

例1. 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ \sin x, & 0 \leq x < 1 \end{cases}$, 求 $\int f(x) dx$

解: 因为 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[-1, 1)$ 上连续, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1)$ 上不定积分存在, 积分得

$$\int f(x) dx = \begin{cases} \int x^2 dx, & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ \int \sin x dx, & 0 \leq x < 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3} + C_1, & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ -\cos x + C_2, & 0 \leq x < 1 \end{cases}$$

因为 $\int f(x) dx$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续 (可导必连续), 所以

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \int f(x) dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \int f(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 = -1 + C_2 \Rightarrow C_2 = C_1 + 1$$

$$\text{故 } \int f(x) dx = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3} + C_1, & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ -\cos x + C_1 + 1, & 0 \leq x < 1 \end{cases}$$

例2. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x, & x \leq 1 \\ 2+2x, & x > 1 \end{cases}$, 求函数 $f(x)$ 的表达式

解: 令 $t=2x$, 则 $x=e^t$, 所以

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 1+t, & t \leq 0 \\ 2+t, & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即 } f(x) = \begin{cases} 1+e^x, & x \leq 0 \\ 2+x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{积分得 } \left(\int f(x) dx = (x) + C \right)$$

$$f(x) = \int f(x) dx = \begin{cases} \int (1+e^x) dx, & x \leq 0 \\ \int (2+x) dx, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} x + e^x + C_1, & x \leq 0 \\ 2x + \frac{x^2}{2} + C_2, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

因为 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续 (可导必连续), 所以

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + C_1 = C_2$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x + e^x + C_1, & x \leq 0 \\ 2x + \frac{x^2}{2} + 1 + C_1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

例3. 已知 $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ 是函数 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 求 $\int x^3 f(x) dx$.

解: 由题设知 $f(x) = \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)'$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^3 f(x) dx &= \int x^3 d\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right) = x^3 \frac{\sin x}{x} - \int \frac{\sin x}{x} d(x^3) \\ &= x^2 \sin x - \int 3x^2 \sin x dx = x^2 \sin x - \int 3x^2 d\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right) \\ &= x^2 \sin x - \left[3x^2 \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right) - \int \frac{\sin x}{x} d(3x^2) \right] \\ &= x^2 \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)' - 3x \sin x + 6 \int \sin x dx \\ &= x^2 \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} - 3x \sin x - 6 \cos x + C \\ &= x^2 \cos x - 4x \sin x - 6 \cos x + C \end{aligned}$$

例4. 设函数 $f(x)$ 有连续导数且 $f(x) \neq 0$, $f^{-1}(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的反函数, $F(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的原函数, 求 $\int f^{-1}(x) dx$.

解: 令 $y = f^{-1}(x)$, 则 $x = f(y)$, $f'(y) \neq 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int f^{-1}(x) dx &= \int y d f(y) = y f(y) - \int f(y) dy \\ &= y f(y) - F(y) + C = x f^{-1}(x) - F(f^{-1}(x)) + C \end{aligned}$$

例5. 计算 $\int \frac{dx}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}}$

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

例6. 计算 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{a^3-x^3}} dx$ ($a>0$)

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{例7. } \int \frac{2-\sin x}{2+\cos x} dx &= \int \frac{2}{2+\cos x} dx - \int \frac{\sin x}{2+\cos x} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{2}{1+2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx + \int \frac{1}{2+\cos x} d(2+\cos x) \\
 &= \int \frac{2 \sec^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sec^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2} dx + \ln(2+\cos x) \\
 &= 4 \int \frac{1}{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + 3} d \tan \frac{x}{2} + \ln(2+\cos x) \\
 &= \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{3}} + \ln(2+\cos x) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例8 } \int \frac{\sin x + 2 \cos x}{3 \sin x + 4 \cos x} dx$$

$$\text{解: 因为 } (3 \sin x + 4 \cos x)' = 3 \cos x - 4 \sin x$$

$$\text{设 } \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin x + 2 \cos x &= A(3 \sin x + 4 \cos x) + B(3 \cos x - 4 \sin x) \\
 &= (3A - 4B) \sin x + (4A + 3B) \cos x
 \end{aligned}$$

比较两边同项系数得

$$\begin{cases} 3A - 4B = 1 \\ 4A + 3B = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = \frac{11}{25}, B = \frac{2}{25}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{于是 } \int \frac{\sin x + 2 \cos x}{3 \sin x + 4 \cos x} dx &= \int \frac{\frac{11}{25}(3 \sin x + 4 \cos x) + \frac{2}{25}(3 \cos x - 4 \sin x)}{3 \sin x + 4 \cos x} dx \\
 &= \frac{11}{25} \int dx + \frac{2}{25} \int \frac{1}{3 \sin x + 4 \cos x} d(3 \sin x + 4 \cos x) \\
 &= \frac{11}{25} x + \frac{2}{25} \ln |3 \sin x + 4 \cos x| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例9 } \int \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{2}{3}} + x^{\frac{4}{3}}} dx \quad t = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{令 } x = t^3, \text{ 则 } dx &= 3t^2 dt, \text{ 于是} \\
 \int \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{2}{3}} + x^{\frac{4}{3}}} dx &= \int \frac{t^2}{t^2 + t^4} \cdot 3t^2 dt = 3 \int \frac{t^4}{t^2 + t^4} dt \\
 &= 3 \int \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{t}{t^2 + 1} \right) dt = 3 \left(\ln |t| - \frac{1}{2} \ln |t^2 + 1| \right) + C \\
 &= 3 \ln \left| \frac{t}{t^2 + 1} \right| + C = 3 \ln \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{1 + x^{\frac{2}{3}}} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例10 } \int \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1+x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 + \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2} \int dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{x} dx = \sqrt{x} + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{x} dx \\
 \text{令 } t &= \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}, \text{ 则 } x = \frac{1}{t^2 - 1}, \text{ 则} \\
 \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{x} dx &= \int t d \frac{1}{t^2 - 1} = \frac{t}{t^2 - 1} - \int \frac{1}{t^2 - 1} dt = \frac{t}{t^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C_1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= x \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} + 1} \right| + C_1 = x \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} + \ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) + C_1$$

$$\text{所以 } \int \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1+x}} dx = \sqrt{x} + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left[x \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} + \ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) \right] + C \quad (C = -\frac{1}{2} C_1)$$

$$(3) \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{x^2} dx$$

解令 $x = a \tan t$ ($-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$), 则 $dx = a \sec^2 t dt$, 于是

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

$$= \int \frac{a \sec t}{a^2 \tan^2 t} \cdot a \sec^2 t dt = \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 t \cos t} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t}{\sin^2 t \cos t} dt = \int \left(\sec t + \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t} \right) dt$$

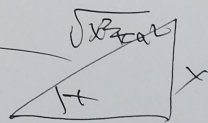
$$= \int \sec t dt + \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} dt$$

$$= \ln|\sec t + \tan t| - \frac{1}{\sin t} + C_1$$

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

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

$$(C = C_1 - \ln a)$$



$$\sin t = \frac{a}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}$$

$$\sec t = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{a}$$

$$\tan t = \frac{x}{a}$$

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

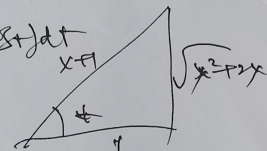
令 $x+1 = \sec t$ ($0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 或 $\pi < t < \frac{3\pi}{2}$), 则 $dx = \sec t \tan t dt$

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

$$= \int \frac{\tan t}{\sec^2 t} \cdot \sec t \tan t dt = \int (\sec t - \cos t) dt$$

$$= \ln|\sec t + \tan t| - \sin t + C$$

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



$$\sin t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x}}$$

$$\tan t = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x}}{x+1}$$

$$\sec t = x+1$$

$$(5) \int \frac{x \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^3 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int \frac{x \cos \frac{x}{2}}{8 \sin^3 \frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x \cos \frac{x}{2}}{8 \sin^3 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{x}{\sin^3 \frac{x}{2}} d \sin \frac{x}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \int x d \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \right) = -\frac{1}{8} \int x d \csc^2 \frac{x}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \left[x \csc^2 \frac{x}{2} - \int \csc^2 \frac{x}{2} dx \right] = -\frac{1}{8} x \csc^2 \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cot \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$(6) \int e^{2x} (\tan x + 1)^2 dx = \int e^{2x} (\sec^2 x + 2 \tan x) dx$$

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

$$= \int e^{2x} d \tan x + 2 \int e^{2x} \tan x dx$$

$$= e^{2x} \tan x - \int \tan x d e^{2x} + 2 \int e^{2x} \tan x dx$$

$$= e^{2x} \tan x - 2 \int e^{2x} \tan x dx + 2 \int e^{2x} \tan x dx = e^{2x} \tan x + C$$

例15 设 $F(x)$ 是函数 $f(x)$ 的原函数, 且当 $x > 0$ 时 $f(x)F(x) = \frac{x e^x}{2(1+x)^2}$,
 已知 $f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$, 求 $F(x)$ 的表达式

解: $F(x) = f(x)$, $f'(x) = \frac{x e^x}{(1+x)^2}$
 $2F(x)F'(x) = \frac{x e^x}{(1+x)^2}$
 $\Rightarrow (F^2(x))' = \frac{x e^x}{(1+x)^2}$
 $\Rightarrow F^2(x) = \int \frac{x e^x}{(1+x)^2} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{1+x} dx - \int \frac{e^x}{(1+x)^2} dx$
 $= \int \frac{e^x}{1+x} dx + \int e^x d\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)$
 $= \int \frac{e^x}{1+x} dx + \frac{e^x}{1+x} - \int \frac{e^x}{1+x} dx = \frac{e^x}{1+x} + C$

由 $f(1) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow C = 0$
 $F(x) = \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1+x}}$
 $f(x) = F(x) = \frac{x e^x}{2(1+x)^2}$

例16 $\int \sin(\ln x) dx = x \sin(\ln x) - \int x d(\sin(\ln x))$
 $= x \sin(\ln x) - \int x \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$
 $= x \sin(\ln x) - \int \cos(\ln x) dx$
 $= x \sin(\ln x) - [x \cos(\ln x) - \int x d \cos(\ln x)]$
 $= x(\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)) + \int x(-\sin(\ln x)) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$
 $= x[\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] - \int \sin(\ln x) dx$
 $\Rightarrow \int \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{x}{2} [\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] + C$

例17 $\int x e^x \sin x dx$
 $\int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{e^x}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) + C$
 $\int e^x \cos x dx = \frac{e^x}{2} (\sin x + \cos x) + C$

原式 $\int x e^x \sin x dx = \int x d\left[\frac{e^x}{2} (\sin x - \cos x)\right]$
 $= \frac{x e^x}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) - \int \frac{e^x}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) dx$
 $= \frac{x e^x}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) + \frac{e^x}{2} \cos x + C$

$$18/18 \int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx = 2 \int x d\sqrt{e^x - 1}$$

$$= 2x\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 2 \int \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$$

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

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

$$= 2t - 2 \arctan t + C_1 = 2\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 2 \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx &= 2x\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 2[2\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 2 \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C_1] \\ &= (2x - 4)\sqrt{e^x - 1} + 4 \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C \quad (C = -2C_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$19/19 \int \frac{\arcsin e^x}{e^x} dx = - \int \arcsin e^x d e^{-x}$$

$$= - [e^{-x} \arcsin e^x - \int e^{-x} d \arcsin e^x]$$

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

$$= -e^{-x} \arcsin e^x + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}} dx$$

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

$$= -e^{-x} \arcsin e^x - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (e^{-x})^2}} d e^{-x}$$

$$= -e^{-x} \arcsin e^x + \ln |e^{-x} + \sqrt{1 - e^{-2x}}| + C$$

$$20/20 \int \frac{x e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx$$

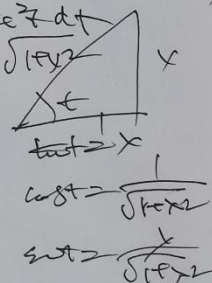
$$\text{解: 令 } x = \tan t \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \text{ 则 } t = \arctan x, dx = \sec^2 t dt,$$

$$\text{则 } \int \frac{x e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int \frac{\tan t \cdot e^t}{(1+\tan^2 t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot \sec^2 t dt$$

$$= \int e^t \sin t dt = \frac{e^t}{2} (\sin t - \cos t) + C$$

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

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



$$\text{Ex 21 } \int e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx$$

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

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

$$= 2\sqrt{\sin x} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} - \int 2\sqrt{\sin x} de^{-\frac{x}{2}} - \int e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} dx$$

$$= 2\sqrt{\sin x} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} + \int e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} dx - \int e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} dx$$

$$= 2\sqrt{\sin x} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} + C$$

$$\text{Ex 22 } \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} e^x dx$$

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

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

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

$$= e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} - \int \tan \frac{x}{2} \cdot e^x dx + \int e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$= e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$\text{Ex 23 } \int \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} - 2e^x - 3} dx = \int \frac{1}{(e^x)^2 - 2e^x - 3} de^x$$

$$\frac{t=e^x}{t^2 - 2t - 3} dt = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{t-3} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln|t-3| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|t+1| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{t-3}{t+1} \right| + C = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{e^x - 3}{e^x + 1} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{\ln(t+1)}{t^2-1} - \left[\frac{1}{t} \ln \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{t+1} + C_1$$

$$= \frac{\ln(t+1)}{t^2-1} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{t+1}{t-1}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{t+1} + C \quad (C = -C_1)$$

$$= x \ln \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{e^x-3}{e^x+1}} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\sqrt{e^x+1} + \sqrt{e^x-3} \right) + \frac{1}{2} x$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{e^x+1} + C$$

$$\text{Ex 24 } \int \ln \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} \right) dx \quad (x > 0)$$

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

$$\int \ln(1+t) dx = \int \ln(1+t) \frac{-2t}{(t^2-1)^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{t^2-1} - \int \frac{1}{t^2-1} \frac{1}{1+t} dt$$

$$\text{又 } \int \frac{1}{t^2-1} \frac{1}{1+t} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln|t-1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|t+1| + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{t+1} + C_1 = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{t-1}{t+1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{t+1} + C_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{t-1}{t+1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{t+1} + C_1 = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{\sqrt{1+x}+1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}+1} + C_1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \ln \left(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2+x} - \frac{1}{2} x + C_1$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t^2-1} - \left[\frac{1}{t} \ln \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right]$$

例 25. 设 n 是大于 2 的整数，求不定积分

$$\int \sec^n x dx = \frac{1}{n-1} \sec^{n-2} x \tan x + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \sec^{n-2} x dx$$

证: 令 $I_n = \int \sec^n x dx$ 则

$$I_n = \int \sec^{n-2} x \sec^2 x dx = \int \sec^{n-2} x d \tan x$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow I_n = \frac{\sec^{n-2} x \tan x}{n-1} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} I_{n-2} \quad n=3, 4, \dots$$

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