

4.2.2、第二类换元法

1、引入

第一类换元法

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

$$\underline{\underline{u = \varphi(x)}} \int f(u)du = [F(u) + C]_{u=\varphi(x)}$$

$$= F[\varphi(x)] + C \quad (1)$$

有时会遇到相反的情况:

$$\int f(x)dx \quad \underline{\underline{x = \varphi(t)}} \quad \int f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt = \int g(t)dt$$
$$= [G(t) + C]_{t=\varphi^{-1}(x)} = G[\varphi^{-1}(x)] + C \quad (2)$$

要使 (2) 成立, 应满足一定条件:

(i) $f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t) = g(t)$ 的原函数 $G(t)$ 较易求得;

(ii) 要将 $t = \varphi^{-1}(x)$ 代回到 $G(t)$ 中去, 故函

$x = \varphi(t)$ 应在相应区间上单调、可导, 且 $\varphi'(t) \neq 0$

2、定理 4.2.2 设 $x = \varphi(t)$ 是某区间内的单调，可导函数
且 $\varphi'(t) \neq 0$ ，又设函数 $f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t) = g(t)$ 具有原函数

$G(t)$ ，则有换元公式

$$\int f(x) dx \quad \underline{\underline{x = \varphi(t)}} \quad \int f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t) dt = \int g(t) dt$$

$$= [G(t) + C]_{t=\varphi^{-1}(x)} = G[\varphi^{-1}(x)] + C$$

证 明 $\frac{d}{dx} [G[\varphi^{-1}(x)]] = \frac{dG[\varphi^{-1}(x)]}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}$

∴ $= g(t) \cdot \frac{1}{dx} = f[\varphi(t)] \cdot \varphi'(t) \cdot \frac{1}{\varphi'(t)}$

$$= f[\varphi(t)] \frac{dt}{dt} = f(x)$$



3、第二类换元法应用举例

题型一 例1 求 $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$ ($a > 0$)

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

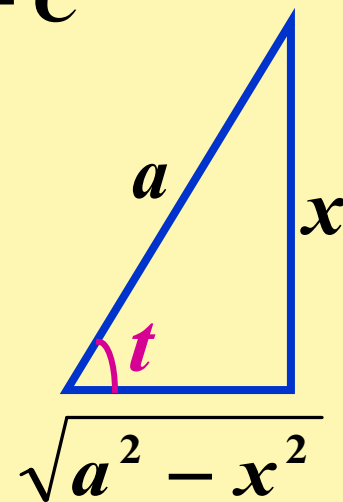
$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \int a \cos t \cdot a \cos t dt$$

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

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

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

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



例2 求 $\int x^3 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$.

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

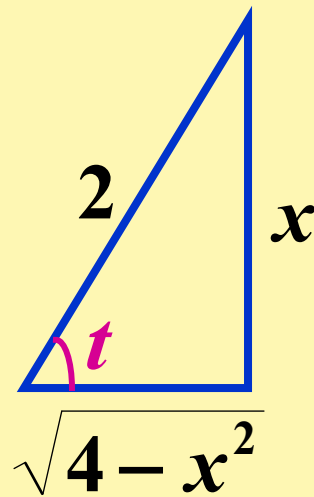
$$\int x^3 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \int (2 \sin t)^3 \sqrt{4-4 \sin^2 t} \cdot 2 \cos t dt$$

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

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

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

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



题型二 例3 求 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx$ ($a > 0$).

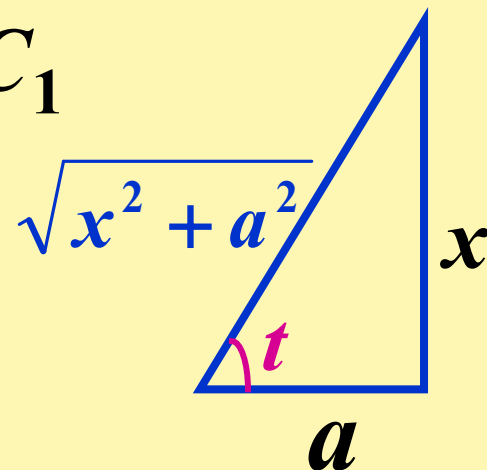
解 令 $x = a \tan t \Rightarrow dx = a \sec^2 t dt$ $t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{a \sec t} \cdot a \sec^2 t dt$$

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

$$= \ln\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a}\right) + C_1.$$

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



例4 求 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{x^2} dx$ ($a > 0$).

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

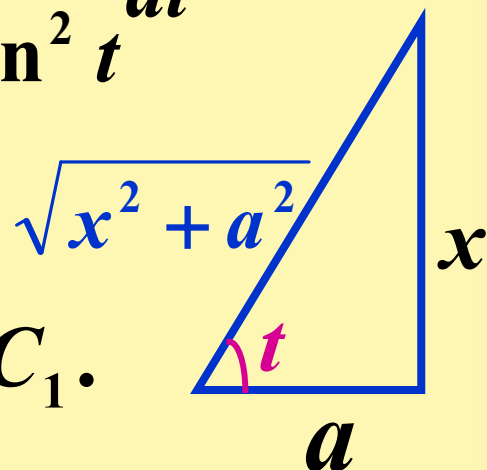
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{\sec^3 t}{\tan^2 t} dt = \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 t \cdot \cos t} dt$$

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

$$= \ln |\sec t + \tan t| - \frac{1}{\sin t} + C_1$$

$$= \ln\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{x} + C_1.$$

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



题型三 例5 求 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx$ ($a > 0$).

解 $D_f = (-\infty, -a) \cup (a, +\infty)$

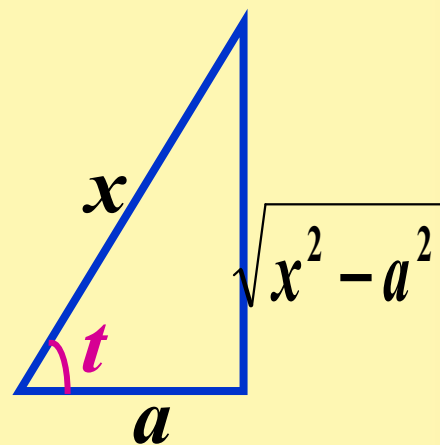
当 $x \in (a, +\infty)$ 时, 令 $x = a \sec t$

$$dx = a \sec t \tan t dt \quad t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \int \frac{a \sec t \cdot \tan t}{a \tan t} dt$$

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

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



当 $x \in (-\infty, -a)$ 时, 令 $x = -u$, 则 $u \in (a, +$

$$\text{原式} = -\int \frac{du^{\infty})}{\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} = -\ln \left| u + \sqrt{u^2 - a^2} \right| + C_1$$

$$= -\ln \left| \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - x \right| + C_1 = \ln \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - x} \right| + C_1$$

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

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



例6 求 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{x} dx$

解 $D_f = (-\infty, -3) \cup (3, +\infty)$

当 $x \in (3, +\infty)$ 时, 令 $x = 3 \sec t$

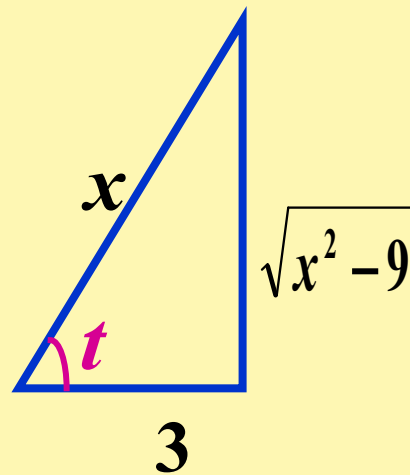
$dx = 3 \sec t \tan t dt \quad t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{x} dx = 3 \int \tan^2 t dt = 3 \int \sec^2 t dt - 3 \int dt$$

$$= 3 \tan t - 3t + C$$

$$= 3 \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{3} - 3 \arccos \frac{3}{x} + C$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 - 9} - 3 \arccos \frac{3}{x} + C$$



当 $x < -3$ 时, 令 $x = -t$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{x} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{t^2 - 9}}{t} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{t^2 - 9} - 3 \arccos \frac{3}{t} + C$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 - 9} - 3 \arccos \frac{3}{-x} + C$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{x} dx = \sqrt{x^2 - 9} - 3 \arccos \frac{3}{|x|} + C$$

说明 (1) 以上几例所使用的均为三角代换.

三角代换的**目的**是化掉根式.

一般规律如下: 当被积函数中含有

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

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

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

$x > a$ 时, $t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ $x < -a$ 时, 令 $x = -u$

为什么要讲上面三种情况？

$\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$ 通过配方，可化为上面三种情况之一。

例 7

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

说明 (2) 我们把一些结论作为基本积分表二

基本积分表

②

$$(14) \int \tan x dx = -\ln |\cos x| + C;$$

$$(15) \int \cot x dx = \ln |\sin x| + C;$$

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

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

$$(18) \int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C;$$

$$(19) \int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + C;$$

$$(20) \int \frac{1}{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a + x}{a - x} \right| + C;$$

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

$$(22) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C.$$



例 8
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 3} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + C;$$

例 9
$$\int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{4x^2-9}} dx = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{4x^2-9}} dx + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x^2-9}} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{d(4x^2-9)}{\sqrt{4x^2-9}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(2x)}{\sqrt{(2x)^2-3^2}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{4x^2-9} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x + \sqrt{4x^2-9}) + C$$



说明 (3)

积分中为了化掉根式是否一定采用三角代换并不是绝对的, 需根据被积函数的情况来定.

题型四

例 10

求 $\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$ (三角代换很繁琐)

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{5} t^5 - \frac{2}{3} t^3 + t + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{15} (8 - 4x^2 + 3x^4) \sqrt{1+x^2} + C.$$



例 11 求 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx$.

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

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

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

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

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

题型五 当分母 x 的次数较高时, 可采用倒代 $x = \frac{1}{t}$.

例 12

求

换 $\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x^4} dx$

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

$$\text{原式} = \int t^4 \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{1}{t^2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = -\int (a^2 t^2 - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot |t| dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2a^2} \operatorname{sgn} t \int (a^2 t^2 - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(a^2 t^2 - 1)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3a^2} \operatorname{sgn} t (a^2 t^2 - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

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



内容小结

1. 常用的代换: (1) $t = \sqrt[n]{\quad}$.根式整体代换

(2) 三角代换

(i) $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ 可令 $x = a \sin t$; $t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

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

(iii) $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$ 可令 $x = a \sec t$.

$x > a$ 时, $t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ $x < -a$ 时, 令 $x = -u$

(3) 倒代换 $x = \frac{1}{t}$

2. 基本积分表 (2) 要熟记

习题 4-2

4.3 分部积分法

1、分部积分法

设 $u = u(x)$, $v = v(x)$ 具有连续的导函数, 则有 $d(uv) = vdu + u dv$

$$u dv = d(uv) - v du$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du \quad (1)$$

$$\text{或} \int uv' dx = uv - \int u' v dx \quad (2)$$

公式 (1)、(2) 都叫做分部积分公式。

题型一 例1 求积分 $\int x \cos x dx$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int x \cos x dx &= \int x d \sin x \\ &= x \sin x - \int \sin x dx \\ &= x \sin x + \cos x + C.\end{aligned}$$

例2 求积分 $\int x^2 e^x dx$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int x^2 e^x dx &= \int x^2 de^x = x^2 e^x - 2 \int x e^x dx \\ &\quad (\text{再次使用分部积分法}) \\ &= x^2 e^x - 2 \int x de^x \\ &= x^2 e^x - 2(xe^x - e^x) + C.\end{aligned}$$

注：形式(1) $\int x^n e^x dx, \int x^n \sin x dx, \int P_n(x) \cos ax dx$



例 3 求积分 $\int x \cos^2 x dx$.

解

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int x \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int x dx + \int x \cos 2x dx \right] \\ &= \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \int x d \sin 2x \\ &= \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} x \sin 2x - \frac{1}{4} \int \sin 2x dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x + C \end{aligned}$$

注：有时须对被积函数进行变形 .



题型二 例4 求 $\int x \arctan x dx$.

解 $\int x \arctan x dx$

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

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

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

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



例 5 $\int x^3 \ln x dx.$

解
$$\begin{aligned}\int x^3 \ln x dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int \ln x dx^4 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} \int x^3 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln x - \frac{1}{16} x^4 + C.\end{aligned}$$

注2：形式(2) $\int x^n \ln x dx, \int x^n \arcsin x dx, \int P_n(x) \arctan dx$

例 6 求 $\int \ln(1+x^2) dx$.

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

:

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

$$= x \ln(1+x^2) - 2(x - \arctan x) + C$$

注：有时把 dx 当成 dv 进行分部积分。



题型三 例7 求积分 $\int e^x \sin x dx$.

$$\text{解 } \int e^x \sin x dx = \int \sin x de^x$$

$$= e^x \sin x - \int e^x d(\sin x)$$

$$= e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x dx = e^x \sin x - \int \cos x de^x$$

$$= e^x \sin x - (e^x \cos x - \int e^x d \cos x)$$

$$= e^x (\sin x - \cos x) - \int e^x \sin x dx$$

注意循环形式

$$\therefore \int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{e^x}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) + C.$$



例 8 求 $\int \sqrt{1+x^2} dx$

解
$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{1+x^2} dx &= x\sqrt{1+x^2} - \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \\ &= x\sqrt{1+x^2} - \int \sqrt{1+x^2} dx + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \\ &= x\sqrt{1+x^2} - \int \sqrt{1+x^2} dx + \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [x\sqrt{1+x^2} + \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})] + C \end{aligned}$$

“还原法” $\int f(x) dx = \dots = g(x) + k \int f(x) dx$

$$\int f(x) dx = \frac{1}{1-k} g(x) + C \quad (k \neq 1)$$

题型四 例 9 $\int \frac{x \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$

解法一 $x = \sin t \quad dx = \cos t dt \quad t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

原式 $= \int \frac{\sin t \cdot t \cdot \cos t dt}{\cos t} = -\int t d \cos t$

$$= -t \cos t + \int \cos t dt = -t \cos t + \sin t + C$$

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

注：与换元积分法配合使用计算积分。

解法二 原式 $= -\int \arcsin x d\sqrt{1-x^2}$

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

例 10 求 $\int \frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2} dx$

解法一 原式 = $\int xe^x d\left(\frac{-1}{x+1}\right)$

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

$$= \frac{-xe^x}{x+1} + e^x + C = \frac{e^x}{x+1} + C$$

注：凑微分的目的，一是能直接积分，二是可以进行分部积分。

解法二
$$\int \frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2} dx = \int \frac{(x+1)e^x - e^x}{(1+x)^2} dx$$

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

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

“消抵法”：
$$\int f(x) dx = \dots = g(x) + \int f_1(x) dx + \int f_2(x) dx$$
$$= g(x) + \int f_1(x) dx + h(x) - \int f_1(x) dx$$
$$= g(x) + h(x) + C$$

注：注意各种方法的结合使用。



题型五 例 11 计算 $I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^n}$ 的递推公式 ($n \geq 2$)

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

$$= \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n-1}} + 2(n-1)I_{n-1} - 2(n-1)a^2 I_n$$

$$I_n = \frac{1}{2(n-1)a^2} \left[\frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n-1}} + (2n-3)I_{n-1} \right]$$

n 依次递减 直至 $I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$



题型六

例 12 已知 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数为 e^{-x^2} , 求 $\int xf'(x)dx$

解
$$\int xf'(x)dx = \int xdf(x) = xf(x) - \int f(x)dx,$$

$$\int f(x)dx = e^{-x^2} + C,$$

$$\text{又 } f(x) = -2xe^{-x^2},$$

$$\therefore \int xf'(x)dx = xf(x) - \int f(x)dx$$

$$= -2x^2e^{-x^2} - e^{-x^2} + C.$$

内容小结

1、掌握分部积分法

$$\int f(x)dx = \int uv'dx = \int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

u 、 v 的选取原则:

(1) $v'dv$ 易凑微分得 dv .

(2) “对、反、幂、三、指”，前者为 u .

(3) “还原法”，“抵消法”。

2、会综合运用各种积分方法计算积

分。作业： 习题 4-3