

## 习 题 6.1

求下列不定积分：

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

$$\int (\sin x + 3e^x)dx;$$

$$\int (x^a + a^x)dx;$$

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

$$\int (2 \csc^2 x - \sec x \tan x)dx;$$

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

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

$$\int \left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} + 1\right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 1\right) dx;$$

$$\int \left(2^x + \frac{1}{3^x}\right)^2 dx;$$

$$\int \frac{2 \cdot 3^x - 5 \cdot 2^x}{3^x} dx;$$

$$\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx;$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx.$$

**解** (1)  $\int (x^3 + 2x^2 - 5\sqrt{x})dx = \int x^3 dx + 2 \int x^2 dx - 5 \int \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{10}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C。$

(2)  $\int (\sin x + 3e^x)dx = \int \sin x dx + 3 \int e^x dx = -\cos x + 3e^x + C。$

(3)  $\int (x^a + a^x)dx = \int x^a dx + \int a^x dx = \frac{1}{a+1}x^{a+1} + \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C (a \neq 1)。$

(4)  $\int (2 + \cot^2 x)dx = \int (1 + \csc^2 x)dx = x - \cot x + C。$

(5)  $\int (2 \csc^2 x - \sec x \tan x)dx = 2 \int \csc^2 x dx - \int \sec x \tan x dx = -2 \cot x - \sec x + C。$

(6)  $\int (x^2 - 2)^3 dx = \int (x^6 - 6x^4 + 12x^2 - 8)dx = \frac{1}{7}x^7 - \frac{6}{5}x^5 + 4x^3 - 8x + C。$

(7)  $\int \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 dx = \int \left(x^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 2x - \frac{1}{x} + C。$

(8)  $\int \left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} + 1\right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 1\right) dx$

$$= \int \left(2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt[6]{x^7}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt{x}\right) dx = 2x - \frac{6}{\sqrt[6]{x}} + 3\sqrt[3]{x} + 2\sqrt{x} + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + C。$$

$$(9) \int \left(2^x + \frac{1}{3^x}\right)^2 dx = \int \left(4^x + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x + \frac{1}{9^x}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln 4} 4^x + \frac{2}{\ln 2 - \ln 3} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x - \frac{1}{\ln 9} \frac{1}{9^x} + C。$$

$$(10) \int \frac{2 \cdot 3^x - 5 \cdot 2^x}{3^x} dx = \int 2 dx - 5 \int \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x dx = 2x - \frac{5}{\ln 2 - \ln 3} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x + C。$$

$$(11) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx = \int (\cos x + \sin x) dx = \sin x - \cos x + C。$$

$$(12) \int \left(\frac{2}{1+x^2} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) dx = 2 \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} - 3 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 2 \arctan x - 3 \arcsin x + C。$$

$$(13) \int (1-x^2)\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x} dx = \int (x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x^{\frac{11}{2}}) dx = \frac{4}{7} x^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{4}{15} x^{\frac{15}{2}} + C。$$

$$(14) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx = \int \csc^2 x dx - \int \sec^2 x dx$$

$$= -\cot x - \tan x + C = -2 \csc 2x + C。$$

曲线  $y = f(x)$  经过点  $(e, -1)$ ，且在任一点处的切线斜率为该点横坐标的倒数，求该曲线的方程。

**解** 由题意，曲线  $y = f(x)$  在点  $(x, y)$  处的切线斜率为  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$ ，于是

$y = \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$ ，将点  $(e, -1)$  代入，得  $C = -2$ ，所以曲线的方程为

$y = \ln|x| - 2$ 。

3. 已知曲线  $y = f(x)$  在任意一点  $(x, f(x))$  处的切线斜率都比该点横坐标的立方根少 1，

(1) 求出该曲线方程的所有可能形式，并在直角坐标系中画出示意图；

(2) 若已知该曲线经过  $(1, 1)$  点，求该曲线的方程。

**解** (1) 由题意可得  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt[3]{x} - 1$ ，所以  $y = \int (\sqrt[3]{x} - 1) dx = \frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{4}{3}} - x + C$ ，这

就是所求曲线方程的所有可能形式。

(2) 将点(1,1)代入上述方程, 可得  $C = \frac{5}{4}$ , 所以过点(1,1)的曲线方程为  $y = \frac{3}{4}x^{\frac{4}{3}} - x + \frac{5}{4}$ 。