

高等数学A

第3章 一元函数积分学

3.1 不定积分

0101011111111111

3.1.4 不定积分的换元积分法

中南大学开放式精品示范课堂高等数学建设组



换元积分法

3.1 不定积分

3.1.4 换元积分法

第一换元积分法

常见的一些凑微分形式

第一换元积分法应用习例1-17

第二换元积分法

第二换元积分法应用习例18-20

基本积分表2

小结与思考题











3.1.4 不定积分的换元法

利用积分性质和简单的积分表可以求出不少函数的原函数,但实际上遇到的积分凭这些方法是不能完全解决的.

现在介绍与复合函数求导法则相对应的积分方法——不定积分换元法。它是在积分运算过程中进行适当的变量代换,将原来的积分化为对新的变量的积分,而后者的积分是比较容易积出的。











一、第一换元积分法

首先看复合函数的导数公式:

设可微函数 y = F(u), $u = \varphi(x)$ 可构成区间 I 上的

可微的复合函数 $y = F(\varphi(x))$, 则

$$(F(\varphi(x)))' = F'(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x),$$

它的微分形式为

$$d(F(\varphi(x))) = F'(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)dx$$

记
$$F'(u) = f(u)$$
, 则

原函数?

被积表达式?

$$d(F(\varphi(x))) = f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)dx = f(u)du,$$

也是被积表达式?











积分形式不变性

例如
$$\int \cos 2x dx \neq \sin 2x + C,$$

原式变形为
$$\int \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x (2x)' dx$$

$$\stackrel{\Rightarrow u=2x}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int \cos u du = \frac{1}{2} \sin u + C$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x+C.$$





 $f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x) dx$







第一换元法(凑微分法)

定理1 设f(u)具有原函数, $u = \varphi(x)$ 可导,则有换元公式

$$\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = \left[\int f(u)du\right]_{u=\varphi(x)} = F[\varphi(x)] + C.$$

注意:

(1)第一换元法关键是适当选取 $u = \varphi(x)$ 来凑微分.











(2)第一换元法的过程是:

$$\int g(x)dx = \int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = \int f[\varphi(x)]d\varphi(x)$$

$$= \int_{u=\varphi(x)}^{u=\varphi(x)} f(u)du = F(u) + C$$

$$= F(u) + C$$

$$= F(u) + C$$

实际解题时,常常省略上述过程中的第三与第四等号.











二、常见的一些凑微分形式

常见的一些凑微分形式:

(1)
$$\int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} \int f(ax+b) d(ax+b)$$

(2)
$$\int f(x^n)x^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int f(x^n) dx^n$$

$$(3) \int f(x^n) \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int f(x^n) \frac{1}{x^n} dx^n$$

$$\stackrel{\text{\em k}}{\underset{\text{\em k}}{\text{\em k}}}$$

(4)
$$\int f(\sin x)\cos x dx = \int f(\sin x) d\sin x$$

(5)
$$\int f(\cos x)\sin x dx = -\int f(\cos x) \, d\cos x$$











$$(6) \int f(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \int f(\ln x) d(\ln x)$$

$$(7) \int f(\tan x) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int f(\tan x) d(\tan x)$$

$$(8) \int f(\cot x) \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\int f(\cot x) d(\cot x)$$

$$(9) \int f(\arcsin x) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = \int f(\arcsin x) d(\arcsin x)$$

$$(10) \int f(\arctan x) \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int f(\arctan x) d(\arctan x)$$

$$(11)\int f(e^x) \cdot e^x dx = \int f(e^x) de^x$$











三、第一换元积分法习例

例1计算
$$\int \frac{\sin\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$
.

例2 计算
$$\int \frac{1}{3+2x} dx$$
.

例3 计算
$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+2\ln x)} dx$$
.

例4 计算
$$\int \frac{x}{(1+x)^3} dx$$
.

例5 计算
$$\int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx$$
.

例6 计算
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx$$
.

例7 计算
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx.$$

例8 计算
$$\int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx$$
.

例9 计算
$$\int (1-\frac{1}{x^2})e^{x+\frac{1}{x}}dx$$
.

例10 计算
$$\int \tan x dx$$
.











例11 计算
$$\int \frac{1}{1+\cos x} dx$$
.

例12 计算
$$\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^5 x dx$$
.

例13 计算 $\int \cos 3x \cos 2x dx$. 例14 计算 $\int \csc x dx$.

例15 计算
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}\arcsin\frac{x}{2}} dx.$$

例16 计算
$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+x^{10})} dx$$
.

例17 设 $f'(\sin^2 x) = \cos^2 x$,求f(x).











例1 计算
$$\int \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$
.

解
$$\int \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int \sin \sqrt{x} \cdot (\sqrt{x})' dx$$
$$= 2 \int \sin \sqrt{x} d\sqrt{x}$$
$$= 2 \int \sin \sqrt{x} dx$$
$$= 2 \int \sin u du = -2 \cos u + C$$
$$= -2 \cos \sqrt{x} + C.$$











例2 计算 $\int \frac{1}{3+2x} dx.$

$$\iint \frac{1}{3+2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{3+2x} \cdot (3+2x)' dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{3+2x} \cdot d(3+2x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln |u| + C$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\ln|3+2x|+C.$$











例3 计算
$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+2\ln x)} dx.$$

$$\Re \int \frac{1}{x(1+2\ln x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+2\ln x} d(\ln x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+2\ln x} d(1+2\ln x)$$

$$u = 1 + 2\ln x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+2\ln x} d(1+2\ln x)$$

$$u = 1+2\ln x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+2\ln x| + C.$$











例4 计算 $\int \frac{x}{(1+x)^3} dx.$

$$= \int \left[\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} - \frac{1}{(1+x)^3}\right] d(1+x)$$

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











例5 计算 $\int \frac{1}{a^2 + v^2} dx.$

$$\iint \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2}} dx$$

想到公式

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{1+u^2}$$
= $\arctan u + C$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C.$$

作为公式

练习题 $\int \frac{1}{x^2-8x+25} dx.$











练习题
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 8x + 25} dx.$$

$$\iint \frac{1}{x^2 - 8x + 25} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x - 4)^2 + 9} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{(x-4)^2 + 3^2} d(x-4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\arctan\frac{x-4}{3} + C.$$











例6 计算
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} (a > 0).$$

$$\iint \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{a\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2}} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2}}$$

$$= \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

想到
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \arcsin u + C$$

$$\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)\mathrm{d}x = \int f(\varphi(x))\mathrm{d}\varphi(x) \qquad (直接配元)$$











例7 计算 $\int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx.$

$$\iint \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \int (\frac{1}{x - a} - \frac{1}{x + a}) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int \frac{1}{x-a} d(x-a) - \int \frac{1}{x+a} d(x+a) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} [\ln|x - a| - \ln|x + a|] + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C.$$











例8 计算 $\int \frac{1}{1+\rho^x} dx$.

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

$$= \int dx - \int \frac{1}{1 + e^x} d(1 + e^x)$$

$$= x - \ln(1 + e^x) + C$$
.











例9 计算 $\int (1-\frac{1}{x^2})e^{x+\frac{1}{x}}dx$.

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

$$= \int e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} d(x+\frac{1}{x}) = e^{x+\frac{1}{x}} + C.$$











例10 计算 $\int \tan x dx$.

$$\iint \tan x dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = -\int \frac{d\cos x}{\cos x}$$
$$= -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

类似

$$\int \cot x dx = \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{d \sin x}{\sin x}$$
$$= \ln|\sin x| + C$$











例11 计算 $\int \frac{1}{1+\cos x} dx$.

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

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx - \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} d(\sin x)$$

$$=-\cot x+\frac{1}{\sin x}+C.$$











例12 计算 $\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^5 x dx$.

$$\Re \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^5 x dx = \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^4 x d(\sin x)$$

$$= \int \sin^2 x \cdot (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 d(\sin x)$$

$$= \int (\sin^2 x - 2\sin^4 x + \sin^6 x) d(\sin x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x - \frac{2}{5} \sin^5 x + \frac{1}{7} \sin^7 x + C.$$

注意: 当被积函数是三角函数相乘时, 拆开奇次项去凑微分.











例13 计算 $\int \cos 3x \cos 2x dx$.

解
$$\cos A \cos B = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(A - B) + \cos(A + B)],$$

 $\cos 3x \cos 2x = \frac{1}{2} (\cos x + \cos 5x),$

$$\int \cos 3x \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos x + \cos 5x) dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[\int \cos x dx + \frac{1}{5}\int \cos 5x d(5x)\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\sin x + \frac{1}{10}\sin 5x + C.$$











例14 计算 $\int \csc x dx$.

解(1)
$$\int \csc x dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2\sin \frac{x}{2}\cos \frac{x}{2}} dx$$
$$= \int \frac{\left(\sec \frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \int \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} d\left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)$$
$$= \ln \left|\tan \frac{x}{2}\right| + C = \ln \left|\csc x - \cot x\right| + C.$$

(使用了三角函数恒等变形)











解(2)
$$\int \csc x dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$=-\int \frac{1}{1-\cos^2 x} d(\cos x)$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x - 1} d(\cos x)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\frac{\cos x-1}{\cos x+1}\right|+C.$$

同理可得 $\int \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C.$











例15 计算
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}\arcsin\frac{x}{2}} dx.$$

$$\iiint_{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \frac{1}{x^2} \arcsin \frac{x}{2} dx = \int_{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}} \frac{1}{\arcsin \frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\arcsin \frac{x}{2}} d(\arcsin \frac{x}{2}) = \ln \left| \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.$$











例16
$$\int \frac{1}{x(1+x^{10})} dx.$$

解(1) 用万能凑幂法

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(x^{10}+1)} = \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x^{10}}{x^{10}(x^{10}+1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{du}{u(u+1)} = \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{1+u-u}{u(1+u)} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \left(\int \frac{1}{u} du - \int \frac{1}{1+u} du \right) = \frac{1}{10} \left(\ln u - lu(u+1) \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \ln \frac{x^{10}}{1 + x^{10}} + C$$











$$\frac{\mathbf{pr}(2)}{x(x^{10}+1)} = \int \frac{(x^{10}+1)-x^{10}}{x(x^{10}+1)} dx$$

P(3)
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(x^{10}+1)} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{11}(1+x^{-10})} = \frac{-1}{10} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x^{-10}}{1+x^{-10}}$$











例17 设 $f'(\sin^2 x) = \cos^2 x$,求f(x).

$$\Re \quad \diamondsuit \quad u = \sin^2 x \implies \cos^2 x = 1 - u,$$

$$f'(u) = 1 - u,$$

$$f(u) = \int f'(u) du = \int (1 - u) du = u - \frac{1}{2}u^2 + C,$$

$$\therefore f(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C.$$

另解
$$f(\sin^2 x) = \int f'(\sin^2 x) d(\sin^2 x) = \int \cos^2 x d(\sin^2 x)$$

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











四、第二换元积分法

问题
$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = ? \quad (a > 0)$$

方法 改变中间变量的设置方法.

$$\Leftrightarrow x = a \sin t \implies dx = a \cos t dt$$

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \int \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 t} \cdot a \cos t dt$$
$$= a^2 \int \cos^2 t dt = \cdots$$

(应用"凑微分"即可求出结果)











定理 2 设 $x = \psi(t)$ 是单调的、可导的函数,并且 $\psi'(t) \neq 0$,又设 $f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)$ 具有原函数,则有换元公式 $\int f(x)dx = \left[\int f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)dt\right]_{t=\overline{\psi}(x)}$ 其中 $\overline{\psi}(x)$ 是 $x = \psi(t)$ 的反函数.

证 设 $\Phi(t)$ 为 $f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)$ 的原函数,

左边=
$$\Phi(t)+C=\Phi[\overline{\psi}(x)]+C$$
,

$$\diamondsuit F(x) = \Phi[\overline{\psi}(x)]$$

则
$$F'(x) = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t) \cdot \frac{1}{\psi'(t)}$$











$$= f[\psi(t)] = f(x).$$

说明F(x)为f(x)的原函数,

$$\therefore \int f(x)dx = F(x) + C = \Phi[\overline{\psi}(x)] + C,$$

$$\int f(x)dx = \left[\int f[\psi(t)]\psi'(t)dt\right]_{t=\overline{\psi}(x)}$$

注意:

$$(1) \int f(x) dx = \int f[\psi(t)] \cdot \psi'(t) dt = \int g(t) dt = \Phi(t) + C$$

$$= \Phi(t) + C$$

$$= \Phi(t) + C$$

$$= \Phi(t) + C$$











(2)一般规律如下: 当被积函数中含有

$$(a) \quad \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \qquad \qquad \overrightarrow{\Box} \diamondsuit x = a \sin t;$$

(b)
$$\sqrt{a^2+x^2}$$
 $\mathbb{I} \Rightarrow x = a \tan t;$

$$(c) \quad \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \qquad \qquad \Box \diamondsuit x = a \sec t.$$

(3)以上三种代换称为三角代换.通常通过三角代换去根号.

(4)并不是所有含 $\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$, $\sqrt{x^2+a^2}$, $\sqrt{x^2-a^2}$ 的积分都用三角代换,也可凑微分.如 $\int x\sqrt{a^2-x^2}dx$.

(5)第二换元法除了三角代换外还有倒代换 $x = \frac{1}{t}$ 及其他.









五、第二换元积分法习例

例18 计算
$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$
 $(a > 0)$.

例19 计算
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} dx$$
 $(a>0)$.

例20 计算
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} dx$$
 $(a>0)$.











例18 计算 $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx \ (a > 0)$.

解令
$$x = a \sin t, t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}),$$
则

$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 t} = a \cos t$$
$$dx = a \cos t dt$$

$$= a^{-1}(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}) + C$$

$$= \sin 2t = 2\sin t \cos t = 2 \cdot \frac{x}{a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}}{a}$$

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











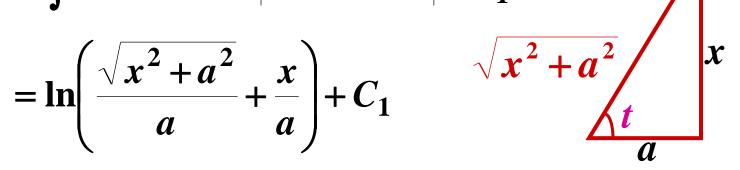
例19 计算
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} dx$$
 $(a>0)$.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{a \sec t} \cdot a \sec^2 t dt$$

$$= \int \sec t dt = \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + C_1$$

$$= \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a} + \frac{x}{a} \right) + C_1$$

$$=\ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2})+C.$$
 $(C=C_1-\ln a)$













例20 计算 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} dx \quad (a>0).$

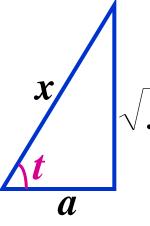
$$|\mathcal{A}| \Rightarrow x = a \sec t \quad dx = a \sec t \tan t dt \quad t \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \int \frac{a \sec t \cdot \tan t}{a \tan t} dt$$

$$= \int \sec t dt = \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + C_1$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{x}{a} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a} \right| + C_1$$

$$= \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + C.$$













注意: 以上几例所使用的均为三角代换.

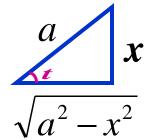
三角代换的目的是消去根式.

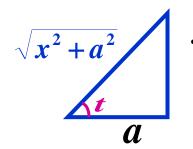
一般规律如下: 当被积函数中含有

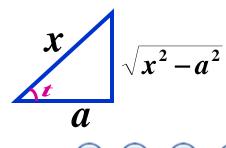
(1)
$$\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$$
 $\overrightarrow{\eta} \diamondsuit x = a \sin t;$

(2)
$$\sqrt{a^2+x^2}$$
 $\exists x = a \tan t;$

$$(3) \quad \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \qquad \overline{\square} \diamondsuit x = a \sec t.$$

















基本积分表2—公式16-24

基本积分表

$$(16) \quad \int \tan x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C;$$

(17)
$$\int \cot x dx = \ln |\sin x| + C;$$

(18)
$$\int \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C;$$

(19)
$$\int \csc x dx = \ln \left| \csc x - \cot x \right| + C;$$

(20)
$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C;$$











(21)
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + C;$$

(22)
$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a + x}{a - x} \right| + C;$$

(23)
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C;$$

(24)
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \right| + C.$$











小结

两类积分换元法:

{ (一) 凑微分 (二) 三角代换

基本积分表(2)

在第一类换元法中,选择变量代换,没有一般 规律。要求: 熟记基本积分公式,多做练习。











思考题

- 1 第一、二类换元法的主要区别
- 2 三角换元时变量应如何回代?







