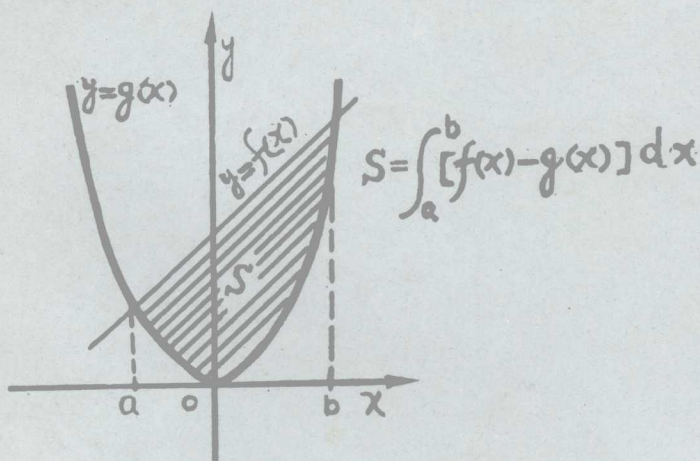


《高等数学习题集》题解

第四册



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说 明

这套《高等数学习题集》题解，是受省教育厅、省广播电视大学的委托，为适应我省电大学员和中学数学教师自修提高的需要编辑的（作内部发行）。《高等数学习题集》是采用同济大学数学教研室编的一九六五年修订本。

《题解》按原书章次，共分五册（一、二册合订）。第一册平面解析几何；第二册空间解析几何；第三册单元函数微分学；第四册单元函数积分学、级数；第五册多元函数微积分学、微分方程。

在编辑过程中，有关主管部门、中等专业学校领导和教学人员给予了热情积极的支持，贵州工学院、贵阳师院和贵州大学等单位给予了大力协助，特别是贵州工学院数学教研组为我们提供了不少资料。在此，一并表示感谢。

一九七九年八月

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第十五章 不定积分

15.1. 一曲线过原点, 且在每一点的切线的斜率等于 $2x$, 试求这曲线的方程。

解: 设曲线的方程为 $y = f(x)$

$$\because y' = 2x \quad \therefore y = \int 2x \, dx = x^2 + C$$

又 $\because$ 曲线过原点, $\therefore 0 = 0 + C, \quad C = 0$

故所求曲线的方程为 $y = x^2$

15.2. 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。

$$\text{解: } \because y = \int 5x^2 \, dx = \frac{5}{3}x^3 + C$$

将点 $(\sqrt{3}, 5\sqrt{3})$ 代入曲线族得:

$$5\sqrt{3} = \frac{5}{3}(\sqrt{3})^3 + C \quad C = 0$$

故所求曲线为 $y = \frac{5}{3}x^3$

15.3. 试证函数 $y = \ln(ax)$ 和 $y = \ln x$ 是同一函数原的函数。

$$\text{证: 设 } y_1 = \ln(ax), \text{ 则 } [\ln(ax)]' = \frac{a}{ax} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{设 } y_2 = \ln x, \text{ 则 } (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$\therefore y_1$ 和 y_2 都是同一函数 $y = \frac{1}{x}$ 的原函数。

15.4. 试证函数 $y = (e^x + e^{-x})^2$ 和 $y = (e^x - e^{-x})^2$ 是同一函数的原函数。

证：设 $y_1 = (e^x + e^{-x})^2$ 则

$$y_1' = 2(e^x + e^{-x})(e^x - e^{-x}) = 2(e^{2x} - e^{-2x})$$

设 $y_2 = (e^x - e^{-x})^2$ 则

$$y_2' = 2(e^x - e^{-x})(e^x + e^{-x}) = 2(e^{2x} - e^{-2x})$$

$\therefore y_1$ 和 y_2 都是同一函数 $y = 2(e^{2x} - e^{-2x})$ 的原函数。

15.5. 验证函数 $\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$, $e^x \operatorname{sh} x$ 和 $e^x \operatorname{ch} x$ 各差一个常数, 并

证明所给的每一个函数都是 $\frac{e^x}{\operatorname{ch} x - \operatorname{sh} x}$ 的原函数。

$$\text{证: (一) (1)} \because e^x \operatorname{sh} x = e^x \cdot \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) e^x \operatorname{ch} x = e^x \cdot \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{e^{2x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$ 与 $e^x \operatorname{sh} x$, $e^x \operatorname{ch} x$ 各差一个常数。

$$\text{(二) (1)} \because \left(\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}\right)' = e^{2x} = e^x \cdot e^x =$$

$$= e^x \cdot (\operatorname{sh} x + \operatorname{ch} x)$$

$$= e^x \cdot \frac{\operatorname{sh}^2 x - \operatorname{ch}^2 x}{\operatorname{sh} x - \operatorname{ch} x} = \frac{e^x}{\operatorname{ch} x - \operatorname{sh} x}$$

$$(2) (e^x \operatorname{sh} x)' = e^x \operatorname{sh} x + e^x \operatorname{ch} x =$$

$$= e^x \cdot \frac{\operatorname{ch}^2 x - \operatorname{sh}^2 x}{\operatorname{ch} x - \operatorname{sh} x} = \frac{e^x}{\operatorname{ch} x - \operatorname{sh} x}$$

$$(3) (e^x \operatorname{ch} x)' = e^x \operatorname{ch} x + e^x \operatorname{sh} x =$$

$$= e^x \cdot \frac{\operatorname{ch}^2 x - \operatorname{sh}^2 x}{\operatorname{ch} x - \operatorname{sh} x} = \frac{e^x}{\operatorname{ch} x - \operatorname{sh} x}$$

故函数 $\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$, $e^x \operatorname{sh} x$ 和 $e^x \operatorname{ch} x$ 都是函数 $\frac{e^x}{\operatorname{ch} x - \operatorname{sh} x}$ 的原函数。

15.6. 一质点作直线运动, 已知其速度为 $V = \sin \omega t$, 而且 $S|_{t=0} = S_0$ 求时间为 t 时物体和原点间的距离 S 。

解: $\because S'_t = V \quad \therefore S = \int \sin \omega t dt =$

$$= \frac{1}{\omega} \int \sin \omega t d(\omega t) = -\frac{\cos \omega t}{\omega} + C$$

$$\because S|_{t=0} = S_0 \quad \therefore S_0 = -\frac{\cos 0}{\omega} + C \quad \therefore C = S_0 + \frac{1}{\omega}$$

故时间为 t 时物体和原点间的距离

$$S = s_0 + \frac{1}{\omega}(1 - \cos \omega t)$$

15.7. 一质点作直线运动, 已知其加速度为 $a = 12t^2 - 3\sin t$, 如果 $V_0 = 5$, $S_0 = -3$, 求:

(a) V 和 T 间的函数关系; (b) S 和 t 间的函数关系。

解: (a) $\because v'_t = a, \quad a = 12t^2 - 3\sin t$

$$\therefore v = \int (12t^2 - 3\sin t) dt = 4t^3 + 3\cos t + C_1$$

$$\text{又 } t = 0 \text{ 时 } \quad v_0 = 5 \quad \therefore C_1 = 2$$

故 $v = 4t^3 + 3\cos t + 2$ 是 v 与 t 的函数关系式

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) } \because s'_t = v \quad \therefore s &= \int (4t^3 + 3\cos t + 2) dt = \\ &= t^4 + 3\sin t + 2t + c_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\because t = 0 \text{ 时 } \quad s_0 = -3 \quad \therefore c_2 = -3$$

故 $S = t^4 + 2t + 3\sin t - 3$ 是 S 与 t 间的函数关系。

15.8. 在平面上有一运动着的质点, 如果它在 x 轴方向和 y 轴

方向的分速度分别为 $v_x = 5\sin t$, $v_y = 2\cos t$, 又 $x|_{t=0} = 5$, $y|_{t=0} = 0$, 求:

(a) 时间为 t 时质点所在的位置; (b) 运动的轨迹方程。

解: (a) 设时间为 t 时, 质点所在的位置为 (x, y)

$$\because x = \int 5 \sin t \, dt = -5 \cos t + c_1 \quad \text{又 } x|_{t=0} = 5$$

$$c_1 = 10 \quad \therefore x = 10 - 5 \cos t$$

$$\text{同理 } y = \int 2 \cos t \, dt = 2 \sin t + c_2 \quad \text{而 } y|_{t=0} = 0$$

$$c_2 = 0 \quad \therefore y = 2 \sin t$$

故当时间为 t 时, 质点所在的位置为:

$$(10 - 5 \cos t, 2 \sin t)$$

(b) 由(a)得质点运动的轨迹方程为:
$$\begin{cases} x = 10 - 5 \cos t \\ y = 2 \sin t \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \cos t = \frac{10 - x}{5} & \dots\dots(1) \\ \sin t = \frac{y}{2} & \dots\dots(2) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{①}^2 + \text{②}^2 \text{ 得 } \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t = \frac{(10 - x)^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{4}$$

故 质点运动的轨迹方程又可表为:

$$\frac{(10 - x)^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$

简单不定积分

在题15.9——15.31中, 求出各不定积分:

$$15.9. \quad \int \frac{1}{x^3} dx$$

$$\text{解: } \int \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \int x^{-3} dx = \frac{x^{-3+1}}{-3+1} + C = -\frac{1}{2x^2} + C$$

$$15.10. \quad \int x\sqrt{x} dx$$

$$\text{解: } \int x\sqrt{x} dx = \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$$

$$15.11. \quad \int \frac{dh}{\sqrt{2gh}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int \frac{dh}{\sqrt{2gh}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} \int h^{-\frac{1}{2}} dh = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2g}} \cdot \frac{2}{1} h^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2gh}}{g} + C = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$15.12. \quad \int \sqrt[n]{y^n} dy$$

$$\text{解: } \int \sqrt[n]{y^n} dy = \int y^{\frac{n}{n}} dy = \frac{m}{m+n} y^{\frac{m+n}{m}} + C$$

$$15.13. \quad \int (3x^{0.4} - 5x^{-0.7} + 1) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int (3x^{0.4} - 5x^{-0.7} + 1) dx &= \\ &= \frac{3}{0.4+1} x^{1.4} - \frac{5}{-0.7+1} x^{-0.7+1} + C = \\ &= \frac{15}{7} x^{\frac{7}{5}} - \frac{50}{3} x^{\frac{3}{10}} + x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$15.14. \quad \int (a - bx^2)^3 dx$$

$$\text{解: } \int (a - bx^2)^3 dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int (a^3 - 3a^2bx^2 + 3ab^2x^4 - b^3x^6) dx = \\
&= a^3x - a^2bx^3 + \frac{3}{5}ab^2x^5 - \frac{b^3}{7}x^7 + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$15.15. \quad \int \frac{(1-x)^2}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解: } \int \frac{(1-x)^2}{\sqrt[3]{x}} &= \int \frac{1-2x+x^2}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx = \\
&= \int (x^{-\frac{1}{3}} - 2x^{\frac{2}{3}} + x^{\frac{5}{3}}) dx = \\
&= \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{6}{5} x^{\frac{5}{3}} + \frac{3}{8} x^{\frac{8}{3}} + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$15.16. \quad \int (\sqrt{x}+1)(\sqrt{x^3}-\sqrt{x}+1) dx$$

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

$$15.17. \quad \int \frac{\sqrt{x}-2\sqrt[3]{x^2}+1}{\sqrt[4]{x}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解: } \int \frac{\sqrt{x}-2\sqrt[3]{x^2}+1}{\sqrt[4]{x}} dx &= \\
&= \int (x^{\frac{1}{4}}-2x^{\frac{5}{12}}+x^{-\frac{1}{4}}) dx = \\
&= \frac{4}{5} x^{\frac{5}{4}} - \frac{24}{17} x^{\frac{17}{12}} + \frac{4}{3} x^{\frac{3}{4}} + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$15.18. \int \frac{\sqrt{x} - x^3 e^x + x^2}{x^3} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } & \int \frac{\sqrt{x} - x^3 e^x + x^2}{x^3} dx = \\ & = \int (x^{-\frac{5}{2}} - e^x + x^{-1}) dx = \\ & = -\frac{2}{3} x^{-\frac{3}{2}} - e^x + \ln |x| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$15.19. \int \frac{x^3 - 27}{x - 3} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } & \int \frac{x^3 - 27}{x - 3} dx = \\ & = \int \frac{(x - 3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)}{x - 3} dx = \\ & = \int (x^2 + 3x + 9) dx = \\ & = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^2}{2} + 9x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$15.20. \int \frac{x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x + 2}{x - \sqrt{2}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } & \int \frac{x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x + 2}{x - \sqrt{2}} dx = \int \frac{(x - \sqrt{2})^2}{x - \sqrt{2}} dx = \\ & = \int (x - \sqrt{2}) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - \sqrt{2}x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$15.21. \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx$$

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

$$15.22. \int \frac{3x^2}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int \frac{3x^2}{1+x^2} &= \int \frac{3x^2+3-3}{1+x^2} dx = \\ &= \int \left(3 - \frac{3}{1+x^2} \right) dx = 3x - 3 \arctan x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$15.23. \int \frac{1+2x^2}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int \frac{1+2x^2}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx &= \int \frac{1+x^2+x^2}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx = \\ &= \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx = -\frac{1}{x} + \arctan x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$15.24. \int 3^x dx$$

$$\text{解: } \int 3^x dx = \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} + C$$

$$15.25. \int 3^x e^x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int 3^x e^x dx &= \int (3e)^x dx = \\ &= \frac{3^x e^x}{\ln 3e} + C = \frac{3^x e^x}{1 + \ln 3} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$15.26. \int \frac{2 \cdot 3^x - 5 \cdot 2^x}{3^x} dx$$

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

$$15.27. \int \operatorname{tg}^2 x \, dx$$

$$\text{解: } \int \operatorname{tg}^2 x \, dx = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \operatorname{tg} x - x + C$$

$$15.28. \int 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$\text{解: } \int 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \int (1 - \cos x) dx = x - \sin x + C$$

$$15.29. \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx &= \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} - \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = -\operatorname{ctg} x - \operatorname{tg} x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$15.30. \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx$$

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

$$15.31. \int \frac{1 + \cos^2 x}{1 + \cos 2x} dx$$

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

换元积分法

在题15.32——15.39中，求出各不定积分：

$$15.32. \int (2x-3)^{100} dx$$

$$\text{解: } \int (2x-3)^{100} dx \quad \text{令 } t=2x-3$$

$$\text{则 } x = \frac{t+3}{2} \quad dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int (2x-3)^{100} dx &= \int t^{100} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t^{101}}{100+1} + C = \frac{t^{101}}{202} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int (2x-3)^{100} dx = \frac{(2x-3)^{101}}{202} + C$$

$$15.33. \int \frac{3}{(1-2x)^2} dx$$

$$\text{解: 设 } t=1-2x, \quad \text{则 } x = \frac{1-t}{2}$$

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

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

$$15.34. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{3-2x}}$$

$$\text{解: 令 } t=3-2x, \quad \text{则 } x = \frac{3-t}{2}$$

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

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{3-2x}} = -\frac{3}{4} (3-2x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C$$

$$15.35. \int \frac{dx}{3x-5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int \frac{dx}{3x-5} &= \int \frac{3dx}{3(3x-5)} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d(3x-5)}{3x-5} = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln |3x-5| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$15.36. \int (a+bx)^k dx \quad b \neq 0$$

$$\text{解: 设 } t = a + bx \quad \text{则 } x = \frac{t-a}{b} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (a+bx)^k dx &= \frac{1}{b} \int (a+bx)^k d(a+bx) = \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b(k+1)} (a+bx)^{k+1} + C & (\text{当 } k \neq -1) \\ \frac{1}{b} \ln |a+bx| + C & (\text{当 } k = -1) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$15.37. \int \sin 3x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int \sin 3x dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int \sin 3x d(3x) = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (-\cos 3x) + C = -\frac{\cos 3x}{3} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$15.38. \int \cos(\alpha - \beta x) dx \quad \beta \neq 0$$

$$\text{解: } \int \cos(\alpha - \beta x) dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \frac{-1}{\beta} \cos(\alpha - \beta x) d(\alpha - \beta x) = \\
&= -\frac{1}{\beta} \sin(\alpha - \beta x) + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$15.39. \int \operatorname{tg} 5x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解: } \int \operatorname{tg} 5x \, dx &= \int \frac{\sin 5x}{5 \cos 5x} d(5x) = \int \frac{-d(\cos 5x)}{5 \cos 5x} = \\
&= -\frac{1}{5} \ln |\cos 5x| + C = -\frac{1}{5} \ln |\cos 5x| + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$15.40. \int e^{-3x} dx$$

$$\text{解: } \int e^{-3x} dx = \int \frac{e^{-3x}}{-3} d(-3x) = -\frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} + C$$

$$15.41. \int 10^{2x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解: } \int 10^{2x} dx &= \int \frac{10^{2x}}{2} d(2x) = \frac{10^{2x}}{2 \ln 10} + C = \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{10^{2x}}{2 \ln 10} + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$15.42. \int a^{mx+n} dx \quad m \neq 0$$

$$\text{解: } \int a^{mx+n} dx = \int \frac{a^{mx+n}}{m} d(mx+n) = \frac{a^{mx+n}}{m \ln a} + C$$

$$15.43. \int \operatorname{sh} 3x \, dx$$

$$\text{解: } \int \operatorname{sh} 3x \, dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{sh} 3x}{3} d(3x) = \frac{\operatorname{ch} 3x}{3} + C$$

$$15.44. \int \operatorname{ch}(2x-5) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \int \operatorname{ch}(2x-5) dx &= \int \frac{\operatorname{ch}(2x-5)}{2} d(2x-5) = \\ &= \frac{\operatorname{sh}(2x-5)}{2} + C\end{aligned}$$

$$15.45. \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} &= \int \operatorname{csc}^2\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dx = \\ &= \int \frac{\operatorname{csc}^2\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{2} d\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{ctg}\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + C\end{aligned}$$

$$15.46. \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-25x^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-25x^2}} &= \int \frac{5 \cdot \frac{1}{5} dx}{\sqrt{1-25x^2}} = \\ &= \int \frac{d(5x)}{5\sqrt{1-(5x)^2}} = \frac{1}{5} \arcsin 5x + C\end{aligned}$$

$$15.47. \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-9x^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-9x^2}} &= \int \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{3}{2}x\right)^2}} = \\ &= \int \frac{d\left(\frac{3}{2}x\right)}{2\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{3}{2}x\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{3} \arcsin \frac{3}{2}x + C\end{aligned}$$