

第三节 分部积分法

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$



问题 $\int x e^x dx = ?$

解决思路 利用两个函数乘积的求导法则.

设函数 u 和 v 具有连续导数,

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv', \quad uv' = (uv)' - u'v,$$

$$\int uv' dx = uv - \int u' v dx, \quad \int u dv = uv - \int v du.$$

分部积分(integration by parts)公式



例1 求积分 $\int x \cos x dx$.

解 (一) 令 $u = \cos x$, $x dx = \frac{1}{2} d(x^2) = dv$

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

显然, u, v' 选择不当, 积分更难进行.

解 (二) 令 $u = x$, $\cos x dx = d \sin x = dv$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \cos x dx &= \int x d \sin x = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx \\ &= x \sin x + \cos x + C. \end{aligned}$$



例2 求积分 $\int x^2 e^x dx$.

解 $u = x^2, \quad e^x dx = de^x = dv,$

$$\int x^2 e^x dx = x^2 e^x - 2 \int x e^x dx$$

(再次使用分部积分法) $u = x, \quad e^x dx = dv$

$$= x^2 e^x - 2(xe^x - e^x) + C.$$

总结 若被积函数是幂函数和正(余)弦函数或幂函数和指数函数的乘积, 就考虑设幂函数为 u , 使其降幂一次(假定幂指数是正整数)



例3 求积分 $\int x \arctan x dx$.

解 令 $u = \arctan x$, $x dx = d\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) = dv$

$$\int x \arctan x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} d(\arctan x)$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} (x - \arctan x) + C.$$



例4 求积分 $\int x^3 \ln x dx$.

解 $u = \ln x, x^3 dx = d\left(\frac{x^4}{4}\right) = dv,$

$$\int x^3 \ln x dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} \int x^3 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln x - \frac{1}{16} x^4 + C.$$

总结 若被积函数是幂函数和对数函数或幂函数和反三角函数的乘积，就考虑设对数函数或反三角函数为 u .



例5 求积分 $\int \sin(\ln x) dx$.

解 $\int \sin(\ln x) dx = x \sin(\ln x) - \int x d[\sin(\ln x)]$

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

$$= x \sin(\ln x) - x \cos(\ln x) + \int x d[\cos(\ln x)]$$

$$= x[\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] - \int \sin(\ln x) dx$$

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



例6 求积分 $\int e^x \sin x dx$.

解 $\int e^x \sin x dx = \int \sin x d(e^x)$

$$= e^x \sin x - \int e^x d(\sin x)$$

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

$$= e^x \sin x - (e^x \cos x - \int e^x d \cos x)$$

$$= e^x (\sin x - \cos x) - \int e^x \sin x dx \quad \text{注意循环形式}$$

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



例7 求积分 $\int \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$.

解 $\because (\sqrt{1+x^2})' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}},$

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

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

$$= \sqrt{1+x^2} \arctan x - \int \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$



$$= \sqrt{1+x^2} \arctan x - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \quad \diamond x = \tan t$$

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

$$= \ln(\sec t + \tan t) + C = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + C$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

$$= \sqrt{1+x^2} \arctan x - \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + C.$$



例 8 已知 $\int f(x)dx = e^{-x^2} + C$ 的一个原函数是 e^{-x^2} ，求 $\int xf'(x)dx$ 。

解 $\int xf'(x)dx = \int xd[f(x)] = xf(x) - \int f(x)dx,$

$$\because \left(\int f(x)dx\right)' = f(x), \therefore \int f(x)dx = e^{-x^2} + C,$$

两边同时对 x 求导, 得 $f(x) = -2xe^{-x^2},$

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

$$= -2x^2e^{-x^2} - e^{-x^2} + C.$$

