

第十周习题课解答 不定积分

1. 设  $\int xf(x)dx = \arctan x + C$ , 求  $\int \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$ ,  $\int f(x)dx$ .

解: 由不定积分的概念, 等式  $\int xf(x)dx = \arctan x + C$  表明  $xf(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ , 故

$$\int \frac{1}{f(x)} dx = \int x(1+x^2)dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^4 + C,$$

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

2. (1) 设  $f'(e^x) = \sin x + 2\cos x$ , 求函数  $f(x)$  的表达式.

解: 因为  $f'(e^x) = \sin x + 2\cos x$ , 因此  $[f(e^x)]' = f'(e^x)e^x = (\sin x + 2\cos x)e^x$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} f(e^x) &= \int (\sin x + 2\cos x)e^x dx = \frac{1}{2}e^x(\sin x - \cos x) + e^x(\sin x + \cos x) + C \\ &= e^x\left(\frac{3}{2}\sin x + \frac{1}{2}\cos x\right) + C, \text{ 从而 } f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x(3\sin \ln x + \cos \ln x) + C. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 已知  $f'(2+\cos x) = \tan^2 x + \sin^2 x$ , 求  $f(x)$  的表达式.

**解法 1:** (原函数的概念, 复合函数的导数, 凑微分法)

因为  $f'(2+\cos x) = \tan^2 x + \sin^2 x$ , 所以

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

$$\text{因此 } f(2+\cos x) = \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \cos^2 x\right)(-\sin x)dx = -\frac{1}{\cos x} - \frac{1}{3}\cos^3 x + C,$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \frac{1}{2-x} + \frac{1}{3}(2-x)^3 + C.$$

**解法 2:** 令  $t = 2 + \cos x$ , 根据  $f'(2+\cos x) = \tan^2 x + \sin^2 x$  得

$$f'(t) = \frac{1}{(t-2)^2} - (t-2)^2.$$

积分, 得

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2-t} + \frac{1}{3}(2-t)^3 + C,$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \frac{1}{2-x} + \frac{1}{3}(2-x)^3 + C.$$

3. 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} -\sin x, & x \leq 0, \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, & x > 0. \end{cases}$  判断函数  $f(x)$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上是否有原函数? 若有求出, 若没有,

说明理由。

解: 假设函数  $f(x)$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上存在原函数  $F(x)$ , 则  $F'(x) = f(x)$ , 这样  $F'(0) = f(0) = 0$ ; 另

一方面, 从  $F'(x) = f(x) = \begin{cases} -\sin x, & x \leq 0, \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$  知  $F(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x, & x \leq 0, \\ \sqrt{x}, & x > 0. \end{cases}$  因此  $F'_-(0) = 0$ ,

$F'_+(0)$  不存在, 与  $F(x)$  在  $x=0$  可导矛盾, 因此  $f(x)$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上不存在原函数。

4. 计算下列积分.

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

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

$$(3) \int x \tan^2 x dx = \int x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = x \tan x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \int \tan x dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(6) \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx = x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

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

$$(7) \text{ 求 } \int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx$$

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

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

解法二、  $\int \frac{xe^x}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx = 2 \int x d\sqrt{e^x + 1} = 2x\sqrt{1+e^x} - 2 \int \sqrt{1+e^x} dx$ ,

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

$$\int \sqrt{1+e^x} dx = \int \frac{2t^2}{t^2 - 1} dt = \int \left( 2 + \frac{2}{t^2 - 1} \right) dt = 2t + \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C,$$

所以  $\int \frac{xe^x}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx = 2x\sqrt{1+e^x} - 4\sqrt{1+e^x} + 2 \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+e^x} + 1}{\sqrt{1+e^x} - 1} + C$ .

(8) 求  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin 2x + 2 \sin x}$

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

令  $\cos x = t$ , 则  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin 2x + 2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sin x(1 + \cos x)} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{(1-t^2)(1+t)}$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \left[ \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1+t} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(1+t)^2} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1-t} \right] dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \ln |1+t| + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1+t} + \frac{1}{8} \ln |1-t| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4(1+\cos x)} + \frac{1}{8} \ln \left| \frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x} \right| + C$$

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

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

(11)  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x(1+x)}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1+x}} dx = \int \sqrt{x(1+x)} (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}) dx = \int \sqrt{x}(1+x) dx - \int x\sqrt{1+xdx}$

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

$$(12) \int \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+\sqrt[4]{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+t}}{t^2} 4t^3 dt = 4 \int t \sqrt[3]{1+t} dt = 4 \int (t+1-1) \sqrt[3]{1+t} dt$$

$$= 4 \int (1+t)^{\frac{4}{3}} dt - 4 \int (1+t)^{\frac{1}{3}} dt = \frac{12}{7}(1+t)^{\frac{7}{3}} - 3(1+t)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C$$

$$= \frac{12}{7}(1+\sqrt[4]{x})^{\frac{7}{3}} - 3(1+\sqrt[4]{x})^{\frac{4}{3}} + C.$$

$$(13) \int \frac{1+x}{x(1+xe^x)} dx = \int \frac{(1+x)e^x}{xe^x(1+xe^x)} dx = \int \frac{d(xe^x)}{xe^x(1+xe^x)} = \int \frac{dt}{t(1+t)} = \int \frac{1}{t} dt - \int \frac{1}{1+t} dt$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{t}{1+t} \right| + C = \ln \left| \frac{xe^x}{1+xe^x} \right| + C.$$

$$(14) \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}} e^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}} dx = \int e^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}} d\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) = e^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}} + C.$$

$$(15) \int \frac{7 \cos x - 3 \sin x}{5 \cos x + 2 \sin x} dx = \int \frac{5 \cos x + 2 \sin x + (-5 \sin x + 2 \cos x)}{5 \cos x + 2 \sin x} dx = x + \int \frac{d(5 \cos x + 2 \sin x)}{5 \cos x + 2 \sin x}$$

$$= x + \ln |5 \cos x + 2 \sin x| + C.$$

$$(16) \int \sqrt{\frac{e^x-1}{e^x+1}} dx = \int \frac{e^x-1}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}} dx - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}} dx = \int \frac{de^x}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}} + \int \frac{de^{-x}}{\sqrt{1-e^{-2x}}}$$

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

$$(17) \int \frac{\ln \tan x}{\sin 2x} dx = \int \frac{\ln \tan x}{2 \tan x \cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\ln \tan x}{2 \tan x} d \tan x = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln \tan x d \ln \tan x = \frac{1}{4} (\ln \tan x)^2 + C.$$

$$(18) \int \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{1 + \sin x \cos x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - 2 \sin x \cos x)} dx = \int \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{1 + \sin x \cos x} dx$$

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

$$(19) \int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}} dx.$$

解: 因为  $\int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}} dx = \int \frac{d(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sqrt{1 + (\sin x + \cos x)^2}} = \ln(\sin x + \cos x + \sqrt{2 + \sin 2x}) + C$ ,

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

所以

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

进而, 也有

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

$$(20) \int \frac{x-1}{x^2} e^x dx = \int \frac{1}{x} e^x dx - \int \frac{1}{x^2} e^x dx = \int \frac{1}{x} e^x dx + \int e^x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{e^x}{x} + C.$$

$$(21) \text{ 求 } \int \frac{\arcsin e^x}{e^x} dx$$

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

$$\text{令 } e^x = \sin t, \text{ 则 } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}} = \int \csc t dt = \ln |\csc t - \cot t| + C = \ln(1 - \sqrt{1-e^{2x}}) - x + C,$$

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

$$22. \text{ 求 } \int \frac{2x}{(x+1)(x^2+1)^2} dx$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{2x}{(x+1)(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1} + \frac{Dx+E}{(x^2+1)^2},$$

由待定系数法, 得  $A = C = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $B = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $D = E = 1$ , 于是

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

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{2x}{(x+1)(x^2+1)^2} dx &= \int \left( -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x-1}{x^2+1} + \frac{x+1}{(x^2+1)^2} \right) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x-1}{x^2+1} dx + \int \frac{x+1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+x^2}{(1+x)^2} + \frac{x-1}{2(x^2+1)} + C\end{aligned}$$

23. 求  $\int |x-1| dx$ .

解: 当  $x \geq 1$  时,  $\int |x-1| dx = \int (x-1) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - x + C_1$

当  $x < 1$  时,  $\int |x-1| dx = -\int (x-1) dx = -\frac{x^2}{2} + x + C_2$ , 因为  $\int |x-1| dx$  在  $x=1$  连续, 所

以  $C_1 = 1 + C_2$ , 故

$$\int |x-1| dx = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} - x + C + 1, & x \geq 1 \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} + x + C, & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

(24) 求  $I = \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$ .

解法一、令  $t = \tan x$ , 则  $x = \arctan t$ ,  $dx = \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$ , 因此

$$\begin{aligned}I &= \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{(1+t)(1+t^2)} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{1+t} - \frac{t-1}{1+t^2} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\ln |1+t| - \ln \sqrt{1+t^2} + \arctan t) + C = \frac{\ln |\cos x + \sin x| + x}{2} + C.\end{aligned}$$

解法二、令  $J = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$ , 则  $I + J = \int dx = x + C_1$ . 另一方面

$$I - J = \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{d(\sin x + \cos x)}{\cos x + \sin x} = \ln |\sin x + \cos x| + C_2.$$

由此解得  $I = \frac{x + \ln |\sin x + \cos x|}{2} + C$ ,  $J = \frac{x - \ln |\sin x + \cos x|}{2} + C$ .

【上述配对方法可用来计算积分  $\int \frac{\cos x}{a \cos x + b \sin x} dx$ , 其中  $a, b$  为不同时为零的常数。

(25)  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x) dx$ , 其中  $f(\sin^2 x) = \frac{x}{\sin x}$ .

解: 令  $u = \sin^2 x$ , 则  $x = \arcsin \sqrt{u}$ ,  $f(x) = \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}$ ,

于是

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

(26)  $\int x e^x \sin x dx$

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

(27)  $\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x^4} dx$

解:  $\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x^4} dx \stackrel{x=a \sin t}{=} \frac{1}{a^2} \int \cot^2 t \csc^2 t dt = -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \cot^2 t d(\cot t)$   
 $= -\frac{1}{3a^2} \cot^3 t + C = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{3a^2 x} (1 - \frac{a^2}{x^2}) + C.$

另解: (第二换元积分法, 分部积分法)

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x^4} dx \stackrel{x=a \sin t}{=} \frac{1}{a^2} \int (\csc^4 t - \csc^2 t) dt = \frac{\cot t}{a^2} + \frac{1}{a^2} \int \csc^4 t dt,$$

而由

$$\int \csc^4 t dt = -\int (1 + \cot^2 x) d(\cot x) = -(\cot x + \frac{1}{3} \cot^3 x) + C,$$

得

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

注: 也可如下求得  $\int \csc^4 t dt$ :  $\int \csc^4 t dt = -\cot t \cdot \csc^2 t - 2 \int \csc^2 t \cdot \cot^2 t dt$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\cot t \cdot \csc^2 t - 2 \int \csc^4 t dt + 2 \int \csc^2 t dt \\
&= -(2 + \csc^2 t) \cot t - 2 \int \csc^4 t dt,
\end{aligned}$$

得  $\int \csc^4 t dt = -\frac{1}{3}(2 + \csc^2 t) \cot t + C$ .

再解：（凑微分法）

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x^4} dx \stackrel{x=\frac{1}{t}}{=} - \int t \sqrt{a^2 t^2 - 1} dt = -\frac{1}{3a^2} (a^2 t^2 - 1) \sqrt{a^2 t^2 - 1} + C = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{3a^2 x} \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{x^2}\right) + C.$$

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

解：令  $\frac{x^3}{(x+1)^2(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+x+1}$ ，则

$$A(x+1)(x^2+x+1) + B(x^2+x+1) + (Cx+D)(x+1)^2 = x^3.$$

令  $x = -1$ ，得  $B = -1$ ；令  $x = 0$ ，得

$$A + D = 1;$$

比较  $x^3$  的系数，得  $A + C = 1$ ；比较  $x$  的系数并注意到  $B = -1$ ，得

$$2A + C + 2D = 1.$$

解得  $A = 2, C = D = -1$ 。

所以

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

又因为

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

所以  $\int \frac{x^3}{(x+1)(x^2+x+1)^2} dx = 2 \ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+x+1) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$ 。

5. 计算  $I = \int \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-x}} dx, a < x < b$ 。



解法一、令  $t^2 = \frac{x-a}{b-x}$ . 则  $x = \frac{a+bt^2}{1+t^2}$  且  $dx = \frac{2t(b-a)}{(1+t^2)^2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } I &= \int \frac{2t^2(b-a)}{(1+t^2)^2} dt = 2(b-a) \int \frac{t^2 dt}{(1+t^2)^2} = 2(b-a) \int \left( \frac{1}{1+t^2} - \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} \right) dt \\ &= 2(b-a)(I_1 - I_2), \end{aligned}$$

这里  $I_n := \int \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)^n}$ ,  $n \geq 0$ . 回忆关于积分  $I_n$  的递推关系式:

$$I_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2n} \left( \frac{t}{(1+t^2)^n} + (2n-1)I_n \right).$$

由此可知  $I_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{t}{1+t^2} + I_1 \right)$ . 于是

$$I = 2(b-a)(I_1 - I_2) = (b-a) \left( I_1 - \frac{t}{1+t^2} \right) = (b-a) \left( \arctan t - \frac{t}{1+t^2} \right).$$

由  $t^2 = \frac{x-a}{b-x}$  得  $\frac{t}{1+t^2} = \frac{\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}}{b-a}$ . 于是

$$I = (b-a) \arctan \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-x}} - \sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)} + C.$$

解法二、由等式  $\frac{x-a}{b-a} + \frac{b-x}{b-a} = 1$ , 令  $\sin^2 t = \frac{x-a}{b-a}$ ,  $0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$ . 得

$dx = 2(b-a) \sin t \cdot \cos t dt$  且  $\sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-x}} = \tan t$ . 于是

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

$$= (b-a)(t - \sin t \cos t) + C.$$

将  $\sin t = \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-a}}$ ,  $\cos t = \sqrt{\frac{b-x}{b-a}}$  及  $t = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-a}}$  带入, 于是

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-x}} dx = (b-a) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} - \sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)} + C. \text{ 解答完毕.}$$

6. 计算  $I = \int \sqrt{\frac{2-3x}{2+3x}} dx$ .

解法一、做变量代换, 令  $t = \sqrt{\frac{2-3x}{2+3x}}$ , 解得  $x = \frac{2(1-t^2)}{3(1+t^2)} = \frac{2}{3} \left( -1 + \frac{2}{1+t^2} \right)$ , 且

$$dx = \frac{-8t}{3(1+t^2)^2}. \text{ 于是}$$

$$I = \int \frac{-8t^2 dt}{3(1+t^2)^2} = \frac{-8}{3} \left( \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} - \int \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)^2} \right) = \frac{8}{3} (I_2 - I_1),$$

这里  $I_n := \int \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)^n}$ ,  $n \geq 0$ . 由于

$$I_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2n} \left( \frac{t}{(1+t^2)^n} + (2n-1)I_n \right). \text{ 由此可知 } I_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{t}{1+t^2} + I_1 \right). \text{ 于是}$$

$$I = \frac{8}{3} (I_2 - I_1) = \frac{8}{3} \left( \frac{t}{2(1+t^2)} - \frac{1}{2} I_1 \right) = \frac{4}{3} \left( \frac{t}{1+t^2} - I_1 \right).$$

$$\frac{t}{1+t^2} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2-3x}{2+3x}}}{1 + \frac{2-3x}{2+3x}} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{(2+3x)(2-3x)} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{4-9x^2}.$$

$$\text{于是 } I = \frac{4}{3} \left( \frac{\sqrt{4-9x^2}}{4} - \arctan \sqrt{\frac{2-3x}{2+3x}} \right) + C = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{4-9x^2} - \frac{4}{3} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{2-3x}{2+3x}} + C.$$

解答完毕。

解法二、对分子有理化, 得

$$I = \int \frac{2-3x}{\sqrt{4-9x^2}} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{9}-x^2}} + \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{d(4-9x^2)}{\sqrt{4-9x^2}} = \frac{2}{3} \arcsin \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{4-9x^2} + C.$$

解答完毕。

7. 求不定积分  $I_n = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^n x}$  的递推公式 ( $n$  为自然数)。

解: 利用分部积分. 对任意  $n \geq 0$ , 我们有

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

整理得  $I_{n+2} = -\frac{\cos x}{(n+1)\sin^{n+1}x} + \frac{n}{n+1}I_n, \forall n \geq 0.$

此外  $I_0 = \int dx = x + C, I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{d \cos x}{1 - \cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} + C.$

解答完毕。

8. 计算  $I = \int \cos(\ln x) dx.$

解: 分部积分得

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

对积分  $\int \sin(\ln x) dx$  再次作分部积分得

$$\int \sin(\ln x) dx = x \sin(\ln x) - \int \cos(\ln x) dx.$$

于是得到  $I = x[\cos(\ln x) + \sin(\ln x)] - I.$  由此得

$$\int \cos(\ln x) dx = \frac{1}{2} x[\cos(\ln x) + \sin(\ln x)] + C. \text{ 解答完毕.}$$

9. 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

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

10. 设  $F(x)$  为  $f(x)$  的一个原函数, 且当  $x \geq 0$  时有  $F(x)f(x) = \frac{xe^x}{2(1+x)^2}$ , 已知

$F(0) = 1, F(x) > 0$ , 求  $f(x)$ .

解: 因为  $F'(x) = f(x)$ , 所以

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

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

故

$$F^2(x) = \frac{e^x}{1+x} + C$$

又  $F(0) = 1$ ,  $F(x) > 0$ , 因此  $C = 0$ , 且

$$F(x) = \sqrt{\frac{e^x}{1+x}}$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{x\sqrt{e^x}}{2(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$