

# 原函数及基本计算方法

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## 一、不定积分的概念

- 定义: 设  $f(x)$  在  $I$  上有定义. 如果存在  $F(x)$ , 使得  $F'(x) = f(x)$ ,  $x \in I$ , 则称  $F(x)$  为  $f(x)$  的原函数.  $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$
- 特点:
  - 若  $F(x)$  是  $f(x)$  的原函数, 则  $F(x) + C$  也是  $f(x)$  的原函数.
  - 若  $f(x)$  有若干个原函数  $F_1(x), F_2(x), \dots$ , 则  $F_1(x) - F_2(x) = C, F_1(x) - F_3(x) = C$ . 即  $f(x)$  如果有原函数  $F(x)$ , 则  $(F(x) + C)$  都是原函数. 记为  $\int f(x) dx$

例: 求  $f(x) = x$  的原函数.  $F(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$   
 $\int f(x) dx = \int f'(x) dx = F(x) + C$

3. 定理: 若  $f(x)$  在  $I$  上连续, 则  $f(x)$  有原函数.

- 例:  $\int c dx = cx + C$
- $\int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C$
- $\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C \quad (a > 0 \text{ 且 } a \neq 1)$
- $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$
- $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$
- $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$
- $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C$
- $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C$

4. 对初等函数  $f(x)$ , 如果  $\int f(x) dx$  为初等函数, 则称  $f(x)$  可以“积出来”.

即初等函数的不定积分可以初等

## 二、基本性质

$$\int c f(x) dx = c \int f(x) dx$$

$$\int (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$$

- 例:  $\int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} dx$
- $= \int \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin x} d(\ln|\tan x|) = \int \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} dx$
- $= \int \frac{1}{\sin x} d(\ln|\tan x|) = \int \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} dx$
- $= \int \frac{1}{\sin x} d(\ln|\tan x|) = \int \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} dx$
- $= \int (\frac{1}{\sin x} + \frac{1}{\cos x}) dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx + \int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx = -\ln|\csc x + \cot x| + \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$

## 三、换元积方法 (复合函数求导逆运算)

- ①  $f(u) \xrightarrow{\text{换元}} F(u)$ . (即  $F'(u) = f(u)$ )
- $f(\varphi(x)) \varphi'(x) \xrightarrow{\text{换元}} F(\varphi(x))$
- $dF(\varphi(x)) = \left(\frac{dF(\varphi(x))}{d\varphi}\right) d\varphi = F'(\varphi(x)) \varphi'(x) dx = f(\varphi(x)) \varphi'(x) dx$
- ②  $f(x) \xrightarrow{\text{换元}} F(u)$ .  $F(u) = G(\varphi^{-1}(u))$
- $\int f(x) dx = \int G(\varphi^{-1}(u)) \varphi'(x) dx = \int G(t) dt$
- $d(G(\varphi^{-1}(u))) = \frac{d(G(\varphi^{-1}(u)))}{d\varphi^{-1}(u)} d\varphi^{-1}(u) = G'(\varphi^{-1}(u)) \frac{1}{\varphi'(x)} dx = G'(t) \frac{1}{\varphi'(x)} dx$

例:  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} du = \arcsin u + C = \arcsin x + C$

例:  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} du = \ln|\sqrt{1+u^2} + u| + C = \ln|\sqrt{1+x^2} + x| + C$

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例:  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-u^2}} du = \arcsin \frac{u}{a} + C = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$

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## 四、分部积分

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv' \Rightarrow d(uv) = v du + u dv$$

$$\int (uv)' dx = \int v du + \int u dv \Rightarrow \int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{u \cdot v} = \int \frac{1}{u} dv - \int v \frac{1}{u'} dx = \frac{1}{u} v - \int v \frac{1}{u'} dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

## 五、分部积分法

假设  $u, v$  在  $I$  中可导, 且  $u'v, uv'$  在  $I$  中有原函数, 则  $u'v, uv'$  在  $I$  中有原函数, 且

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

$$\int uv' dx = uv - \int u'v dx$$

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

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

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## 一、概念

1. 原函数:  $F(x) = f(x)$ ,  $F(x)$  为原函数.

2. 不定积分为原函数全体:  $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$ .

## 二、计算

1. 根据初等函数积为计算.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin x} d(\ln|\tan x|) = \int \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} dx$$

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