



一、第一类换元法(凑微分法)

问题 $\int e^{2x} dx \stackrel{?}{=} e^{2x} + C$

观察 从公式 $\int e^u du = e^u + C$, 令 $u = 2x$, 则有

$$\int e^{2x} d(2x) = e^{2x} + C \longrightarrow \int e^{2x} dx \neq e^{2x} + C$$

解法 可将微分 dx 凑成 $\frac{1}{2} d(2x)$ 的形式, 即

$$dx = \frac{1}{2} d(2x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^{2x} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} d(2x) \underline{u = 2x} \frac{1}{2} \int e^u du = \frac{1}{2} e^u + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C \end{aligned}$$



一般地,设 $f(u)$ 具有原函数 $F(u)$,即

$$\int f(u)du = F(u) + C,$$

则 $\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = \int f[\varphi(x)]d\varphi(x)$

$$\underline{\varphi(x) = u} \int f(u)du = F(u) + C$$

换元

$$\underline{u = \varphi(x)} F[\varphi(x)] + C,$$

回代



部分常用的凑微分公式:

$$(1) dx = \frac{1}{a} d(ax + b); \quad (2) x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} d(x^{n+1});$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = d(\sqrt{x}); \quad (4) \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right);$$

$$(5) \frac{1}{x} dx = d(\ln x); \quad (6) e^x dx = d(e^x);$$

$$(7) \cos x dx = d(\sin x).$$



例 1 求不定积分 $\int (2x+1)^{10} dx$.

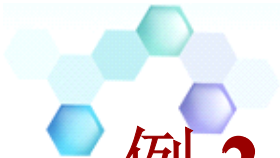
解 利用凑微分公式 $dx = \frac{1}{a} d(ax+b)$, 所以

$$\int (2x+1)^{10} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (2x+1)^{10} (2x+1)' dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (2x+1)^{10} d(2x+1)$$

$$\frac{2x+1=u}{\text{换元}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \int u^{10} du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{u^{11}}{11} + C$$

$$\frac{u=2x+1}{\text{回代}} \quad \frac{1}{22} (2x+1)^{11} + C.$$



例 2 求不定积分 $\int \frac{1}{3+2x} dx$.

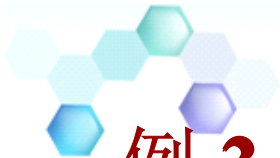
解
$$\int \frac{1}{3+2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{3+2x} \cdot (3+2x)' dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{3+2x} d(3+2x)$$

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

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

注：一般情形：

$$\int f(ax+b) dx \xrightarrow{ax+b=u} \frac{1}{a} \int f(u) du.$$



例 3 计算不定积分 $\int x e^{x^2} dx$.

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

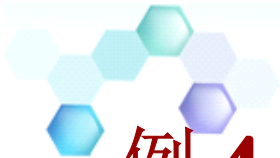
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int e^{x^2} d(x^2)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{x^2 = u}{\text{换元}} \\ \frac{1}{2} \int e^u du = \frac{1}{2} e^u + C \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{u = x^2}{\text{回代}} \\ \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C. \end{array}$$

注：一般情形：

$$\int x f(x^2) dx \xrightarrow{x^2 = u} \frac{1}{2} \int f(u) du.$$



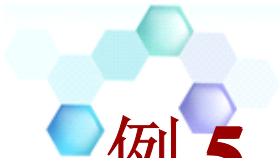
例 4 求不定积分 $\int \frac{1}{x(1+2\ln x)} dx$.

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

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

$$\frac{u=1+2\ln x}{\text{回代}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+2\ln x| + C.$$

注: 一般情形: $f(\ln x) \frac{1}{x} dx = f(\ln x) d(\ln x)$.



例 5 求不定积分 $\int \sin 2x dx$.

解法一 原式 $= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x d(2x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + C;$

解法二 原式 $= 2 \int \sin x \cos x dx = 2 \int \sin x d(\sin x)$
 $= (\sin x)^2 + C;$

解法三 原式 $= 2 \int \sin x \cos x dx = -2 \int \cos x d(\cos x)$
 $= -(\cos x)^2 + C.$

注: 一般情形:

$$f(\sin x) \cos x dx = f(\sin x) d(\sin x);$$

$$f(\cos x) \sin x dx = -f(\cos x) d(\cos x).$$



例 6

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

解 原式

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

注：利用平方差公式进行根式有理化是化简积分计算的常用手段之一。



二、第二类换元法

问题 $\int x^5 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = ?$

方法 通过变量替换引入新的积分变量.

例如, 令 $x = \sin t$, 则 $dx = \cos t dt$,

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

用“凑微分”即可求出结果



定理 2 设 $x = \varphi(t)$ 是单调可导函数, 且 $\varphi'(t) \neq 0$,
又设 $f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)$ 具有原函数 $F(t)$, 则

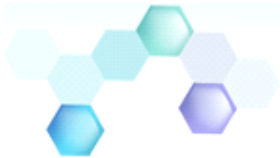
$$\begin{aligned}\int f(x)dx &= \int f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt \\ &= F(t) + C = F[\psi(x)] + C\end{aligned}$$

其中 $\psi(x)$ 是 $x = \varphi(t)$ 的反函数.

证 因为 $F(t)$ 为 $f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)$ 的原函数, 令

$$G(x) = F[\psi(x)],$$

则
$$G'(x) = \frac{dF}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t) \cdot \frac{1}{\varphi'(t)}$$



$$= f[\varphi(t)] = f(x),$$

即 $G(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的原函数. 证毕.

注: 从定理 2 可见, 第二类换元积分法与第一类换元积分法的换元与回代过程正好相反.



例7

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

方法 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, 可令 $x = t^n$ (n 为各根指数的最小公倍数).

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt[3]{x})} dx &= \int \frac{6t^5}{t^3(1+t^2)} dt = \int \frac{6t^2}{1+t^2} dt \\ &= 6 \int \frac{t^2+1-1}{1+t^2} dt = 6 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right) dt \\ &= 6[t - \arctan t] + C \\ &= 6[\sqrt[6]{x} - \arctan \sqrt[6]{x}] + C. \end{aligned}$$



例 8 求不定积分 $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$ ($a > 0$).

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

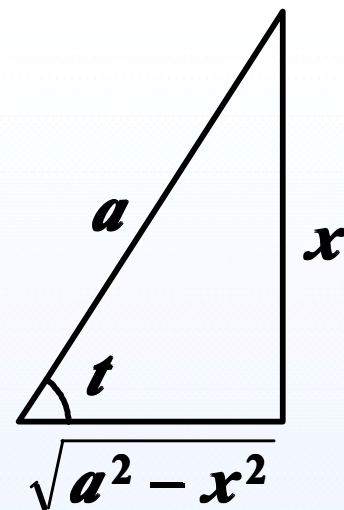
$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 t} = a \cos t$$

$$\text{于是 } \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{a^2}{2} \left[t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} [t + \sin t \cdot \cos t] + C$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} [t + \sin t \cdot \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t}] + C$$

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





例 9

求不定积分 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx (a > 0)$.

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

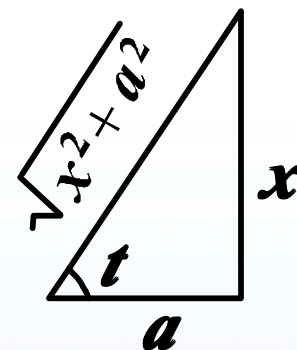
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{a \sec t} \cdot a \sec^2 t dt$$

$$= \int \sec t dt$$

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

$$= \ln \left| \frac{x}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a} \right| + C_1$$

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





三、分部积分公式

问题 $\int x e^x dx = ?$

思路 利用两个函数乘积的求导公式, 设函数

$u = u(x)$ 和 $v = v(x)$ 具有连续导数, 则

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv'$$

移项得

$$uv' = (uv)' - u'v$$

两边积分得 $\int uv' dx = uv - \int u'v dx$

分部积分公式

或

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

求解关键 如何将所给积分 $\int f(x) dx$ 化为 $\int u dv$



形式,并使它更容易计算,主要采用凑微分法,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例如, } \int x e^x dx &= \int \underbrace{x}_{u} \underbrace{de^x}_{dv} = \underbrace{x e^x}_{uv} - \int \underbrace{e^x}_{v} \underbrace{dx}_{du} \\ &= x e^x - e^x + C = (x-1)e^x + C \end{aligned}$$

利用分部积分法计算不定积分,选择好 u 、 v 非常关键,选择不当将使积分的计算变得更加复杂,



$$\begin{aligned} \text{例如, } \int x e^x dx &= \int e^x d\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) = \frac{x^2}{2} e^x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} de^x \\ &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{u dv} \qquad \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{uv} \qquad \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{v du} \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} e^x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} e^x dx \end{aligned}$$

更复杂

下面将通过例题介绍分部积分法的应用.



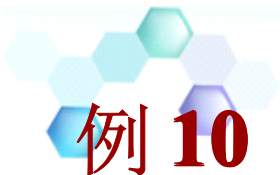
有关分部积分公式的几点说明

1. 有些函数的积分需要连续多次应用分部积分法;
2. 有些函数的积分在连续两次应用分部积分法后出现了原来的积分式, 这时通过解方程可得到所求不定积分;
3. 一般来说, 下列类型的被积函数常考虑应用分部积分法, 其中 m, n 都是正整数.

$$x^n \sin mx \quad x^n \cos mx \quad x^{nx} \sin mx \quad x^{nx} \cos mx$$

$$x^n e^{mx} \quad x^n (\ln x) \quad x^n \arcsin mx$$

$$x^n \arccos mx \quad x^n \arctan mx \quad \text{等.}$$



例 10 求不定积分 $\int x \cos x dx$.

解一 令 $u = \cos x, x dx = d\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) = dv,$

$$\int x \cos x dx = \int \cos x d\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) = \frac{x^2}{2} \cos x + \int \frac{x^2}{2} \sin x dx,$$


显然, u, v' 选择不当, 积分更难进行.

解二 令 $u = x, \cos x dx = d \sin x = dv,$

$$\int x \cos x dx = \int x d \sin x$$

$$= x \sin x - \int \sin x dx$$

$$= x \sin x + \cos x + C.$$

 **例 11** 求不定积分 $\int x^2 e^x dx$.

解 $u = x^2, e^x dx = de^x = dv$

$$\begin{aligned}\int x^2 e^x dx &= \int x^2 de^x \\ &= x^2 e^x - 2 \int x e^x dx \\ &= x^2 e^x - 2 \int x de^x \\ &= x^2 e^x - 2(xe^x - e^x) + C.\end{aligned}$$

小结 若被积函数是幂函数(指数为正整数)和正(余)弦函数或幂函数和指数函数的乘积, 可设幂函数为 u , 使其幂降一次.



例 12 求不定积分 $\int x \arctan x dx$.

解 令 $u = \arctan x, x dx = d\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) = dv,$

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

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} d(\arctan x)$$

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

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

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



例 13 求不定积分 $\int x^3 \ln x dx$.

解 令 $u = \ln x, x^3 dx = d\left(\frac{x^4}{4}\right) = dv,$

$$\begin{aligned}\int x^3 \ln x dx &= \int \ln x d\left(\frac{x^4}{4}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} \int x^3 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln x - \frac{1}{16} x^4 + C.\end{aligned}$$

小结 若被积函数是幂函数和对数函数或幂函数和反三角函数的乘积,可设对数函数或反三角函数为 u . 而将幂函数凑微分进入微分号,使得应用分部积分公式后,对数函数或反三角函数消失.



例 14 求不定积分 $\int e^x \sin x dx$.

解
$$\int e^x \sin x dx = \int \sin x de^x$$

$$= e^x \sin x - \int e^x d(\sin x)$$

$$= e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x dx$$

$$= e^x \sin x - \int \cos x de^x$$

$$= e^x \sin x - (e^x \cos x - \int e^x d \cos x)$$

$$= e^x (\sin x - \cos x) - \int e^x \sin x dx$$

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



例 15

求不定积分 $\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$.

解 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$, 则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2t dt$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned}\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx &= 2 \int e^t t dt \\ &= 2 \int t de^t \\ &= 2te^t - 2 \int e^t dt \\ &= 2te^t - 2e^t + C \\ &= 2e^t(t-1) + C \\ &= 2e^{\sqrt{x}}(\sqrt{x}-1) + C.\end{aligned}$$