f''$, 于是

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)(b-a) + \frac{(b-a)^3}{24} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)).$$

因 f'' 连续, 则由连续函数介值定理可知, 存在 ξ 介于 ξ_1, ξ_2 之间使得

$$f''(\xi) = \frac{1}{2}(f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)),$$

由此立刻可知所证结论成立.

14. 若 $f \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]$ 在 (a, b) 内连续, 求证: $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ 使得

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b-a).$$

证明: $\forall t \in [a, b]$, 令 $F(t) = \int_a^t f(x) dx$. 由于 $f \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]$ 在 (a, b) 内连续, 则 $F \in \mathcal{C}[a, b]$ 在 (a, b) 内可导且 $\forall t \in (a, b)$, 均有 $F'(t) = f(t)$. 于是由 Lagrange 中值定理可知, $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ 使得我们有

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) = F'(\xi)(b-a) = f(\xi)(b-a).$$

15. 求证: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^n} = 1$.

证明: 方法 1. $\forall n \geq 1$, 令 $I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^n}$, 则 $I_n \leq \int_0^1 dx = 1$. 又 $\forall x \in [0, 1]$, $x^n \geq x^{n+1}$, 故 $I_n \leq \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^{n+1}} = I_{n+1}$. 于是数列 $\{I_n\}$ 单调递增有上界, 因此收敛, 设其极限为 I . $\forall n \geq 1$ 以及 $\forall \varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, 我们有

$$1 \geq I_n \geq \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{dx}{1+x^n} \geq \frac{1-\varepsilon}{1+(1-\varepsilon)^n}.$$

由数列极限保序性知 $1 \geq I \geq 1-\varepsilon$. 又 $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ 可任意小, 因此 $I = 1$.

方法 2. $\forall n \geq 1$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^n} - 1 \right| &= \left| \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{1+x^n} - 1 \right) dx \right| = \left| \int_0^1 \frac{-x^n}{1+x^n} dx \right| \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} dx \leq \int_0^1 x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

于是由夹逼原理可知所证结论成立.

16. 问下列函数在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上是否有原函数? 若有, 求出原函数, 若没有, 请说明理由.

$$(1) f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1, & \text{若 } x \leq 0 \\ \cos x, & \text{若 } x > 0 \end{cases}, \quad (2) f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1, & \text{若 } x \leq 0 \\ \cos x + \frac{\pi}{4}, & \text{若 } x > 0 \end{cases}.$$

解: (1) 由于 f 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 和 $(0, +\infty)$ 上均为初等函数, 因此连续. 又

$$f(0-0) = 1 = f(0+0) = f(0),$$

故 $f \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R})$, 因此 f 在 \mathbb{R} 上有原函数, 并且当 $x \leq 0$ 时,

$$\int f(x) dx = \int (x^2 + 1) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x + C_1,$$

而当 $x > 0$ 时, $\int f(x) dx = \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C_2$. 又原函数在点 $x = 0$ 连续, 故 $C_1 = C_2$, 从而所求原函数为

$$\int f(x) dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x + C, & \text{若 } x \leq 0, \\ \sin x + C, & \text{若 } x > 0. \end{cases}$$

(2) 题设函数没有原函数.

方法 1. 由于点 $x = 0$ 为 f 的跳跃间断点, 于是 f 没有原函数.

方法 2. 用反证法, 假设题设函数有原函数 F . 因 $F' = f$ 在 $(-\infty, 0]$ 上连续, 则由 Newton-Leibniz 公式可知 $\forall x \leq 0$, 均有

$$F(x) = F(0) + \int_0^x f(t) dt = F(0) + \int_0^x (t^2 + 1) dt = F(0) + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x.$$

同样由于 $F = f'$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上连续, 则 $\forall x > 0$, 均有

$$F(x) = F(\pi) + \int_\pi^x (\cos t + \frac{\pi}{4}) dt = F(\pi) + \sin x + \frac{\pi}{4}(x - \pi).$$

由于原函数 F 在点 $x = 0$ 处可导且 $F'(0) = f(0) = 1$, 于是

$$1 = F'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x + \frac{\pi}{4}x}{x} = 1 + \frac{\pi}{4},$$

矛盾! 故 F 在点 $x = 0$ 处不可导, 从而 f 在 \mathbb{R} 上没有原函数.

17. 求下列不定积分:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) $\int (x - x^{-2})\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x} dx,$ | (2) $\int (1 - 2 \cot^2 x) dx,$ |
| (3) $\int (\frac{4}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \sin x) dx,$ | (4) $\int (x-1)(3x-2) dx,$ |
| (5) $\int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2) \arctan x},$ | (6) $\int \frac{1}{x^2} \operatorname{sh} \frac{1}{x} dx,$ |
| (7) $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \sin \sqrt{1+x^2} dx,$ | (8) $\int \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}},$ |
| (9) $\int \sec x dx,$ | (10) $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} dx \ (a > 0),$ |
| (11) $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{x} dx,$ | (12) $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{a^2-x^2}},$ |
| (13) $\int \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{4x^2+4x+5}} dx.$ | |

解: (1) $\int (x - x^{-2})\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x} dx = \int (x^{\frac{7}{4}} - x^{-\frac{5}{4}}) dx = \frac{4}{11}x^{\frac{11}{4}} + 4x^{-\frac{1}{4}} + C.$

(2) $\int (1 - 2 \cot^2 x) dx = \int (3 - 2 \csc^2 x) dx = 3x + 2 \cot x + C.$

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

(4) 当 $x \leq \frac{2}{3}$ 时, 我们有

$$\int |(x-1)(3x-2)| dx = \int (3x^2 - 5x + 2) dx = x^3 - \frac{5}{2}x^2 + 2x + C_1.$$

当 $\frac{2}{3} \leq x \leq 1$ 时, 我们有

$$\int |(x-1)(3x-2)| dx = - \int (3x^2 - 5x + 2) dx = -x^3 + \frac{5}{2}x^2 - 2x + C_2.$$

当 $x \geq 1$ 时, 我们有

$$\int |(x-1)(3x-2)| dx = \int (3x^2 - 5x + 2) dx = x^3 - \frac{5}{2}x^2 + 2x + C_3.$$

由于原函数为连续函数, 因此 $\frac{14}{27} + C_1 = -\frac{14}{27} + C_2$, $-\frac{1}{2} + C_2 = \frac{1}{2} + C_3$, 由此可得 $C_1 = -\frac{28}{27} + C_2$, $C_3 = -1 + C_2$, 故

$$\int |(x-1)(3x-2)| dx = \begin{cases} x^3 - \frac{5}{2}x^2 + 2x - \frac{28}{27} + C, & \text{若 } x \leq \frac{2}{3}, \\ -x^3 + \frac{5}{2}x^2 - 2x + C, & \text{若 } \frac{2}{3} \leq x \leq 1, \\ x^3 - \frac{5}{2}x^2 + 2x - 1 + C, & \text{若 } x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$(5) \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2) \arctan x} = \int \frac{d(\arctan x)}{\arctan x} = \log |\arctan x| + C.$$

$$(6) \int \frac{1}{x^2} \operatorname{sh} \frac{1}{x} dx = -\int \operatorname{sh} \frac{1}{x} d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\operatorname{ch} \frac{1}{x} + C.$$

$$(7) \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \sin \sqrt{1+x^2} dx = \int \sin \sqrt{1+x^2} d(\sqrt{1+x^2}) = -\cos \sqrt{1+x^2} + C.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (9) \text{ 方法 1. } \int \sec x dx &= \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \\ &= \int \frac{2d\frac{x}{2}}{(1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}) \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = 2 \int \frac{d(\tan \frac{x}{2})}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} \\ &= \int \left(\frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1} - \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{2} - 1} \right) d(\tan \frac{x}{2}) \\ &= \log \left| \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\tan \frac{x}{2} - 1} \right| + C = \log \left| \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2}} \right| + C \\ &= \log \left| \frac{(\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2})^2}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \right| + C = \log \left| \frac{1 + \sin x}{-\cos x} \right| + C \\ &= \log |\sec x + \tan x| + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{方法 2. } \int \sec x dx &= \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{1 - \sin^2 x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{1 + \sin x} + \frac{1}{1 - \sin x} \right) d(\sin x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{(1 + \sin x)^2}{1 - \sin^2 x} \right| + C \\ &= \log \left| \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos x} \right| + C = \log |\sec x + \tan x| + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (10) \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx &\stackrel{x=a \tan t}{=} \int_{|t| < \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a^2 \tan^2 t}{\sqrt{a^2 + a^2 \tan^2 t}} d(a \tan t) \\ &= \int \frac{a^2 \tan^2 t}{\frac{a}{\cos t}} \cdot \frac{a}{\cos^2 t} dt = \int \frac{a^2 \sin^2 t}{\cos^3 t} dt = a^2 \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^3 t} - \frac{1}{\cos t} \right) dt \\ &= a^2 \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^4 t} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} \right) d(\sin t) \stackrel{u=\sin t}{=} a^2 \int \left(\frac{1}{(1-u^2)^2} - \frac{1}{1-u^2} \right) du \\ &= a^2 \int \left(\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{u-1} - \frac{1}{u+1} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{u-1} - \frac{1}{u+1} \right) \right) du \\ &= \frac{a^2}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{(u-1)^2} - \frac{2}{(u+1)(u-1)} + \frac{1}{(u+1)^2} - 2 \left(\frac{1}{u-1} - \frac{1}{u+1} \right) \right) du \\ &= \frac{a^2}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{(u-1)^2} + \frac{1}{(u+1)^2} + \frac{1}{u-1} - \frac{1}{u+1} \right) du \\ &= \frac{a^2}{4} \left(\frac{1}{1-u} - \frac{1}{u+1} + \log \left| \frac{u-1}{u+1} \right| \right) + C_1 \\ &= \frac{a^2}{4} \left(\frac{2u}{1-u^2} + \log \left| \frac{u-1}{u+1} \right| \right) + C_1 \\ &= \frac{a^2}{4} \left(\frac{2 \sin t}{\cos^2 t} + \log \frac{1 - \sin t}{1 + \sin t} \right) + C_1 \\ &= \frac{a^2}{4} \left(\frac{\frac{2x}{a}}{\frac{a}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}} + \log \frac{1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}}{1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}} \right) + C_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{a^2}{4} \log \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + x} + C_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{a^2}{4} \log \frac{a^2}{(\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + x)^2} + C_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \log |\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + x| + C. \end{aligned}$$

(11) 当 $x > 2$ 时, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{x} dx \stackrel{x=2\sec t}{=} \int_{0 \leq t < \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{(2\sec t)^2-4}}{2\sec t} d(2\sec t) \\
 &= \int \frac{2\frac{\sin t}{\cos t}}{\frac{2}{\cos t}} \cdot \frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt = 2 \int \frac{1-\cos^2 t}{\cos^2 t} dt \\
 &= 2 \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 t} - 1 \right) dt = 2(\tan t - t) + C_1 \\
 &= \sqrt{x^2-4} - 2 \arccos \frac{2}{x} + C_1.
 \end{aligned}$$

当 $x < -2$ 时, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{x} dx \stackrel{u=-x}{=} \int \frac{\sqrt{u^2-4}}{-u} d(-u) = \sqrt{u^2-4} - 2 \arccos \frac{2}{u} + C_2 \\
 &= \sqrt{x^2-4} - 2\left(\pi - \arccos \frac{2}{x}\right) + C_2 = \sqrt{x^2-4} + 2 \arccos \frac{2}{x} + C_3.
 \end{aligned}$$

综上所述可知

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{x} dx = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2-4} - 2 \arccos \frac{2}{x} + C, & \text{若 } x > 2, \\ \sqrt{x^2-4} + 2 \arccos \frac{2}{x} + C, & \text{若 } x < -2. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (12) \quad & \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \stackrel{x=a\sin t}{=} \int_{0 < |t| < \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(a\sin t)}{a\sin t \sqrt{a^2-a^2\sin^2 t}} = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{dt}{\sin t} \\
 &= \frac{1}{a} \log |\csc t - \cot t| + C = \frac{1}{a} \log \left| \frac{1-\sqrt{1-(\frac{x}{a})^2}}{\frac{x}{a}} \right| + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{a} \log \left| \frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{x} \right| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (13) \quad & \text{方法 1. } \int \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{4x^2+4x+5}} dx = \int \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{(2x+1)^2+4}} dx \\
 & \stackrel{t=2x+1}{=} \int \frac{t-2}{2\sqrt{t^2+4}} dt = \int \frac{t}{2\sqrt{t^2+4}} dt - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2+4}} dt \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{4\sqrt{t^2+4}} d(t^2+4) - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2+4}} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{t^2+4} - \log |t + \sqrt{t^2+4}| + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4x^2+4x+5} - \log |2x+1 + \sqrt{4x^2+4x+5}| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{方法 2. } \int \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{4x^2+4x+5}} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{(4x^2+4x+5)'}{\sqrt{4x^2+4x+5}} dx - \int \frac{2dx}{\sqrt{4x^2+4x+5}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4x^2+4x+5} - \int \frac{d(2x+1)}{\sqrt{4+(2x+1)^2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4x^2+4x+5} - \int \frac{d(2x+1)}{\sqrt{4+(2x+1)^2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4x^2+4x+5} - \log |2x+1 + \sqrt{4x^2+4x+5}| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$