



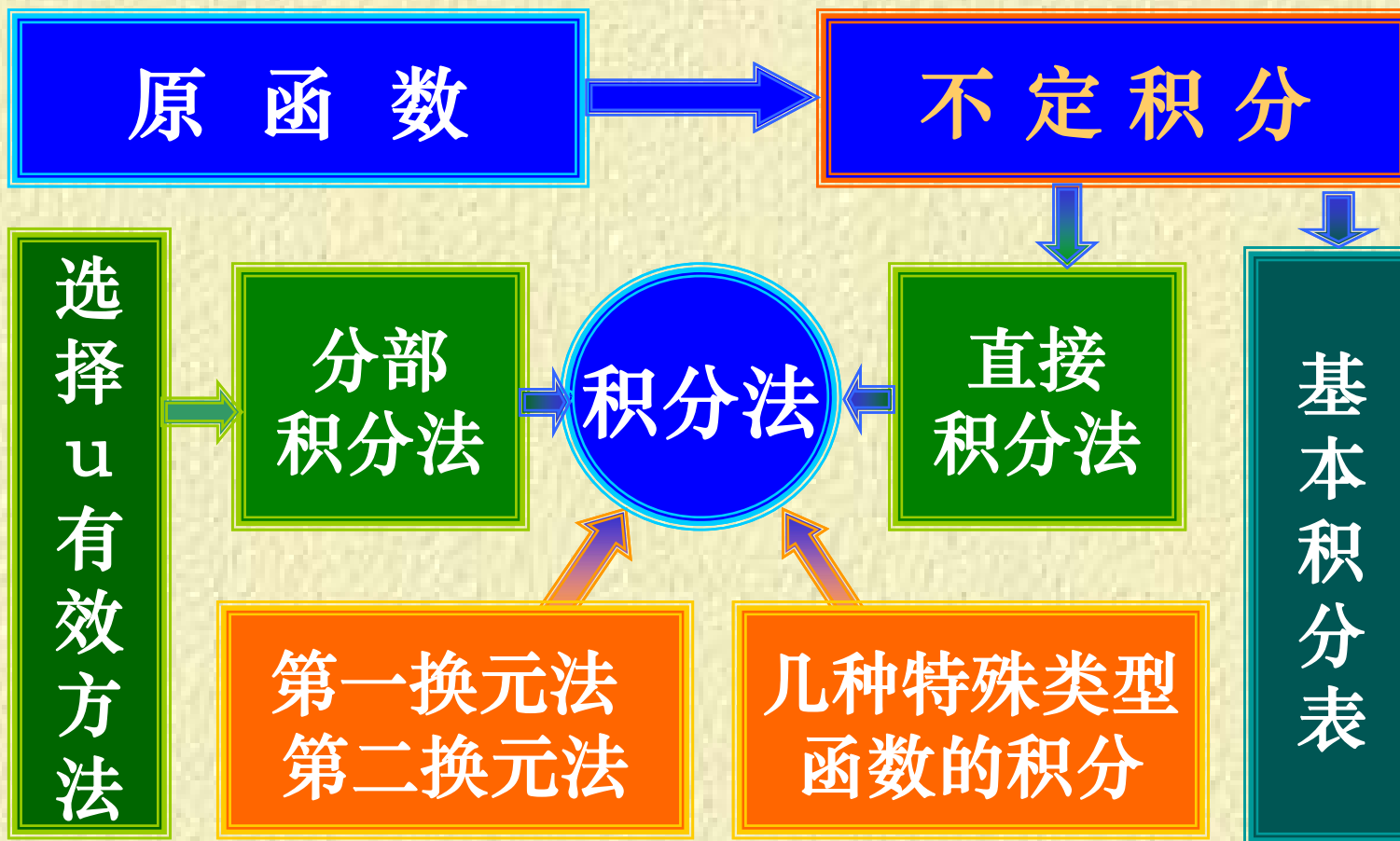
第四章 不定积分

习题课

- 一、主要内容框图
- 二、不定积分计算小结
- 三、例题选解



一、主要内容框图





二、不定积分计算小结

1. 补充公式(课本第203页)

$$\int \tan x dx = -\ln |\cos x| + C ; \quad \int \cot x dx = \ln |\sin x| + C ;$$

$$\int \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C ; \quad \int \csc x dx = \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + C ;$$

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C ; \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C .$$



2. 分项法(积分的线性性质)

$$\int [k_1 f(x) + k_2 g(x)] dx = k_1 \int f(x) dx + k_2 \int g(x) dx$$

化所给不定积分为常见的积分类型之和

复习题1 求 $\int \frac{x - \sin 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} dx$.

观察与分析:

$$(1 + \cos 2x)' = -2 \sin 2x$$

$$\frac{x - \sin 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} = \frac{x}{1 + \cos 2x} - \frac{\sin 2x}{1 + \cos 2x},$$

$$\frac{x}{1 + \cos 2x} = \frac{x}{2 \cos^2 x} = \frac{x}{2} (\tan x)'$$

分部积分题型



3. 第一类换元法(凑微分法)

设 F 是 f 的一个原函数, $u=\varphi(x)$ 可导, 则有

$$\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx$$

凑微分: $\varphi'(x)dx = d\varphi(x)$

$$= \int f[\varphi(x)]d\varphi(x)$$

换元: $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$

$$= F[\varphi(x)] + C$$

$\longrightarrow \int f[\varphi(x)]d\varphi(x) = F[\varphi(x)] + C$

关键点: 如何确定中间变量 $u=\varphi(x)$?


$$\int \underline{f[\varphi(x)]} \varphi'(x) dx = \int f[\varphi(x)] d\varphi(x), \quad \underline{u = \varphi(x) = ?}$$

从被积函数中明显的复合部分去确定 u

复习题2 求下列不定积分:

$$1) \int \frac{\underline{\ln \tan x}}{\sin x \cos x} dx; \quad 2) \int \frac{1 + \ln x}{\underline{\sqrt{x \ln x}}} dx.$$

观察与分析:

$$1) \quad u = \tan x, \quad u' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x},$$

$$\frac{\ln \tan x}{\sin x \cos x} = \frac{\ln \tan x}{\tan x \cos^2 x} = \frac{\ln u}{u} \cdot u'.$$

$$2) \quad u = x \ln x, \quad u' = 1 + \ln x.$$

$$\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = \int f[\varphi(x)]d\varphi(x), \quad u = \varphi(x) = ?$$

通过凑微分确定 u

复习题3 求下列不定积分:

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

观察与分析:

$$1) \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = d(\arctan x), \quad u = \arctan x,$$

$$2) \underline{u = 1 - x^4}, \quad u' = -4x^3.$$

不合适

$$x dx = \frac{1}{2} d(x^2), \quad u = x^2, \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}.$$

$$\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = \int f[\varphi(x)]d\varphi(x), \quad u = \varphi(x) = ?$$

常见的凑微分类型

$$1. f(x^{n+1})x^n dx;$$

$$2. \frac{f(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}} dx;$$

$$3. \frac{f(\ln x)}{x} dx;$$

$$4. f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\frac{1}{x^2} dx;$$

$$5. f(\sin x)\cos x dx;$$

$$6. f(e^x) dx;$$

$$7. f(\tan x)\sec^2 x dx;$$

$$8. \frac{f(\arctan x)}{1+x^2} dx.$$



4. 第二类换元法(积分变量代换法)

设 f 连续, $x=\varphi(t)$ 单调可导, 则有

$$\int f(x)dx = \int f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt$$

常用的变量代换:

1) 三角代换

$$x = a \sin t$$

去根式

$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

$$x = a \tan t$$

去根式

$$\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$$

$$x = a \sec t$$

去根式

$$\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$$



4. 第二类换元法(积分变量代换法)

设 f 连续, $x=\varphi(t)$ 单调可导, 则有

$$\int f(x)dx = \int f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt$$

常用的变量代换:

2) 简单根式代换 $t = \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}$, $t = \sqrt{ae^{kx}+b}$.

3) 倒代换 $x = \frac{1}{t}$

4) 万能代换 $u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$

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



复习题4 求 $\int \sqrt{e^{2x} - 1} dx$.

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

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \ln(t^2 + 1), \quad dx = \frac{t}{t^2 + 1} dt.$$

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

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

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



分母次数较高,
宜使用倒代换.

复习题5 求 $\int \frac{1}{x^3 \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} dx$.

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{1}{x^3 \sqrt{x^4 + 1}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{t^{-3} \sqrt{t^{-4} + 1}} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2} \right) dt \\ &= -\int \frac{t^3}{\sqrt{1 + t^4}} dt = -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + t^4}} d(t^4 + 1) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 + t^4} + C = -\frac{\sqrt{x^4 + 1}}{2x^2} + C. \end{aligned}$$



5. 分部积分法

分部积分公式:

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

分部积分基本题型:

1) $\int P(x) \sin(ax + b) dx$, $\int P(x) \cos(ax + b) dx$,
 $\int P(x) e^{ax} dx$

取 $u = P(x)$

2) $\int x^n \ln P(x) dx$, $\int x^n \arctan x dx$

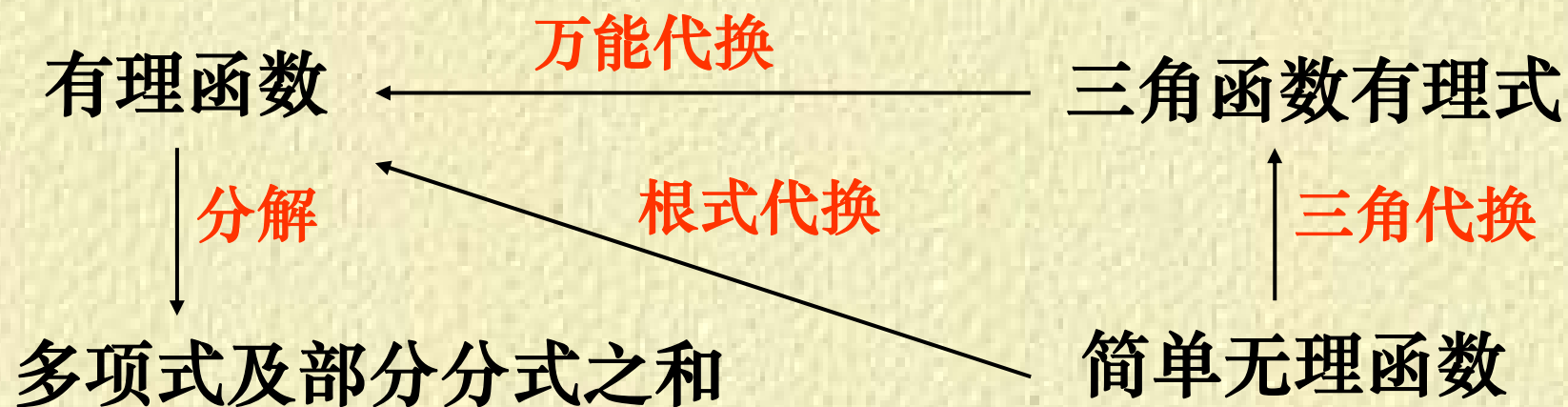
取 $dv = x^n dx$

3) $\int e^{ax} \sin b x dx$, $\int e^{ax} \cos b x dx$, $\int \sec^3 x dx$

分部积分“回归法”



6. 可积函数的特殊类型



特殊类型的积分按上述方法虽然可以积出,但不一定简便,要注意综合使用基本积分法,简便计算.



复习题6 求下列不定积分:

$$1) \int \frac{x+1}{x^2-6x+5} dx; \quad 2) \int \frac{4x-1}{x^2+4x+8} dx; \quad 3) \int \frac{dx}{x(x^4+1)}.$$

解题要点:

$$1) \frac{x+1}{x^2-6x+5}$$

$$(x^2-6x+5)' = 2x-6$$

$$= \frac{x-3}{x^2-6x+5} + \frac{4}{x^2-6x+5}$$

$$= \frac{(x^2-6x+5)'}{2(x^2-6x+5)} + \frac{1}{x-5} - \frac{1}{x-1}.$$



复习题6 求下列不定积分:

$$1) \int \frac{x+1}{x^2-6x+5} dx; \quad 2) \int \frac{4x-1}{x^2+4x+8} dx; \quad 3) \int \frac{dx}{x(x^4+1)}.$$

解题要点:

$$2) \frac{4x-1}{x^2+4x+8}$$

$$(x^2+4x+8)' = 2x+4$$

$$= \frac{4x+8}{x^2+4x+8} - \frac{9}{x^2+4x+8}$$

$$= \frac{2(x^2+4x+8)'}{x^2+4x+8} - \frac{9}{(x+2)^2+4}$$



复习题6 求下列不定积分:

$$1) \int \frac{x+1}{x^2-6x+5} dx; \quad 2) \int \frac{4x-1}{x^2+4x+8} dx; \quad 3) \int \frac{dx}{x(x^4+1)}.$$

解题要点:

$$3) \frac{1}{x(x^4+1)} = \frac{(x^4+1)-x^4}{x(x^4+1)} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^3}{x^4+1};$$

$$\frac{1}{x(x^4+1)} = \frac{1}{x^5(1+x^{-4})}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4(1+x^{-4})} \cdot (1+x^{-4})'$$



评注:

凑微分是计算积分的首要过程.

第一类换元法是复合求导的逆运算,是积出积分的重要一环.

第二类换元法是积分计算的一种技术(常用于去根式).

分部积分法是“乘积”求导的逆运算,是计算积分的一种过度性的主要手段,灵活多变,不容易掌握.

切记:初等函数并不是都能“积得出”,不常见的积分题,计算当中会出现“恰好”之处(见例7).



三、例题选解

例1 计算 $\int \frac{e^{2x}}{e^x + 2} dx$.

$$\int f(e^x) dx \Rightarrow \int g(e^x) d(e^x)$$

解 $\int \frac{e^{2x}}{e^x + 2} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{e^x + 2} de^x$

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

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

$$= e^x - 2 \ln(e^x + 2) + C.$$



例2 计算 $\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx$.

解法一 $\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx$

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

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

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



例2 计算 $\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx.$

解法二 $\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{3 - \cos 2x} d(3 - \cos 2x)$$

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



例3 计算 $\int \sec x \tan^2 x \, dx$.

解法一

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sec x \tan^2 x \, dx &= \int \tan x \, d \sec x \\ &= \tan x \sec x - \int \sec^3 x \, dx \\ &= \tan x \sec x - \int \sec x \cdot (1 + \tan^2 x) \, dx \\ &= \tan x \sec x - \int \sec x \, dx - \int \sec x \tan^2 x \, dx \\ &= \tan x \sec x - \ln |\sec x + \tan x| - \int \sec x \tan^2 x \, dx \\ &\quad \int \sec x \tan^2 x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\tan x \sec x - \ln |\sec x + \tan x|) + C. \end{aligned}$$



例3 计算 $\int \sec x \tan^2 x \, dx$.

解法二

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \sec x \tan^2 x \, dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^3 x} \, dx \\ &= -\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} \, d \cos x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin x \, d\left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}\right) \\ &= \frac{\sin x}{2 \cos^2 x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\cos x} \, dx \\ &= \frac{\sin x}{2 \cos^2 x} - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C. \end{aligned}$$



例4 计算 $\int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2(x^2+1)} dx$.

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

$$= -\int \arctan x d(\arctan x) - \int \arctan x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

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

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

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



例5 计算 $\int \frac{\ln \cos x}{\cos^2 x} dx$.

解 $\int \frac{\ln \cos x}{\cos^2 x} dx$

$$= \int \ln \cos x d(\tan x)$$

$$= \tan x \ln \cos x - \int \tan x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot (-\sin x) dx$$

$$= \tan x \ln \cos x + \int \tan^2 x dx$$

$$= \tan x \ln \cos x + \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$= \tan x \ln \cos x + \tan x - x + C.$$



例6 计算 $\int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx$.

解 $\int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx$

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

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

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

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



例7 求 $\int \frac{x^2 e^x}{(x+2)^2} dx$.

解
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2 e^x}{(x+2)^2} dx &= -\int x^2 e^x d\frac{1}{x+2} \\ &= -\frac{x^2 e^x}{x+2} + \int \frac{1}{x+2} (2xe^x + x^2 e^x) dx \\ &= -\frac{x^2 e^x}{x+2} + \int xe^x dx \\ &= -\frac{x^2 e^x}{x+2} + xe^x - e^x + C \\ &= \frac{(x-2)e^x}{x+2} + C. \end{aligned}$$

恰好之处

评注: 分部积分法灵活多变, 不容易掌握.

多练!



例8 计算 $\int \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx$.

解 令 $x = \tan t$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{\sec^4 t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt = \int \cos^2 t dt \\ &= \int \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin 2t}{4} + C \\ &= \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\tan t \cos^2 t}{2} + C = \frac{\arctan x}{2} + \frac{x}{2(x^2 + 1)} + C. \end{aligned}$$



例9 求 $\int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx$.

解法一 令 $u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$, 则 $x = 2 \arctan u$,

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

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

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



例9 求 $\int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx$.

解法二 $\int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx$

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

$$= \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx - \int \sec x \tan x dx$$

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

类似题目: $\int \frac{1}{1 - \sin x} dx, \int \frac{1}{1 \pm \cos x} dx, \int \frac{\sin x}{1 \pm \sin x} dx, \int \frac{\cos x}{1 \pm \cos x} dx.$



例10 求 $\int \frac{\cos x + 1}{3 + \sin^2 x} dx$.

解
$$\int \frac{\cos x + 1}{3 + \sin^2 x} dx$$
$$= \int \frac{\cos x}{3 + \sin^2 x} dx + \int \frac{1}{4 \sin^2 x + 3 \cos^2 x} dx$$
$$= \int \frac{1}{3 + \sin^2 x} d(\sin x) + \int \frac{1}{(4 \tan^2 x + 3) \cos^2 x} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(2 \tan x)^2 + 3} d(2 \tan x)$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{2 \tan x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C.$$



例11 求 $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$.

解法一 令 $x = a \sin t$. (课本第199页, 例21)

解法二
$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx$$

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

$$= x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{a} - \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx,$$

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \right] + C.$$

评注: 第二类换元法去根式, 使运算变得明晰.



例12 求 $\int \frac{xe^x}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} dx$.

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{xe^x}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} dx &= \int \frac{\ln(t^2+1) \cdot (t^2+1) \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2+1}}{t} dt \\ &= \int 2 \ln(t^2+1) dt = 2t \ln(t^2+1) - \int 2t \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2+1} dt \\ &= 2t \ln(t^2+1) - 4 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{t^2+1}\right) dt \\ &= 2t \ln(t^2+1) - 4t + 4 \arctan t + C \\ &= 2x \sqrt{e^x-1} - 4\sqrt{e^x-1} + 4 \arctan \sqrt{e^x-1} + C. \end{aligned}$$

评注: 第二类换元法去根式, 使运算变得明晰.



从被积函数中复杂的部分去确定 u

思考题1 计算 $\int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x \cdot (1 + e^x \cos x)} dx$.

解 $u = e^x \cos x, u' = e^x (\cos x - \sin x),$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x (1 + e^x \cos x)} dx \\ &= \int \frac{u'}{u(1+u)} dx = \int \frac{1}{u(1+u)} du \\ &= \int \left(\frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{1+u} \right) du = \ln |u| - \ln |1+u| + C \\ &= \ln \left| \frac{u}{1+u} \right| + C = \ln \left| \frac{e^x \cos x}{1 + e^x \cos x} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$



思考题2 计算 $\int e^{\sin x} \frac{x \cos^3 x - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx.$

解
$$\int e^{\sin x} \frac{x \cos^3 x - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$
$$= \int x e^{\sin x} \cos x dx - \int \frac{e^{\sin x} \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$
$$= \int x d(e^{\sin x}) - \int e^{\sin x} d\left(\frac{1}{\cos x}\right)$$
$$= x e^{\sin x} - \int e^{\sin x} dx - \frac{e^{\sin x}}{\cos x} + \int \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot (e^{\sin x} \cos x) dx$$
$$= (x - \sec x) e^{\sin x} + C.$$



思考题3 计算 $\int \frac{1 - \ln x}{(x - \ln x)^2} dx$.

解

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1 - \ln x}{(x - \ln x)^2} dx &= \int \frac{(1 - x) + (x - \ln x)}{(x - \ln x)^2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1 - x}{(x - \ln x)^2} dx + \int \frac{1}{x - \ln x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1 - x}{(x - \ln x)^2} dx + \frac{x}{x - \ln x} - \int x d\left(\frac{1}{x - \ln x}\right) \\ &= \int \frac{1 - x}{(x - \ln x)^2} dx + \frac{x}{x - \ln x} - \int x \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{(x - \ln x)^2}\right] \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) dx \\ &= \frac{x}{x - \ln x} + C. \end{aligned}$$



作业 计算下列不定积分:

1. $\int \frac{1}{x^2} \tan\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) dx;$

2. $\int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^2 x} dx;$

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

4. $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx;$

5. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(9 + x^2)^3}};$

6. $\int \frac{dx}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}};$

7. $\int 3x^2 \arctan x dx;$

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

9. $\int \cos \sqrt{2x + 1} dx;$

10. $\int \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x}(x + 2\sqrt{x} + 2)} dx.$