

## 第三节

## 分部积分法

由导数公式

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv'$$

积分得:

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \int uv' dx &= uv - \int u'v dx \\ \text{或} \int u dv &= uv - \int v du \end{aligned} \left. \vphantom{\int uv' dx} \right\} \text{分部积分公式}$$



选取  $u$  及  $v'$  (或  $dv$ ) 的原则:

- 1)  $v$  容易求得;
- 2)  $\int u'v dx$  比  $\int uv' dx$  容易计算.



例1. 求  $\int x \cos x \, dx$ .

解: 令  $u = x$ ,  $v' = \cos x$ ,

则  $u' = 1$ ,  $v = \sin x$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{原式} &= x \sin x - \int \sin x \, dx \\ &= x \sin x + \cos x + C\end{aligned}$$

思考: 如何求  $\int x^2 \sin x \, dx$ ?

提示: 令  $u = x^2$ ,  $v' = \sin x$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \int x \cos x \, dx \\ &= \dots\end{aligned}$$



例2. 求  $\int x \ln x \, dx$ .

解: 令  $u = \ln x$ ,  $v' = x$

$$\text{则 } u' = \frac{1}{x}, \quad v = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \int x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + C \end{aligned}$$



例3. 求  $\int x \arctan x \, dx$ .

解: 令  $u = \arctan x$ ,  $v' = x$

$$\text{则 } u' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \quad v = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2}(x - \arctan x) + C \end{aligned}$$



例4. 求  $\int e^x \sin x \, dx$ .

解: 令  $u = \sin x$ ,  $v' = e^x$ , 则

$$u' = \cos x, \quad v = e^x$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x \, dx$$



再令  $u = \cos x$ ,  $v' = e^x$ , 则

$$u' = -\sin x, \quad v = e^x$$

$$= e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x - \int e^x \sin x \, dx$$

$$\text{故 原式} = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C$$

说明: 也可设  $u = e^x$ ,  $v'$  为三角函数, 但两次所设类型必须一致.



**解题技巧:** 选取  $u$  及  $v'$  的一般方法:

把被积函数视为两个函数之积, 按 “**反对幂指三**” 的顺序,  
前者为  $u$  后者为  $v'$ .

**例5.** 求  $\int \arccos x \, dx$ .

**解:** 令  $u = \arccos x$ ,  $v' = 1$

则  $u' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ ,  $v = x$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= x \arccos x + \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx \\ &= x \arccos x - \frac{1}{2} \int (1-x^2)^{-1/2} d(1-x^2) \\ &= x \arccos x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C\end{aligned}$$

反: 反三角函数  
对: 对数函数  
幂: 幂函数  
指: 指数函数  
三: 三角函数



例6. 求  $\int \frac{\ln \cos x}{\cos^2 x} dx$ .

解: 令  $u = \ln \cos x$ ,  $v' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$

则  $u' = -\tan x$ ,  $v = \tan x$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \tan x \cdot \ln \cos x + \int \tan^2 x dx \\ &= \tan x \cdot \ln \cos x + \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx \\ &= \tan x \cdot \ln \cos x + \tan x - x + C\end{aligned}$$



例7. 求  $\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$ .

解: 令  $\sqrt{x} = t$ , 则  $x = t^2$ ,  $dx = 2t dt$

$$\text{原式} = 2 \int t e^t dt$$

$$\downarrow \text{令 } u = t, v' = e^t$$

$$= 2(t e^t - \int e^t dt)$$

$$= 2(t e^t - e^t) + C$$

$$= 2e^{\sqrt{x}}(\sqrt{x} - 1) + C$$





例8. 求  $\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \, dx \quad (a > 0)$ .

解: 令  $u = \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$ ,  $v' = 1$ ,

则  $u' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$ ,  $v = x$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \, dx = x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \, dx$$

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

$$= x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \, dx + a^2 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{1}{2} x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + C$$



例9. 求  $I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^n}$ .

解: 令  $u = \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^n}$ ,  $v' = 1$ , 则  $u' = \frac{-2nx}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}}$ ,  $v = x$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore I_n &= \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} + 2n \int \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} dx \\ &= \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} + 2n \int \frac{(x^2 + a^2) - a^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} dx \\ &= \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} + 2n I_n - 2na^2 I_{n+1}\end{aligned}$$

得递推公式  $I_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2na^2} \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} + \frac{2n-1}{2na^2} I_n$



$$I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^n}$$

$$\text{递推公式 } I_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2na^2} \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} + \frac{2n-1}{2na^2} I_n$$

**说明:** 已知  $I_1 = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$  利用递推公式可求得  $I_n$ .

例如,

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 &= \frac{1}{4a^2} \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} + \frac{3}{4a^2} I_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4a^2} \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} + \frac{3}{4a^2} \left( \frac{1}{2a^2} \frac{x}{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{1}{2a^2} I_1 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4a^2} \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} + \frac{3}{8a^4} \frac{x}{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{3}{8a^5} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C \end{aligned}$$



**例10.** 设  $I_n = \int \sec^n x \, dx$ , 证明递推公式:

$$I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \tan x + \frac{n-2}{n-1} I_{n-2} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

证:  $I_n = \int \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \sec^2 x \, dx$

$$= \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \tan x$$

$$- (n-2) \int \sec^{n-3} x \cdot \sec x \tan x \cdot \tan x \, dx$$

$$= \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \tan x - (n-2) \int \sec^{n-2} x \cdot (\sec^2 x - 1) \, dx$$

$$= \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \tan x - (n-2) I_n + (n-2) I_{n-2}$$

$$\therefore I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \tan x + \frac{n-2}{n-1} I_{n-2} \quad (n \geq 2)$$



## 说明:

分部积分题目的类型:

- 1) 直接分部化简积分;
- 2) 分部产生循环式, 由此解出积分式;

(注意: 两次分部选择的  $u, v$  函数类型  
不变, 解出积分后加  $C$ )

例4

- 3) 对含自然数  $n$  的积分, 通过分部积分建立递推公式.



**例11.** 已知  $f(x)$  的一个原函数是  $\frac{\cos x}{x}$ , 求  $\int x f'(x) dx$ .

**解:** 
$$\begin{aligned}\int x f'(x) dx &= \int x df(x) \\&= x f(x) - \int f(x) dx \\&= x \left( \frac{\cos x}{x} \right)' - \frac{\cos x}{x} + C \\&= -\sin x - 2 \frac{\cos x}{x} + C\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{-x \sin x - \cos x}{x^2}$$

**说明:** 此题若先求出  $f'(x)$  再求积分反而复杂.

$$\int x f'(x) dx = \int \left( -\cos x + \frac{2 \sin x}{x} + \frac{2 \cos x}{x^2} \right) dx$$



**例12.** 求  $I = \int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}} dx$ .

**解法1** 先换元后分部

令  $t = \arctan x$ , 即  $x = \tan t$ , 则

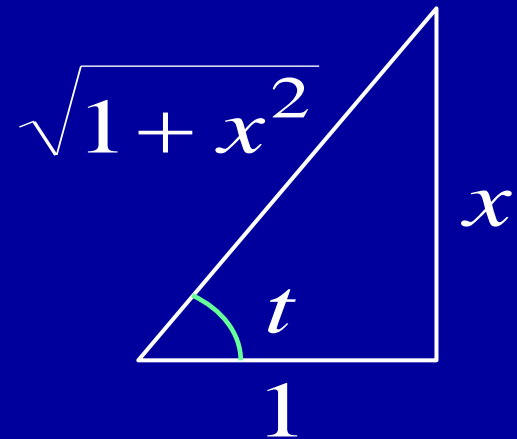
$$I = \int \frac{e^t}{\sec^3 t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt = \int e^t \cos t dt$$

$$= e^t \sin t - \int e^t \sin t dt$$

$$= e^t \sin t + e^t \cos t - \int e^t \cos t dt$$

$$\text{故 } I = \frac{1}{2} (\sin t + \cos t) e^t + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right] e^{\arctan x} + C$$



## 解法2 直接用分部积分法

$$I = \int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}} dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} d e^{\arctan x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} + \int \frac{x e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} + \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} d e^{\arctan x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} (1+x) - I$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1+x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} + C$$





# 作业

P213

4, 5, 9, 14, 18,  
20, 21, 22, 24



## 内容小结

分部积分公式  $\int u v' dx = u v - \int u' v dx$

1. 使用原则： $v$  易求出， $\int u' v dx$  易积分

2. 使用经验：“反对幂指三”，前  $u$  后  $v'$

3. 题目类型：

分部化简； 循环解出； 递推公式

4. 计算格式：

$$\begin{array}{c} u \\ \swarrow \\ v' \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} u' \\ | \\ v \end{array} - \int$$



例13. 求  $I = \int \sin(\ln x) dx$

解: 令  $t = \ln x$ , 则  $x = e^t$ ,  $dx = e^t dt$

$$\therefore I = \int e^t \sin t dt \longrightarrow \boxed{= e^t \sin t - \int e^t \cos t dt}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \sin t & & \cos t & & -\sin t \\ & \searrow + & \searrow - & & \searrow + \\ e^t & & e^t & & e^t \end{array} + \int$$

$$= e^t (\sin t - \cos t) - I$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} e^t (\sin t - \cos t) + C$$

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

可用表格法求  
多次分部积分



例14. 求  $\int x^3 (\ln x)^4 dx$ .

解: 令  $u = \ln x$ , 则  $x = e^u$ ,  $dx = e^u du$

$$\text{原式} = \int e^{3u} u^4 \cdot e^u du = \int u^4 e^{4u} du$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} u^4 & & 4u^3 & & 12u^2 & & 24u & & 24 & & 0 \\ & \searrow & & \searrow & & \searrow & & \searrow & & \searrow & \\ e^{4u} & + & \frac{1}{4} e^{4u} & - & \frac{1}{4^2} e^{4u} & + & \frac{1}{4^3} e^{4u} & - & \frac{1}{4^4} e^{4u} & + & \frac{1}{4^5} e^{4u} \end{array}$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{4} e^{4u} \left( u^4 - u^3 + \frac{3}{4} u^2 - \frac{3}{8} u + \frac{3}{32} \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^4 \left( \ln^4 x - \ln^3 x + \frac{3}{4} \ln^2 x - \frac{3}{8} \ln x + \frac{3}{32} \right) + C$$



## 思考与练习

1. 下述运算错在哪里? 应如何改正?

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx &= \int \frac{d \sin x}{\sin x} = \frac{\sin x}{\sin x} - \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin x}\right)' \sin x dx \\ &= 1 - \int \frac{-\cos x}{\sin^2 x} \sin x dx = 1 + \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx \\ \therefore \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx - \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx &= 1, \text{ 得 } 0 = 1\end{aligned}$$

答: 不定积分是原函数族, 相减不应为 0.  
求此积分的正确作法是用换元法.

$$= \ln |\sin x| + C$$



2. 求  $I = \int e^{kx} \cos(ax + b) dx$

提示:

$$\cos(ax + b) \quad - a \sin(ax + b) \quad - a^2 \cos(ax + b)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & + & - \\ & \swarrow & \swarrow \\ e^{kx} & & \frac{1}{k} e^{kx} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{k^2} e^{kx} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} + \int \end{array}$$

得  $I = \frac{1}{k} e^{kx} \cos(ax + b) - \frac{a}{k^2} e^{kx} \sin(ax + b) - \frac{a^2}{k^2} I$



3. 设  $F(x)$  是  $f(x)$  的一个原函数,  $f(x)$  可微且其反函数  $f^{-1}(x)$  存在, 证明

$$\int f^{-1}(x) \mathrm{d} x = x f^{-1}(x) - F[f^{-1}(x)] + C$$

证: 
$$\begin{aligned} \int f^{-1}(x) \mathrm{d} x &= x f^{-1}(x) - \int x \mathrm{d} f^{-1}(x) \\ &= x f^{-1}(x) - \int f[f^{-1}(x)] \mathrm{d} f^{-1}(x) \\ &= x f^{-1}(x) - F[f^{-1}(x)] + C \end{aligned}$$

注意:

$$x = f[f^{-1}(x)]$$



**备用题.** 求不定积分  $\int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx$ .

**解:** 方法1 (先分部, 再换元)

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

↓ 令  $u = \sqrt{e^x - 1}$ , 则  $dx = \frac{2u}{1 + u^2} du$

$$= 2x\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 4 \int \frac{u^2 + 1 - 1}{1 + u^2} du \quad \boxed{-4(u - \arctan u) + C}$$

$$= 2x\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 4\sqrt{e^x - 1} + 4 \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C$$





方法2 (先换元,再分部)

$$\int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx$$

令  $u = \sqrt{e^x - 1}$ , 则  $x = \ln(1 + u^2)$ ,  $dx = \frac{2u}{1 + u^2} du$

$$\text{故 } \int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx = \int \frac{(1 + u^2) \ln(1 + u^2)}{u} \cdot \frac{2u}{1 + u^2} du$$

$$= 2 \int \ln(1 + u^2) du$$

$$= 2u \ln(1 + u^2) - 4 \int \frac{1 + u^2 - 1}{1 + u^2} du$$

$$= 2u \ln(1 + u^2) - 4u + 4 \arctan u + C$$

$$= 2x\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 4\sqrt{e^x - 1} + 4 \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C$$

