

6.1 不定积分概念

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定义: 设在区间I上, $f'(x)=f(x), x \in I$

则称F是f在I上的一个原函数

f在I上的全体原函数组成的集合, 称作f在I上的不定积分, 简称f的不定积分

$$\int f(x) dx \begin{cases} f: \text{被积函数} \\ dx: \text{积分变量} \end{cases}$$

两个基本问题:

- ① 什么样的函数存在原函数
- ② 如果已知f在区间上有原函数, 怎么求?

定理1: 区间上的连续函数必定存在原函数

定理2: 若f在(a,b)上有一个间断点 x_0

① 若 x_0 是f的跳跃间断点或可去间断点

则f在(a,b)上没有原函数

② 若 x_0 是f的第二类间断点, 则f在(a,b)上可能有原函数, 也可能没有 \rightarrow 一侧极限不存在

证: 用反证法:

假设f在(a,b)上有原函数F, 则由导数极限定理.

F(x)的左导数 $F'_+(x_0) = F'(x_0^+) = f(x_0^+)$
 $F'_-(x_0) = F'(x_0^-) = f(x_0^-)$

又F在点 x_0 处可导

故 $f(x_0) = F'(x_0) = F'_+(x_0) = F'_-(x_0)$

故 $f(x_0) = f(x_0^+) = f(x_0^-)$

\Rightarrow f在点 x_0 连续

与 x_0 为间断点矛盾.

②.1 令 $F(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$
 为什么不能用1? $F'_+(x_0)$ 不一定存在
 则 $F'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

②.2 令 $F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

则0是第二类间断点, 并且若F是f在R上的原函数

则 $\exists C_1, C_2, C_3 \in \mathbb{R}$, 使

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \ln x + C_1, & x > 0 \\ \ln(-x) + C_2, & x < 0 \\ C_3, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

注意到F在点0处不连续, 所以F在点0处不可导,

与 $F'(0) = f(0)$ 矛盾!

因此f不存在原函数

定理3: 假设F(x)是f(x)在区间I上的一个原函数, 则

- (1) 任给常数C $\in \mathbb{R}$, 有 $F(x)+C$ 也是f在区间I上的一个原函数
- (2) 若G(x)也是f在区间I上的一个原函数, 则存在常数C, 使 $G(x) = f(x)+C, x \in I$

$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$

有两种含义: ① 全体原函数, ② 特定的某一个原函数.

微分	不定积分
$d(e^x) = e^x dx$	$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$
$d(\ln x) = \frac{dx}{x}$	$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln x + C$
$d(x^\alpha) = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} dx$	$\int x^\alpha dx = \frac{1}{\alpha+1} x^{\alpha+1} + C \quad (\alpha \neq -1)$
$d(\sin x) = \cos x dx$	$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$
$d(\cos x) = -\sin x dx$	$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$
$d(\tan x) = \sec^2 x dx$	$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C \quad \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + C$
$d(\cot x) = -\csc^2 x dx$	$\int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C \quad \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\frac{1}{\tan x} + C$
$d(\sec x) = \tan x \sec x dx$	$\int \tan x \sec x dx = \sec x + C$
$d(\csc x) = -\cot x \csc x dx$	$\int \cot x \csc x dx = -\csc x + C$
$d(\arcsin x) = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + C$
$d(\arctan x) = \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$	$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x + C$

线性性: 假设函数f(x)与g(x)都在区间I上有原函数, $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ 且不全为0

则 $\int (k_1 f(x) + k_2 g(x)) dx = k_1 \int f(x) dx + k_2 \int g(x) dx$

推广 \downarrow

一般地, 设 f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n 都在区间I上有原函数, k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n 为不全为零的常数

$\int \sum_{i=1}^n k_i f_i(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \int f_i(x) dx$

Landou 不等式

设函数f在R上二阶可导, 记 $M_0 = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |f(x)|, M_1 = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |f'(x)|, M_2 = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |f''(x)|$

则当 $M_0, M_2 < +\infty$ 时, $M_1^2 \leq 4 M_0 M_2$

事实上此时有 $M_1^2 \leq 2 M_0 M_2$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ 及 $y > 0$,

$f(x+y) = f(x) + f'(x) \cdot y + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!} \cdot y^2$

$f(x-y) = f(x) - f'(x) \cdot y + \frac{f''(\eta)}{2!} \cdot y^2$

故 $|2y \cdot f'(x)| \leq |f(x+y) - f(x-y)| + M_2 \cdot y^2$

$\Rightarrow |f'(x)| \leq \frac{|f(x+y) - f(x-y)|}{2y} + \frac{M_2 y}{2}$

$\leq \frac{M_0}{y} + \frac{M_2 y}{2}$

① $M_0, M_2 > 0$ 取 $y > 0, \frac{M_0}{y} = \frac{M_2 y}{2}$ 则 $|f'(x)| \leq 2 \sqrt{\frac{M_0 M_2}{2}}$ (y为任意的)

$\Rightarrow M_1^2 \leq 2 M_0 M_2$

② $M_0 = 0$ 或 $M_2 = 0$ $M_1 = 0$ 或 $M_2 = 0$ 不可能.

6.3 有理函数的不定积分

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$$\text{有理函数 } R(x) = \frac{\alpha_n x^n + \alpha_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + \alpha_0}{\beta_m x^m + \beta_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + \beta_0}$$

其中 $\alpha_n \dots \alpha_0, \beta_m \dots \beta_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ 且 $\alpha_n \neq 0, \beta_m \neq 0$ (不妨设 $\beta_m = 1$)

真分式 $n < m$ 假分式 $n \geq m$

↳ 可表示为多项式+真分式

第一步: 因式分解

$$Q(x) = (x-a_1)^{\lambda_1} \dots (x-a_s)^{\lambda_s} (x^2+p_1x+q_1)^{\mu_1} \dots (x^2+p_tx+q_t)^{\mu_t}$$

其中 $a_1, \dots, a_s \in \mathbb{R}, p_j, q_j \in \mathbb{R} \quad 1 \leq j \leq t$

且 $p_j^2 < 4q_j, 1 \leq j \leq t$

$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_t \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

第二步: 导出对应有理分式

$$(x-a)^{\lambda} = \frac{A_1}{x-a} + \frac{A_2}{(x-a)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_{\lambda}}{(x-a)^{\lambda}}$$

$$(x^2+px+q)^{\mu} = \frac{B_1x+C_1}{x^2+px+q} + \frac{B_2x+C_2}{(x^2+px+q)^2} + \dots + \frac{B_{\mu}x+C_{\mu}}{(x^2+px+q)^{\mu}}$$

从而导出

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^{\lambda_i} \frac{A_{ik}}{(x-a_i)^k} + \sum_{j=1}^t \sum_{k=1}^{\mu_j} \frac{B_{jk}x+C_{jk}}{(x^2+px+q)^k} \quad (1)$$

其中 $A_{ik} (1 \leq i \leq s, 1 \leq k \leq \lambda_i)$ 均为待定系数

$B_{jk}, C_{jk} (1 \leq j \leq t, 1 \leq k \leq \mu_j)$

第三步: 确定待定系数

常用方法:

(1) 式同乘以 $Q(x)$, 比较同幂次系数, 得到线性方程组, 由此解出待定系数

例: 对 $R(x) = \frac{1}{x^3+1}$ 作分解

由于 $x^3+1 = (x+1)(x^2-x+1)$

$$\text{故 } \frac{1}{x^3+1} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-x+1}$$

$$1 = A(x^2-x+1) + (Bx+C)(x+1)$$

$$= (A+B)x^2 + (B+C-A)x + A+C$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{3} \\ B = -\frac{1}{3} \\ C = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases} \quad \frac{1}{x^3+1} = \frac{1}{3(x+1)} + \frac{-x+2}{3(x^2-x+1)}$$

另解: 可将 $x=-1$ 代入 立即得 $A = \frac{1}{3}$

例: 对 $R(x) = \frac{x^4+x^3+3x^2-1}{(x^2+1)^2(x-1)}$ (真分式)

$$\text{则 } R(x) = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1} + \frac{Dx+E}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^4+x^3+3x^2-1 = A(x^3+2x^2+1) + (Bx+C)(x-1)(x^2+1) + (Dx+E)(x-1)$$

求有理函数的不定函数归结为

$$(I) \int \frac{1}{(x-a)^k} dx \quad (II) \int \frac{Lx+M}{(x^2+px+q)^k} dx$$

$$(I) \int \frac{1}{(x-a)^k} dx = \begin{cases} \ln|x-a| + C, & k=1 \\ \frac{-1}{(k-1)(x-a)^{k-1}} + C, & k \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(II) \int \frac{Lx+M}{(x^2+px+q)^k} dx = \int \frac{L(x+\frac{p}{2}) + (M-\frac{pL}{2})}{((x+\frac{p}{2})^2 + q - \frac{p^2}{4})^k} dx$$

$$\text{令 } t = x + \frac{p}{2}, N = M - \frac{pL}{2}, r^2 = q - \frac{p^2}{4}$$

$$\text{则上式} = \int \frac{Lt+N}{(t^2+r^2)^k} dt$$

$$= L \int \frac{t}{(t^2+r^2)^k} dt + N \int \frac{1}{(t^2+r^2)^k} dt$$

$$\int \frac{t}{(t^2+r^2)^k} dt = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \ln|t^2+r^2| + C, & k=1 \\ \frac{-1}{2(k-1)(t^2+r^2)^{k-1}} + C, & k \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(t^2+r^2)^k} dt \text{ 的求解由 6.2 中已给出}$$

例: 求 $\int \frac{x^4+x^3+3x^2-1}{(x^2+1)^2(x-1)} dx$

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

$$= \ln|x-1| + C_1 + \arctan x + C_2 + \int \frac{2x+1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

令 $x=1$ 时 $A=1$

比较 x^4 的系数 $B=0$ $R(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{(x^2+1)} + \frac{2x+1}{(x^2+1)^2}$

比较 x^3 的系数 $C=1$

比较 x^2 的系数 $D=2$

比较常数 $E=1$

三角函数有理式的不定积分

定义 由 $u(x)$, $v(x)$ 及常值函数经过有限次四则运算得到的函数, 称为关于 $u(x)$ 与 $v(x)$ 的有理式, 并用 $R(u(x), v(x))$ 表示

下面计算 $\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$

一般方法: 令 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$

则 $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$ $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$ $x = 2 \arctan t$ $dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$

从而 $\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx = \int R\left(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}\right) \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$

例: 求 $\int \frac{dx}{4+4\sin x + \cos x}$

令 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$

原式 = $\int \frac{\frac{2}{1+t^2}}{4 + \frac{8t}{1+t^2} + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} dt$

= $\int \frac{2}{4+4t^2+8t+1-t^2} dt$

= $\int \frac{2}{3t^2+8t+5} dt$

= $\int \frac{2}{(3t+5)(t+1)} dt$

= $\int \left(\frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{3}{3t+5}\right) dt$

= $\ln|t+1| - \ln|3t+5| + C$

= $\ln|\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1| - \ln|3 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 5| + C$

注意: 可能有更简单的方法

例: $\int \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x} dx$

= $\int \frac{(\sin x)'}{\sin x(1+\sin x)} dx$

= $\ln \left| \frac{\sin x}{1+\sin x} \right| + C$

例: $\int \frac{1}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx$

= $\int \frac{\sec^2 x}{a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2} dx$

= $\int \frac{(\tan x)'}{a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2} dx$

= $\frac{1}{ab} \arctan \frac{a}{b} \tan x + C$

某些无理根式的不定积分

1. $\int R(x, \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}) dx$ 型不定积分 ($ad \neq bc$)

方法: 令 $t = \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}$, $t^n = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} \Rightarrow x = \frac{b-d \cdot t^n}{c \cdot t^n - a}$

然后化为有理函数的不定积分

例: 求 $\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{x+2}{x-2}} dx$

令 $t = \sqrt{\frac{x+2}{x-2}} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2(t^2+1)}{t^2-1}$

从而原式 = $\int \frac{t^2-1}{2(t^2+1)} \cdot t \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{(t^2-1)^2} \cdot 2t\right) dt$

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

= $-2 \arctan \sqrt{\frac{x+2}{x-2}} + \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x+2}{x-2}} + 1}{\sqrt{\frac{x+2}{x-2}} - 1} \right| + C$

例: $\int \frac{dx}{x(2\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{x})}$

令 $x = t^2$ ($t > 0$)

原式 = $\int \frac{6t^5}{t^6(t^2-t^3)} dt$

= $\int \frac{6}{t^3(1-t)} dt$

= $6 \int \left(\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t^3} - \frac{1}{t-1}\right) dt$

= $6 \left(\ln \left|\frac{t}{t-1}\right| - \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{2t^2}\right) + C$

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

↙ 衍生物

2. $\int R(x, \sqrt[i]{(ax+b)^j (cx+d)^k}) dx$ ($i+j=kn$)

方法: 先把 $\sqrt[i]{(ax+b)^j (cx+d)^k}$ 化为 $(ax+b)^j \sqrt[\frac{j}{i}]{\frac{cx+d}{ax+b}}$ 再令 $t = \sqrt[\frac{j}{i}]{\frac{cx+d}{ax+b}}$

例: 求 $\int \frac{dx}{3\sqrt{(x-1)^2(x+1)^4}}$

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

令 $t = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}$ $x = \frac{1+t^2}{t^2-1}$

故原式 = $\int \frac{t^2}{\left(\frac{2t^2}{t^2-1}\right)^2} \left(-\frac{2}{(t^2-1)^2} \cdot 2t^2\right) dt$

= $-\int \frac{6t^4}{4t^6} dt$

= $-\frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{t^2} dt$

= $\frac{3}{2t} + C = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}} + C$

* 当被积函数是 $\sin^2 x, \cos^2 x, \sin x \cos x$ 的有理数时, 采用变换 $t = \tan x$

补充例题

$$\begin{aligned} 1. I &= \int x \tan x \sec^2 x dx \\ &= \int x \sec x d(\sec x) \\ &= x \sec^2 x - \int \sec x \cdot (\sec x + x \sec x \tan x) dx \\ &= x \sec^2 x - \int \sec^2 x dx - \int x \tan x \sec^2 x dx \\ \therefore I &= \frac{x \sec^2 x - \tan x}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. I &= \int \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^2+1} \ln x + \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^2+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln x}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln x}{x^2+1} + \ln|x| - \ln|x^2+1| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$3. I = \int \frac{\sin x}{2\sin x + 3\cos x} dx$$

* 由于 $\sin x = A(2\sin x + 3\cos x) - B(2\sin x + 3\cos x)'$

$$4. I = \int \frac{1}{x^4+1} dx$$

$$\text{令 } J = \int \frac{x^2}{x^4+1} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} I+J &= \int \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx = \int \frac{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2+(\frac{1}{x})^2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}} d(x-\frac{1}{x}) \\ &= \int \frac{1}{t^2+2} dt \quad (\text{令 } t = x-\frac{1}{x}) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x-\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I-J &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}-1}{x^2+(\frac{1}{x})^2} dx \\ &= -\int \frac{1}{x^2+(\frac{1}{x})^2} d(x+\frac{1}{x}) \\ &= -\int \frac{1}{m^2-2} dm \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \left(\frac{1}{m-\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{m+\sqrt{2}} \right) dm \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{m-\sqrt{2}}{m+\sqrt{2}} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

* 注: 对于求诸如:

$$\int \frac{ax+b}{x^2+2px+q^2} dx, \int \frac{ax+b}{\sqrt{x^2+2px+q^2}} dx$$

和 $\int (ax+b) \sqrt{x^2+2px+q^2}$ 型不定积分

解题思路类似, 先分解 $ax+b$

$$\text{比如 } \int \frac{ax+b}{x^2+2px+q^2} dx = \int \frac{\frac{a}{2}(x^2+2px+q^2)' + (b-ap)}{x^2+2px+q^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例: 求 } &\int (x+1) \sqrt{x^2-2x+5} dx \\ &= \int \left[\frac{1}{2}(x^2-2x+5)' + 2 \right] \sqrt{x^2-2x+5} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot (x^2-2x+5)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2 \int \sqrt{x^2-2x+5} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } \int \sqrt{x^2-2x+5} dx$$

$$\int \sqrt{(x-1)^2+4} dx \quad (dx-1)$$

$$= \dots$$

$$\int \sqrt{u^2+a^2} du = u\sqrt{u^2+a^2} - \int \frac{u^2}{\sqrt{u^2+a^2}} du$$

$$= u\sqrt{u^2+a^2} - \int \sqrt{u^2+a^2} - \frac{a^2}{\sqrt{u^2+a^2}} du$$

$$I = \frac{u\sqrt{u^2+a^2} - a^2 \ln|u+\sqrt{u^2+a^2}|}{2} + C$$

$$\text{另解: } \int (x+1) \sqrt{(x-1)^2+2^2} dx$$

$$\text{令 } x=1+2\tan t$$

$$\text{则 } dx = 2 \int (1+\tan t) \sec^2 t dt$$

$$\int \sec^2 t d(\sec t) = \frac{1}{3} \sec^3 t + C$$

$$\int \sec^3 t dt = \int \sec t dt \tan t$$

$$= \sec t \tan t - \int \tan^2 t \sec t dt$$

$$= \sec t \tan t - \int (\sec^2 t - \sec t) dt$$

$$= \dots$$

6.4 经典积分总结

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例: 求 $\int \tan x \, dx$

$$= \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \, dx$$

$$\text{令 } \cos x = u$$

$$= \int -\frac{1}{u} \, du = -\ln|u| + C \\ = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

例: $\int \sec x \, dx$

$$\text{法1} = \int \frac{1}{\cos x} \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin^2 x} \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{1 - \sin^2 x} \, d\sin x$$

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

$$\text{法2} = \int \frac{\sec x (\tan x + \sec x)}{\tan x + \sec x} \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{d(\tan x + \sec x)}{\tan x + \sec x}$$

$$= \ln|\tan x + \sec x| + C$$

$$(\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x$$

$$(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$$

$$(\tan x + \sec x)' = \sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x$$

例: $\int \sec^3 t \, dt$

$$= \tan t \sec t - \int \tan^2 t \sec t \, dt$$

$$= \tan t \sec t - \int (\sec^2 t - 1) \sec t \, dt$$

$$= \tan t \sec t - \int \sec^3 t \, dt + \ln|\tan t + \sec t| + C$$

$$\text{故 } I = a^2 \left(\frac{\tan t \sec t + \ln|\tan t + \sec t|}{2} \right) + C$$

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

$$\text{例: } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{(\frac{x}{a})'}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{x}{a})^2}} \, dx$$

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

$$= \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

例: $I = \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \, dx$ (其中 $a > 0$)

$$\text{法1: 原式} = x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \, dx$$

$$= x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - I + \int \frac{a^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \, dx$$

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

$$\text{故 } I = \frac{x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + a^2 \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}|}{2} + C$$

例: $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2}$

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

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

↑ 绝对值千万不能忘。

例: 求 $\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx \quad (a > 0)$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{\frac{1}{a}}{1 + (\frac{x}{a})^2} d(\frac{x}{a})$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{1+u^2} du \quad (\text{令 } u = \frac{x}{a})$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \cdot \arctan u + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$

例: $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \quad (a > 0)$

$$= \int a |\cos t| \cdot d(asint) \quad (a > 0)$$

$$= \int a^2 \cos^2 t dt \quad t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

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

$$= a^2 (\frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2t) + C$$

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

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

例: $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \quad (a > 0)$

$$= \int \frac{(a \operatorname{sect})'}{a \operatorname{tant}} dt \quad x = a \operatorname{sect}$$

$$= \int \operatorname{sect} dt$$

$$= \ln |\operatorname{sect} + \operatorname{tant}| + C$$

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

法2: 令 $x = a \operatorname{tant}$

$$\text{则 } I = \int a \operatorname{sect} d \operatorname{tant}$$

$$= a^2 \int \sec^3 t dt$$

类似可得

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

例: 求 $I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^n}$ (其中 $a > 0$)

当 $n \geq 2$ 时

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

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

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

这种写法对原来形式的分部积分法更清晰

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} = \frac{-1}{(-n+1) \cdot 2} \int x d(\frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n-1}})$$

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

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

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$

例: $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx$ 找双射

$$= \int \frac{(a \operatorname{tant})'}{a \operatorname{sect}} dt \quad t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$x = a \operatorname{tant}$

$$= \int \operatorname{sect} dt$$

$$= \ln |\operatorname{sect} + \operatorname{tant}| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \sqrt{1 + (\frac{x}{a})^2} + \frac{x}{a} \right| + C$$

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

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

※若被积函数含有诸如

$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}, \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$$

等形式, 考虑三角换元.

$$\rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C$$

