

## 习 题 6.3

求下列不定积分：

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

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{3}{x^3+1} dx ;$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{x^3+1}{x^3+5x-6} dx ;$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{1-x^7}{x(1+x^7)} dx ;$$

$$\int \frac{x^9}{(x^{10}+2x^5+2)^2} dx ;$$

$$\int \frac{x^{3n-1}}{(x^{2n}+1)^2} dx。$$

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

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

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

设  $\frac{2x+3}{(x^2-1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2-1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1}$  , 则

$(Ax+B)(x^2+1) + (Cx+D)(x^2-1) \equiv 2x+3$  , 于是

$$\begin{cases} A+C=0 \\ B+D=0 \\ A-C=2 \\ B-D=3 \end{cases}'$$

解得  $A=1, C=-1, B=\frac{3}{2}, D=-\frac{3}{2}$ 。所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2x+3}{(x^2-1)(x^2+1)} dx &= \int \left( \frac{x}{x^2-1} - \frac{x}{x^2+1} \right) dx + \frac{3}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} \right| + \frac{3}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| - \frac{3}{2} \arctan x + C. \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{设 } \frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)^2(x+3)^3}$$

$$= \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{D}{x+3} + \frac{E}{(x+3)^2} + \frac{F}{(x+3)^3}, \text{ 则}$$

$$A(x+2)^2(x+3)^3 + B(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)^3 + C(x+1)(x+3)^3$$

$$+ D(x+1)(x+2)^2(x+3)^2 + E(x+1)(x+2)^2(x+3) + F(x+1)(x+2)^2 \equiv x.$$

令  $x=-1$ ，得到  $A=-\frac{1}{8}$ ；令  $x=-2$ ，得到  $C=2$ ；令  $x=-3$ ，得到  $F=\frac{3}{2}$ ；

再比较等式两边  $x^5$ 、 $x^4$  的系数与常数项，得到

$$\begin{cases} A+B+D=0 \\ 13A+12B+C+11D+E=0 \\ 108A+54B+27C+36D+12E+4F=0 \end{cases}.$$

于是解得  $A=-\frac{1}{8}, B=-5, C=2, D=\frac{41}{8}, E=\frac{13}{4}, F=\frac{3}{2}$ ，即

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)^2(x+3)^3} \\ &= -\frac{1}{8(x+1)} - \frac{5}{x+2} + \frac{41}{8(x+3)} + \frac{2}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{13}{4(x+3)^2} + \frac{3}{2(x+3)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

所以

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

$$= \frac{1}{8} \ln \left| \frac{(x+3)^{41}}{(x+1)(x+2)^{40}} \right| - \frac{2}{x+2} - \frac{13}{4(x+3)} - \frac{3}{4(x+3)^2} + C。$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{x^2+4x+4} - \frac{1}{x^2+4x+5} - \frac{1}{(x^2+4x+5)^2} ,$$

所以

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

$$= -\frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{x+2}{2(x^2+4x+5)} - \frac{3}{2} \arctan(x+2) + C。$$

$$(5) \int \frac{3}{x^3+1} dx$$

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

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

$$(6) \text{解一} : \int \frac{dx}{x^4+x^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^3+1)-(x^3-1)}{(x^2+x+1)(x^2-x+1)} dx$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x^2+x+1}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \left[ \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] + C。$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解二: } \int \frac{dx}{x^4+x^2+1} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(1+x^2)dx}{x^4+x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(1-x^2)dx}{x^4+x^2+1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x-x^{-1}}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x+x^{-1}+1}{x+x^{-1}-1} + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x^2+x+1}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{3}x} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

注：本题的答案也可以写成  $\frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x^2+x+1}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{1-x^2} + C$ 。

$$(7) \int \frac{x^4+5x+4}{x^2+5x+4} dx$$

$$\frac{x^4+5x+4}{x^2+5x+4} = x^2 - 5x + 21 - \frac{80}{x+4},$$

所以

$$\int \frac{x^4+5x+4}{x^2+5x+4} dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{5}{2}x^2 + 21x - 80 \ln|x+4| + C.$$

$$(8) \int \frac{x^3+1}{x^3+5x-6} dx$$

$$\frac{x^3+1}{x^3+5x-6} = 1 - \frac{5x-7}{(x-1)(x^2+x+6)} = 1 + \frac{1}{4(x-1)} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{x+22}{x^2+x+6},$$

所以

$$\int \frac{x^3+1}{x^3+5x-6} dx = x + \frac{1}{8} \ln \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2+x+6} - \frac{43}{4\sqrt{23}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{23}} + C.$$

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

$$(10) \int \frac{dx}{x^4+1} = \int \frac{dx}{x^4+1} = \int \left( \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1} - \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}x - \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} \right) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \ln \frac{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} + \frac{1}{4} \int \left( \frac{1}{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1} + \frac{1}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} \right) dx \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \ln \frac{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (\arctan(\sqrt{2}x + 1) + \arctan(\sqrt{2}x - 1)) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
(12) \quad &\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x(x^3 - 1)} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + x^3 - (x^3 - 1)}{x(x^3 - 1)} dx = \int \frac{x + x^2}{x^3 - 1} dx - \int \frac{dx}{x} \\
&= \int \frac{x}{x^3 - 1} dx + \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^3} \right| = \frac{1}{3} \int \left( \frac{1}{x - 1} - \frac{x - 1}{x^2 + x + 1} \right) dx + \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^3} \right| \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \ln |x - 1| - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{d(x^2 + x + 1)}{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^3} \right| \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \ln |x - 1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^2 + x + 1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^3} \right| + C \\
&= \frac{2}{3} \ln |x - 1| + \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^2 + x + 1) - \ln |x| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(13) \quad &\int \frac{x^2 + 2}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + x + 1 - x + 1}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2} dx \\
&= \int \left( \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x + 1}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2} \right) dx \\
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{2(x^2 + x + 1)} + \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{2}{3} \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C \\
&= \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(14) \quad \int \frac{1 - x^7}{x(1 + x^7)} dx = \int \frac{1 + x^7}{x(1 + x^7)} dx - \int \frac{2x^6}{1 + x^7} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \frac{2}{7} \int \frac{dx^7}{1 + x^7}$$

$$= \ln|x| - \frac{2}{7} \ln|1+x^7| + C。$$

$$\begin{aligned} (15) \quad \int \frac{x^9}{(x^{10} + 2x^5 + 2)^2} dx &= \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{d(x^{10} + 2x^5 + 2)}{(x^{10} + 2x^5 + 2)^2} - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{d(x^5 + 1)}{[1 + (x^5 + 1)^2]^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{10(x^{10} + 2x^5 + 2)} - \frac{x^5 + 1}{10(x^{10} + 2x^5 + 2)} - \frac{1}{10} \arctan(x^5 + 1) + C \\ &= -\frac{x^5 + 2}{10(x^{10} + 2x^5 + 2)} - \frac{1}{10} \arctan(x^5 + 1) + C。 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (16) \quad \int \frac{x^{3n-1}}{(x^{2n} + 1)^2} dx &= \frac{1}{2n} \int \frac{x^n}{(x^{2n} + 1)^2} dx^{2n} = -\frac{1}{2n} \int x^n d \frac{1}{x^{2n} + 1} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2n} \frac{x^n}{x^{2n} + 1} + \frac{1}{2n} \int \frac{dx^n}{1 + x^{2n}} = -\frac{1}{2n} \frac{x^n}{x^{2n} + 1} + \frac{1}{2n} \arctan x^n + C。 \end{aligned}$$

在什么条件下， $f(x) = \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{x(x+1)^2}$  的原函数仍是有理函数？

**解**  $f(x) = \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{x(x+1)^2}$  可化为部分分式  $\frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{(x+1)^2}$ ，于是

$$A(x+1)^2 + Bx(x+1) + Cx \equiv ax^2 + bx + c，$$

要使  $f(x) = \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{x(x+1)^2}$  的原函数为有理函数，必须  $A=0, B=0$ ，由此可

得  $a=0, c=0$ 。

设  $p_n(x)$  是一个  $n$  次多项式，求

$$\int \frac{p_n(x)}{(x-a)^{n+1}} dx。$$

**解** 由于  $p_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{p_n^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k$ ，所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{p_n(x)}{(x-a)^{n+1}} dx &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{p_n^{(k)}(a)}{k!} \int \frac{dx}{(x-a)^{n-k+1}} \\ &= -\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{p_n^{(k)}(a)}{k!(n-k)} \frac{1}{(x-a)^{n-k}} + \frac{p_n^{(n)}(a)}{n!} \ln|x-a| + C。 \end{aligned}$$

求下列不定积分：

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{2+4x}} dx ; \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}} ;$$

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+4}\sqrt{x}} ; \quad \int \sqrt[3]{\frac{(x-4)^2}{(x+1)^8}} dx \circ$$

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

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

$$= \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{2+4x} - \frac{1}{12} \sqrt{(2+4x)^3} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (x-1) \sqrt{2+4x} + C \circ$$

(2) 不妨设  $a < b$  ,

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^2 - \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2}} = \arcsin \frac{2x-a-b}{b-a} + C \circ$$

注：本题也可令  $x = a \cos^2 t + b \sin^2 t$  , 解得

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}} = 2 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-x}} + C \circ$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{4} (2x+3) \sqrt{1+x-x^2} + \frac{7}{8} \arcsin \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{5}} + C \circ$$

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

注：这里假设  $x > 0$ ，当  $x < 0$  时可得到相同的答案。

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

注：本题也可通过作变换  $t = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}$  来求解。

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

注：本题也可通过作变换  $t = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}$  来求解。

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

(8) 设  $x = \tan t$ ，则

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{dx}{x^4\sqrt{1+x^2}} &= \int \frac{\sec^2 t dt}{\tan^4 t \sec t} = \int \frac{\cos^3 t dt}{\sin^4 t} = \int \frac{1-\sin^2 t}{\sin^4 t} d \sin t \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3\sin^3 t} + \frac{1}{\sin t} + c = \frac{2x^2-1}{3x^3} \sqrt{1+x^2} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

(9) 设  $t = \sqrt[4]{x}$ ，则  $x = t^4$ ， $dx = 4t^3 dt$ ，于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[4]{x}} &= \int \frac{4t^3 dt}{t^2 + t} = 4 \int \left( t - 1 + \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt \\
 &= 2t^2 - 4t + 4\ln|t+1| + c = 2\sqrt{x} - 4\sqrt[4]{x} + 4\ln(\sqrt[4]{x}+1) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$



(10) 设  $t = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x-4}{x+1}}$ , 则  $x = \frac{4+t^3}{1-t^3}$ ,  $dx = \frac{15t^2}{(1-t^3)^2} dt$ , 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt[3]{\frac{(x-4)^2}{(x+1)^8}} dx &= \int t^2 \frac{(1-t^3)^2}{25} \frac{15t^2}{(1-t^3)^2} dx = \frac{3}{5} \int t^4 dt \\ &= \frac{3}{25} t^5 + c = \frac{3}{25} \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{x-4}{x+1}\right)^5} + C. \end{aligned}$$

(11) 设  $t = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x-2}{x+1}}$ , 则  $x = \frac{2+t^3}{1-t^3}$ ,  $dx = \frac{9t^2}{(1-t^3)^2} dt$ , 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-2)(x+1)^2}} &= \int \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{1-t^3}{3} \cdot \frac{9t^2}{(1-t^3)^2} dt = 3 \int \frac{tdt}{1-t^3} \\ &= -\int \left( \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{t-1}{t^2+t+1} \right) dt = -\ln|t-1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln(t^2+t+1) - \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{3}} + c \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\left( \sqrt[3]{\frac{x-2}{x+1}} - 1 \right)^2}{\sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{x-2}{x+1}\right)^2} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{x-2}{x+1}} + 1} - \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2\sqrt[3]{\frac{x-2}{x+1}} + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + c \\ &= -\frac{3}{2} \ln(\sqrt[3]{x+1} - \sqrt[3]{x-2}) - \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+1} + 2\sqrt[3]{x-2}}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x+1}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

(12) 设  $t = \sqrt[4]{1+x^4}$ ,  $x^4 = t^4 - 1$ , 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x^4 \sqrt{1+x^4}} &= \int \frac{t^3 dt}{(t^4-1)t} = \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{t^2-1} + \frac{1}{t^2+1} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \arctan t + c = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}-1}{\sqrt[4]{1+x^4}+1} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan \sqrt[4]{1+x^4} + C. \end{aligned}$$

设  $R(u, v, w)$  是  $u, v, w$  的有理函数, 给出

$$\int R(x, \sqrt{a+x}, \sqrt{b+x}) dx$$

的求法。

解 设  $t = \sqrt{a+x}$ , 则

$$\int R(x, \sqrt{a+x}, \sqrt{b+x}) dx = 2 \int R(t^2 - a, t, \sqrt{t^2 - a + b}) t dt$$

再令  $\sqrt{t^2 - a + b} = t + u$  , 则  $t = \frac{b - a - u^2}{2u}$  , 从而

$$\begin{aligned} & \int R(x, \sqrt{a+x}, \sqrt{b+x}) dx \\ &= \int R\left(\left(\frac{b-a-u^2}{2u}\right)^2 - a, \frac{b-a-u^2}{2u}, \frac{b-a+u^2}{2u}\right) \frac{b-a-u^2}{2u} \cdot \frac{a-b-2u^2}{2u^2} du \end{aligned}$$

为有理函数的积分。

求下列不定积分：

$$\int \frac{dx}{4+5\cos x} ;$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sin x + \cos x} ;$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{2\sin x - \cos x + 5} ;$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(2+\cos x)\sin x} ;$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\tan x + \sin x} ;$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin(x+a)\cos(x+b)} ;$$

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

$$\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx ;$$

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

$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+\sin^2 x} dx。$$

解 (1) 设  $u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$  , 则  $\cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}$  ,  $x = 2 \arctan u$  ,  $dx = \frac{2du}{1+u^2}$  , 于是

$$\int \frac{dx}{4+5\cos x} = \int \frac{2du}{9-u^2} = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{3+u}{3-u} \right| + c = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{3+\tan \frac{x}{2}}{3-\tan \frac{x}{2}} \right| + C。$$

(2) 设  $u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$  , 则  $\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}$  ,  $x = 2 \arctan u$  ,  $dx = \frac{2du}{1+u^2}$  , 于是

$$\int \frac{dx}{2+\sin x} = \int \frac{du}{1+u+u^2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2u+1}{\sqrt{3}} + c$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C。$$

$$(3) \int \frac{dx}{3+\sin^2 x} = \int \frac{\csc^2 x dx}{3\csc^2 x+1} = -\int \frac{d \cot x}{4+3\cot^2 x} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cot x + C。$$

注：本题也可通过作变换  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ ，解得

$$\int \frac{dx}{3+\sin^2 x} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \arctan(\sqrt{3} \tan \frac{x}{2}) + C。$$

$$(4) \int \frac{dx}{1+\sin x+\cos x} = \int \frac{dx}{2\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} + 2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \int \frac{\sec^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2(\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1} d \tan \frac{x}{2} = \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} + 1 \right| + C。$$

$$(5) \text{ 设 } u = \tan \frac{x}{2}, \text{ 则 } \sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}, x = 2 \arctan u, dx = \frac{2du}{1+u^2},$$

于是

$$\int \frac{dx}{2\sin x - \cos x + 5} = \int \frac{du}{3u^2 + 2u + 2} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{du}{\left(u + \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{5}{9}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{3u+1}{\sqrt{5}} + c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{3 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\sqrt{5}} + C。$$

$$(6) \int \frac{dx}{(2+\cos x)\sin x} = \int \frac{\sin x dx}{(2+\cos x)\sin^2 x} = -\int \frac{d \cos x}{(2+\cos x)(1-\cos^2 x)}$$

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

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

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

$$(7) \int \frac{dx}{\tan x + \sin x} = \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sin x(1+\cos x)} = -\int \frac{\cos x d \cos x}{(1-\cos^2 x)(1+\cos x)}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
(8) \int \frac{dx}{\sin(x+a)\cos(x+b)} &= \frac{1}{\cos(a-b)} \int \frac{\cos[(x+a)-(x+b)]}{\sin(x+a)\cos(x+b)} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos(a-b)} \int \left( \frac{\cos(x+a)}{\sin(x+a)} + \frac{\sin(x+b)}{\cos(x+b)} \right) dx = \frac{1}{\cos(a-b)} \ln \left| \frac{\sin(x+a)}{\cos(x+b)} \right| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(9) \int \tan x \tan(x+a) dx$$

当  $a = \frac{k\pi}{2}$  时, 原积分容易求得。

当  $a \neq \frac{k\pi}{2}$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \tan x \tan(x+a) dx &= \int \left( \frac{\tan(x+a) - \tan x}{\tan a} - 1 \right) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\tan a} \ln \left| \frac{\cos x}{\cos(x+a)} \right| - x + C.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(10) \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(\sin x + \cos x)^2 - 1}{\sin x + \cos x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \csc\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) d\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \tan\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}\right) \right| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(11) \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} &= \int \frac{(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} \\
&= \tan x - \cot x + C = -2 \cot 2x + C.
\end{aligned}$$

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

求下列不定积分：

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

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

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

$$\int \sqrt{x} \ln^2 x dx ;$$

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

$$\int \ln(1+x^2) dx$$

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

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

$$\int \arctan \sqrt{x} dx ;$$

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

$$\int \frac{x + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx ;$$

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

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

$$\int e^{\sin x} \frac{x \cos^3 x - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx ;$$

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} \quad (ab \neq 0) ;$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x})} dx ;$$

$$\int x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx ;$$

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{(1+e^x)^2} \circ$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \int \sqrt{x} \ln^2 x \, dx &= \frac{2}{3} \int \ln^2 x \, dx x^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln^2 x - \frac{4}{3} \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln x \, dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{9} x^{\frac{3}{2}} (3 \ln^2 x - 4 \ln x) + \frac{8}{9} \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} \, dx = \frac{2}{27} x^{\frac{3}{2}} (9 \ln^2 x - 12 \ln x + 8) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \int x^2 e^x \sin x \, dx &= \int x^2 \sin x \, d e^x = x^2 e^x \sin x - \int e^x (2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x) \, dx \\
 &= e^x (x^2 \sin x - 2x \sin x - x^2 \cos x) + \int e^x (2 \sin x + 4x \cos x - x^2 \sin x) \, dx,
 \end{aligned}$$

于是

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

由于

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int e^x \sin x \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C, \\
 \int e^x x \cos x \, dx &= \int x \cos x \, d e^x = e^x x \cos x - \int e^x (\cos x - x \sin x) \, dx \\
 &= e^x x \cos x - \int e^x \cos x \, dx + \int x \sin x \, d e^x \\
 &= e^x x (\cos x + \sin x) - \int e^x \cos x \, dx - \int e^x (\sin x + x \cos x) \, dx,
 \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int e^x x \cos x \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} e^x x (\cos x + \sin x) - \frac{1}{2} \int e^x (\cos x + \sin x) \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^x x (\cos x + \sin x) - \frac{1}{2} e^x \sin x + C,
 \end{aligned}$$

所以

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \int \frac{x^2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx &= - \int x \arcsin x \, d \sqrt{1-x^2} \\
 &= -x \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x + \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \left( \arcsin x + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) \, dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -x\sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \int \frac{1-x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \arcsin x dx \\
&= -x\sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \int \arcsin x d \arcsin x - \int \frac{x^2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx,
\end{aligned}$$

所以

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

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

注：本题也可通过作变换  $t = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-3}}$ ，解得

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-2x-3}} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{3x+3}{x-3}} + C。$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(9) \int \arctan \sqrt{x} dx &= x \arctan \sqrt{x} - \int \frac{x}{1+x} d\sqrt{x} = x \arctan \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + \int \frac{d\sqrt{x}}{1+x} \\
&= (x+1) \arctan \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + C。
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
(11) \int \frac{x + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx &= \int \frac{x}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx - \int \frac{d(1 + \cos x)}{1 + \cos x} \\
&= x \tan \frac{x}{2} - \int \tan \frac{x}{2} dx - \ln(1 + \cos x) = x \tan \frac{x}{2} + C。
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (12) \int \frac{\sqrt{1+\sin x}}{\cos x} dx &= \int \frac{\sqrt{1+\sin x}}{1-\sin^2 x} d \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{\sqrt{1+\sin x}}{1-\sin x} + \frac{\sqrt{1+\sin x}}{1+\sin x} \right) d \sin x \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{1+\sin x}}{1-\sin x} d \sin x + \sqrt{1+\sin x} ,
 \end{aligned}$$

在等式右边的积分中，令  $t = \sqrt{1+\sin x}$ ，则

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1+\sin x}}{1-\sin x} d \sin x = \int \frac{2t^2 dt}{2-t^2} = -2t + 4 \int \frac{dt}{2-t^2} = -2t + \sqrt{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}+t}{\sqrt{2}-t} \right| + C ,$$

所以

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

$$(13) \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^3 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x} d \tan x = \tan^2 x \sin x - \int \tan x (\sin x + \tan x \sec x) dx ,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^3 x} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \int \tan x \sin x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1-\cos^2 x}{\cos x} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\tan x + \sec x| + \frac{1}{2} \sin x + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sec x \tan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\tan x + \sec x| + C .
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (14) \int e^{\sin x} \frac{x \cos^3 x - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx &= \int e^{\sin x} x d \sin x - \int e^{\sin x} d \sec x \\
 &= e^{\sin x} (x - \sec x) - \int e^{\sin x} dx + \int \sec x e^{\sin x} \cos x dx \\
 &= e^{\sin x} (x - \sec x) + C .
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(15) \int \frac{dx}{e^x - e^{-x}} = \int \frac{de^x}{e^{2x} - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} \right| + C .$$

$$(16) \int \frac{dx}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{d \tan x}{a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2} = \frac{1}{ab} \arctan \left( \frac{a}{b} \tan x \right) + C .$$

(17) 令  $t = \sqrt[6]{x}$ ，则  $x = t^6$ ，于是



$$\int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x})} dx = \int \frac{6}{t(t+1)} dx = 6 \ln \left| \frac{t}{t+1} \right| + c = 6 \ln \frac{\sqrt[6]{x}}{\sqrt[6]{x} + 1} + C。$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (19) \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x dx &= x\sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - \int x \left( 1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \arcsin x \right) dx \\ &= x\sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \int \frac{1-x^2-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \arcsin x dx \\ &= x\sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x dx + \int \arcsin x dx \arcsin x, \end{aligned}$$

所以

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

(20) 令  $t = e^x$ , 则

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