

第四章 不定积分

一、原函数和不定积分概念与性质

【知识 1】 1. $F'(x) = f(x)$ 或 $dF(x) = f(x)dx$, 则称 $F(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数.

2. $f(x)$ 的全部原函数称为 $f(x)$ 在区间 I 上的不定积分, 记为 $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$.

3. 性质:

$$1) \textcircled{1} \frac{d}{dx} \left[\int f(x)dx \right] = f(x) \text{ 或 } d \left[\int f(x)dx \right] = f(x)dx;$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int F'(x)dx = F(x) + C \text{ 或 } \int dF(x) = F(x) + C;$$

$$2) \int [\alpha f(x) \pm \beta g(x)]dx = \alpha \int f(x)dx \pm \beta \int g(x)dx, \alpha, \beta \text{ 为非零常数.}$$

【例 1】 (1) 若 $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$ 且 $x = at + b, a \neq 0$, 则 $\int f(t)dt = (\quad) \cdot D$

(A) $F(x) + C$ (B) $F(at + b) + C$ (C) $\frac{1}{a} F(at + b) + C$ (D) $F(t) + C$

(2) 设 $I = \frac{d}{dx} \int f(x)dx + \frac{d}{dx} \int_3^4 f(x)dx + \int f'(x)dx$ 存在, 则 $I = (\quad) \cdot D$

A、0 B、 $f(x)$ C、 $2f(x)$ D、 $2f(x) + c$

(3) 下列等式成立的是 (A)

(A) $\frac{d}{dx} \int f(x)dx = f(x)$ (B) $\int f'(x)dx = f(x)$ (C) $d \int f(x)dx = f(x)$ (D) $\int df(x) = f(x)$

【练习 1】

1. (1) 若 $\int f(x)dx = x^2 e^{2x} + c$, 则 $f(x) = (\quad) \cdot C$

(A) $2xe^{2x}$ (B) $2x^2 e^{2x}$ (C) $2xe^{2x}(1+x)$ (D) xe^{2x}

(2) 如果等式 $\int f(x)e^{\frac{1}{x}}dx = -e^{\frac{1}{x}} + C$, 则 $f(x) = (\quad) \cdot B$

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

2. (1) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 连续, 则 $d[\int f(x)dx] = (\quad) \cdot C$

A、 $f(x)$ B、 $f(x) + c$ C、 $f(x)dx$ D、 $f'(x)dx$

(2) 设 $F(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 则结论 (D) 成立.

(A) $\int_a^b F(x)dx = f(b) - f(a)$ (B) $\int d(f(x)) = F(x) + C$

(C) $(\int f(x)dx)' = F(x)$ (D) $\int d(F(x)) = F(x) + C$

(3) $\int xf''(x)dx = (\quad) \cdot A$

$$(A) \quad xf'(x) - f(x) + c \quad (B) \quad xf'(x) + c \quad (C) \quad \frac{1}{2}x^2 f'(x) + c \quad (D) \quad (x+1)f'(x) + c$$

3.(1) 设 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$, 则 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数是(D).

$$(A) \quad \arcsin x \quad (B) \quad \arctan x \quad (C) \quad \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1-x}{1+x} \right| \quad (D) \quad \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right|$$

(2) 若 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数是 $\frac{1}{x}$, 则 $f'(x) =$ (D)

$$(A) \quad \ln|x| \quad (B) \quad \frac{1}{x} \quad (C) \quad -\frac{1}{x^2} \quad (D) \quad \frac{2}{x^3}$$

(3) $f(x)$ 的一个原函数为 $\ln x$, 则 $f'(x) =$ (). c

$$(A) \quad \frac{1}{x} \quad (B) \quad x \ln x - x + C \quad (C) \quad -\frac{1}{x^2} \quad (D) \quad e^x$$

二、不定积分的积分法

【知识点 1】第一换元法—凑微分

【例 1】(1) 计算不定积分 $\int \sin x \cos x dx$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \sin x \cos x dx = \int \sin x d\sin x = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x + c$$

(2) 求 $\int x e^{-2x^2} dx$.

$$\text{解} \quad \int x e^{-2x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \int e^{-2x^2} d(-2x^2) = -\frac{1}{4} e^{-2x^2} + c.$$

(3) 求 $\int \frac{dx}{x(1+2\ln x)}$.

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{x(1+2\ln x)} = \int \frac{d \ln x}{1+2\ln x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1+2\ln x)}{1+2\ln x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+2\ln x) + c.$$

【练习 2】

1.(1) 求 $\int (2x+5)^{10} dx$.

$$\text{解} \quad \int (2x+5)^{10} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (2x+5)^{10} d(2x+5) = \frac{1}{22} (2x+5)^{11} + c$$

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

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

2. (1) $\int x \sin(2-x^2) dx$

$$\text{解 原式} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \sin(2-x^2) d(2-x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \cos(2-x^2) + C$$

$$(2) \text{求} \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{2-3x^2}} dx.$$

$$\text{解} \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{2-3x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{6} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-3x^2}} d(2-3x^2) = -\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{2-3x^2} + c.$$

$$(3) \text{求} \int \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$$

解

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

$$3. (1) \text{求} \int \frac{1+\ln x}{(x \ln x)^2} dx.$$

$$\text{解} \int \frac{1+\ln x}{(x \ln x)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x \ln x)^2} d(x \ln x) = -\frac{1}{x \ln x} + c.$$

$$(2) \text{求} \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos x}.$$

$$\text{解} \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos x} = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x \tan x} dx = \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\tan x} d \tan x = \ln |\tan x| + c.$$

$$(3) \text{求} \int \frac{dt}{e^t + e^{-t}}.$$

$$\text{解} \int \frac{dt}{e^t + e^{-t}} = \int \frac{e^t}{e^{2t} + 1} dt = \int \frac{1}{(e^t)^2 + 1} de^t = \arctan e^t + c.$$

【知识点 2】第二换元法—根式代换、三角代换等

$$\text{【例 2】} (1) \text{求} \int \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{2x}} dx.$$

$$\text{解} \int \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{2x}} dx = \sqrt{2x} \int \frac{t}{\frac{t^2}{2} + t} dt = 2 \int \frac{1}{t+2} dt = 2 \ln |t+2| + c = 2 \ln |\sqrt{2x} + 2| + c$$

$$(2) \text{求} \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{x} dx.$$

$$\text{解 令} x = 2 \sec t, \quad dx = 2 \sec t \cdot \tan t \, dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{原式} &= \int \frac{2 \tan t \cdot 2 \sec t \cdot \tan t}{2 \sec t} dt \\
 &= 2 \int \tan^2 t dt = 2 \int (\sec^2 t - 1) dt \\
 &= 2 \tan t - 2t + C \\
 &= \sqrt{x^2 - 4} - 2 \arccos \frac{2}{x} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 求 $\int x(2x-5)^6 dx$.

解 令 $2x-5=t$, 即 $x=\frac{t+5}{2}$, $dx=\frac{1}{2}dt$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int x(2x-5)^6 dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int (t^7 + 5t^6) dt = \\
 \frac{1}{32} t^8 + \frac{5}{28} t^7 + c &= \frac{1}{32} (2x-5)^8 + \frac{5}{28} (2x-5)^7 + c.
 \end{aligned}$$

【练习 2】

1. (1) 求 $\int \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx$.

解 令 $\sqrt{1-x}=u$, $1-x=u^2$, $dx=-2udu$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{原式} &= \int \frac{1+(1-u^2)}{u} (-2udu) = -2 \int (2-u^2) du \\
 &= -4 \int du + 2 \int u^2 du \\
 &= -4u + \frac{2}{3} u^3 + c \\
 &= -4\sqrt{1-x} + \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(1-x)^3} + c.
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[3]{x})} dx$;

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } \int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[3]{x})} dx &\stackrel{\text{令 } x=t^6}{=} \int \frac{t^2}{t^6(t^3+t^2)} \cdot 6t^5 dt = 6 \int \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt \\
 &= 6 \ln \frac{t}{t+1} + C = \ln \frac{x}{(\sqrt[6]{x}+1)^6} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 求 $\int \frac{\sqrt{1+\ln x}}{x \ln x} dx$.

$$\text{解 令 } \sqrt{1+\ln x} = t \quad \frac{1}{x} dx = 2t dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= \int \frac{t \cdot 2t}{t^2 - 1} dt = 2 \int \frac{t^2}{t^2 - 1} dt \\
 &= 2t + 2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2 - 1} \\
 &= 2t + \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + c \\
 &= 2\sqrt{1 + \ln x} + \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1 + \ln x} - 1}{\sqrt{1 + \ln x} + 1} \right| + c.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} &\stackrel{x = \sin t}{=} \int \frac{\cos t}{1 + \cos t} dt = \int dt - \int \frac{1}{1 + \cos t} dt = t - \int \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \frac{t}{2}} dt \\
 &= t - \int \sec^2 \frac{t}{2} d \frac{t}{2} = t - \tan \frac{t}{2} + c = t - \frac{\sin \frac{t}{2}}{\cos \frac{t}{2}} + c = t - \frac{\sin t}{1 + \cos t} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

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

解 设 $x = \tan t$ ($-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$), 则有 $\sqrt{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \sec^3 t$, $dx = \sec^2 t dt$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x^2 + 1)^3}} &= \int \frac{\sec^2 t dt}{\sec^3 t} = \int \cos t dt = \sin t + c = \tan t \cos t + c = \frac{\tan t}{\sec t} + c \\
 &= \frac{\tan t}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 t}} + c = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} + c.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

解 令 $x = \sec t$, $dx = \sec t \cdot \tan t dt$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= \int \frac{\sec t \cdot \tan t}{\sec^3 t \cdot \tan t} dt = \int \frac{dt}{\sec^2 t} = \int \cos^2 t \\
 &= \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin t \cos t + c \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{2x^2} + c.
 \end{aligned}$$

3. (1) 求 $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^{10} + 1)^2}$.

解 设 $u = x^{10}$ $10x^9 dx = du$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{du}{u(u+1)^2} = \frac{1}{10} \int \left[\frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{u+1} - \frac{1}{(u+1)^2} \right] du \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \left(\ln(u) - \ln(u+1) + \frac{1}{u+1} \right) + c \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \ln \left(\frac{x^{10}}{x^{10}+1} \right) + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{10}+1} + c.\end{aligned}$$

(2) 求 $\int \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} - e^x} dx$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 原式} &= \int \frac{e^x dx}{e^x(e^x - 1)} \quad \text{令 } e^x = u, \quad e^x dx = du \\ &= \int \frac{du}{u(u-1)} = \int \left(\frac{1}{u-1} - \frac{1}{u} \right) du \\ &= \ln|u-1| - \ln|u| + c \\ &= \ln \left| \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x} \right| + c.\end{aligned}$$

(3) 求 $\int e^x \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} dx$.

解 令 $e^x = \sin t$, 则 $e^x dx = \cos t dt$,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int \cos^2 t dt = \int \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} t + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t + c \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin e^x + \frac{1}{2} e^x \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} + c.\end{aligned}$$

(4) 求 $\int \frac{\ln x}{x\sqrt{1 + \ln x}} dx$.

解 设 $\ln x = t$ $\frac{1}{x} dx = dt$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t}} dt = \int \left(\sqrt{1+t} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t}} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{2}{3} (1+t)^{3/2} - 2(1+t)^{1/2} + c \\ &= \frac{2}{3} (-2 + \ln x) \sqrt{1 + \ln x} + c.\end{aligned}$$

【知识点 3】分部积分法**【例 3】**(1) 求 $\int x \cos 3x dx$.

$$\text{解} \quad \int x \cos 3x dx = \frac{1}{3} \int x d(\sin 3x) = \frac{1}{3} \left[x \sin 3x - \int \sin 3x dx \right] = \frac{1}{3} x \sin 3x + \frac{1}{9} \cos 3x + c.$$

(2) 求 $\int x \ln x dx$.

$$\text{解} \quad \int x \ln x dx = \int \ln x d\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) = \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \ln x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} + c.$$

(3) 求 $\int \arctan x dx$.

$$\text{解} \quad \int \arctan x dx = x \cdot \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + c.$$

(4) 求 $\int e^x \cos x dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad I &= \int \cos x d(e^x) = e^x \cos x - \int e^x d(\cos x) \\ &= e^x \cos x + \int e^x \sin x dx = e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x dx \end{aligned}$$

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

【练习 3】1.(1) 求 $\int x \sin x dx$.

$$\text{解} \quad \int x \sin x dx = - \int x d \cos x = -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx = -x \cos x + \sin x + c.$$

(2) 求 $\int x e^{-x} dx$.

$$\text{解} \quad \int x e^{-x} dx = - \int x d(e^{-x}) = -(x e^{-x} - \int e^{-x} dx) = -x e^{-x} - e^{-x} + c.$$

(3) 求 $\int x^2 e^x dx$.

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

2.(1) 求 $\int x \arctan x dx$.

$$\text{解} \quad \int x \arctan x dx = \int \arctan x d\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) = \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \arctan x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1+x^2-1}{1+x^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + c.
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 求 $\int \frac{1-\ln x}{x^2} dx$.

$$\text{解 } \int \frac{1-\ln x}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx + \int \ln x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \ln x + \frac{1}{x} + c$$

(3) 求 $\int \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$.

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

$$= 2\sqrt{x} \ln x - 4\sqrt{x} + c.$$

(4) 求 $\int \arcsin x dx$.

解 取 $u = \arcsin x, dv = dx$, 则

$$\int \arcsin x dx = x \arcsin x - \int x d(\arcsin x) =$$

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

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

$$x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C.$$

3. 求 $\int e^x \sin x dx$.

$$\text{解 } \int e^x \sin x dx = \int \sin x d(e^x) = \sin x \cdot e^x - \int e^x \cos x dx = \sin x \cdot e^x - \int \cos x d(e^x)$$

$$= \sin x \cdot e^x - e^x \cos x + \int e^x (-\sin x) dx$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{e^x}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) + c.$$

【知识点 4】有理函数积分**【例 4】**(1) 求 $\int \frac{x^2 - 5x + 9}{x^2 - 5x + 6} dx$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } \int \frac{x^2 - 5x + 9}{x^2 - 5x + 6} dx &= \int \left(1 + \frac{3}{(x-3)(x-2)}\right) dx \\
 &= \int dx + 3 \int \frac{1}{x-3} dx - 3 \int \frac{dx}{x-2} \\
 &= x + 3 \ln|x-3| - 3 \ln|x-2| + c \\
 &= x + 3 \ln \left| \frac{x-3}{x-2} \right| + c.
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 求 $\int \frac{1}{(x+1)(x-2)} dx$.

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

(3) 求 $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2-2)(x^2+3)}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-2)(x^2+3)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} \left[\int \frac{1}{x^2-2} dx - \int \frac{1}{x^2+3} dx \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x-\sqrt{2}}{x+\sqrt{2}} \right| - \frac{1}{5\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + c.
 \end{aligned}$$

【练习 4】1.(1) $\int \frac{x^3}{x+3} dx$;

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } \int \frac{x^3}{x+3} dx &= \int \frac{x^3 + 27 - 27}{x+3} dx = \int \frac{(x+3)(x^2-3x+9) - 27}{x+3} dx \\
 &= \int (x^2 - 3x + 9) dx - 27 \int \frac{1}{x+3} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{3}{2} x^2 + 9x - 27 \ln|x+3| + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 8}{x^3 - x} dx;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 8}{x^3 - x} dx &= \int (x^2 + x + 1) dx + \int \frac{x^2 + x - 8}{x^3 - x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + \int \frac{8}{x} dx - \int \frac{4}{x+1} dx - \int \frac{3}{x-1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 8\ln|x| - 4\ln|x+1| - 3\ln|x-1| + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{求} \int \frac{dx}{x(x^6 + 4)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{x(x^6 + 4)} &= \int \frac{dx}{x^7(1 + 4x^{-6})} = -\frac{1}{24} \int \frac{d4x^{-6}}{1 + 4x^{-6}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{24} \ln(1 + 4x^{-6}) + c \\ &= -\frac{1}{24} \ln \frac{x^6}{x^6 + 4} + c. \end{aligned}$$

$$2.(1) \text{求} \int \frac{dx}{4 - x^4}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \text{原式} &= \int \frac{dx}{(2 - x^2)(2 + x^2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{2 - x^2} + \frac{1}{2 + x^2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2} + x}{\sqrt{2} - x} \right| + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + c. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{求} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - 2)(x^2 + 3)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - 2)(x^2 + 3)} &= \frac{1}{5} \left[\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 2} dx - \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 3} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x - \sqrt{2}}{x + \sqrt{2}} \right| - \frac{1}{5\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + c. \end{aligned}$$

$$3.(1) \int \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-1}{\sqrt{x+1}+1} dx;$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-1}{\sqrt{x+1}+1} dx \stackrel{\text{令} \sqrt{x+1}=u}{=} \int \frac{u-1}{u+1} \cdot 2u du = 2 \int \left(u - 2 + \frac{2}{u+1} \right) du$$

$$\begin{aligned}&=2\left(\frac{1}{2}u^2-2u+2\ln|u+1|\right)+C \\&=(x+1)-4\sqrt{x+1}+4\ln(\sqrt{x+1}+1)+C.\end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$(3) \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)(x^2+x)};$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)(x^2+x)} &= \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x+1}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx \\&= \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x+1}{x^2+1} dx \\&= \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx \\&= \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^2+1) - \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C.\end{aligned}$$