

数学分析习题集

题解

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上海交通大学应用数学系

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数 学 分 析 习 题 集
题 解

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本解答系根据李荣濂译 B.П. 吉米多维奇著“数学分析习题集”(修订本)而作。第五分册包括第三章的习题。

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第三章 不定积分

§ 1. 最简单的不定积分

1° 不定积分的概念 若 $f(x)$ 为连续函数及

$$F'(x) = f(x),$$

则

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C,$$

式中 C 为任意常数。

2° 不定积分的基本性质:

$$(a) \quad d\left[\int f(x) dx\right] = f(x) dx; \quad (b) \quad \int d\Phi(x) = \Phi(x) + C;$$

$$(B) \quad \int A f(x) dx = A \int f(x) dx \quad (A = \text{常数});$$

$$(r) \quad \int [f(x) + g(x)] dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx.$$

3° 最简积分表:

$$\text{I.} \quad \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \quad (n \neq -1);$$

$$\text{II.} \quad \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C \quad (x \neq 0);$$

$$\text{III.} \quad \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \begin{cases} \arctg x + C, \\ -\operatorname{arccotg} x + C; \end{cases}$$

$$\text{IV.} \quad \int \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + C;$$

$$\text{V.} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \begin{cases} \arcsin x + C, \\ -\arccos x + C; \end{cases}$$

$$\text{VI.} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm 1}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm 1}| + C;$$

$$\text{VII. } \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C \quad (a > 0); \quad \int e^x dx = e^x + C;$$

$$\text{VIII. } \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C;$$

$$\text{IX. } \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C;$$

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

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

$$\text{XII. } \int \operatorname{sh} x dx = \operatorname{ch} x + C;$$

$$\text{XIII. } \int \operatorname{ch} x dx = \operatorname{sh} x + C;$$

$$\text{XIV. } \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} = -\operatorname{cth} x + C;$$

$$\text{XV. } \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} = \operatorname{th} x + C.$$

4° 积分的基本方法

(a) 引入新变数法 若

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C,$$

则 $\int f(u) du = F(u) + C$, 式中 $u = \varphi(x)$ 。

(b) 分项积分法 若

$$f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x),$$

则 $\int f(x) dx = \int f_1(x) dx + \int f_2(x) dx$ 。

(B) 代入法 假设

$x = \varphi(t)$, 式中 $\varphi(t)$ 及其导函数 $\varphi'(t)$ 为连续的,

则得 $\int f(x) dx = \int f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt$ 。

(r) 分部积分法 若 u 和 v 为 x 的可微分函数, 则

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

为了简便计, 这一章答案中要加的任意常数都省略了。

利用最简积分表, 求出下列积分(1628-1653 题):

1628. $\int (3-x^2)^3 dx$ 。

解: $I = \int (27 - 27x^2 + 9x^4 - x^6) dx = 27x - 9x^3 + \frac{9}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{7}x^7$ 。

1629. $\int x^2(5-x)^4 dx$ 。

解: $I = \int (625x^2 - 500x^3 + 150x^4 - 20x^5 + x^6) dx$
 $= \frac{625}{3}x^3 - 125x^4 + 30x^5 - \frac{10}{3}x^6 + \frac{1}{7}x^7$ 。

1630. $\int (1-x)(1-2x)(1-3x) dx$ 。

解: $I = \int (1 - 6x + 11x^2 - 6x^3) dx$
 $= x - 3x^2 + \frac{11}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^4$ 。

1631. $\int \left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right)^2 dx$ 。

解: $I = \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x}\right) dx = x - \frac{1}{x} - 2\ln|x|$ 。

1632. $\int \left(\frac{a}{x} + \frac{a^2}{x^2} + \frac{a^3}{x^3}\right) dx$ 。

解: $I = a\ln|x| - \frac{a^2}{x} - \frac{a^3}{2x^2}$ 。

1633. $\int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ 。

解: $I = \int \left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx = \frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{x} + 2 \sqrt{x}.$

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

解: $I = \int \left(x^{\frac{1}{4}} - 2x^{\frac{5}{12}} + x^{-\frac{1}{4}} \right) dx$
 $= \frac{4}{5} x^{\frac{5}{4}} - \frac{24}{17} x^{\frac{17}{12}} + \frac{4}{3} x^{\frac{3}{4}}.$

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

解: $I = \int \left(x^{-\frac{4}{3}} - 3x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + 3x^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{5}{3}} \right) dx$
 $= -3x^{-\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{9}{2} x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{9}{5} x^{\frac{5}{3}} - \frac{3}{8} x^{\frac{8}{3}}$
 $= -\frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \left(1 + \frac{3}{2} x - \frac{3}{5} x^2 + \frac{1}{8} x^3 \right).$

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

解: $I = \int \left(x^{\frac{3}{4}} - x^{-\frac{5}{4}} \right) dx = \frac{4}{7} x^{\frac{7}{4}} + 4x^{-\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4(x^2+7)}{7\sqrt[4]{x}}.$

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

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

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

解: $I = \int \frac{1}{x^3} \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx$

$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^5} \right) dx = \ln |x| - \frac{1}{4x^4}.$$

1639. $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{1+x^2}.$

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

1640. $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{1-x^2}.$

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

1641. $\int \frac{x^2+3}{x^2-1} dx.$

解: $I = \int \left(1 + \frac{4}{x^2-1} \right) dx = x + 2 \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right|.$

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

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

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

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

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

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

1645. $\int \frac{2^{x+1} - 5^{x-1}}{10^x} dx.$

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

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

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

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

解: $I = x - \cos x + \sin x.$

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

解: $I = \int \sqrt{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - 2 \sin x \cos x} dx$
 $= \int |\cos x - \sin x| dx = \sqrt{2} \int \left| \cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| dx.$

由于

$$\left| \cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right|$$

$$= \begin{cases} \cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right), & \text{当 } 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x + \frac{\pi}{4} < 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ -\cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right), & \text{当 } 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x + \frac{\pi}{4} < 2n\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2}, \end{cases}$$

$$(n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots),$$

故若 $\varphi(x)$ 为 $\sqrt{1-\sin 2x}$ 的一个原函数, 则

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + A_n, & \text{当 } 2n\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4} \leq x < 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, \\ -\sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + B_n, & \text{当 } 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq x < 2n\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}, \end{cases}$$

其中 A_n 及 B_n 为待定常数, 由 $\varphi(x)$ 的连续性来决定。

A_0 本可以任意选取, 为确定起见, 取 $\varphi\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0$, 则

$$A_0 = 0,$$

于是

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} - 0} \varphi(x) = \sqrt{2} + A_0 = \sqrt{2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} + 0} \varphi(x) = -\sqrt{2} + B_0.$$

由 $\varphi(x)$ 的连续性得 $B_0 = 2\sqrt{2}$ 。

同理考虑 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $x = \frac{5\pi}{4}$ 及 $x = \frac{9\pi}{4}$ 的连续性, 可得

$$A_1 = 4\sqrt{2} \quad \text{及} \quad B_1 = 6\sqrt{2}.$$

一般地, 考虑 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $x = 2n\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4}$ 及 $x = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$ 的连

续性可得

$$A_n = 4n\sqrt{2}, \quad B_n = (4n+2)\sqrt{2} \quad (n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

由此得

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 4n\sqrt{2}, & \text{当 } 2n\pi - \frac{3\pi}{4} \leq x < 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, \\ -\sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + (4n+2)\sqrt{2}, & \text{当 } 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq x < 2n\pi + \frac{5\pi}{4}. \end{cases}$$

将此合并得

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(x) &= \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \operatorname{sgn} \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ &\quad + 2\sqrt{2} \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \left(x + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \right],\end{aligned}$$

其中 $[u]$ 表示 u 的整数部分。

如果把积分常数也写出来, 则有

$$\int \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} \, dx = \varphi(x) + C_0.$$

注: 本题不能简单地用下述解法

$$\begin{aligned}I &= \int |\sin x - \cos x| \, dx = \int (\sin x - \cos x) \operatorname{sgn}(\sin x - \cos x) \, dx \\ &= -(\cos x + \sin x) \operatorname{sgn}(\sin x - \cos x) + C \\ &= (\cos x + \sin x) \operatorname{sgn} \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + C,\end{aligned}$$

这样做破坏了原函数的连续性。

1649. $\int \operatorname{ctg}^2 x \, dx_0.$

解: $I = \int (\operatorname{csc}^2 x - 1) \, dx = -\operatorname{ctg} x - x_0.$

1650. $\int \operatorname{tg}^2 x \, dx_0.$

解: $I = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) \, dx = \operatorname{tg} x - x_0.$

1651. $\int (a \operatorname{sh} x + b \operatorname{ch} x) \, dx_0.$

解: $I = a \operatorname{ch} x + b \operatorname{sh} x_0.$

1652. $\int \operatorname{th}^2 x \, dx_0.$

解: $I = \int (1 - \operatorname{sech}^2 x) \, dx = x - \operatorname{th} x_0.$

1653. $\int \operatorname{oth}^2 x \, dx.$

解: $I = \int (1 + \operatorname{osch}^2 x) \, dx = x - \operatorname{oth} x.$

1654. 证明: 若

$$\int f(x) \, dx = F(x) + C,$$

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

证: 令 $u = ax + b$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) \right] &= \frac{1}{a} \frac{d}{dx} F(u) = \frac{1}{a} F'(u) \frac{du}{dx} \\ &= F'(u) = f(u) = f(ax+b). \end{aligned}$$

故 $\int f(ax+b) \, dx = \frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) + C.$

求出下列积分 (1655-1673 题):

1655. $\int \frac{dx}{x+a}.$

解: $I = \ln |x+a|.$

1656. $\int (2x-3)^{10} \, dx.$

解: 由于 $\int x^{10} \, dx = \frac{x^{11}}{11}$, 故据 1654 题,

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{11} (2x-3)^{11} = \frac{1}{22} (2x-3)^{11}.$$

1657. $\int \sqrt[3]{1-3x} \, dx.$

解: 由于 $\int x^{\frac{1}{3}} \, dx = \frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{4}{3}}$, 故据 1654 题,

$$I = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} (1-3x)^{\frac{4}{3}} = -\frac{1}{4} (1-3x)^{\frac{4}{3}}.$$

$$1658. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2-5x}}.$$

$$\text{解: } I = -\frac{1}{5} \cdot 2\sqrt{2-5x} = -\frac{2}{5}\sqrt{2-5x}.$$

$$1659. \int \frac{dx}{(5x-2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= \int (5x-2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{5} \left[-\frac{2}{3} (5x-2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right] \\ &= -\frac{2}{15(5x-2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$1660. \int \frac{\sqrt[5]{1-2x+x^2}}{1-x} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= -\int \frac{(x-1)^{\frac{2}{5}}}{x-1} dx \\ &= -\int (x-1)^{-\frac{3}{5}} dx = -\frac{5}{2} (x-1)^{\frac{2}{5}}. \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} \arctg \frac{x}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \arctg \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} x \right). \end{aligned}$$

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

解:

$$I = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} \int \frac{d\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right)}{1 - \frac{3}{2}x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x}{1 - \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}x}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}x} \right|。$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} \int \frac{d\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right)}{\sqrt{1-\frac{3}{2}x^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arcsin\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x\right)。 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\text{即 } I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ln \left| \sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{3x^2-2} \right|。$$

$$1665. \int (e^{-x} + e^{-2x}) dx。$$

$$\text{解: } I = -e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x}。$$

$$1666. \int (\sin 5x - \sin 5\alpha) dx。$$

$$\text{解: } I = -\frac{1}{5} \cos 5x - x \sin 5\alpha。$$

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

$$\text{解: } I = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\sin^2\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{ctg}\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)。$$

$$1668. \int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos x}。$$

$$\text{解: } I = \int \frac{dx}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}。$$

$$1669. \int \frac{dx}{1 - \cos x}。$$

$$\text{解: } I = \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} = -\operatorname{ctg} \frac{x}{2}。$$

$$1670. \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x}。$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{1 + \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} \\ &= \operatorname{tg}\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right] \text{ (用 1668 题)} = \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)。 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{解: } I = \frac{1}{2} [\operatorname{ch}(2x+1) + \operatorname{sh}(2x-1)]。$$

$$1672. \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{x}{2}}。$$

$$\text{解: } I = 2 \int \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{x}{2} d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 2 \operatorname{th} \frac{x}{2}。$$