

$$\int\int_{(\sigma)}\left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}-\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right)dx dy=?$$

数学分析习题题解

(第 二 分 册)

合 肥 工 业 大 学 数 学 教 研 室 编 印

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说 明

为了适应我校教学的需要,帮助青年教师业务进修和搞好教学工作,我们于七八年初开始,组织室内部分教师编写了这本《数学分析习题集》(吉米多维奇著1956年第三版)题解,供我校师生学习和教学参考。并替部分兄弟院校的代为加印。本题解由参加编写工作的同志按章节分工编、审完成的。何天晓同志提供了大部分题解的初稿。由于篇幅较大,全书共分三册,从今年开始陆续在校内发行。

由于我们水平有限,人力也不足,加之时间仓促,因此一定存在不少缺点和错误。另外,有许多题目所选用的解法也不够理想,希望我校师生在使用过程中不断提出修改意见,并殷切希望兄弟院校的同志给予帮助和指导。

在本题解的排印过程中,承安徽省肥西县印刷厂热情帮助和大力支援,安徽省教育厅教材编审室薛凌、张巧英两同志帮助绘图和整图,使本书得以顺利付印,特在此表示感谢。

合肥工业大学数学教研室

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第三章 不定积分

3.1 最简单的不定积分

1623. $\int (3-x^2)^3 dx$. 解 原式 $= 27x - 9x^3 + \frac{9}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{7}x^7 + C$.

1629 $\int x^2(5-x)^4 dx$.

解 原式 $= \int [(5-x)^2 - 10(5-x) + 25](5-x)^4 dx$
 $= \int [(5-x)^6 - 10(5-x)^5 + 25(5-x)^4] dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{7}(5-x)^7 + \frac{5}{3}(5-x)^6 - \frac{1}{7}(5-x)^7 + C$.

1630. $\int (1-x)(1-2x)(1-3x) dx$.

解 原式 $= \int (1-6x+11x^2-6x^3) dx = x - 3x^2 + \frac{11}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^4 + C$.

1631. $\int \left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right)^2 dx$. 解 原式 $= \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x} + 1\right) dx = -\frac{1}{x} - 2\ln|x| + x + C$.

1632. $\int \left(\frac{a}{x} + \frac{a^2}{x^2} + \frac{a^3}{x^3}\right) dx$. 解 原式 $= a\ln|x| - \frac{a^2}{x} - \frac{a^3}{2x^2} + C$.

1633. $\int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$. 解 原式 $= \int \left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) dx = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2\sqrt{x} + C$.

1634. $\int \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt[3]{x^2} + 1}{\sqrt[4]{x}} dx$.

解 原式 $= \int \left(\sqrt[4]{x} - 2x^{\frac{5}{12}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}}\right) dx = \frac{4}{5}x^{\frac{5}{4}} - \frac{24}{17}x^{\frac{17}{12}} + \frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{3}{4}} + C$.

1635. $\int \frac{(1-x)^3}{x\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$.

解 原式 $= \int \left(x^{-\frac{3}{4}} - 3x^{-\frac{1}{4}} + 3x^{\frac{1}{4}} - x^{\frac{5}{4}}\right) dx$
 $= -\frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \left(1 + \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{3}{5}x^2 + \frac{1}{8}x^3\right) + C$.

1636. $\int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} dx$.

解 原式 $= \int \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x^{-\frac{5}{2}}\right) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \left(\frac{1}{7}x^2 + 1\right) + C$.

$$1637. \int \frac{(\sqrt{2x} - \sqrt[3]{3x})^2}{x} dx.$$

解 原式 = $\int \left(2 - 2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}x^{-\frac{1}{6}} + \sqrt[3]{9}x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right) dx$
 $= 2x - \frac{12}{5}\sqrt[3]{72x^5} + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{9x^2} + c.$

$$1638. \int \frac{\sqrt{x^4 + x^{-4} + 2}}{x^3} dx.$$

解 原式 = $\int \sqrt{\frac{(x^2 + x^{-2})^2}{x^3}} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + x^{-2}}{x^3} dx = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{4}x^{-4} + C.$

$$1639. \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx. \quad \text{解 原式} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx = x - \arctg x + C.$$

$$1640. \int \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} dx. \quad \text{解 原式} = - \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1-x^2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| - x + C.$$

$$1641. \int \frac{x^2+3}{x^2-1} dx. \quad \text{解 原式} = \int \left(1 + \frac{4}{x^2-1} \right) dx = x + 2 \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + c.$$

$$1642. \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx.$$

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

$$1643. \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^4-1}} dx.$$

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

$$1644. \int (2^x + 3^x)^2 dx.$$

解 原式 = $\int (4^x + 9^x + 2 \cdot 6^x) dx = \frac{4^x}{\ln 4} + \frac{9^x}{\ln 9} + 2 \frac{6^x}{\ln 6} + C.$

$$1645. \int 2^{\frac{x+1}{5}} \cdot 5^{\frac{x-1}{2}} dx.$$

解 原式 = $\int \left(2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) dx = -\frac{2}{\ln 5 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \ln 2 \cdot 2^x} + C.$

$$1646. \int \frac{e^{3x}+1}{e^x+1} dx.$$

解 原式 = $\int (e^{2x} - e^x + 1) dx = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - e^x + x + c.$

$$1647. \int (1 + \sin x + \cos x) dx.$$

解 原式 = $x - \cos x + \sin x + C.$

$$1648. \int \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 原式} &= \int \sqrt{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} dx = \int |\sin x - \cos x| dx \\
 &= \int (\sin x - \cos x) \operatorname{sgn}(\sin x - \cos x) dx \\
 &= (-\cos x - \sin x) \operatorname{sgn}(\sin x - \cos x) + C \\
 &= (\sin x + \cos x) \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x - \sin x) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1649. \int \operatorname{ctg}^2 x dx. \quad \text{解 原式} \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - 1 \right) dx = -\operatorname{ctg} x - x + C.$$

$$1650. \int \operatorname{tg}^2 x dx. \quad \text{解 原式} = \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 \right) dx = \operatorname{tg} x - x + C.$$

$$1651. \int (a \operatorname{sh} x + b \operatorname{ch} x) dx. \quad \text{解 原式} = a \operatorname{ch} x + b \operatorname{sh} x + C.$$

$$1652. \int \operatorname{th}^2 x dx. \quad \text{解 原式} = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} \right) dx = x - \operatorname{th} x + C.$$

$$1653. \int \operatorname{cth}^2 x dx. \quad \text{解 原式} = \int \left(\frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} + 1 \right) dx = -\operatorname{cth} x + x + C.$$

$$1654. \text{ 证明: 若 } \int F(x) dx = F(x) + C, \text{ 则}$$

$$\int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) + C \quad (a \neq 0).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{证 } \int f(ax+b) dx &\stackrel{ax+b=t}{=} \frac{1}{a} \int f(t) dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{a} F(t) + C = \frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) + C, \quad (a \neq 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

求出下列积分:

$$1655. \int \frac{dx}{x+a}. \quad \text{解 原式} = \ln|x+a| + C.$$

$$1656. \int (2x-10)^{10} dx. \quad \text{解 原式} = \frac{1}{22} (2x-10)^{11} + C.$$

$$1657. \int \sqrt[3]{1-3x} dx. \quad \text{解 原式} = -\frac{1}{4} (1-3x)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C.$$

$$1658. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2-5x}}. \quad \text{解 原式} = -\frac{2}{5} \sqrt{2-5x} + C.$$

$$1659. \int \frac{dx}{(5x-2)^{\frac{2}{3}}}. \quad \text{解 原式} = -\frac{2}{15} (5x-2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.$$

$$1660. \int \frac{\sqrt[3]{1-2x+x^2}}{1-x} dx.$$

$$\text{解 原式} = \int (1-x)^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx = -\frac{5}{2} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C.$$

$$1661. \int \frac{dx}{2+3x^2}.$$

$$167. \text{ 原式} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \int \frac{d\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right)}{1 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right) + C.$$

$$1662. \int \frac{dx}{2-3x^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 原式} &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{\frac{2}{3} - x^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} + x}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} - x} \right| + C. \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}x}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}x} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$1663. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2-3x^2}}.$$

$$\text{解 原式} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{d\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right)}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arcsin\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right) + C.$$

$$1664. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3x^2-2}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 原式} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{d\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right)^2 - 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ln \left| \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x + \sqrt{\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right)^2 - 1} \right| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ln \left| \sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{3x^2 - 2} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$1665. \int (e^{-x} + e^{-2x}) dx. \quad \text{解 原式} = -e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2x} + C.$$

$$1666. \int [\sin 5x - \sin(5a)] dx.$$

$$\text{解 原式} = -\frac{1}{5} \cos 5x - \sin(5a) \cdot x + C.$$

$$1667. \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}.$$

$$\text{解 原式} = -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{ctg}\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + C.$$

$$1668. \int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos x}.$$

$$\text{解 原式} = \int \frac{dx}{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

$$1669. \int \frac{dx}{1 - \cos x}.$$

$$\text{解 原式} = \int \frac{dx}{2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} = -\operatorname{ctg} \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

$$1670. \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x}.$$

$$\text{解 原式} = \int \frac{dx}{\left(\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right)} = -\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) + C.$$

$$1671. \int [\operatorname{sh}(2x+1) + \operatorname{ch}(2x-1)] dx.$$

解 原式 = $\frac{1}{2} [\operatorname{ch}(2x+1) + \operatorname{sh}(2x-1)] + C.$

$$1672. \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{x}{2}}. \quad \text{解 原式} = 2 \operatorname{th} \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

$$1673. \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{x}{2}}. \quad \text{解 原式} = -2 \operatorname{cth} \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

用适当地变换被积函数的方法来求下列积分:

$$1674. \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}. \quad \text{解 原式} = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + C.$$

$$1675. \int x^2 \sqrt[3]{1+x^3} dx. \quad \text{解 原式} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt[3]{(1+x^3)^4} + C.$$

$$1676. \int \frac{x dx}{3-2x^2}. \quad \text{解 原式} = -\frac{1}{4} \ln |3-2x^2| + C.$$

$$1677. \int \frac{x dx}{(1+x^2)^2}. \quad \text{解 原式} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+x^2} + C = -\frac{1}{2(1+x^2)} + C.$$

$$1678. \int \frac{x dx}{4+x^4}. \quad \text{解 原式} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)}{1+\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x^2}{2} + C.$$

$$1679. \int \frac{x^3 dx}{x^8-2}. \quad \text{解 原式} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx^4}{(x^4)^2-2} = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^4-\sqrt{2}}{x^4+\sqrt{2}} \right| + C.$$

$$1680. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}}. \quad \text{解 原式} = \int \frac{2d\sqrt{x}}{1+x} = 2 \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x} + C.$$

$$1681. \int \sin \frac{1}{x} \frac{dx}{x^2}. \quad \text{解 原式} = \int \left(-\sin \frac{1}{x}\right) d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \cos \frac{1}{x} + C.$$

$$1682. \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}}.$$

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

$$1683. \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}. \quad \text{解 原式} = -\int \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{|x|}\right)}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}} = -\arcsin \frac{1}{|x|} + C.$$

$$1684. \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^3}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int \operatorname{sgn} x \frac{\frac{1}{x^3} dx}{\frac{1}{|x|^3} (x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int \operatorname{sgn} x \cdot x \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{\left(1+\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{3/2}} \\ &= \operatorname{sgn} x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{-1/2} + C = \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{1/2}} + C.\end{aligned}$$

1685. $\int \frac{x dx}{(x^2-1)^{3/2}}.$

解 原式 = $\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2-1)}{(x^2-1)^{3/2}} = -\frac{1}{(x^2-1)^{1/2}} + C = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} + C.$

1686. $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(8x^3+27)^{2/3}}.$

解 原式 = $\frac{1}{24} \int \frac{d(8x^3+27)}{(8x^3+27)^{2/3}} = \frac{1}{8} (8x^3+27)^{1/3} + C.$

1687. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}}.$

解法1. 原式 = $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4}}} = \int \frac{d[2(x+\frac{1}{2})]}{\sqrt{[2(x+\frac{1}{2})]^2 - 1}}$
 $= \ln \left| 2(x+\frac{1}{2}) + \sqrt{[2(x+\frac{1}{2})]^2 - 1} \right| + C$
 $= \ln \left| 2x+1 + 2\sqrt{x^2+x} \right| + C, \quad (|x+\frac{1}{2}| > \frac{1}{2}).$

解法2. 原式 = $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x|} \cdot \sqrt{|1+x|}} = 2 \int \frac{\operatorname{sgn} x d(\sqrt{|x|})}{\sqrt{|1+(\sqrt{|x|})^2|}}$
 $= 2 \operatorname{sgn} x \cdot \ln(\sqrt{|x|} + \sqrt{|1+x|}) + C, \quad (x(1+x) > 0).$

1688. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}}.$

解法1. 原式 = $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - (\frac{1}{2}-x)^2}} = \int \frac{d[2(x-\frac{1}{2})]}{\sqrt{1-[2(x-\frac{1}{2})]^2}} = \arcsin(2x-1) + C$

解法2. 原式 = $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{1-(x)^2}} = \int \frac{2d\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{x})^2}} = 2 \arcsin \sqrt{x} + C.$

1689. $\int x e^{-x^2} dx.$

解 原式 = $-\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} + C.$

1690. $\int \frac{e^x dx}{2+e^x}.$

解 原式 = $\ln(2+e^x) + C.$

1691. $\int \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}}.$

解 原式 = $\int \frac{e^x dx}{e^{2x} + 1} = \operatorname{arctg} e^x + C.$

1692. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}}.$

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

$$= -\ln\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{e^{2x}+1}}{e^x}\right) + C.$$

1693. $\int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} dx, \quad (x>0).$ 解 原式 = $\frac{1}{3} \ln^3 x + C.$

1694. $\int \frac{dx}{x \ln x \ln(\ln x)}, \quad (x>1).$ 解 原式 = $\ln |\ln(\ln x)| + C.$

1695. $\int \sin^5 x \cos x dx.$ 解 原式 = $\frac{1}{6} \sin^6 x + C.$

1696. $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos^3 x}} dx.$ 解 原式 = $-\int \frac{d \cos x}{\sqrt{\cos^3 x}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\cos x}} + C.$

1697. $\int \operatorname{tg} x dx.$ 解 原式 = $\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = -\ln |\cos x| + C.$

1698. $\int \operatorname{ctg} x dx.$ 解 原式 = $\ln |\sin x| + C.$

1699. $\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} dx.$ 解 原式 = $\int \frac{d(\sin x - \cos x)}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} = \frac{3}{2} (\sin x - \cos x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C.$

1700. $\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}} dx.$

解 原式 = $\int \frac{1}{2(a^2 - b^2)} \frac{d(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x)}{\sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}} dx$
 $= \frac{1}{a^2 - b^2} \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} + C, \quad (a^2 \neq b^2).$

1701. $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \sqrt{\operatorname{ctg} x}}.$

解 原式 = $-\int \frac{d \operatorname{ctg} x}{\sqrt{\operatorname{ctg} x}} = -\frac{4}{3} \operatorname{ctg}^{\frac{3}{2}} x + C.$

1702. $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x + 2 \cos^2 x}.$

解 原式 = $\int \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\left(\frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\sqrt{2}} + C.$

1703. $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x}.$

解 原式 = $\int \frac{dx}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \int \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}} d \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = \ln \left| \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.$

1704. $\int \frac{dx}{\cos x}.$

解 原式 = $\int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \ln \left| \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right| + C.$

$$1705. \int \frac{dx}{\sinh x} \quad \text{解 原式} = \int \frac{dx}{2\sinh \frac{x}{2} \cosh \frac{x}{2}} = \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\tanh \frac{x}{2}} = \ln \left| \tanh \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.$$

$$1706. \int \frac{dx}{\cosh x} \quad \text{解 原式} = \int \frac{2dx}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \int \frac{2de^{\frac{x}{2}}}{e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{-\frac{x}{2}}} = 2\operatorname{arctg} e^{\frac{x}{2}} + C.$$

$$1707. \int \frac{\operatorname{sh} x \cosh x dx}{\sqrt{\operatorname{sh}^4 x + \cosh^4 x}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 原式} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\operatorname{sh} 2x}{\sqrt{\cosh^2 2x - 2\operatorname{sh}^2 x \cosh^2 x}} dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\cosh 2x}{\sqrt{\cosh^2 2x + 1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \cosh 2x + \sqrt{\cosh^2 2x + 1} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\cosh 2x}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{\cosh^2 2x + 1}}{\sqrt{2}} \right| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\cosh 2x}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{\operatorname{sh}^4 x + \cosh^4 x} \right| + C'. \end{aligned}$$

$$1708. \int \frac{dx}{\cosh^2 x \sqrt{\tanh^2 x}} \quad \text{解 原式} = \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\tanh^2 x}} = 3 \tanh^{\frac{1}{3}} x + C.$$

$$1709. \int \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{1+x^2} dx \quad \text{解 原式} = \int \operatorname{arctg} x d\operatorname{arctg} x = \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{arctg} x)^2 + C.$$

$$1710. \int \frac{dx}{(\operatorname{arcsin} x)^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

$$\text{解 原式} = \int \frac{d\operatorname{arcsin} x}{(\operatorname{arcsin} x)^2} = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{arcsin} x} + C.$$

$$1711. \int \sqrt{\frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{1+x^2}} dx.$$

$$\text{解 原式} = \int \sqrt{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})} d\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) = \frac{2}{3} [\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})]^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.$$

$$1712. \int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 原式} &= \int \frac{x^2}{x^4+1} \cdot \frac{x^2+1}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^4+1} d\left(\frac{x^2-1}{x}\right) = \int \left(\frac{x^2-1}{x}\right)^2 + 2 d\left(\frac{x^2-1}{x}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{2}x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$1713. \int \frac{x^2-1}{x^4+1} dx.$$

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

$$1714. \int \frac{x^{14} dx}{(x^5 + 1)^4}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 原式} &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{x^5} dx}{\frac{1}{x^{20}}(x^5 + 1)^4} = \int -\frac{1}{5} \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{x^5} + 1\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^5}\right)^4} = \frac{1}{15} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^5}\right)^3 + C \\ &= \frac{x^{15}}{15(x^5 + 1)^3} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$1715. \int \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$$

$$\text{解 原式} = \frac{1}{\frac{n}{2} + 1} \int \frac{d(x^{\frac{n}{2}+1})}{\sqrt{1+x^2(x^{\frac{n}{2}+1}})} = \frac{2}{n+2} \ln \left| x^{\frac{n}{2}+1} + \sqrt{1+x^2(x^{\frac{n}{2}+1})} \right| + C,$$

$$(n \neq -2),$$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln|x| + C, \quad (n = -2).$$

$$1716. \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx.$$

$$\text{解 得式} = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} d\left(\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \ln^2 \frac{1+x}{1-x} + C.$$

$$1717. \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sqrt{2+\cos 2x}}.$$

$$\text{解 原式} = \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{\sqrt{3-2\sin^2 x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \sin x\right)}{\sqrt{1-\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \sin x\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \sin x + C$$

$$1718. \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 得式} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin 2x dx}{\frac{1}{4}(1-\cos 2x)^2 + \frac{1}{4}(1+\cos 2x)^2} = - \int \frac{d(\cos 2x)}{2+\cos^2 2x} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\cos 2x)}{1+\cos^2 2x} = -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}(\cos 2x) + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$1719. \int \frac{2^x \cdot 3^x}{9^x - 4^x} dx.$$

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

$$1720. \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}}.$$

解 原式 = $\int \frac{d\sqrt{1+x^2}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{1+x^2}}} = 2\sqrt{1+\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C.$

用分项积分法计算下列积分:

1721. $\int x^2(2-3x^2)^2 dx.$

解 原式 = $\int (4x^2 - 12x^4 + 9x^6) dx = \frac{4}{3}x^3 - \frac{12}{5}x^5 + \frac{9}{7}x^7 + C.$

1722. $\int \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx.$

解 原式 = $\int \left(\frac{2}{1-x} - 1 \right) dx = -2\ln|1-x| - x + C.$

1723. $\int \frac{x^2}{1+x} dx.$

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

1724. $\int \frac{x^3}{3+x} dx$

解 原式 = $\int \left(x^2 - 3x + 9 - \frac{27}{x+3} \right) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 9x - 27\ln|3+x| + C.$

1725. $\int \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+x^2} dx.$

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

1726. $\int \frac{(2-x)^2}{2-x^2} dx.$

解 原式 = $-\int dx - \int \frac{4xdx}{2-x^2} + 6 \int \frac{dx}{2-x^2} = -x + 2\ln|2-x^2| +$
 $+ \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}+x}{\sqrt{2}-x} \right| + C.$

1727. $\int \frac{x^2}{(1-x)^{100}} dx.$

解 原式 = $\int \frac{(x-1)^2 + 2(x-1) + 1}{(1-x)^{100}} dx = -\frac{1}{97(1-x)^{97}} - \frac{1}{49(1-x)^{99}} +$
 $+ \frac{1}{99(1-x)^{99}} + C.$

1728. $\int \frac{x^5}{x+1} dx.$

解 原式 = $\frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x - \ln|1+x| + C.$

1729. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}}.$

解 原式 = $\frac{1}{2} \int (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}) dx = \frac{1}{3} \left[\sqrt{(x+1)^3} - \sqrt{(x-1)^3} \right] + C.$

1730. $\int x\sqrt{2-5x} dx.$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 原式} &= \int \left[-\frac{1}{5}(2-5x) + \frac{2}{5} \right] \sqrt{2-5x} dx = -\frac{1}{5} \int (2-5x)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx + \frac{2}{5} \int \sqrt{2-5x} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{125} (2-5x)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{4}{75} (2-5x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = -\frac{8+30x}{375} (2-5x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$1731. \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt[3]{1-3x}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 原式} &= \int \frac{x - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}}{\sqrt[3]{1-3x}} = -\frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt[3]{(1-3x)^2} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{1-3x}} \\ &= \frac{1}{15} \sqrt[3]{(1-3x)^5} - \frac{1}{6} \sqrt[3]{(1-3x)^2} + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$1732. \int x^3 \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 原式} &= \frac{1}{2} \int (1+x^2-1) \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} d(1+x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt[3]{(1+x^2)^4} d(1+x^2) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} d(1+x^2) = \frac{3}{14} \sqrt[3]{(1+x^2)^7} - \frac{3}{8} \sqrt[3]{(1+x^2)^4} + C \\ &= \frac{12x^2-9}{56} (1+x^2)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$1733. \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)(x+3)}.$$

$$\text{解 原式} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{(x+3) - (x-1)}{(x-1)(x+3)} dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+3} \right| + C.$$

$$1734. \int \frac{dx}{x^2+x-2}.$$

$$\text{解 原式} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+2)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{(x+2) - (x-1)}{(x+2)(x-1)} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right| + C.$$

$$1735. \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)(x^2+2)}.$$

$$\text{解 原式} = \int \frac{(x^2+2) - (x^2+1)}{(x^2+1)(x^2+2)} dx = \arctg x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctg \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + C.$$

$$1736. \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-2)(x^2+3)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 原式} &= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{(x^2+3) - (x^2-2)}{(x^2-2)(x^2+3)} dx = \frac{1}{10\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x-\sqrt{2}}{x+\sqrt{2}} \right| \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{5\sqrt{3}} \arctg \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$1737. \int \frac{x dx}{(x+2)(x+3)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 原式} &= \int \frac{dx}{x+3} - 2 \int \frac{(x+3) - (x+2)}{(x+2)(x+3)} dx = 3 \ln |x+3| - 2 \ln |x+2| + C \\ &= \ln \frac{(x+3)^3}{(x+2)^2} + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$1738. \int \frac{x dx}{x^4 + 3x^2 + 2}.$$

$$\text{解 原式} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2 + \frac{3}{2})}{(x^2 + \frac{3}{2})^2 - (\frac{1}{2})^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2 + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 2} + C.$$

$$1739. \int \frac{dx}{(x+a)^2(x+b)^2}, (a \neq b).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 原式} &= \frac{1}{a-b} \int \frac{(x+a) - (x+b)}{(x+a)^2(x+b)^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{(a-b)^2} \int \frac{dx}{(x+b)^2} - \frac{1}{(a-b)^2} \int \frac{dx}{(x+a)(x+b)} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{(a-b)^2} \int \frac{dx}{(x+a)(x+b)} + \frac{1}{(a-b)^2} \int \frac{dx}{(x+a)^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{(a-b)^2} \frac{1}{x+b} - \frac{1}{(a-b)^2} \frac{1}{x+a} - \frac{2}{(a-b)^3} \int \frac{(x+a) - (x+b)}{(x+a)(x+b)} dx \\ &= -\frac{2x+a+b}{(a-b)^2(x+a)(x+b)} + \frac{2}{(a-b)^3} \ln \left| \frac{x+a}{x+b} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$1740. \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 原式} &= \int \frac{1}{a^2-b^2} \frac{(x^2+a^2) - (x^2+b^2)}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)} dx = \frac{1}{b(a^2-b^2)} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{b} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{a(a^2-b^2)} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$1741. \int \sin^2 x dx.$$

$$\text{解 原式} = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C.$$

$$1742. \int \cos^2 x dx.$$

$$\text{解 原式} = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C.$$

$$1743. \int \sin x \cdot \sin(x+d) dx.$$

$$\text{解 原式} = \frac{1}{2} \int [\cos d - \cos(2x+d)] dx = \frac{x}{2} \cos d - \frac{1}{4} \sin x(2x+d) + C.$$

$$1744. \int \sin 3x \cdot \sin 5x dx.$$

$$\text{解 原式} = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 2x - \cos 8x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{16} \sin 8x + C.$$

$$1745. \int \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{3} dx.$$

$$\text{解 原式} = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos \frac{5}{6}x + \cos \frac{1}{6}x) dx = \frac{3}{5} \sin \frac{5}{6}x + 3 \sin \frac{1}{6}x + C.$$

$$1746. \int \sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}) \cos(3x + \frac{\pi}{4}) dx.$$

解 原式 = $\frac{1}{2} \int \left[\sin\left(5x + \frac{\pi}{12}\right) - \sin\left(x + \frac{5}{12}\pi\right) \right] dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{10} \cos\left(5x + \frac{\pi}{12}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(x + \frac{5}{12}\pi\right) + C_0$

1747. $\int \sin^3 x dx_0$

解 原式 = $-\cos x + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C_0$

1748. $\int \cos^3 x dx_0$

解 原式 = $\sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C_0$

1749. $\int \sin^4 x dx_0$

解 原式 = $\frac{1}{4} \int (1 - \cos 2x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \int (1 - 2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x) dx$
 $= \frac{3}{8} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + C_0$

1750. $\int \sin^4 x dx_0$

解 原式 = $\frac{1}{4} \int (1 + \cos 2x)^2 dx = \frac{3}{8} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + C_0$

1751. $\int \operatorname{ctg}^2 x dx_0$

解 原式 = $\int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\operatorname{ctg} x - x + C_0$

1752. $\int \operatorname{tg}^3 x dx_0$

解 原式 = $\int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^3 x} dx = \int \frac{-\sin^2 x}{\cos^3 x} d(\cos x)$
 $= \ln |\cos x| + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tg}^2 x + C'$

1753. $\int \sin^3 x \sin^2 2x dx_0$

解 原式 = $\frac{1}{4} \int (\cos x - \cos 5x)^2 \sin 2x dx$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \int \cos^2 x \sin 2x dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \cos^2 5x \sin 2x dx -$
 $-\frac{1}{2} \int \cos x \cdot \cos 5x \cdot \sin 2x dx$
 $= \frac{1}{8} \int \cos x (\sin 3x + \sin x) dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \cos 5x (\sin 7x - \sin 3x) dx$
 $-\frac{1}{4} \int \cos x (\sin 7x - \sin 3x) dx$
 $= \frac{1}{8} \int \cos x \cdot \sin 3x dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \cos x \sin x dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \cos 5x \cdot \sin 7x dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{1}{8} \int \cos 5x \sin 3x dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \cos x \sin 7x dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \cos x \sin 3x dx \\
& = \frac{3}{16} \int (\sin 4x + \sin 2x) dx + \frac{1}{16} \int \sin 2x dx + \frac{1}{16} \int (\sin 12x + \sin 2x) dx \\
& \quad - \frac{1}{16} \int (\sin 8x - \sin 2x) dx - \frac{1}{8} \int (\sin 8x + \sin 6x) dx \\
& = \frac{3}{16} \int \sin 4x dx + \frac{3}{8} \int \sin 2x dx + \frac{1}{16} \int \sin 12x dx \\
& \quad - \frac{3}{16} \int \sin 8x dx - \frac{1}{8} \int \sin 6x dx \\
& = \frac{-3}{16} \cos 2x - \frac{3}{64} \cos 4x + \frac{1}{48} \cos 6x + \frac{3}{128} \cos 8x - \frac{1}{192} \cos 12x + C.
\end{aligned}$$

1754. $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}.$

解 原式 = $\int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx = \operatorname{tg} x - \operatorname{ctg} x + C.$

1755. $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos x}.$

解 原式 = $\int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos x} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{2})} + \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{\sin^2 x}$
 $= \ln \left| \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| - \frac{1}{\sin x} + C.$

1756. $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^3 x}.$

解 原式 = $\int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cdot \cos^3 x} dx = - \int \frac{d(\cos x)}{\cos^3 x} + \int \frac{d(2x)}{\sin 2x}$
 $= \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x} + \ln |\operatorname{tg} x| + C.$

1757. $\int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin x} dx.$

解 原式 = $\int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin x} d(\sin x) = \ln |\sin x| - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x + C.$

1758. $\int \frac{dx}{\cos^4 x}.$

解 原式 = $\int \operatorname{Sec}^2 x d(\operatorname{tg} x) = \int (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x) d(\operatorname{tg} x) = \operatorname{tg} x + \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{tg}^3 x + C.$

1759. $\int \frac{dx}{1 + e^x}.$

解 原式 = $\int \frac{e^{-x}}{e^{-x} + 1} dx = -\ln(1 + e^{-x}) + C = x - \ln(1 + e) + C.$

1760. $\int \frac{(1 + e^x)^2}{1 + e^{2x}} dx.$

解 原式 = $\int \frac{1 + e^{2x} + 2e^x}{1 + e^{2x}} dx = x + 2 \operatorname{arctg} e^x + C.$