



《高等数学》

第二节 换元积分法

基础课教学部



第二节 换元积分法

一、第一换元积分法

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一、第一换元积分法

引例 求 $\int e^{5x} dx$

分析：在基本积分公式中有

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

那么是否也有 $\int e^{5x} dx = e^{5x} + C$ 呢？

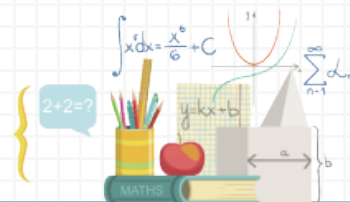
因为 $(e^{5x} + C)' = 5e^{5x} \neq e^{5x}$ 所以 $\int e^{5x} dx = e^{5x} + C$ 是错误的。

我们尝试用下面的方法：

$$\int e^{5x} dx = \frac{1}{5} \int e^{5x} 5dx = \frac{1}{5} \int e^{5x} d5x \xrightarrow{\text{令 } 5x = u} \frac{1}{5} \int e^u du = \frac{1}{5} \int e^u du$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{回代 } u = 5x}} \frac{1}{5} e^{5x} + C$$

验证： $(\frac{1}{5} e^{5x} + C)' = e^{5x}$



1.定义: 一般的, 若 $F(u)$ 是 $f(u)$ 的原函数, 即 $F'(u) = f(u)$, 则

$$\int f(u)du = F(u) + C$$

当 $u = \varphi(x)$ 时, 根据一阶微分形式的不变性, 我们有:

$$\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx \xrightarrow{\text{凑微分}} \int f[\varphi(x)]d[\varphi(x)] \xrightarrow{\text{令 } \varphi(x) = u} \int f(u)du$$

积分 $F(u) + C$ 回代 $u = \varphi(x)$ $F[\varphi(x)] + C$

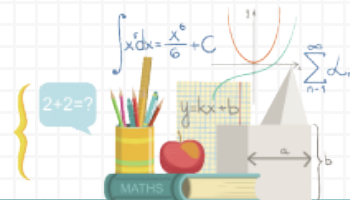
用这个方法计算不定积分, 就称为**第一换元积分法**, 又称为**凑微分法**, 其中关键的一步就是凑微分。

例1 求 $\int (2x+3)^8 dx$ 。

解:

$$\int (2x+3)^8 dx \xrightarrow{\text{凑微分}} \frac{1}{2} \int (2x+3)^8 d(2x+3) \xrightarrow{\text{令 } 2x+3 = u} \frac{1}{2} \int u^8 du$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{积分}} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{9} u^9 + C \xrightarrow{\text{回代 } u = 2x+3} \frac{1}{18} (2x+3)^9 + C$$



例2 求 $\int xe^{x^2} dx$

解:

$$\int xe^{x^2} dx \underline{\text{凑微分}} \frac{1}{2} \int e^{x^2} dx^2 \underline{\text{令 } x^2 = u} \frac{1}{2} \int e^u du \underline{\text{积分}} \frac{1}{2} \int e^u du + C$$

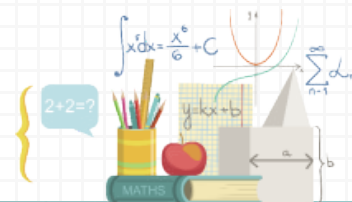
$$\underline{\text{回代}} u = x^2 \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C$$

例3 求 $\int \frac{\cos(\ln x)}{x} dx$

解:

$$\int \frac{\cos(\ln x)}{x} dx \underline{\text{凑微分}} \frac{1}{2} \int \cos(\ln x) d \ln x \underline{\text{令 } \ln x = u} \frac{1}{2} \int \cos u du \underline{\text{积分}} \sin u + C$$

$$\underline{\text{回代}} u = \ln x \sin(\ln x) + C$$



凑微分基本公式:

$$1. \quad dx = \frac{1}{a} d(ax + b) \quad 2.$$

$$x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} dx^{n+1}$$

4.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 2d\sqrt{x}$$

$$e^x dx = de^x \quad 6.$$

$$\cos x dx = d \sin x$$

$$\csc^2 x dx = -d \cot x \quad 8.$$

$$\csc x \cot x dx = -d \csc x \quad 10.$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = d \arctan x$$

$$x dx = \frac{1}{2} dx^2$$

3.

$$\frac{1}{x} dx = d \ln x$$

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

$$\sin x dx = -d \cos x$$

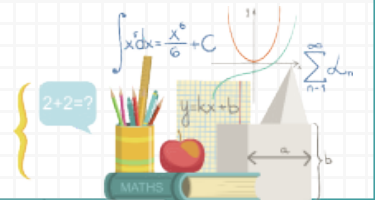
7.

$$\sec^2 x dx = d \tan x$$

$$\sec x \tan x dx = d \sec x$$

$$9. \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = d \arcsin x$$

$$f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{a} d(af(x) + b)$$



例 4 求下列不定积分:

$$(1) \int \cos^3 x \sin x dx$$

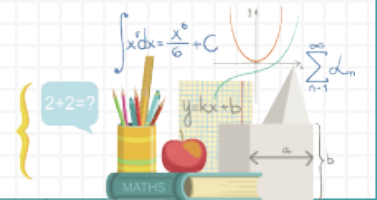
$$(2) \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-\ln^2 x}} dx$$

$$(3) \int \frac{\sin(\sqrt{x}+1)}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$(4) \int \frac{e^x}{x^2} dx$$

解:

$$(1) \int \cos^3 x \sin x dx = -\int \cos^3 x d \cos x = -\frac{1}{4} \cos^4 x + C$$



(2)

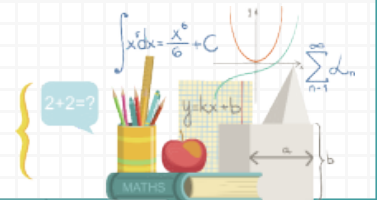
$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-\ln^2 x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\ln^2 x}} d \ln x = \arcsin(\ln x) + C$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sin(\sqrt{x}+1)}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= 2 \int \sin(\sqrt{x}+1) d(\sqrt{x}) = 2 \int \sin(\sqrt{x}+1) d(\sqrt{x}+1) \\ &= -2 \cos(\sqrt{x}+1) + C \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\int \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} dx = -\int e^{\frac{1}{x}} d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -e^{\frac{1}{x}} + C$$



例5 计算下列不定积分

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

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

$$(3) \int \tan x dx$$

$$(4) \int \cot x dx$$

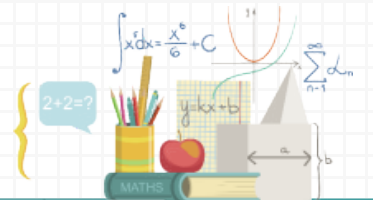
$$(5) \int \sec x dx$$

$$(6) \int \csc x dx$$

解: (1)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx (a > 0) &= \int \frac{1}{a \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2}} d \frac{x}{a} \\ &= \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C \end{aligned}$$

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



$$(3) \int \tan x dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = -\int \frac{1}{\cos x} d \cos x = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

同理 (4) $\int \cot x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C$

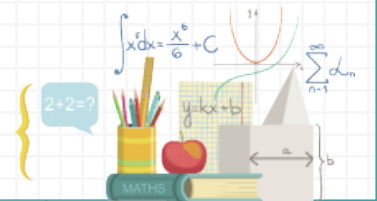
$$(5) \int \sec x dx = \int \frac{\sec x(\sec x + \tan x)}{\sec x + \tan x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sec x + \tan x} d(\sec x + \tan x)$$

$$= \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

类似地, 有 (6) $\int \csc x dx = \ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C$

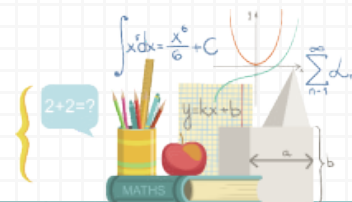


例 6 求 $\int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx$

解: 我们知道 $\frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \left(\frac{1}{x - a} - \frac{1}{x + a} \right)$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx &= \frac{1}{2a} \int \left(\frac{1}{x - a} - \frac{1}{x + a} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int \frac{1}{x - a} d(x - a) - \int \frac{1}{x + a} d(x + a) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} [\ln|x - a| - \ln|x + a|] + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$



例7 求下列不定积分

$$(1) \int \frac{3+x}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx$$

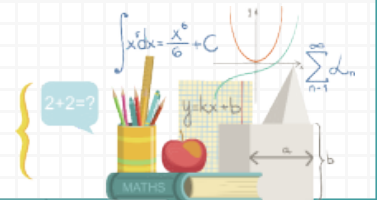
$$(2) \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx$$

$$(3) \int \cos^2 x dx$$

$$(4) \int \cos 5x \sin 3x dx$$

解: (1)

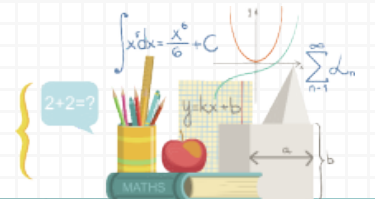
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{3+x}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx \\ &= 3 \arcsin \frac{x}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} d(9-x^2) \\ &= 3 \arcsin x - \sqrt{9-x^2} + C \end{aligned}$$



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

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \int \cos^2 x dx &= \int \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{4} \int \cos 2x d2x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad \int \cos 5x \sin 3x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin 8x - \sin 2x) dx = \frac{1}{16} \int \sin 8x dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \sin 2x dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{16} \cos 8x - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C \end{aligned}$$



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