

第四章 不定积分

第二讲：换元积分法

一、换元积分法

1、第一类换元积分法

问题 $\int \cos 2x dx \stackrel{?}{=} \sin 2x + C,$

解决方法 利用复合函数，设置中间变量.

过程 令 $t = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{2} dt,$

$$\int \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos t dt = \frac{1}{2} \sin t + C = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + C.$$

在一般情况下：

设 $F'(u) = f(u)$, 则 $\int f(u)du = F(u) + C$.

如果 $u = \varphi(x)$ (可微)

$$\therefore dF[\varphi(x)] = f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx$$

$$\therefore \int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = F[\varphi(x)] + C$$

$$= \left[\int f(u)du \right]_{u=\varphi(x)} \quad \text{由此可得换元法定理}$$

定理1 设 $f(u)$ 具有原函数, $u = \varphi(x)$ 可导,
则有换元公式

$$\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = \left[\int f(u)du \right]_{u=\varphi(x)}$$

第一类换元公式 (凑微分法)

说明: 使用此公式的关键在于将

$$\int g(x)dx \text{ 化为 } \int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx.$$

观察重点不同, 所得结论不同.

例1 求不定积分 $\int \sin 2x dx$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 (一)} \quad \int \sin 2x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x d(2x) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + C;\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 (二)} \quad \int \sin 2x dx &= 2 \int \sin x \cos x dx \\ &= 2 \int \sin x d(\sin x) = \sin^2 x + C;\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 (三)} \quad \int \sin 2x dx &= 2 \int \sin x \cos x dx \\ &= -2 \int \cos x d(\cos x) = -\cos^2 x + C.\end{aligned}$$

例2 求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{3+2x}$.

解 $\frac{1}{3+2x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3+2x} \cdot (3+2x)',$

$$\int \frac{dx}{3+2x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{3+2x} \cdot (3+2x)' dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln |u| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln |3+2x| + C.$$

一般地 $\int f(ax+b)dx = \frac{1}{a} [\int f(u)du]_{u=ax+b}$

例3 求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{x(1+2\ln x)}$.

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

$$u = 1 + 2\ln x$$


$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u} = \frac{1}{2} \ln |u| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln |1+2\ln x| + C.$$

例4 求不定积分 $\int \frac{x dx}{(1+x)^3}$.

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

例5 求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2}, \quad (a \neq 0).$

解
$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C.$$

例6 求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 8x + 25}$.

解
$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 8x + 25} &= \int \frac{dx}{(x-4)^2 + 9} \\&= \frac{1}{3^2} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{x-4}{3}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x-4}{3}\right)}{\left(\frac{x-4}{3}\right)^2 + 1} \\&= \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{x-4}{3} + C.\end{aligned}$$

例7 求不定积分 $\int (1 - \frac{1}{x^2}) e^{x + \frac{1}{x}} dx$.

解 $\because \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right)' = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2},$

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

例8 求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x+3} + \sqrt{2x-1}}.$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int \frac{[\sqrt{2x+3} - \sqrt{2x-1}]dx}{(\sqrt{2x+3} + \sqrt{2x-1})(\sqrt{2x+3} - \sqrt{2x-1})} \\&= \frac{1}{4} \int \sqrt{2x+3} dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \sqrt{2x-1} dx \\&= \frac{1}{8} \int \sqrt{2x+3} d(2x+3) - \frac{1}{8} \int \sqrt{2x-1} d(2x-1) \\&= \frac{1}{12} (\sqrt{2x+3})^3 - \frac{1}{12} (\sqrt{2x-1})^3 + C.\end{aligned}$$

例9 求不定积分 $\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^5 x dx$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^5 x dx &= \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^4 x d(\sin x) \\ &= \int \sin^2 x \cdot (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 d(\sin x) \\ &= \int (\sin^2 x - 2\sin^4 x + \sin^6 x) d(\sin x) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x - \frac{2}{5} \sin^5 x + \frac{1}{7} \sin^7 x + C.\end{aligned}$$

说明：当被积函数是三角函数相乘时，拆开奇次项去凑微分.

例10 求不定积分 $\int \cos 3x \cos 2x dx$.

解 $\cos A \cos B = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(A - B) + \cos(A + B)],$

$$\cos 3x \cos 2x = \frac{1}{2} (\cos x + \cos 5x),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cos 3x \cos 2x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos x + \cos 5x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{10} \sin 5x + C. \end{aligned}$$

例11 求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2} \arcsin \frac{x}{2}}.$

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

例12 求不定积分 $\int x^x (1 + \ln x) dx$.

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

例13 求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos x + \sin x}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } \int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos x + \sin x} &= \int \frac{dx}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} (1 + \tan \frac{x}{2})} = \int \frac{d(1 + \tan \frac{x}{2})}{1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}} \\ &= \ln |1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}| + C.\end{aligned}$$

例14 求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{1+e^x}$.

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

另解:
$$\int \frac{dx}{1+e^x} = \int \frac{e^{-x} dx}{1+e^{-x}} = -\int \frac{d(1+e^{-x})}{1+e^{-x}} = -\ln(1+e^{-x}) + C.$$

例15 求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos x}$.

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

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

$$= -\cot x + \frac{1}{\sin x} + C = \tan \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

另解:
$$\int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos x} = \int \frac{dx}{2 \cos^2 x / 2} = \int \frac{d(x/2)}{\cos^2 x / 2} = \tan \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

例16 求不定积分 $\int \csc x dx$.

$$\text{解 } \int \csc x dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= -\int \frac{d(\cos x)}{1 - \cos^2 x} \quad (u = \cos x)$$

$$= -\int \frac{du}{1 - u^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{1 - u} + \frac{1}{1 + u} \right) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 - u}{1 + u} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} \right| + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{另解: } \int \csc x dx &= \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} \\
 &= \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\tan \frac{x}{2} \left(\cos \frac{x}{2}\right)^2} = \int \frac{d\left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} \\
 &= \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C = \ln | \csc x - \cot x | + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

(使用了三角函数恒等变形)

类似地, $\int \sec x dx = \ln | \sec x + \tan x | + C.$

例17 设 $f'(\sin^2 x) = \cos^2 x$, 求 $f(x)$.

解 令 $u = \sin^2 x \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 - u$,

$$f'(u) = 1 - u,$$

$$f(u) = \int (1 - u) du = u - \frac{1}{2}u^2 + C,$$

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

2、第二类换元积分法

问题 $\int x^5 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = ?$

解决方法 改变中间变量的设置方法.

过程 令 $x = \sin t \Rightarrow dx = \cos t dt,$

$$\int x^5 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int (\sin t)^5 \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} \cos t dt$$

$$= \int \sin^5 t \cos^2 t dt = \dots\dots$$

(应用“凑微分”即可求出结果)

定理 2 设 $x = \psi(t)$ 是单调的、可导的函数，
并且 $\psi'(t) \neq 0$ ，又设 $f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)$ 具有原函数，
则有换元公式

$$\int f(x)dx = \left[\int f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)dt \right]_{t=\bar{\psi}(x)}$$

其中 $\bar{\psi}(x)$ 是 $x = \psi(t)$ 的反函数.

证 设 $\Phi(t)$ 为 $f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)$ 的原函数，

令 $F(x) = \Phi[\bar{\psi}(x)]$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} F'(x) &= \frac{d\Phi}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t) \cdot \frac{1}{\psi'(t)} \\ &= f[\psi(t)] = f(x). \end{aligned}$$

说明 $F(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的原函数,

$$\therefore \int f(x)dx = F(x) + C = \Phi[\bar{\psi}(x)] + C,$$

$$\int f(x)dx = \left[\int f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)dt \right]_{t=\bar{\psi}(x)}$$

第二类积分换元公式

例18 求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}, (a > 0).$

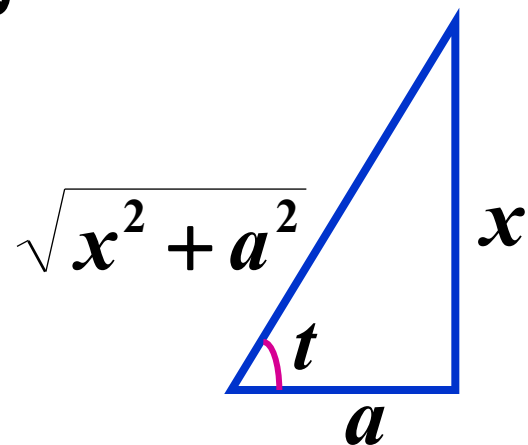
解 令 $x = a \tan t \Rightarrow dx = a \sec^2 t dt \quad t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

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

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

$$= \ln |\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + x| + C.$$

其中 $C = C_1 - \ln a.$



例19 求不定积分 $\int x^3 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$.

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

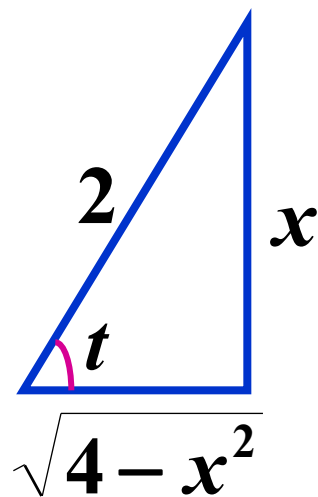
$$\int x^3 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \int (2\sin t)^3 \sqrt{4-4\sin^2 t} \cdot 2\cos t dt$$

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

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

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

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



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{另解: } \int x^3 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int (x^2 - 4 + 4) \sqrt{4-x^2} dx^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{(4-x^2)^3} d(4-x^2) - 2 \int \sqrt{4-x^2} d(4-x^2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} \sqrt{(4-x^2)^5} - \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{(4-x^2)^3} + C. \\
 &= -\frac{1}{15} (3x^2 + 8) \sqrt{(4-x^2)^3} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

例20 求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}, (a > 0).$

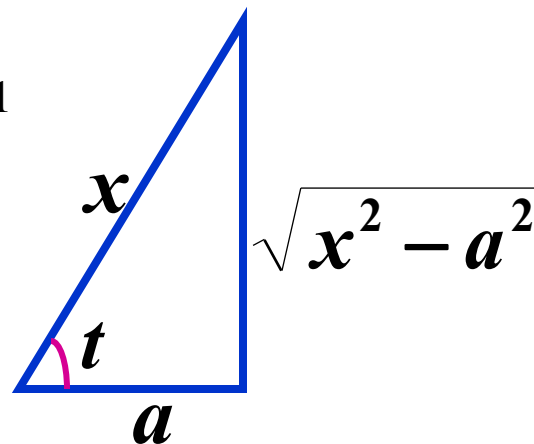
解 令 $x = a \sec t$ $dx = a \sec t \tan t dt$ $t \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

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

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

$$= \ln |\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + x| + C.$$

其中 $C = C_1 - \ln a.$



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 $x = a \sin t$;

(2) $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$ 可令 $x = a \tan t$;

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

说明(2) 积分中为了化掉根式除采用三角代

换外还可用**双曲代换**: $\because \cosh^2 t - \sinh^2 t = 1$

$\therefore x = a \sinh t, \quad x = a \cosh t$ 也可以化掉根式.

例21 求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$

解 令 $x = a \sinh t \quad dx = a \cosh t dt$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \int \frac{a \cosh t}{a \cosh t} dt = \int dt = t + C$$

$$= \operatorname{ar sinh} \frac{x}{a} + C = \ln \left(\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + x \right) + C.$$

说明(3) 积分中为化掉根式是否一定采用三角代换（或双曲代换）并不是绝对的，需根据被积函数的情况来定.

例22 求不定积分 $\int \frac{x^5 dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$. (三角代换很繁琐)

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{x^5 dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} &= \int \frac{(t^2-1)^2}{t} t dt = \int (t^4 - 2t^2 + 1) dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} t^5 - \frac{2}{3} t^3 + t + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{15} (8 - 4x^2 + 3x^4) \sqrt{1+x^2} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

例23 求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+e^x}}$.

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

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

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

说明(4) 当分母的阶较高时, 用倒代换 $x = \frac{1}{t}$.

例24 求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^7+2)}$.

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

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{x(x^7+2)} &= \int \frac{t}{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^7 + 2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt \\&= -\int \frac{t^6 dt}{1+2t^7} = -\frac{1}{14} \ln |1+2t^7| + C \\&= -\frac{1}{14} \ln |2+x^7| + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x| + C.\end{aligned}$$

例25 求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{x^4 \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$, (分母较高阶).

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

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

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

说明(5) 当被积函数含有两种或两种以上的根式 $\sqrt[k]{x}, \dots, \sqrt[l]{x}$ 时, 可采用令 $x = t^n$ (其中 n 为各根指数的**最小公倍数**)

例26 求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt[3]{x})}$.

解 令 $x = t^6 \Rightarrow dx = 6t^5 dt$,

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt[3]{x})} = \int \frac{6t^5}{t^3(1+t^2)} dt = \int \frac{6t^2}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 6 \int \frac{t^2 + 1 - 1}{1 + t^2} dt = 6 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + t^2} \right) dt \\
 &= 6[t - \arctan t] + C = 6\sqrt[6]{x} - 6 \arctan \sqrt[6]{x} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

例27 求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{1+x}}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{1+x}} &= \int \frac{d(\sqrt{1+x})^2}{1 + \sqrt{1+x}} = 2 \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x} d\sqrt{1+x}}{1 + \sqrt{1+x}} \\
 &= 2 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{1+x}} \right) d\sqrt{1+x} = 2\sqrt{1+x} - 2 \ln(1 + \sqrt{1+x}) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

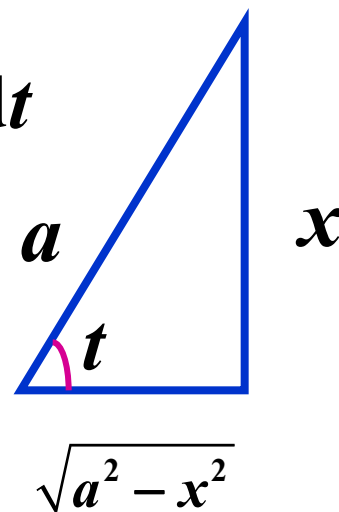
例28 求不定积分 $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$, ($a > 0$).

解 作代换: $x = a \sin t$, $dx = a \cos t dt$, 则

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

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

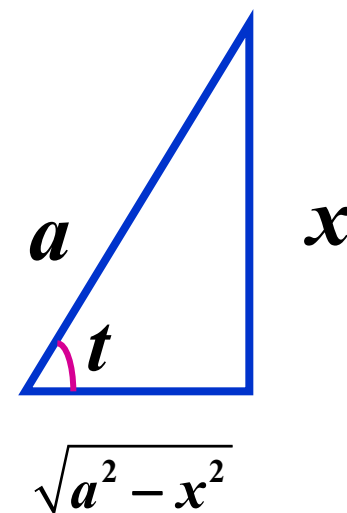
$$= \frac{1}{2} a^2 \left(t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) + C$$



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

$$= \frac{1}{2} a^2 \left(\arcsin \frac{x}{a} - \frac{x}{a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a} \right) + C$$

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



基本积分表

(II)

$$(16) \quad \int \tan x dx = -\ln \cos x + C;$$

$$(17) \quad \int \cot x dx = \ln \sin x + C;$$

$$(18) \quad \int \sec x dx = \ln(\sec x + \tan x) + C;$$

$$(19) \quad \int \csc x dx = \ln(\csc x - \cot x) + C;$$

$$(20) \quad \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C;$$

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

$$(22) \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{|a|} + C;$$

$$(23) \quad \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{|a|} + C,$$

$$(24) \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a}) + C,$$

$$(25) \quad \int \sqrt{x^2 + a} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + a} + \frac{a}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a}) + C.$$

3 小结与思考题

两类积分换元法:

- { (一) 凑微分
- { (二) 三角代换、双曲代换、倒代换、
根式代换

基本积分表(II)

思考题

求积分 $\int (x \ln x)^p (\ln x + 1) dx$.

思考题解答

$$\because d(x \ln x) = (1 + \ln x)dx$$

$$\therefore \int (x \ln x)^p (\ln x + 1)dx = \int (x \ln x)^p d(x \ln x)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{(x \ln x)^{p+1}}{p+1} + C, & p \neq -1 \\ \ln(x \ln x) + C, & p = -1 \end{cases}$$

课堂练习题

一、 填空题:

1、 若 $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$, 则 $\int f[\varphi(x)]d\varphi(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$;

2、 求 $\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$ ($a > 0$) 时, 可作变换 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, 然后求积;

3、 求不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ 时, 可先令 $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$;

4、 $\frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} d(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1-x^2})$;

5、 $\int \frac{\sin \sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{t}} dt = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

二、求下列不定积分（第一类换元法）：

1、 $\int e^{2x^2 + \ln x} dx ;$

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

3、 $\int \frac{dx}{1 + 5e^x} ;$

4、 $\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx ;$

5、 $\int \frac{\cos \sqrt{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x} \sin^2 \sqrt{x}} dx ;$

6、 $\int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos^2 x} .$

三、 求下列不定积分（第二类换元法）：

1、 $\int \frac{dx}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} ;$

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

3、 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9x^2-6x+7}} ;$

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

5、 设 $I_n = \int \tan^n x dx$, ($n \geq 2$), 求证:

$$I_n = \frac{\tan^{n-1} x}{n-1} - I_{n-2}, \text{ 并求 } \int \tan^5 x dx .$$

课堂练习题答案

一、 1、 $F[\varphi(x)] + C$; 2、 $x = a \sec t$ 或 $x = a \csc t$;
3、 $\sqrt{t}$ 或 t^{-1} ; 4、 -2 ; 5、 $-2 \cos \sqrt{t} + C$.

二、 1、 $\frac{1}{4} e^{2x^2} + C$; 2、 $2\sqrt{1 + \tan x} + C$;
3、 $x - \ln(1 + 5e^x) + C$; 4、 $-\frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + \cos^2 x) + C$;
5、 $-2 \tan \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} + C$; 6、 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}} + C$.

$$\text{三、 } 1、 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + C ; \quad 2、 \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x - \frac{1}{4} x + C ;$$

$$3、 \ln(3x-1+\sqrt{9x^2-6x+7})+C ; \quad 4、 \frac{x}{x-\ln x} + C .$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5、 I_n &= \int \tan^n x dx = \int \tan^{n-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \tan^{n-1} x - I_{n-2} . \end{aligned}$$

$$I_5 = \int \tan^5 x dx = \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x - \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x - \ln |\cos x| + C .$$