

习 题 6.2 换元积分法和分部积分法

求下列不定积分：

$$\int \frac{dx}{4x-3};$$

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{e^x - e^{-x}};$$

$$\int e^{3x+2} dx;$$

$$\int (2^x + 3^x)^2 dx;$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2+5x^2} dx;$$

$$\int \sin^5 x dx;$$

$$\int \tan^{10} x \sec^2 x dx;$$

$$\int \sin 5x \cos 3x dx;$$

$$\int \cos^2 5x dx;$$

$$\int \frac{(2x+4)dx}{(x^2+4x+5)^2};$$

$$\int \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx;$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt[4]{1-2x^3}};$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sin x} dx;$$

$$\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} dx;$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(\arcsin x)^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}};$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 2x + 2};$$

$$\int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} dx;$$

$$\int \tan \sqrt{1+x^2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx;$$

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

解 (1) $\int \frac{dx}{4x-3} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(4x-3)}{4x-3} = \frac{1}{4} \ln|4x-3| + C.$

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

(3) $\int \frac{dx}{e^x - e^{-x}} = \int \frac{de^x}{e^{2x}-1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{e^x-1}{e^x+1} \right| + C.$

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

$$(5) \int (2^x + 3^x)^2 dx = \int (2^{2x} + 2 \cdot 6^x + 3^{2x}) dx = \frac{1}{2 \ln 2} 2^{2x} + \frac{2}{\ln 6} 6^x + \frac{1}{2 \ln 3} 3^{2x} + C。$$

$$(6) \int \frac{1}{2+5x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \int \frac{1}{2+5x^2} d(\sqrt{5}x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} x + C。$$

$$(7) \int \sin^5 x dx = \int (1 - \cos^2 x)^2 \sin x dx = -\int (1 - 2 \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x) d \cos x \\ = -\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cos^3 x - \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x + C。$$

$$(8) \int \tan^{10} x \sec^2 x dx = \int \tan^{10} x d \tan x = \frac{1}{11} \tan^{11} x + C。$$

$$(9) \int \sin 5x \cos 3x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin 8x + \sin 2x) dx = -\frac{1}{16} \cos 8x - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C。$$

$$(10) \int \cos^2 5x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos 10x) dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{20} \sin 10x + C。$$

$$(11) \int \frac{(2x+4)dx}{(x^2+4x+5)^2} = \int \frac{d(x^2+4x+5)}{(x^2+4x+5)^2} = -\frac{1}{x^2+4x+5} + C。$$

$$(12) \int \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int \sin \sqrt{x} d \sqrt{x} = -2 \cos \sqrt{x} + C。$$

$$(13) \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt[4]{1-2x^3}} = -\frac{1}{6} \int \frac{d(1-2x^3)}{\sqrt[4]{1-2x^3}} = -\frac{2}{9} (1-2x^3)^{\frac{3}{4}} + C。$$

$$(14) \int \frac{1}{1-\sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin^2(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4})} d(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}) = -\cot(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}) + C。$$

$$(15) \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} dx = \int \frac{d(\sin x - \cos x)}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} = \frac{3}{2} (\sin x - \cos x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C。$$

$$(16) \int \frac{dx}{(\arcsin x)^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int \frac{d \arcsin x}{(\arcsin x)^2} = -\frac{1}{\arcsin x} + C。$$

$$(17) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 2x + 2} = \int \frac{d(x-1)}{1+(x-1)^2} = \arctan(x-1) + C。$$

$$(18) \int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(2x)}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{d(9-4x^2)}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{2}{3} x + \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{9-4x^2} + C。$$

$$(19) \int \tan \sqrt{1+x^2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int \tan \sqrt{1+x^2} d \sqrt{1+x^2} = -\ln \left| \cos \sqrt{1+x^2} \right| + C。$$

$$(20) \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d \sin^2 x}{1 + \sin^4 x} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(\sin^2 x) + C。$$

求下列不定积分：

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}};$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}};$$

$$\int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx;$$

$$\int \frac{1 + \ln x}{(x \ln x)^2} dx。$$

$$\int (x-1)(x+2)^{20} dx;$$

$$\int x^2(x+1)^n dx;$$

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

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-9}}{x} dx;$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3}};$$

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

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} dx;$$

$$\int x \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}} dx;$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{2x}};$$

$$\int x^2 \sqrt[3]{1-x} dx;$$

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

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{x^{15}}{(x^4-1)^3} dx;$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x(x^n+1)} dx;$$

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

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

(2) 当 $x > 0$ 时，

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

当 $x < 0$ 时, 也有相同结果。

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx &= 2 \int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{1+x} d\sqrt{x} = 2 \int \arctan \sqrt{x} d \arctan \sqrt{x} \\ &= \arctan^2 \sqrt{x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \int \frac{1 + \ln x}{(x \ln x)^2} dx = \int \frac{d(x \ln x)}{(x \ln x)^2} = -\frac{1}{x \ln x} + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \int (x-1)(x+2)^{20} dx &= \int [(x+2)^{21} - 3(x+2)^{20}] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{22}(x+2)^{22} - \frac{1}{7}(x+2)^{21} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \int x^2(x+1)^n dx &= \int [(x+1)^{n+2} - 2(x+1)^{n+1} + (x+1)^n] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{n+3}(x+1)^{n+3} - \frac{2}{n+2}(x+1)^{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+1}(x+1)^{n+1} + C. \end{aligned}$$

(7) 当 $x > 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x^4 \sqrt{1+x^2}} &= \int \frac{dx}{x^5 \sqrt{1+x^{-2}}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^{-2} + 1 - 1) dx^{-2}}{\sqrt{1+x^{-2}}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \frac{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^3} + \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} + C; \end{aligned}$$

当 $x < 0$ 时, 也有相同结果。

注: 本题也可令 $x = \tan t$ 化简后解得。

(8) 当 $x > 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-9}}{x} dx &= \int \frac{x^2-9}{x\sqrt{x^2-9}} dx = \int \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{x^2-9}} + 3 \int \frac{d(3x^{-1})}{\sqrt{1-9x^{-2}}} \\ &= \sqrt{x^2-9} + 3 \arcsin \frac{3}{x} + C; \end{aligned}$$

当 $x < 0$ 时, 也有相同结果。

注: 本题也可令 $x = 3 \sec t$ 化简后解得。

(9) 令 $x = \sin t$, 则

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3}} = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\cos^3 t} = \int \sec^2 t dt = \tan t + c = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + C。$$

(10) 令 $x = a \tan t$, 则

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x^2+a^2)^3}} = \int \frac{\cos t}{a^2} dt = \frac{1}{a^2} \sin t + c = \frac{x}{a^2 \sqrt{x^2+a^2}} + C。$$

$$(11) \int \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} dx = \int \frac{x-a}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} dx = \sqrt{x^2-a^2} - a \ln|x+\sqrt{x^2-a^2}| + C。$$

$$\begin{aligned} (12) \int x \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}} dx &= \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} dx = -\int \sqrt{2ax-x^2} dx + \int \frac{2ax}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} dx \\ &= -\int \sqrt{2ax-x^2} dx - a \int \frac{d(2ax-x^2)}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} + 2a^2 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} \\ &= -\frac{x-a}{2} \sqrt{2ax-x^2} + \frac{3}{2} a^2 \arcsin \frac{x-a}{a} - 2a \sqrt{2ax-x^2} + C \\ &= -\frac{x+3a}{2} \sqrt{2ax-x^2} + \frac{3}{2} a^2 \arcsin \frac{x-a}{a} + C。 \end{aligned}$$

注：本题答案也可写成 $-\frac{x+3a}{2} \sqrt{2ax-x^2} + 3a^2 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a}} + C。$

(13) 令 $t = \sqrt{2x}$, 则 $x = \frac{1}{2} t^2, dx = t dt$, 于是

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{2x}} = \int \frac{t dt}{1+t} = t - \ln|1+t| + c = \sqrt{2x} - \ln(1+\sqrt{2x}) + C。$$

(14) 令 $t = \sqrt[3]{1-x}$, 则 $x = 1-t^3, dx = -3t^2 dt$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^2 \sqrt[3]{1-x} dx &= -3 \int (1-t^3)^2 t^3 dt = -3 \int (t^3 - 2t^6 + t^9) dt \\ &= -\frac{3}{4} (1-x)^{\frac{4}{3}} + \frac{6}{7} (1-x)^{\frac{7}{3}} - \frac{3}{10} (1-x)^{\frac{10}{3}} + C。 \end{aligned}$$

$$(15) \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^{-2}}} = -\int \frac{dx^{-1}}{\sqrt{1-x^{-2}}} = \arccos \frac{1}{x} + C。$$

(16) 令 $x = a \sin t$, 则

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \int a^2 \sin^2 t dt = \frac{a^2}{2} \int (1 - \cos 2t) dt$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2}t - \frac{a^2}{4}\sin 2t + c = \frac{a^2}{2}\arcsin \frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C。$$

(17) 令 $x = a \cos t$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x^4} dx &= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos^4 t} dt = -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \tan^2 t \tan t dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{3a^2} \tan^3 t + c = -\frac{1}{3a^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^3}}{x^3} + C。 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (18) \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} &= \int \frac{(1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2})dx}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{x} - \int \frac{1 - x^2}{x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx^{-2}}{\sqrt{x^{-2} - 1}} + \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - x^2} - 1}{x} + \arcsin x + C。 \end{aligned}$$

注：本题也可令 $x = \sin t$ 后，解得

$$\int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \arcsin x - \tan\left(\frac{1}{2} \arcsin x\right) + C。$$

(19) 令 $t = x^4 - 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^{15}}{(x^4 - 1)^3} dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{x^{12}}{(x^4 - 1)^3} dx^4 = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{(t+1)^3}{t^3} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \left(1 + \frac{3}{t} + \frac{3}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t^3}\right) dt = \frac{1}{4}t + \frac{3}{4} \ln|t| - \frac{3}{4t} - \frac{1}{8t^2} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{3}{4} \ln|x^4 - 1| - \frac{3}{4(x^4 - 1)} - \frac{1}{8(x^4 - 1)^2} + C。 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (20) \int \frac{1}{x(x^n + 1)} dx &= \int \frac{1}{x^{n+1}(1 + x^{-n})} dx = -\frac{1}{n} \int \frac{dx^{-n}}{1 + x^{-n}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{n} \ln|1 + x^{-n}| + c = \frac{1}{n} \ln \left| \frac{x^n}{1 + x^n} \right| + C。 \end{aligned}$$

求下列不定积分：

$$\int x e^{2x} dx ;$$

$$\int x \ln(x - 1) dx ;$$

$$\int x^2 \sin 3x dx ;$$

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

$$\int x \cos^2 x dx ;$$

$$\int \arcsin x dx ;$$

$$\int \arctan x dx ;$$

$$\int x^2 \arctan x dx ;$$

$$\int x \tan^2 x dx ;$$

$$\int \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx ;$$

$$\int \ln^2 x dx ;$$

$$\int x^2 \ln x dx ;$$

$$\int e^{-x} \sin 5x dx ;$$

$$\int e^x \sin^2 x dx ;$$

$$\int \frac{\ln^3 x}{x^2} dx ;$$

$$\int \cos(\ln x) dx ;$$

$$\int (\arcsin x)^2 dx ;$$

$$\int \sqrt{x} e^{\sqrt{x}} dx ;$$

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x+1}} dx ;$$

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

解 (1) $\int x e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} (2x-1) + C .$

(2) $\int x \ln(x-1) dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{x-1} dx = \frac{1}{2} (x^2-1) \ln(x-1) - \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x + C .$

(3) $\int x^2 \sin 3x dx = -\frac{1}{3} x^2 \cos 3x + \frac{2}{3} \int x \cos 3x dx$
 $= \frac{1}{9} (2x \sin 3x - 3x^2 \cos 3x) - \frac{2}{9} \int \sin 3x dx$
 $= \frac{2}{9} x \sin 3x - (\frac{1}{3} x^2 - \frac{2}{27}) \cos 3x + C .$

(4) $\int \frac{x}{\sin^2 x} dx = -x \cot x + \int \cot x dx = -x \cot x + \ln |\sin x| + C .$

(5) $\int x \cos^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x(1 + \cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{4} (x^2 + x \sin 2x) - \frac{1}{4} \int \sin 2x dx$
 $= \frac{1}{4} (x^2 + x \sin 2x) + \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x + C .$

(6) $\int \arcsin x dx = x \arcsin x - \int \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C .$

(7) $\int \arctan x dx = x \arctan x - \int \frac{xdx}{1+x^2} = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C .$

(8) $\int x^2 \arctan x dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arctan x - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arctan x - \frac{1}{6} x^2 + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{xdx}{1+x^2}$
 $= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arctan x - \frac{1}{6} x^2 + \frac{1}{6} \ln(1+x^2) + C .$

$$(9) \int x \tan^2 x dx = \int x(\sec^2 x - 1) dx = x \tan x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \int \tan x dx$$

$$= x \tan x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \ln |\cos x| + C。$$

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

$$= -2\sqrt{1-x} \arcsin x + 4\sqrt{1+x} + C。$$

$$(11) \int \ln^2 x dx = x \ln^2 x - 2 \int \ln x dx = x \ln^2 x - 2x \ln x + 2x + C。$$

$$(12) \int x^2 \ln x dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{3} \int x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{9} x^3 + C。$$

$$(13) \int e^{-x} \sin 5x dx = -e^{-x} \sin 5x + 5 \int e^{-x} \cos 5x dx$$

$$= -e^{-x} (\sin 5x + 5 \cos 5x) - 25 \int e^{-x} \sin 5x dx ,$$

所以

$$\int e^{-x} \sin 5x dx = -\frac{1}{26} e^{-x} (\sin 5x + 5 \cos 5x) + C。$$

$$(14) \int e^x \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int e^x \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x - \frac{1}{2} \int e^x \cos 2x dx。$$

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

从而

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

所以

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

$$(15) \int \frac{\ln^3 x}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\ln^3 x}{x} + 3 \int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\ln^3 x + 3 \ln^2 x}{x} + 6 \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{\ln^3 x + 3 \ln^2 x + 6 \ln x}{x} + 6 \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\ln^3 x + 3 \ln^2 x + 6 \ln x + 6}{x} + C。$$

$$(16) \int \cos(\ln x) dx = x \cos(\ln x) + \int x \sin(\ln x) \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= x[\cos(\ln x) + \sin(\ln x)] - \int \cos(\ln x) dx ,$$

所以

$$\int \cos(\ln x) dx = \frac{1}{2} x[\cos(\ln x) + \sin(\ln x)] + C。$$

注：若令 $t = \ln x$ ，则可看出本题与第(13)题本质上是同一种类型题。

$$\begin{aligned} (17) \int (\arcsin x)^2 dx &= x(\arcsin x)^2 - 2 \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \arcsin x dx \\ &= x(\arcsin x)^2 + 2 \int \arcsin x d\sqrt{1-x^2} \\ &= x(\arcsin x)^2 + 2\sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - 2x + C。 \end{aligned}$$

(18) 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$ ，则 $x = t^2$ ，于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{x} e^{\sqrt{x}} dx &= 2 \int t e^t dt = 2e^t t^2 - 4 \int t e^t dt = 2e^t (t^2 - 2t) + 4 \int e^t dt \\ &= 2e^t (t^2 - 2t + 2) + c = 2e^{\sqrt{x}} (x - 2\sqrt{x} + 2) + C。 \end{aligned}$$

(19) 令 $t = \sqrt{x+1}$ ，则 $x = t^2 - 1$ ，于是

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = 2 \int e^t t dt = 2te^t - 2 \int e^t dt = 2e^t (t-1) + c = 2e^{\sqrt{x+1}} (\sqrt{x+1} - 1) + C。$$

$$\begin{aligned} (20) \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx &= x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \\ &= x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \sqrt{1+x^2} + C。 \end{aligned}$$

4. 已知 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数为 $\frac{\sin x}{1+x \sin x}$ ，求 $\int f(x) f'(x) dx$ 。

解 由题意

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{\sin x}{1+x \sin x} \right)' = \frac{\cos x - \sin^2 x}{(1+x \sin x)^2}，$$

于是

$$\int f(x) f'(x) dx = \int f(x) df(x) = \frac{1}{2} f^2(x) + C = \frac{(\cos x - \sin^2 x)^2}{2(1+x \sin x)^4} + C。$$

5. 设 $f'(\sin^2 x) = \cos 2x + \tan^2 x$ ，求 $f(x)$ 。

解 设 $t = \sin^2 x$ ，则

$$f'(t) = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x + \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 - \sin^2 x} = 1 - 2t + \frac{t}{1-t} = \frac{1}{1-t} - 2t，$$

从而

$$f(x) = \int f'(x)dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{1-x} - 2x\right)dx = -\ln|1-x| - x^2 + C。$$

6. 设 $f(\ln x) = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$, 求 $\int f(x)dx$ 。

解 令 $t = \ln x$, 则 $x = e^t$, $f(t) = \frac{\ln(1+e^t)}{e^t}$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned}\int f(x)dx &= \int \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} dx = -\int \ln(1+e^x)de^{-x} = -\frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} + \int e^{-x} \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx \\ &= -\frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} - \int \frac{1}{e^{-x}+1} de^{-x} = -\frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} - \ln(e^{-x}+1) + C \\ &= -(e^{-x}+1)\ln(1+e^x) + x + C。$$

7. 求不定积分 $\int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$ 与 $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$ 。

解 记 $I_1 = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$, $I_2 = \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$, 则

$$I_1 + I_2 = \int dx = x + C_1, \quad I_1 - I_2 = \int \frac{d(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sin x + \cos x} = \ln|\sin x + \cos x| + C_2,$$

于是

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{2}(x + \ln|\sin x + \cos x|) + C, \quad I_2 = \frac{1}{2}(x - \ln|\sin x + \cos x|) + C。$$

8. 求下列不定积分的递推表达式 (n 为非负整数):

$$I_n = \int \sin^n x dx;$$

$$I_n = \int \tan^n x dx;$$

$$I_n = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^n x};$$

$$I_n = \int x^n \sin x dx;$$

$$I_n = \int e^x \sin^n x dx;$$

$$I_n = \int x^\alpha \ln^n x dx;$$

$$I_n = \int \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx;$$

$$I_n = \int \frac{dx}{x^n \sqrt{1+x}}。$$

解 (1)

$$\begin{aligned}I_n &= \int \sin^n x dx = -\int \sin^{n-1} x d \cos x = -\sin^{n-1} x \cos x + (n-1) \int \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x dx \\ &= -\sin^{n-1} x \cos x + (n-1) \int \sin^{n-2} x (1 - \sin^2 x) dx \\ &= -\sin^{n-1} x \cos x + (n-1)(I_{n-2} - I_n),\end{aligned}$$

于是

$$I_n = -\frac{1}{n} \sin^{n-1} x \cos x + \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2} \quad (n = 2, 3, 4, \dots) ,$$

其中 $I_0 = x + C$, $I_1 = -\cos x + C$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad I_n &= \int \tan^n x dx = \int \tan^{n-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \int \tan^{n-2} x d \tan x - I_{n-2} \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \tan^{n-1} x - I_{n-2} \quad (n = 2, 3, 4, \dots) , \end{aligned}$$

其中 $I_0 = x + C$, $I_1 = -\ln |\cos x| + C$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad I_n &= \int \frac{dx}{\cos^n x} = \int \frac{d \tan x}{\cos^{n-2} x} = \frac{\tan x}{\cos^{n-2} x} - (n-2) \int \frac{\tan x}{\cos^{n-1} x} \sin x dx \\ &= \frac{\tan x}{\cos^{n-2} x} - (n-2) \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^n x} dx = \frac{\tan x}{\cos^{n-2} x} - (n-2)(I_n - I_{n-2}) , \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \frac{\sin x}{\cos^{n-1} x} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} I_{n-2} \quad (n = 2, 3, 4, \dots) ,$$

其中 $I_0 = x + C$, $I_1 = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad I_n &= \int x^n \sin x dx = - \int x^n d \cos x = -x^n \cos x + n \int x^{n-1} \cos x dx \\ &= -x^n \cos x + n x^{n-1} \sin x - n(n-1) \int x^{n-2} \sin x dx \\ &= -x^n \cos x + n x^{n-1} \sin x - n(n-1) I_{n-2} \quad (n = 2, 3, 4, \dots) , \end{aligned}$$

其中 $I_0 = -\cos x + C$, $I_1 = -x \cos x + \sin x + C$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad I_n &= \int e^x \sin^n x dx = e^x \sin^n x - n \int e^x \sin^{n-1} x \cos x dx \\ &= e^x \sin^n x - n e^x \sin^{n-1} x \cos x + n \int e^x [(n-1) \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x - \sin^n x] dx \\ &= e^x \sin^n x - n e^x \sin^{n-1} x \cos x + n[(n-1) I_{n-2} - n I_n] , \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$I_n = \frac{1}{1+n^2} e^x (\sin^n x - n \sin^{n-1} x \cos x) + \frac{n(n-1)}{1+n^2} I_{n-2} \quad (n = 2, 3, 4, \dots) ,$$

其中 $I_0 = e^x + C$, $I_1 = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C$ 。

(6) 当 $\alpha = -1$ 时 ,

$$I_n = \int x^{-1} \ln^n x dx = \int \ln^n x d \ln x = \frac{1}{n+1} \ln^{n+1} x + C ;$$

当 $\alpha \neq -1$ 时 ,

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int x^\alpha \ln^n x dx = \frac{1}{1+\alpha} \left(x^{1+\alpha} \ln^n x - n \int x^{1+\alpha} \ln^{n-1} x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{1+\alpha} x^{1+\alpha} \ln^n x - \frac{n}{1+\alpha} I_{n-1} \quad (n=1,2,3,\dots) , \end{aligned}$$

其中 $I_0 = \frac{1}{1+\alpha} x^{1+\alpha} + C$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \quad I_n &= \int \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\int x^{n-1} d\sqrt{1-x^2} = -x^{n-1} \sqrt{1-x^2} + (n-1) \int x^{n-2} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \\ &= -x^{n-1} \sqrt{1-x^2} + (n-1) \int \frac{x^{n-2}(1-x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -x^{n-1} \sqrt{1-x^2} + (n-1)(I_{n-2} - I_n) , \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$I_n = -\frac{1}{n} x^{n-1} \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2} \quad (n=2,3,4,\dots) ,$$

其中 $I_0 = \arcsin x + C, I_1 = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + C$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \quad I_n &= \int \frac{dx}{x^n \sqrt{1+x}} = 2 \int \frac{d\sqrt{1+x}}{x^n} = 2 \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{x^n} + 2n \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{x^{n+1}} dx \\ &= 2 \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{x^n} + 2n \int \frac{1+x}{x^{n+1} \sqrt{1+x}} dx = 2 \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{x^n} + 2n(I_{n+1} + I_n) , \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$I_n = -\frac{1}{n-1} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{x^{n-1}} - \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} I_{n-1} \quad (n=2,3,4,\dots)。$$

其中 $I_0 = 2\sqrt{1+x} + C, I_1 = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{\sqrt{1+x}+1} \right| + C$ 。

9. 导出求 $\int \frac{(ax+b)dx}{x^2+2\xi x+\eta^2}$, $\int \frac{(ax+b)dx}{\sqrt{x^2+2\xi x+\eta^2}}$ 和 $\int (ax+b)\sqrt{x^2+2\xi x+\eta^2} dx$ 型不

定积分的公式。

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{(ax+b)dx}{x^2+2\xi x+\eta^2} = \frac{a}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+2\xi x+\eta^2)}{x^2+2\xi x+\eta^2} + (b-a\xi) \int \frac{dx}{(x+\xi)^2 + \eta^2 - \xi^2}$$

$$= \begin{cases} a \ln|x+\xi| - \frac{b-a\xi}{x+\xi} + C, & |\xi|=|\eta|; \\ \frac{a}{2} \ln|x^2+2\xi x+\eta^2| + \frac{b-a\xi}{\sqrt{\eta^2-\xi^2}} \arctan \frac{x+\xi}{\sqrt{\eta^2-\xi^2}} + C, & |\xi| \neq |\eta|; \\ \frac{a}{2} \ln|x^2+2\xi x+\eta^2| + \frac{b-a\xi}{2\sqrt{\xi^2-\eta^2}} \ln \left| \frac{x+\xi-\sqrt{\xi^2-\eta^2}}{x+\xi+\sqrt{\xi^2-\eta^2}} \right| + C, & |\xi| < |\eta|. \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{(ax+b)dx}{\sqrt{x^2+2\xi x+\eta^2}} = \frac{a}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+2\xi x+\eta^2)}{\sqrt{x^2+2\xi x+\eta^2}} + (b-a\xi) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+2\xi x+\eta^2}}$$

$$= a\sqrt{x^2+2\xi x+\eta^2} + (b-a\xi) \ln|x+\xi+\sqrt{x^2+2\xi x+\eta^2}| + C。$$

$$\int (ax+b)\sqrt{x^2+2\xi x+\eta^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} \int \sqrt{x^2+2\xi x+\eta^2} d(x^2+2\xi x+\eta^2) + (b-a\xi) \int \sqrt{x^2+2\xi x+\eta^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{a}{3} (x^2+2\xi x+\eta^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{b-a\xi}{2} \left[(x+\xi)\sqrt{x^2+2\xi x+\eta^2} + (\eta^2-\xi^2) \ln \left| (x+\xi) + \sqrt{x^2+2\xi x+\eta^2} \right| \right]。$$

10. 求下列不定积分:

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

$$\int (x-1)\sqrt{x^2+2x-5} dx;$$

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

$$\int \frac{(x+2)dx}{\sqrt{5+x-x^2}}。$$

解 (1) $\int (5x+3)\sqrt{x^2+x+2} dx = \frac{5}{2} \int \sqrt{x^2+x+2} d(x^2+x+2) + \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{x^2+x+2} dx$

$$= \frac{5}{3} (x^2+x+2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2x+1}{8} \sqrt{x^2+x+2} + \frac{7}{16} \ln \left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^2+x+2} \right) + C。$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} (x^2+2x-5)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x-5} + 6 \ln \left| x+1 + \sqrt{x^2+2x-5} \right| + C。$$

(3) $\int \frac{(x-1)dx}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+x+1)}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}}$

$$= \sqrt{x^2+x+1} - \frac{3}{2} \ln(x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^2+x+1}) + C。$$

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

$$= -\sqrt{5+x-x^2} + \frac{5}{2} \arcsin \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{21}} + C。$$

11. 设 n 次多项式 $p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i$, 系数满足关系 $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i}{(i-1)!} = 0$, 证明不定

积分 $\int p\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) e^x dx$ 是初等函数。

证 设 $I_k = \int \frac{1}{x^k} e^x dx$, 则

$$I_k = -\frac{1}{k-1} \int e^x d \frac{1}{x^{k-1}} = -\frac{1}{k-1} \frac{e^x}{x^{k-1}} + \frac{1}{k-1} \int \frac{1}{x^{k-1}} e^x dx,$$

$$= -\frac{1}{k-1} \frac{e^x}{x^{k-1}} + \frac{1}{k-1} I_{k-1} \quad (k=2,3,\dots,n),$$

由此得到

$$I_k = q_{k-1} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) e^x + \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx \quad (k=2,3,\dots,n),$$

其中 $q_{k-1}(t)$ 是 t 的 $k-1$ 次多项式。当 $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i}{(i-1)!} = 0$ 时, 积分

$$\int p\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) e^x dx = a_0 e^x + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \int \frac{e^x}{x^i} dx = a_0 e^x + \sum_{i=2}^n a_i q_{i-1} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) e^x + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i}{(i-1)!} \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx$$

$$= a_0 e^x + \sum_{i=2}^n a_i q_{i-1} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) e^x + C$$

为初等函数。