

不定积分习题课

一、内容与要求

- 1、理解原函数、不定积分的概念及性质
- 2、熟悉不定积分的基本公式（包括补充公式）
- 3、掌握不定积分的两类换元法
- 4、掌握分部积分法
- 5、会综合运用各种积分方法计算积分
- 6、掌握三类特殊类型的函数的积分



二、典型例题

例 1、选择与填空

1. $\int f(x)dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) + C$, 则 $f'(x) = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{(x^2 + 1)^3}}$

解 $F(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})$

$$f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$

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

2. 设 $f(x)$ 的导函数为 $\sin x$, 则它的一个原函数 (B)

为 (A) $x + \sin x$ (B) $x - \sin x$

(C) $x + \cos x$ (D) $x - \cos x$

解 $\because f'(x) = \sin x, \quad f(x) = -\cos x + C_1$

$F(x) = -\sin x + C_1 x + C_2$ 可令 $C_1 = 1, C_2 = 0$ 选 **B**

例 2 设 $f'(\ln x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ x & x > 1 \end{cases}$, 求 $f(x)$.

解 设 $\ln x = t$, 则 $x = e^t$, 原式变形为 $f'(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \leq 0 \\ e^t, & t > 0 \end{cases}$

$$\text{当 } t \leq 0 \text{ 时, } f(t) = \int f'(t) dt = \int dt = t + C_1$$

$$\text{当 } t > 0 \text{ 时, } f(t) = \int f'(t) dt = \int e^t dt = e^t + C_2$$

由于 $f'(t)$ 处处存在, 故 $f(t)$ 处处连续, 于是有

$$\text{根据 } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} f(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(t) \Rightarrow C_1 = 1 + C_2 \text{ 令 } C_2 = C$$

$$\text{所以 } f(t) = \begin{cases} t + 1 + C, & t \leq 0 \\ e^t + C, & t > 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{即 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1 + C, & x \leq 0 \\ e^x + C, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

注: 此为求分段函数的不定积分的一般方法.



例 3、(总习题 4.5 第

6 题)

设 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数为 $\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$, 求 $\int xf''(x)dx$

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

$$= xf'(x) - f(x) + C$$

$$\because f(x) = (\ln(1 + \sqrt{1 + x^2}))' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$

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

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



例 4、计算 $I = \int \frac{\sin x + 2 \cos x}{3 \sin x - 5 \cos x} dx,$

解

$$\sin x + 2 \cos x = A(3 \sin x - 5 \cos x) + B(5 \sin x + 3 \cos x)$$

$$= (3A + 5B) \sin x + (-5A + 3B) \cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3A + 5B = 1 \\ -5A + 3B = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{-7}{34} \\ B = \frac{11}{34} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{原积分} = -\frac{7}{34} x + \frac{11}{34} \ln|3 \sin x - 5 \cos x| + C$$

例 5、计算下列不定积分

1. $\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx$

解 原积分 = $\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d \sin^2 x}{1 + \sin^4 x} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \sin^2 x + C$

2. $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x}} dx$

解 原积分 = $\frac{1}{b^2 - a^2} \int \frac{d(a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x)}{\sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x}}$

$$= \frac{2}{b^2 - a^2} \sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x} + C$$

$$\because (a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x)' = (b^2 - a^2) \sin 2x$$

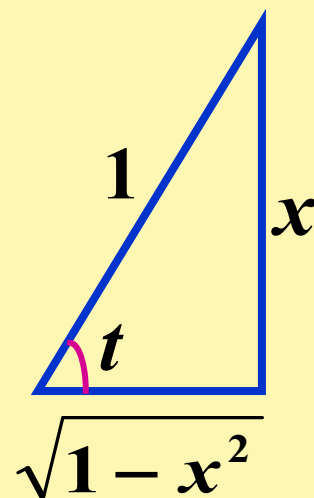


$$3. \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x dx$$

解 原积分 $x = \sin t, t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ $\int t \cos^2 t dt$

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

$$= \frac{t^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} t \sin 2t + \frac{1}{8} \cos 2t + C$$



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

$$4. \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} \quad \text{总习题 4.5 3(6)}$$

解法一 原积分 $x = \sec t (x > 1)$ $\int dt$

$$= t + C = \arccos \frac{1}{x} + C$$

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

$$= \arccos \frac{1}{t} + C = \arccos \frac{1}{-x} + C$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \arccos \frac{1}{|x|} + C$$

解法二 $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} \stackrel{\sqrt{x^2-1}=t}{=} \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt$

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

解法三 $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} \stackrel{x=\frac{1}{t}}{=} -\operatorname{sgn} t \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt$

$$= -\operatorname{sgn} t \cdot \arcsin t + C$$

$$= -\operatorname{sgn} x \cdot \arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C$$

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

$$5. \int \frac{\ln x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx.$$

解 令 $x = \tan t \quad t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$\text{原积分} = \int \frac{\ln \tan t}{\sec t} dt$$

$$= \int \ln \tan t d \sin t = \sin t \ln \tan t - \int \frac{1}{\cos t} dt$$

$$= \sin t \ln \tan t - \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + C$$

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



$$6. \int e^x \sin^2 x dx \quad \text{总习题 4.5} \quad 3(10)$$

解 原积分 = $\frac{1}{2} \int e^x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int e^x \cos 2x dx$

$$\int e^x \cos 2x dx = \int \cos 2x de^x$$

$$= e^x \cos 2x + 2 \int e^x \sin 2x dx$$

$$= e^x \cos 2x + 2 \int \sin 2x de^x$$

$$= e^x \cos 2x + 2e^x \sin 2x - 4 \int e^x \cos 2x dx$$

$$\int e^x \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{5} (e^x \cos 2x + 2e^x \sin 2x) + C$$

$$\therefore \int e^x \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x - \frac{1}{10} e^x (\cos 2x + 2 \sin 2x) + C$$

$$7. \int \frac{x + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx$$

解 原积分 = $\int \frac{x}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx + \int \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx$

$$= \int x d \tan \frac{x}{2} + \int \tan \frac{x}{2} dx = x \tan \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$8. \int \frac{\cot x}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

解 原积分 = $\int \frac{d \sin x}{\sin x(1 + \sin x)} = \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} \right) d \sin x$

$$= \ln | \sin x | - \ln | 1 + \sin x | + C$$



$$9. \int e^{\sin x} \frac{x \cos^3 x - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

解 原积分 = $\int x e^{\sin x} d \sin x + \int e^{\sin x} \frac{d \cos x}{\cos^2 x}$

$$= \int x d e^{\sin x} - \int e^{\sin x} d \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

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

$$+ \int \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x dx$$

$$= x e^{\sin x} - \frac{e^{\sin x}}{\cos x} + C$$



$$(10) \int \frac{x^{11}}{(x^8 + 1)^2} dx \quad \text{总习题 4.5} \quad 3(13)$$

解 原积分 = $\frac{1}{8} \int \frac{x^4}{(x^8 + 1)^2} dx^8$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \int x^4 d \frac{1}{x^8 + 1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \frac{x^4}{1 + x^8} + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{1 + x^8} dx^4$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \frac{x^4}{1 + x^8} + \frac{1}{8} \arctan x^4 + C$$



$$11. \int \frac{e^{3x} + e^x}{e^{4x} - e^{2x} + 1} dx$$

解 原积分 = $\int \frac{(e^{2x} + 1)de^x}{e^{4x} - e^{2x} + 1}$

令 $e^x = t$ $\int \frac{t^2 + 1}{t^4 - t^2 + 1} dt$

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

$$= \arctan(t - \frac{1}{t}) + C = \arctan(e^x - \frac{1}{e^x}) + C$$



$$12. \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx \quad \text{总习题 4.5} \quad 3(15)$$

解 原积分 = $\frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{2 \sin x \cos x + 1}{\sin x + \cos x} - \frac{1}{\sin x + \cos x} \right) dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin x + \cos x) dx - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{1}{\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \csc(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \cot(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \right| + C$$



$$13. \int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx \quad \text{总习题 4.5} \quad 3(17)$$

解 原积分 = $\int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} dx - \int \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx$

$$= -\int \arctan x d\frac{1}{x} - \int \arctan x d \arctan x$$

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

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

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



$$14. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[4]{(x-1)^3(x+2)^5}}$$

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

令 $\sqrt[4]{\frac{x-1}{x+2}} = u$, 两边微分: $\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+2}\right)^{-\frac{3}{4}} \cdot \frac{3}{(x+2)^2} dx = du$

即 $dx = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{x-1}{x+2}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}} \cdot (x+2)^2 du$

原式 = $\int \frac{\frac{4}{3} \cdot (x+2)^2 \sqrt[4]{\left(\frac{x-1}{x+2}\right)^3} du}{(x+2)^2 \sqrt[4]{\left(\frac{x-1}{x+2}\right)^3}} = \int \frac{4}{3} du = \frac{4}{3}u + C$
 $= \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+2}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} + C$



$$\text{或 } \sqrt[4]{(x-1)^3(x+2)^5} = (x-1)(x+2)\sqrt[4]{\frac{x+2}{x-1}}$$

此时可令 $\sqrt[4]{\frac{x-1}{x+2}} = u, \dots$