

第四章 不定积分试题库

一、 填空题

1. 如果 $\int f(\sin x) \cos x dx = \sin^2 x + C$, 则 $f(x) =$ _____.

解 因为 $\int f(\sin x) \cos x dx = \sin^2 x + C$, 故 $f(\sin x) \cos x = (\sin^2 x + C)' = 2 \sin x \cos x$

所以 $f(\sin x) = 2 \sin x$, 即 $f(x) = 2x$

2. 若 $\sin 2x$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 则 $\int xf(x)dx =$ _____

解 由已知可知 $f(x) = (\sin 2x)' = 2 \cos x$, 所以

$$\int xf(x)dx = 2 \int x \cos x dx = 2 \int x d \sin x = 2x \sin x - 2 \int \sin x dx = 2x \sin x + \cos x + C$$

3. 不定积分 $\int \frac{\cos \sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{t}} dt =$ _____

解 $\int \frac{\cos \sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{t}} dt = 2 \int \cos \sqrt{t} d(\sqrt{t}) = 2 \sin \sqrt{t} + C$

4. 已知 $f'(e^x) = xe^{-x}$, 且 $f(1) = 0$, 则 $f(x) =$ _____

解 令 $e^x = u$, 得 $f'(u) = \frac{\ln u}{u}$, 故 $f(x) = \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int \ln x d \ln x = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x + C$

由 $f(1) = 0$, 可知 $C = 0$, 所以 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x$

5. 不定积分 $\int [f(x) + xf'(x)] dx =$ _____

解 $\int [f(x) + xf'(x)] dx = \int f(x) dx + \int xf'(x) dx = \int f(x) dx + \int x df(x)$

$$= \int f(x) dx + xf(x) - \int f(x) dx + C = xf(x) + C$$

6. 若 $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 则 $\int xf'(x) dx =$ _____

解 $\int xf'(x) dx = \int x df(x) = xf(x) - \int f(x) dx$

$$= x \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)' - \frac{\sin x}{x} + C = \frac{x \cos x - 2 \sin x}{x} + C$$

7. 已知 $\int f(x) dx = \sin x + x + C$, 则 $\int e^x f(e^x + 1) dx =$ _____.

解 $\int e^x f(e^x + 1) dx = \int f(e^x + 1) d(e^x + 1) = \sin(e^x + 1) + e^x + 1 + C = \sin(e^x + 1) + e^x + C$

8. $\int \frac{f'(\ln x)}{x} dx =$ _____.

解 $\int \frac{f'(\ln x)}{x} dx = \int f'(\ln x) d(\ln x) = f(\ln x) + C$

9. $\int \frac{1}{x^2} \cos \frac{1}{x} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

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

10. $\int \frac{\arcsin^2 x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

解 $\int \frac{\arcsin^2 x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \arcsin^2 x d(\arcsin x) = \frac{1}{3} (\arcsin x)^3 + C.$

11. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

解 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = 2 \int \frac{d\sqrt{x}}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} = 2 \arctan \sqrt{x} + C.$

12. 若 $f(x)$ 是 e^{-x} 的原函数, 则 $\int \frac{f(\ln x)}{x} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

解: 因为 $f'(x) = e^{-x}$, 所以 $f(x) = -e^{-x} + C_0$, $f(\ln x) = -e^{-\ln x} = -\frac{1}{x} + C_0$,

$\frac{f(\ln x)}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{C_0}{x}$, $\int \frac{f(\ln x)}{x} dx = \frac{1}{x} + C_0 \ln |x| + C.$

13. $\int \frac{dx}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

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

14. $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x+1}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解 令 $t = \sqrt{x+1}$, 则 $x = t^2 - 1$, 于是

$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x+1}} = \int \frac{2t dt}{(t^2-1)t} = \int \frac{2dt}{t^2-1} = \int \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1}\right) dt = \ln \left|\frac{t-1}{t+1}\right| + C = \ln \left|\frac{\sqrt{x+1}-1}{\sqrt{x+1}+1}\right| + C$

二、选择题

1. 在区间 (a, b) 内, 如果 $f'(x) = g'(x)$, 则必有 ().

A. $f(x) = g(x)$

B. $f(x) = g(x) + C$ (C 为任意常数)

C. $\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int f(x) dx \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\int g(x) dx \right]$

D. $\int f(x) dx = \int g(x) dx$

解 因为 $f'(x) = g'(x)$, 故 $\int f'(x) dx = \int g'(x) dx$, 所以 $f(x) = g(x) + C$, 故选 B

2. 设 $f(x) = e^{-x}$, 则 $\int \frac{f'(\ln x)}{x} dx = ().$

- A. $-\frac{1}{x}+C$ B. $-\ln x+C$ C. $\frac{1}{x}+C$ D. $\ln x+C$

解 因为 $\int \frac{f'(\ln x)}{x} dx = \int f'(\ln x) d \ln x = f(\ln x) + C = \frac{1}{x} + C$, 故选 C

3. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续, 则 $d\left[\int f(x) dx\right] = (\quad)$.

- A. $f(x)$ B. $f(x)dx$ C. $f(x)+C$ D. $f'(x)dx$

解 因为 $\left[\int f(x) dx\right]' = f(x)$, 所以 $d\left[\int f(x) dx\right] = f(x)dx$ 故选 B

4. $\frac{\cos 2x}{1+\sin x \cos x}$ 的一个原函数是 (\quad) .

- A. $\ln(2+\sin 2x)$ B. $\ln(1+\sin 2x)$ C. $\ln|x+\sin 2x|$ D. $\ln(2-\sin 2x)$

解 由不定积分可知 $\int \frac{\cos 2x}{1+\sin x \cos x} dx = \int \frac{d \sin 2x}{2+\sin 2x} = \ln(2+\sin 2x) + C$, 故选 A

5. 若 $\sin x$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 则 $\int x f'(x) dx = (\quad)$.

- A. $x \cos x - \sin x + C$ B. $x \sin x + \cos x + C$ C. $x \cos x + \sin x + C$ D. $x \sin x - \cos x + C$

解 $\int x f'(x) dx = \int x df(x) = x f(x) - \int f(x) dx$

$$= x(\sin x)' - \sin x + C = x \cos x - \sin x + C \quad \text{故选 A}$$

6. 设 $\ln f(x) = \cos x$, 则 $\int \frac{x f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = (\quad)$.

- A. $x \cos x - \sin x + C$ B. $x \sin x - \cos x + C$ C. $x(\cos x + \sin x) + C$ D. $x \sin x + C$

解 因为 $\ln f(x) = \cos x$, 故 $[\ln f(x)]' = (\cos x)'$, 即 $\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = -\sin x$, 所以

$$\int (-x \sin x) dx = \int x d \cos x = x \cos x - \int \cos x dx = x \cos x - \sin x + C \quad \text{故选 A}$$

7. 若 $\int f(x) dx = \sqrt{2x^2+1} + C$. 则 $\int x f(2x^2+1) dx = (\quad)$.

- A. $x\sqrt{2x^2+1}+C$ B. $\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2(2x^2+1)^2+1}+C$ C. $\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2x^2+1}+C$ D. $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2x^2+1}+C$

解 $\int x f(2x^2+1) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int f(2x^2+1) d(2x^2+1) = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{2(2x^2+1)^2+1} + C$, 故选 B

8. 若 $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$, 则 $\int f(ax^2+b)x dx = (\quad)$.

- A. $F(ax^2+b)+C$ B. $2a F(ax^2+b)+C$ C. $\frac{1}{a} F(ax^2+b)+C$ D. $\frac{1}{2a} F(ax^2+b)+C$

解 $\int f(ax^2+b)x dx = \frac{1}{2a} \int f(ax^2+b) d(ax^2+b) = \frac{1}{2a} F(ax^2+b) + C$ 故选 D

9. 设 $\int x f(x) dx = \arcsin x + C$, 则 $\int \frac{1}{f(x)} dx = (\quad)$.

- A. $\sqrt{1-x^2}+C$ B. $x\sqrt{1-x^2}+C$ C. $-\frac{1}{2}(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}+C$ D. $-\frac{1}{3}(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}+C$

解 由 $\int x f(x) dx = \arcsin x + C$ 得 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}$, 所以

$$\int \frac{1}{f(x)} dx = \int x\sqrt{1-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{1-x^2} d(1-x^2) = -\frac{1}{3}(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \quad \text{故选 D}$$

10. 设 $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$, 则 $\int e^{-x} f(e^{-x}) dx = (\quad)$.

A. $F(e^x) + C$ B. $-F(e^{-x}) + C$ C. $F(e^{-x}) + C$ D. $\frac{F(e^{-x})}{x} + C$

解 $\int e^{-x} f(e^{-x}) dx = -\int f(e^{-x}) d(e^{-x}) = -F(e^{-x}) + C$ 故选 B

三、计算题

1. 计算不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^x+1}}$

解 令 $\sqrt{e^x+1} = t$, $x = \ln(t^2-1)$, $dx = \frac{2t}{t^2-1} dt$,

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^x+1}} = \int \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2-1} dt = \int \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt = \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{e^x+1}-1}{\sqrt{e^x+1}+1} \right| + C$$

2. 计算不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{1+e^x}$

解 方法一 $\int \frac{dx}{1+e^x} = \int \frac{e^{-x} dx}{1+e^{-x}} = -\int \frac{d(e^{-x}+1)}{1+e^{-x}} = -\ln(e^{-x}+1) + C$

方法二 $\int \frac{dx}{1+e^x} = \int \frac{1+e^x-e^x}{1+e^x} dx = \int dx - \int \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx$
 $= \int dx - \int \frac{d(1+e^x)}{1+e^x} = x - \ln(1+e^x) + C$

3. 求 $\int \sin(\ln x) dx$.

解法 1 利用分部积分公式, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin(\ln x) dx &= x \sin(\ln x) - \int x \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= x \sin(\ln x) - \int \cos(\ln x) dx = x \sin(\ln x) - x \cos(\ln x) - \int \sin(\ln x) dx, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\int \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{1}{2} x [\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] + C.$$

解法 2 令 $\ln x = t$, $dx = e^t dt$, 则

$$\int \sin(\ln x) dx = \int e^t \sin t dt = e^t \sin t - \int e^t \sin t dt = e^t \sin t - e^t \cos t - \int e^t \sin t dt,$$

所以

$$\int \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{1}{2} (e^t \sin t - e^t \cos t) + C = \frac{1}{2} x [\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] + C.$$

4. 求 $\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$.

解 令 $\sqrt{x} = t$, $dx = 2t dt$, 则

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int t e^t dt = 2 \int t d e^t = 2 t e^t - 2 \int e^t dt = 2 t e^t - 2 e^t + C = 2 e^{\sqrt{x}} (\sqrt{x} - 1) + C$$

5. 求 $\int x \arctan x dx$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解法一} \quad \int x \arctan x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan x dx^2 = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解法二} \quad \int x \arctan x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan x d(x^2 + 1) \\ &= \frac{x^2 + 1}{2} \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int dx = \frac{x^2 + 1}{2} \arctan x - \frac{x}{2} + C\end{aligned}$$

6. 求 $\int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx$

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

7. 设 $f(\sin^2 x) = \frac{x}{\sin x}$, 求 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x) dx$.

解 令 $x = \sin^2 t$ 则

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

8. 求 $\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} dx$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} d(\sin x - \cos x) = \frac{3}{2} (\sin x - \cos x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C$$

9. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$

解 设 $x = \tan t$ ($|t| < \frac{\pi}{2}$),

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \int \frac{\sec^2 t dt}{\tan^2 t \sec t} = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\sin^2 t} = \int \frac{d \sin t}{\sin^2 t} = -\frac{1}{\sin t} + C = -\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} + C$$

10. 求 $\int \frac{x + \arctan^2 x}{x^2 + 1} dx$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{x + \arctan^2 x}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} dx + \int \frac{\arctan^2 x}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) + \frac{1}{3} \arctan^3 x + C$$

12. 求 $\int \frac{\ln(x+1)}{(2-x)^2} dx$

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

13 求 $\int \frac{\arctan e^x}{e^x} dx$.

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

14 求不定积分 $\int \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(e^{nx} - 1)}{e^{nx} + 1} dx$

$$\text{解 因为 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(e^{nx} - 1)}{e^{nx} + 1} = \begin{cases} x, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } \int \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(e^{nx} - 1)}{e^{nx} + 1} dx = \int |x| dx = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} + C_1, & x > 0 \\ C_1, & x = 0 \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} + C_2, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

因为 $f(x)$ 的原函数在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上每一点都连续, 所以

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + C_1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + C_2 \right),$$

从而有 $C_1 = C_2$. 记 $C_1 = C$, 则

$$\int f(x) dx = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} + C, & x \geq 0, \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} + C, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$