

【证明】 $\int \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{证一: } \int \sec x dx &= \int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{1 - \sin^2 x} \quad \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \left(\frac{1}{x-a} - \frac{1}{x+a} \right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin x - 1} - \frac{1}{\sin x + 1} \right) d(\sin x) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |\sin x - 1| - \ln |\sin x + 1| \right) + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x} + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(1 + \sin x)^2}{\cos^2 x} + C \\
 &= \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{证二: } \int \sec x dx &= \int \frac{\sec x + \sec x \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{d(\tan x + \sec x)}{\sec x + \tan x} = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

3. 换元积分法

(根式 — 去根号!)

① 换限

(1) 根式代换

(根式单独)

② 求 dx

$$dx = d(t^2 + 2)$$

$$= (t^2 + 2)' dt = 2t dt$$

【例】(00-2) $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+7)\sqrt{x-2}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

令 $\sqrt{x-2} = t$, 则 $x = t^2 + 2$. $\frac{1}{2} x = 2$ 时, $t = 0$; $\frac{1}{2} x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $t \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2t dt}{(t^2 + 9)t} = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{t^2 + 9} = \frac{2}{9} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(\frac{t}{3})}{1 + (\frac{t}{3})^2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} \left[\arctan \frac{t}{3} \right]_0^{+\infty} = \frac{2}{9} \left(\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan \frac{t}{3} - 0 \right) = \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{9}$$

(2) 三角代换

★ 用换元积分法的前提是令成 t 的式子必须单调

$$\begin{cases} \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \\ \sec^2 x - \tan^2 x = 1 \end{cases}$$

当 $a > 0$ 时,

$$\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \text{ —— 令 } x = a \sin t, t \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \\ \textcircled{2} \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \text{ —— 令 } x = a \tan t, t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ \textcircled{3} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \text{ —— 令 } x = a \sec t, t \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \end{cases}$$

① 求 dx

② 回代

【例 1】 $\int \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx =$ _____.

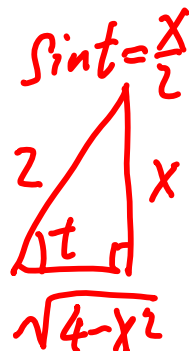
令 $x = 2 \sin t$ $dx = d(2 \sin t) = (2 \sin t)' dt = 2 \cos t dt$

原式 $= \int 2 \cos t \cdot 2 \cos t dt = 4 \int \cos^2 t dt$

$= 4 \int \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = 2 \left(t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) + C$

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

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



【例 2】(04-2) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} =$ _____.

令 $x = \sec t$, 则 $\frac{1}{2} x = 1$ 时, $t = 0$; $\frac{1}{2} x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$

原式 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec t \cdot \tan t}{\sec t \cdot \tan t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \checkmark$

$dx = (\sec t)' dt$
 $= \sec t \tan t dt$

4. 分部积分法 (两不同类函数之积/对数/反三角)

$$\begin{cases} \int uv' dx = uv - \int u'v dx \\ \int_a^b uv' dx = [uv]_a^b - \int_a^b u'v dx \\ \int u dv = uv - \int v du \end{cases}$$

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv' \\ \Rightarrow uv = \int u'v dx + \int uv' dx \\ \int u \rightarrow u' \\ v' \rightarrow v$$

作 u : $\begin{cases} \text{对数函数} \\ \text{反三角函数} \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{幂函数} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{三角函数} \\ \text{指数函数} \end{cases}$

作 v' : $\begin{cases} \text{三角函数} \\ \text{指数函数} \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{幂函数} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{对数函数} \\ \text{反三角函数} \end{cases}$

(1) 直接分部

【例1】 $\int e^t dt = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$v' = e^t, u = t$$

$$\int t d(e^t) = te^t - \int e^t dt = te^t - e^t + C$$

【例2】(22-1) $\int_1^{e^2} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$v' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}, u = \ln x$$

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

$$\int_1^{e^2} \ln x d(\sqrt{x}) = 2[\sqrt{x} \ln x]_1^{e^2} - 2 \int_1^{e^2} \sqrt{x} d(\ln x)$$

$$d(\ln x)$$

$$= 4e - 2 \int_1^{e^2} \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = 4e - 2[2\sqrt{x}]_1^{e^2} = 4$$

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

【例3】 $\int_0^1 \ln(1+t^2) dt = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$v' = 1, u = \ln(1+t^2)$$

$$\int_0^1 \ln(1+t^2) dt = [t \ln(1+t^2)]_0^1 - \int_0^1 t d(\ln(1+t^2))$$

$$d(\ln(1+t^2))$$

$$= \ln 2 - \int_0^1 t \frac{2t}{1+t^2} dt = \ln 2 - 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1+t^2-1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= (\ln(1+t^2))' dt$$

$$= \ln 2 - 2 \int_0^1 (1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}) dt = \ln 2 - 2[t - \arctan t]_0^1$$

(2) 循环分部

指数 $\times$ 三角

【例】 $\int e^x \sin x dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int \sin x d(e^x) &= e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x dx \\
 &= e^x \sin x - \int \cos x d(e^x) = e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x + \int e^x d(\cos x) \\
 &= e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x - \int e^x \sin x dx \\
 \Rightarrow \int e^x \sin x dx &= \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

★ (3) 换元分部

$$dx = (t^2 - 1)' dt = 2t dt$$

【例 1】 $\int e^{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \frac{\sqrt{x+1} = t}{(x = t^2 - 1)} \quad \int e^t \cdot 2t dt &= 2te^t - 2e^t + C = 2\sqrt{x+1}e^{\sqrt{x+1}} - 2e^{\sqrt{x+1}} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$dx = [\ln(t^2 + 1)]' dt = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} dt$$

【例 2】求 $\int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{xe^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \frac{\sqrt{e^x - 1} = t}{(x = \ln(t^2 + 1))} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(t^2 + 1) \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2}}{t} dt \\
 = 2 \int_0^1 \ln(t^2 + 1) dt = 2(\ln 2 - 4 + \pi)
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 拆项分部

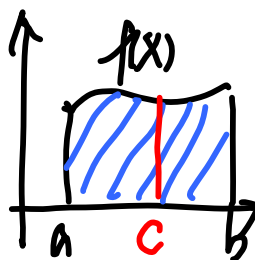
【例】 $\int \frac{\ln x - 1}{x^2} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (《高等数学轻松学 P 112》)

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

三、求特殊的定积分

1. 利用可加性 (分段函数)

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$$



【例1】设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x^2, & x \leq 0, \\ e^{-x}, & x > 0, \end{cases}$ 则 $\int_1^3 f(x-2) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (《高等数学轻松学 P 139》)

$$\int_1^3 f(x-2) dx \xrightarrow{\text{令 } x-2=t} \int_{-1}^1 f(t) dt$$

$$dx = d(t+2) = dt$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 (1+t^2) dt + \int_0^1 e^{-t} dt$$

$$= \left[t + \frac{1}{3}t^3 \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[-e^{-t} \right]_0^1$$

$$= -(-1 - \frac{1}{3}) - (e^{-1} - 1) = \frac{2}{3} - e^{-1}$$

【例2】 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

$$\text{解: } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - 2\sin x \cos x} dx$$

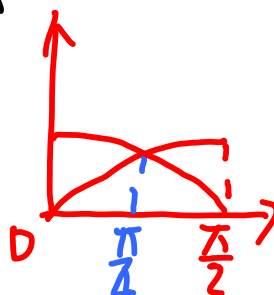
$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x - \cos x| dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx$$

$$= [\sin x + \cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + [-\cos x - \sin x]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} - 1 + (-1) + \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2} - 2.$$

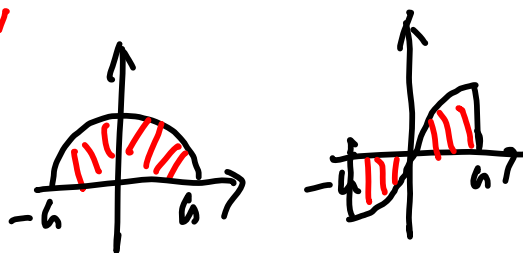
$$\sqrt{x^2} = |x|$$



2. 利用对称性

"偶偶奇0"

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \begin{cases} 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx, & f(x) \text{ 为偶函数,} \\ 0, & f(x) \text{ 为奇函数.} \end{cases}$$



【例】(15-1)

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} \cdot |x| dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

记 $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}$, 则 $f(-x) = \frac{\sin(-x)}{1 + \cos(-x)} = \frac{-\sin x}{1 + \cos x} = -f(x)$

则 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \checkmark$

3. 利用几何意义

【例】 $\int_0^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 2^2 = \pi \checkmark$

$$y = \sqrt{4-x^2} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 4 (y \geq 0)$$

