

数学分析

题解

(第二册)

第三篇 积 分 学

练 习

(§ 1. 原函数与不定积分的概念 § 2. 基本积分表,
§ 3. 最简单的积分法则)

1. 求下列不定积分:

$$(1) \int 6x dx;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int 6x dx &= 6 \int x dx = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 + c \\ &= 3x^2 + c. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int (\sqrt{x} - 0.24x + 0.36x^3) dx;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int (\sqrt{x} - 0.24x + 0.36x^3) dx &= \int \sqrt{x} dx - \int 0.24x dx + \int 0.36x^3 dx \\ &= \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - 0.24 \int x dx + 0.36 \int x^3 dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 0.24 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 + 0.36 \cdot \frac{1}{4} x^4 + c \\ &= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 0.12x^2 + 0.09x^4 + c. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x + 4}{x^2} dx;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x + 4}{x^2} dx &= \int (x - 3 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}) dx \\ &= \int x dx - \int 3 dx + \int \frac{2}{x} dx + \int \frac{4}{x^2} dx \\ &= \int x dx - 3 \int dx + 2 \int \frac{1}{x} dx + 4 \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 - 3x + 2 \ln |x| + 4 \cdot (-1) x^{-1} + c \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 - 3x + 2 \ln |x| - 4x^{-1} + c. \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int \frac{2x^2 + 1}{x^2(x^2 + 1)} dx &= \int \frac{x^2 + 1 + x^2}{x^2(x^2 + 1)} dx \\ &= \int \left[\frac{x^2}{x^2(x^2 + 1)} + \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2(x^2 + 1)} \right] dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\ &= \arctg x - x^{-1} + c. \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{解: } \int \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} dx = \int \frac{x^2 - 2^2}{x - 2} dx = \int \frac{(x + 2)(x - 2)}{x - 2} dx$$

$$= \int (x+2)dx = \int xdx + \int 2dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + c.$$

$$(6) \int (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x) dx,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x) dx &= \int \sec^2 x dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx \\ &= \operatorname{tg} x + c. \end{aligned}$$

$$(7) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx &= \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{(\cos x + \sin x)(\cos x - \sin x)}{\cos x - \sin x} dx \\ &= \int (\cos x + \sin x) dx \\ &= \int \cos x dx + \int \sin x dx \\ &= \sin x - \cos x + c. \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \int \frac{4 \cdot 3^x - 7 \cdot 2^x}{3^x} dx,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int \frac{4 \cdot 3^x - 7 \cdot 2^x}{3^x} dx &= \int \left(\frac{4 \cdot 3^x}{3^x} - \frac{7 \cdot 2^x}{3^x} \right) dx \\ &= \int 4 - 7 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int 4 dx + \int 7 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x dx$$

$$= 4 \int dx + 7 \int \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x dx$$

$$= 4x - 7 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x}{\ln \frac{2}{3}} + c$$

$$= 4x - 7 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x \cdot \frac{1}{\ln \frac{2}{3}} + c.$$

$$(9) \int \frac{x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x + 2}{x - \sqrt{2}} dx;$$

$$\text{解: } \int \frac{x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x + 2}{x - \sqrt{2}} dx = \int \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + (\sqrt{2})^2}{x - \sqrt{2}} dx$$

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

$$= \int x dx - \sqrt{2} \int dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + c.$$

$$(10) \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} - 2(1-x^2)}{1-x^2} dx.$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \arcsin x - 2x + c.$$

2. 试证函数 $y = \ln(ax)$ 和 $y = \ln x$ 是同一函数的原函数。

证: $\because [\ln(ax)]' = \frac{1}{ax} \cdot a = \frac{1}{x}$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$\therefore$ 函数 $y = \ln(ax)$ 和 $y = \ln x$ 都是 $y = \frac{1}{x}$ 的原函数。

3. 一物体的运动速度 $v = 3t^2 + 4t$ 米/秒, 当 t 等于 2 秒时, 这物体经过的路程 $S = 16$ 米, 试求物体的运动方程。

解: 设所求的运动方程为

$$s = F(t)$$

其中 $F(t)$ 为未知函数

因为 $s' = F'(t) = v = 3t^2 + 4t$

所以 所求的函数 $F(t)$ 必包含在下面的不定积分中:

$$s = \int (3t^2 + 4t) dt$$

$$= 3 \int t^2 dt + 4 \int t dt$$

$$= t^3 + 2t^2 + c$$

当 $t = 2$, $s = 16$ 时, 则有

: 5 :

$$16 = 2^3 + 2 \cdot 2^2 + c$$

即 $c = 0$

故所求的运动方程是 $s = t^3 + 2t^2$.

4. 在积分曲线族 $y = \int 5x^2 dx$ 中, 求一通过点 $(\sqrt{3}, 5\sqrt{3})$ 的曲线方程.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } y &= \int 5x^2 dx = 5 \int x^2 dx \\ &= \frac{5}{3} x^3 + c \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ 所求的曲线过点 $(\sqrt{3}, 5\sqrt{3})$,

$$\therefore 5\sqrt{3} = \frac{5}{3}(\sqrt{3})^3 + c$$

即 $c = 0$

故所求的曲线方程为 $y = \frac{5}{3}x^3$.

练 习 二

(§4. 分部积分与变量替换)

1. 用分部积分法求下列不定积分:

$$(1) \int x^n \ln x dx; (n \text{ 为整数})$$

解: 设 $u = \ln x, dv = x^n dx$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx, \quad v = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1}$$

由分部积分公式得:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int x^n \ln x dx &= \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \ln x - \int \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \ln x - \frac{1}{n+1} \int x^n dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \ln x - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} x^{n+1} + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int x \cos x dx = \int x d \sin x = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx$$

解： 设 $u = x \quad dv = \cos x$
 $du = dx \quad v = \sin x$

由分部积分公式得：

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int x \cos x dx &= x \sin x - \int \sin x dx \\
 &= x \sin x - (-\cos x) + C \\
 &= x \sin x + \cos x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int (x^2 - 2x + 7) \ln x dx;$$

解： 设 $u = \ln x \quad dv = (x^2 - 2x + 7) dx$
 $du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = \frac{1}{3} x^3 - x^2 + 7x$

由分部积分公式得：

$$\int (x^2 - 2x + 7) \ln x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + 7x \right) \ln x - \int \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + 7x \right) \frac{1}{x} dx \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + 7x \right) \ln x - \int \left(\frac{1}{3}x^2 - x + 7 \right) dx \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + 7x \right) \ln x - \left(\frac{1}{9}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 7x \right) + C \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + 7x \right) \ln x - \frac{1}{9}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 7x + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \int x^2 a^x dx;$$

解: 设 $u = x^2$ $dv = a^x dx$

$$du = 2x dx \quad v = \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x$$

由分部积分公式得:

$$\begin{aligned}
\int x^2 a^x dx &= x^2 \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x - \int \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x 2x dx \\
&= x^2 \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x - \frac{2}{\ln a} \int x a^x dx
\end{aligned}$$

又设 $u = x$ $dv = a^x dx$

$$du = dx \quad v = \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x$$

则 $\int x a^x dx = x \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x - \int \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x dx$

$$= x \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x - \frac{1}{\ln a} \int a^x dx$$

$$= x \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x - \frac{1}{\ln^2 a} a^x + C$$

$$\text{故 } \int x^2 a^x dx = x^2 \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x - \frac{2}{\ln a} \left(x \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x - \frac{1}{\ln^2 a} a^x \right) + C$$

$$(5) \int (\arcsin x)^2 dx;$$

$$\text{解: 设 } u = (\arcsin x)^2 \quad dv = dx$$

$$du = \frac{2 \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \quad v = x$$

由分部积分公式得:

$$\int (\arcsin x)^2 dx = x(\arcsin x)^2 - 2 \int x \cdot \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$\text{又设 } u = \arcsin x \quad dv = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \quad v = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

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

$$\text{故 } \int (\arcsin x)^2 dx = x(\arcsin x)^2$$

$$+ 2\sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - 2x + C.$$

$$(6) \int \cos(\ln x) dx,$$

解: 设 $u = \cos(\ln x)$ $dv = dx$

$$du = -\frac{1}{x} \sin(\ln x) \quad v = x$$

由分部积分公式得:

$$\int \cos(\ln x) dx = x \cos(\ln x) + \int \sin(\ln x) dx$$

又设 $u = \sin(\ln x)$ $dv = dx$

$$du = \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = x$$

则 $\int \cos(\ln x) dx = x \cos(\ln x) + x \sin(\ln x)$

$$- \int \cos(\ln x) dx$$

移项得

$$\int \cos(\ln x) dx + \int \cos(\ln x) dx$$

$$= x \cos(\ln x) + x \sin(\ln x) + C$$

故 $\int \cos(\ln x) dx = \frac{x}{2} [\cos(\ln x) + \sin(\ln x)] + C$

$$(7) \int \frac{\ln^3 x}{x^2} dx,$$

解: 设 $u = \ln^3 x$ $dv = \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

$$du = 3 \ln^2 x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = -\frac{1}{x}$$

由分部积分公式得:

$$\int \ln^3 x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \ln^3 x + 3 \int \ln^2 x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx,$$

$$\text{又设} \quad u = \ln^2 x \quad dv = \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$du = 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{则} \int \ln^2 x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \ln^2 x + \int 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx,$$

$$\text{再设} \quad u = \ln x \quad dv = \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{则} \int \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \ln x + \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x} \ln x - \frac{1}{x} + C,$$

$$\text{故} \int \ln^3 x \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x} \ln^3 x - \frac{3}{x} \ln^2 x - \frac{6}{x} \ln x - \frac{6}{x} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x} (\ln^3 x + 3 \ln^2 x + 6 \ln x + 6) + C.$$

$$(8) \int e^{-t} \cos \pi t dt,$$

解: 设 $u = e^{-t}$ $dv = \cos \pi t dt$

$$du = -e^{-t} dt \quad v = \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \pi t$$

由分部积分公式得:

$$\int e^{-t} \cos \pi t dt = \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-t} \sin \pi t + \frac{1}{\pi} \int e^{-t} \sin \pi t dt$$

又设 $u = e^{-t}$ $dv = \sin \pi t dt$

$$du = -e^{-t} dt \quad v = -\frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi t$$

$$\text{则} \int e^{-t} \sin \pi t dt = -\frac{1}{\pi} e^{-t} \cos \pi t - \int \frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi t e^{-t} dt$$

$$\text{故} \int e^{-t} \cos \pi t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-t} \sin \pi t - \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\pi} e^{-t} \cos \pi t + \frac{1}{\pi} \int e^{-t} \cos \pi t dt \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-t} \sin \pi t - \frac{1}{\pi^2} e^{-t} \cos \pi t - \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int e^{-t} \cos \pi t dt$$

移项合并同类项得:

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{\pi^2}\right) \int e^{-t} \cos \pi t dt =$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \left(e^{-t} \sin \pi t - \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-t} \cos \pi t \right) + c$$

$$\int e^{-t} \cos \pi t dt =$$

$$\frac{1}{1+\pi^2} e^{-t} (\pi \sin \pi t - \cos \pi t) + C.$$

2. 用变量替换法求下列不定积分:

$$(1) \int (2x+3) \sqrt{x^2+3x+6} dx,$$

解: 设 $x^2+3x+6=t$ $dt=(2x+3)dx$

由变量替换公式得

$$\int (2x+3) \sqrt{x^2+3x+6} dx = \int \sqrt{t} dt = \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}+1} t^{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} (x^2+3x+6)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$(2) \int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt[3]{\cos^2 x}} dx,$$

解: 设 $\cos x = t$ $dt = -\sin x dx$ $\sin x dx = -dt$

由变量替换公式得:

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\cos^2 x}} \sin x dx = \int (\cos x)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \sin x dx$$

$$= \int t^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (-) dt = - \int t^{-\frac{2}{3}} dt$$

$$= -3t^{\frac{1}{3}} + C$$

$$= -3(\cos x)^{\frac{1}{3}} + C$$

$$(3) \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx, \quad t$$

解：设 $\sqrt{x} = t$ $x = t^2$ $dx = 2t dt$

由变量替换公式得：

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

$$(4) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt[3]{x})} dx,$$

解：设 $\sqrt[3]{x} = t$ $x = t^3$ $dx = 3t^2 dt$

由变量替换公式得：

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

$$= 6t - 6 \operatorname{arctg} t + C$$

$$= 6\sqrt[3]{x} - 6 \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt[3]{x} + C$$

$$= 6(\sqrt[3]{x} - \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt[3]{x}) + C$$

$$(5) \int x^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx;$$

解：设 $x = 2 \sin t$ $dx = 2 \cos t dt$

由变量替换公式得：

$$\int x^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \int 4 \sin^2 t \sqrt{2^2 - (2 \sin t)^2} \cdot 2 \cos t dt$$

$$= \int 8 \sin^2 t \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} \cdot 2 \cos t dt$$

$$= 16 \int \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt$$

$$= 4 \int \sin^2 2t dt = 2 \int (1 - \cos 4t) dt$$

$$= 2 \int dt - 2 \int \cos 4t dt$$

$$= 2t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 4t + C$$

$$= 2t - \sin 2t \cos 2t + C \quad (\text{图一})$$

$$= 2t - 2 \sin t \cos t (1 - 2 \sin^2 t) + C$$

$$= 2 \arcsin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{4-x^2} + \frac{x^3}{4} \sqrt{4-x^2} + C$$



$$(6) \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx;$$

解: 设 $x = a \sin t$ $dx = a \cos t dt$

由变量替换公式得:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{a \sin t}{\sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 t}} \cdot a \cos t dt \\&= \int \frac{a \sin t}{a \cos t} \cdot a \cos t dt = a \int \sin t dt \\&= -a \cos t + C = -a \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} + C \\&= -a \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2} + C \\&= -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C\end{aligned}$$

(7) $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{x} dx,$

解: 设 $x = 3 \sec t$ $dx = 3 \sec t \tan t dt$

由变量替换公式得:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{x} dx &= \int \frac{\sqrt{(3 \sec t)^2 - 9}}{3 \sec t} \cdot 3 \sec t \tan t dt \\&= 3 \int \tan t \cdot \tan t dt = 3 \int \tan^2 t dt \\&= 3 \int (\sec^2 t - 1) dt \\&= 3 \int \sec^2 t dt - 3 \int dt \\&= 3(\tan t - t) + C\end{aligned}$$