

微信公众号【顶尖考研】

# 2022年研究生入学考试

## 高等数学(微积分)基础班

2020年11月

~~不積分~~ (不積分)

$$\int f(x) dx$$

$$= F(x) + C$$

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

~~之積分~~ (積分)

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i^*) \Delta x_i$$

~~之積分~~ (積分)

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i^*) \Delta x_i$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b e^{x^2} dx$$

~~積分~~

## 第四章 不定积分

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考试要点

(ID: djky66)

不定积分的计算

# 考试要求

2+3+3

1. 理解原函数的概念，理解不定积分的概念。 2个概念
2. 掌握不定积分的基本公式，掌握不定积分的性质，掌握换元积分法与分部积分法。凑微分和换元积分 - 3种方法
3. 会求有理函数、三角函数有理式和简单无理函数的不定积分  
(数一、二)。 3类函数

$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

$$\frac{ax+b}{cx+d} = t$$

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# 考试内容概要

# 一、不定积分的概念与性质

## 1. 原函数

如果在区间  $I$  内， $\underline{F}'(x) = \underline{f}(x)$  或  $d\underline{F}(x) = \underline{f}(x)dx$ ，  
则称函数  $\underline{F}(x)$  为  $f(x)$  在  $I$  内的原函数。

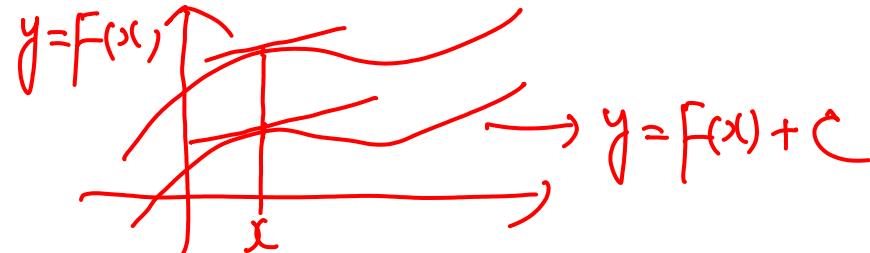
$f(x)$  的任意一个原函数可表示为  $\underline{\dot{F}}(x) + \underline{\underline{C}}$ ，其中  $C$  为任意常数。

## 2. 不定积分

函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $I$  上原函数的全体，称为  $f(x)$  在  $I$  内的不定积分，记为  $\int f(x)dx$ ， 320 319

即  $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + \boxed{C}$ ，其中  $F(x)$  为  $f(x)$  的一个原函数， $C$  为任意常数。

### 3. 不定积分的几何意义



$F(x)$  为  $f(x)$  的一个原函数——积分曲线

$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$  ——积分曲线族

#### 4. 不定积分存在定理 $\forall f \in [a, b] \text{ 以 } \int_a^x f(t) dt$ 可积

函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $I$  上连续，则  $f(x)$  在  $I$  上一定存在原函数。

$$\left[ F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt \right]' = f(x) ?$$

函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $I$  有第一类间断点，则  $f(x)$  在  $I$  上一定不存在原函数。

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

 $x_0$ 

$$f(x_0^+) \neq f(x_0^-)$$

例1、曲下列函数在区间 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上是否存在原函数

$$(1) y = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = 0 = f(0) \quad \text{有}$$

$$(2) y = \begin{cases} 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x} \\ &\stackrel{x \rightarrow 0}{=} 0 \end{aligned} \quad \text{不} \exists \quad \checkmark$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x - 0} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

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(3)  $y = \operatorname{sgn} x$   $\begin{cases} -1, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ 1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$

$(-\infty, +\infty)$   
 $x=0$   
 $(0, +\infty)$  ↗  $x$

$F'(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x$

$F(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续}$   $\Rightarrow F(x) = \begin{cases} -x + C_1, & x < 0 \\ x + C_2, & x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow C_1 = C_2 = C$

$F(x) = |x| + C$   $X$

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# 5、不定积分的性质

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$$(1) \int [f(x) + g(x)]dx = \underline{\int f(x)dx} + \underline{\int g(x)dx};$$

$$(2) \int kf(x)dx = k \int f(x)dx \quad (k \neq 0 \text{ 为常数}).$$

练习题

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例 2、下列等式中，正确的是

$$[\bar{F}(x) + C]' = \bar{F}'(x) = f(x)$$

(A)  $\frac{d}{dx} \boxed{\int f(x) dx} = f(x)$

(B)  $\int f'(x) dx = \underline{f(x)} + \underline{C}$

(C)  $\int df(x) = \underline{f(x)} + \underline{C}$

(D)  $d \int f(x) dx = \underline{f(x)} \underline{dx}$

答案：A

## 二、基本积分公式

$$(1) \int kdx = kx + C \quad (k \text{ 为常数})$$

$$(2) \int x^\mu dx = \frac{x^{\mu+1}}{\mu+1} + C \quad (\mu \neq -1)$$

$$(3) \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C ;$$

$$(4) \int \frac{x dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x + C ;$$

$$(5) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + C ;$$

$$(6) \int \cos dx = \sin x + C ;$$

$$(7) \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C ;$$

$$(8) \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x + C ;$$

$$(9) \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\cot x + C ;$$

$$(10) \int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C ;$$

$$(11) \int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C ;$$

$$(12) \int e^x dx = e^x + C ;$$

$$(13) \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C ;$$

$$(14) \cancel{\int shx dx = chx + C} ;$$

$$(15) \cancel{\int chx dx = shx + C}$$

$$(16) \int \underline{\sec x} dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$(17) \int \underline{\csc x} dx = -\ln|\csc x + \cot x| + C$$

## 补充积分公式

$$= \left( \frac{1}{x-a} - \frac{1}{x+a} \right)$$

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

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

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

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

(3)  $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C.$

(4)  $\int \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \pm \frac{a^2}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C.$

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例 3、求下列不定积分

分次和分步

$$(1) \int \frac{(x+1)^3}{x^2} dx \quad f(x) = \underline{f_1(x)} + \underline{f_2(x)}$$

$$= \int \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \int x dx + \int 3 dx + 3 \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

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例3、求下列不定积分

~~立即重入~~

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

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

分部

$$= \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x + 2 \arctan x + C$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{x^2}{x(1+x^2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{1+x^2}$$

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

~~假设  $\frac{1}{x^2+1} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2+1}$~~

~~分子式  $x^2-2$~~

~~分母式  $1+x^2$~~

~~被积式  $x^4-x^2$~~

②  $\frac{1}{x^2+1}$

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

例3、求下列不定积分

分次积分  
因式分解

$$2+3+3 \quad f(x) = f_1(x) + \dots + f_n(x)$$

$$(3) \int \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

法一、  

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

$$\stackrel{\sec^2 x - 1}{=} \int \underline{\sec^2 x dx} + 2 \int \frac{d(\tan x)}{\tan^2 x} + \int \underline{\tan^2 x dx}$$

$$= 2 \tan x - 2 \sec x - x + C$$

例3、求下列不定积分

$$(3) \int \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

诱导公式

法二、 $\int \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)}{1 + \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)} dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})}{1 + \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} dx$

$$= \int \frac{2 \sin^2(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4})}{2 \cos^2(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4})} dx = \int \tan^2(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}) dx$$

$$= 2 \tan(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}) - x + C$$

例3、求下列不定积分

$$(3) \int \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

$\frac{\sin x}{2}$  C  $\frac{x}{2}$   
 "妙"  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$

$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

法三、

$$\int \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{\left( \sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2} \right)^2}{\left( \sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2} \right)^2} dx = \int \frac{\left( \tan \frac{x}{2} - 1 \right)^2}{\left( \tan \frac{x}{2} + 1 \right)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \left( \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2} - \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan \frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 dx = \int \tan^2 \left( \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) dx = 2 \tan \left( \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - x + C$$

### 三、三种积分方法

(1) 第一换元积分法 (凑微分法)

设  $F'(x) = f(x)$ ,  $\varphi'(x)$  连续

则  $\int f[\varphi(x)]\varphi'(x)dx = F[\varphi(x)] + C$

(2) 第二换元积分法

设  $x=\varphi(t)$  是单调的、可导的函数，并且  $\varphi'(t) \neq 0$ ，又设  $f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t)$  具有原函数  $F(t)$ ，则有换元公式

$$\int f(x)dx = \int f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt = F(t) + C = F[\varphi^{-1}(x)] + C,$$

其中  $t=\varphi^{-1}(x)$  是  $x=\varphi(t)$  的反函数。

# 常用“凑”微分公式：

$$(1) \int f(ax+b)dx = \frac{1}{a} \int f(ax+b)d(ax+b) \quad (a \neq 0).$$

$$(2) \int f(\ln x) \frac{1}{x} dx = \int f(\ln x) d(\ln x).$$

$= \frac{1}{n} dx^n$

$$(3) \int f(ax^n + b) x^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{na} \int f(ax^n + b) d(ax^n + b) \quad (a \neq 0, n \neq 0), \text{ 特别地}$$

$$\int f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{1}{x^2} dx = - \int f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), \quad \int f(\sqrt{x}) \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int f(\sqrt{x}) d(\sqrt{x}).$$

$$(4) \int f(a^x) a^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln a} \int f(a^x) d(a^x), \quad \int f(e^x) e^x dx = \int f(e^x) d(e^x).$$

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(5)  $\int f(\sin x) \cos x dx = \int f(\sin x) d(\sin x).$

(6)  $\int f(\cos x) \sin x dx = - \int f(\cos x) d(\cos x).$

(7)  $\int f(\tan x) \sec^2 x dx = \int f(\tan x) \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int f(\tan x) d(\tan x),$

(8)  $\int f(\cot x) \csc^2 x dx = \int f(\cot x) \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = - \int f(\cot x) d(\cot x).$

(9)  $\int f(\arctan x) \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int f(\arctan x) d(\arctan x).$

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

(11)  $\int f(\sec x) \sec x \tan x dx = \int f(\sec x) d(\sec x).$

(12)  $\int f(\csc x) \csc x \cot x dx = - \int f(\csc x) d(\csc x).$

(13)  $\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \int \frac{df(x)}{f(x)} = \ln|f(x)| + C.$

# 换元积分法中常用的几种代换

(1) 当被积函数中含有  $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$  时

令  $x = a \sin t$  或  $x = a \cos t$ ,  $|x| \leq a$

(2) 当被积函数中含有  $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$  时

$t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

令  $x = a \tan t$  或  $x = a \cot t$

(3) 当被积函数中含有  $\sqrt{-a^2 + x^2}$  时

$t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \cup (\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2})$

令  $x = a \sec t$  或  $x = a \csc t$

例4、求下列不定积分

(1)  $\int \underline{\sec^4 x} dx$

$\int \underline{\sec^2 x} dx$

分析:  $\int \underline{\sec^4 x} dx = \int \sec^2 x \sec^2 x dx = \int \underline{\sec^2 x} d \tan x$

$= \int (1 + \underline{\tan^2 x}) d \underline{\tan x}$   $u = \tan x$

$= \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + \tan x + C$

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例 4、求下列不定积分

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$$(2) \int \frac{(\ln x + 2)^2}{x} dx$$

$$u = \ln x + 2$$

$$= \int (\ln x + 2)^2 d(\ln x + 2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(\ln x + 2)^3 + C$$

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例 4、求下列不定积分

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{(3) } \int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx \\
 & \quad \xrightarrow{\text{令 } u = \sqrt{x}, du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx} \int \frac{\arctan u}{1+(u^2)^2} \cdot 2\sqrt{x} du \\
 & \quad = 2 \int \arctan \sqrt{x} d(\arctan \sqrt{x}) \\
 & \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= (\arctan \sqrt{x})^2 + C$$

# 例4、求下列不定积分

(4)  $\int \frac{2-x}{\sqrt{3+2x-x^2}} dx$  — 次数一减

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

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

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

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例 5(1997-2)求不定积分  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(4-x)}} dx$

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

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

$$= \arcsin \frac{x-2}{2} + C$$

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例 5(1997-2)求不定积分  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(4-x)}} dx$

另解:  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(4-x)}} dx = 2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x}} d\sqrt{x}$

$(\sqrt{x})^2$

$$= 2 \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} + C$$

例 5(1997-2)求不定积分  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(4-x)}} dx$

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再解:  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(4-x)}} dx = \int \frac{1}{x \sqrt{\frac{4-x}{x}}} dx$

令  $\sqrt{\frac{4-x}{x}} = t \Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{1+t^2}$

原式 =  $\int \frac{1}{4t} \frac{-8t}{(1+t^2)^2} dt = -2 \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$

$= -2 \arctan t + C = -2 \arctan \sqrt{\frac{4-x}{x}} + C$

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例 6(1993-3)求不定积分  $\int \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{\cos x}} dx$

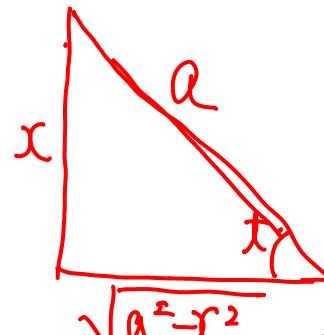
解: 
$$\int \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{\cos x}} dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{(\cos x)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx$$

$u = \cos x$

$$= - \int \frac{d\cos x}{(\cos x)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 2(\cos x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

例7、求下列不定积分，其中  $a > 0$

$$(1) \text{ 计算 } \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx$$



解：令  $x = a \sin t$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{a^2 \sin^2 t}{a \cos t} a \cos t dt = a^2 \int \frac{\sin^2 t}{2 \sin t \cdot \cos t} dt \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \int (1 - \cos 2t) dt = \frac{a^2}{2} t - \frac{a^2}{4} \sin 2t + C \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} - \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C$$

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(1) 计算  $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx$

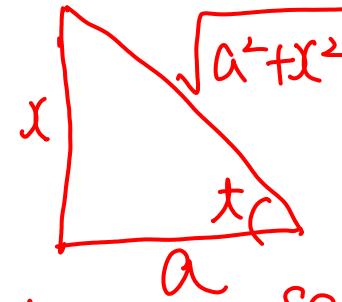
另解:  $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = - \int x d\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = -x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \boxed{\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx}$

$$= -x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \boxed{\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C}$$

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

$$x = a \tan t$$



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

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

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

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

OK

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

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另解:

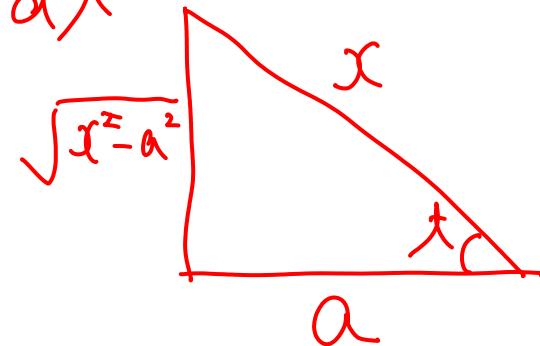
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{a^2 + x^2}{x^2 \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx + a^2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^2}} d\left[\frac{a}{x}\right] \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^2}} d[1 + \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^2] \\
 &= \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) - \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{x} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$(3) \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} x = a \sec t \\ t = \operatorname{arcsec} \frac{x}{a} \end{array}$$

$$= \int \frac{a \tan t}{a \sec t} \cdot a \sec t \cdot \tan t dt$$

$$= \int a \tan^2 t dt$$



$$= \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - a \arccos \frac{a}{x} + C$$

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$$(4) \int (\sqrt{1+e^x} dx)$$

$|+e^x=t^2$

解:  $\sqrt{1+e^x} = t \Rightarrow x = \ln(t^2 - 1)$  分类

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

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

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

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(3) 分部积分法  $\int u dv = uv - \int v du$

设  $u = \underline{u}(x), v = v(x)$  具有连续导数，则

$$\int \cancel{u(x)v'(x)} dx = u(x)v(x) - \int \cancel{v(x)u'(x)} dx$$

1° 被积函数与(两者不同)因数顺序颠倒(逆向)

2° 选定两个  $u, v$

3° 逆向上 — 升高(降低)被积函数的次数

## 微分分部积分法中 $u, v$ 的选择

(1)  $\int p_n(x)e^x dx, \int p_n(x)\sin x dx, \int p_n(x)\cos x dx$

$p_n(x)$  为  $n$  次多项式, 一般选取  $u = p_n(x)$

(2)  $\int p_n(x)\ln x dx, \int p_n(x)\arcsin x dx, \int p_n(x)\arctan x dx, p_n(x)$   
 为  $n$  次多项式, 一般分别选取  $u = \ln x, u = \arcsin x, u = \arctan x$

(3)  $\int e^{ax} \sin bx dx, \int e^{bx} \cos bx dx$  中

$I = \int f(g(x))g'(x) dx = f(g(x)) + C$   
 $I = \int f(g(x))g'(x) dx = f(I)$   
 (对方程求 I)

可选取  $u = e^{ax}$ , 也可分别取  $u = \sin bx, u = \cos bx$

## 例8、求下列不定积分

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \int \cancel{x} e^{2x} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int x d e^{2x} = \frac{1}{2} (x e^{2x} - \int \cancel{e^{2x}} dx) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

~~分部积分法~~

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \int \underline{x^2} \sin x dx &= - \int x^2 d \cos x = -(x^2 \cos x - 2 \int \underline{x} \cos x dx) \\
 &= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \int x d \underline{\sin x} \\
 &= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int x \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln x dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 \ln x - \int x dx)$$

$\underbrace{x^2}_{2}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 + C$$

$$(4) \int e^x \sin^2 x dx = \int e^x \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x - \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\int e^x \cos 2x dx}_{\text{设 } I}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int e^x \cos 2x dx = \int \cos 2x de^x = e^x \cos 2x + 2 \int e^x \sin 2x dx \\ &= e^x \cos 2x + 2e^x \sin 2x - 4 \int e^x \cos 2x dx \quad I = \frac{1}{5} ( ) + C \\ &= e^x \cos 2x + 2e^x \sin 2x - 4I \end{aligned}$$

$$\int e^x \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x - \frac{1}{10} (e^x \cos 2x + 2e^x \sin 2x) + C$$

例 9(1990-3) 计算  $\int \frac{\ln x}{(1-x)^2} dx$

$$= - \int \frac{\ln x}{(1-x)^2} d(1-x) = \int \ln x \frac{1}{|1-x|}$$

$$= \frac{\ln x}{1-x} - \int \frac{1}{(1-x)x} dx \quad \frac{1}{x(1-x)} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$= \frac{\ln x}{1-x} + \ln \frac{|1-x|}{x} + C$$

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例 10(1998-2) 计算  $\int \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx$

解: 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx &= - \int \ln \sin x d \cot x. \quad d \ln \sin x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx \\ &= -\cot x \ln \sin x + \int \underline{\cot^2 x dx} \\ &= -\cot x \ln \sin x + \int \underline{(\csc^2 x - 1) dx} \\ &= -\cot x \ln \sin x - \cot x - x + C \end{aligned}$$

## 四、三类函数的不定积分

### (1) 有理函数的积分

$n > m$  — 假分式  
 $n < m$  — 真分式

形如  $\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx = \int \frac{\underline{a_0 x^n} + a_1 x^{n-1} + \square + a_{n-1} x + a_n}{\underline{b_0 x^m} + b_1 x^{m-1} + \square + b_{m-1} x + b_m} dx$

解题思路：

假分式 = 多项式 + 真分式 (数-, =)

1) 假分式 = 多项式 + 真分式

2) 真分式 = 部分分式的和

# 有理函数化为部分分式之和的一般规律：

(1) 分母中若有因式  $\underline{(x - a)^k}$ , 则分解后为

$$\frac{A_1}{(x - a)^k} + \frac{A_2}{(x - a)^{k-1}} + \cdots + \frac{A_k}{x - a},$$

$$\frac{\underline{Ax+B}}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{\cancel{A}(x-2)+\cancel{2A}+\cancel{B}}{(x-2)}$$

(2) 分母中若有因式  $\underline{(x^2 + px + q)^k}$ , 其中

$p^2 - 4q < 0$  则分解后为

$$\frac{\underline{M_1x + N_1}}{(x^2 + px + q)^k} + \frac{M_2x + N_2}{(x^2 + px + q)^{k-1}} + \cdots + \frac{M_kx + N_k}{x^2 + px + q}$$

积分  $\int \frac{Mx+N}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx, \quad a^2 = q - \frac{p^2}{4}, \quad b = N - \frac{Mp}{2},$

$$x^2 + px + q = \left(x + \frac{p}{2}\right)^2 + q - \frac{p^2}{4}, \quad \text{令 } x + \frac{p}{2} = t$$

$$x^2 + px + q = \underline{t^2 + a^2}, \quad Mx + N = Mt + b,$$

待定

$$\int \frac{Mx+N}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx = \boxed{\int \frac{Mt}{(t^2+a^2)^n} dt} + \boxed{\int \frac{b}{(t^2+a^2)^n} dt}$$

有理函数的原函数都是初等函数.

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$$(1) \quad n=1, \quad \int \frac{Mx + N}{x^2 + px + q} dx \\ = \frac{M}{2} \ln(x^2 + px + q) + \frac{b}{a} \arctan \frac{x + \frac{p}{2}}{a} + C;$$

$$(2) \quad n > 1, \quad \int \frac{Mx + N}{(x^2 + px + q)^n} dx \\ = -\frac{M}{2(n-1)(t^2 + a^2)^{n-1}} + b \int \frac{1}{(t^2 + a^2)^n} dt.$$

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$$\frac{x^3 + x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} = \cancel{x+1} \frac{x+2}{x^2 - 1} \text{ 假设分式}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \cancel{x+1} \\
 \cancel{x^2 - 1} \overline{)x^3 + x^2 + 1} \\
 \quad \quad \quad x^3 \\
 \quad \quad \quad -x^3 \\
 \hline
 \quad \quad \quad x^2 \\
 \quad \quad \quad -x^2 \\
 \hline
 \quad \quad \quad x \\
 \quad \quad \quad -x \\
 \hline
 \quad \quad \quad 1 \\
 \end{array}$$

$\frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1}$  分子 -2

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \frac{x}{x^2 - 1} + \frac{x+2}{x^2 - 1} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

微信公众号 【顶尖考研】  
 例 11(1999-2) 求不定积分  $\int \frac{x+5}{x^2-6x+13} dx$

解: 
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x+5}{x^2-6x+13} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2-6x+13)}{x^2-6x+13} + \int \frac{8}{x^2-6x+13} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2-6x+13) + \frac{8}{2} \int \frac{1}{(\underline{x-3})^2+4} d(\underline{\frac{x-3}{2}}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2-6x+13) + 4 \arctan \frac{x-3}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

例 12(1987-5) 求不定积分  $\int \frac{x}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 5} dx$

(ID: djky66)

$x^4 + 2x^2 + 5$   $(x^2 + 1)^2 + 4$

解:  $\int \frac{x}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 5} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2 + 1)}{(x^2 + 1)^2 + 4}$   $u = x^2 + 1$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \arctan \frac{x^2 + 1}{2} + C$$

例 13(2019-2) 求不定积分  $\int \frac{3x+6}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} dx$

解: 令  $\frac{3x+6}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+x+1}$

1° 令  $x=1$  待定系数得  $A = -2, B = 3, C = 2, D = 1$ ,  
 2°  $3x+6 = A(x-1)(x^2+x+1) + B(x^2+x+1) + (Cx+D)(x-1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{3x+6}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} dx &= -2 \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{3}{(x-1)^2} dx + \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx \\ &= -2 \ln|x-1| - \frac{3}{x-1} + \int \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} d(x^2+x+1) \\ &= -2 \ln|x-1| - \frac{3}{x-1} + \ln(x^2+x+1) + C. \end{aligned}$$

微信公众号【顶尖考研】  
Q: 611661

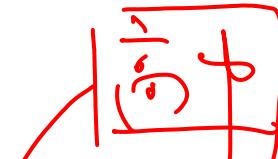
## (2) 三角有理函数的积分

由三角函数和常数经过有限次四则运算构成的函数称之。一般记为  $R(\sin x, \cos x)$

形如  $\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$

解题思路：

1) 万能代换



2) 三角变形、换元等

# 微信公众号 【顶尖考研】

令  $u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$   $x = 2 \arctan u$

$$\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}, \quad \cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}, \quad dx = \frac{2}{1+u^2} du$$

$$\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx = \int R\left(\frac{2u}{1+u^2}, \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}\right) \frac{2}{1+u^2} du.$$

恒等式.

以下几种情况可作其它变换更简单一些.

$$(1) \ R(-\sin x, \cos x) = -R(\sin x, \cos x) \ \text{令} \ t = \cos x$$

$$(2) \ R(\sin x, -\cos x) = -R(\sin x, \cos x) \ \text{令} \ t = \sin x$$

$$(3) \ R(-\sin x, -\cos x) = R(\sin x, \cos x) \ \text{令} \ t = \tan x$$

对应如上情况

$$(1) \ \int R(\sin^2 x, \cos x) \sin x dx \ \text{令} \ t = \cos x \quad - \int R(1-t^2, t) dt$$

$$(2) \ \int R(\sin x, \cos^2 x) \cos x dx \ \text{令} \ t = \sin x \quad \int R(t, 1-t^2) dt$$

$$(3) \checkmark \int R(\tan x) dx \ \text{令} \ t = \tan x \quad \int R(t) \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

例 14(1996-3) 求不定积分  $\int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx$   
 (ID: djky66)

解法一、 $\int \frac{1}{1 + \underline{\sin x}} dx = \int \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx \stackrel{\text{约分}}{=} \underline{\tan x} - \frac{1}{\cos x} + C$

解法二、 $\int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{1 + \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} dx = \int \frac{1}{2C^2(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4})} dx$

解法三、万能代换

例 15(1994-123)求不定积分

$$R(-\sin x, \cos x) = -R(\sin x, \cos x)$$

解:  $\int \frac{1}{\sin 2x + 2 \sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2 \sin x (\cos x + 1)} dx$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{8} \ln \frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x} + \frac{1}{4(1+\cos x)} + C.$$

$$R(-\sin x - \cos x) = R(\sin x, \cos x)$$

例 16 求不定积分  $\int \frac{1}{\cos x(1 + \sin x)} dx$   $t = \sin x$

解:  $\int \frac{1}{\cos x(1 + \sin x)} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x(1 + \sin x)} dx$

$u = \sin x$

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

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

$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x} - \frac{1}{2(1 + \sin x)} + C.$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[2]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}} dx$$

$$\sqrt[6]{x} = t$$

$$= \int \frac{t^5}{t^3 + t^2} dt$$

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例 17

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin x(\sin x + \cos x)} dx$$

$\stackrel{x = \tan t}{=} R(-\sin x, -\cos x)$   
 $\stackrel{x = \tan t}{=} R(\sin x, \cos x)$

解：

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{\sin x(\sin x + \cos x)} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x (\tan x + 1)} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{\tan x \cos^2 x (\tan x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{d \tan x}{\tan x (\tan x + 1)} \\ &= \ln \left| \frac{\tan x}{\tan x + 1} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

$\stackrel{d \tan x}{=} \int \left( \frac{1}{\tan x} - \frac{1}{\tan x + 1} \right) d \tan x$

(3) 简单无理函数的积分

$$\sqrt{1-e^x} = t \quad t$$

$$f(\sqrt[3]{x}) \sqrt[3]{x}$$

$t = \sqrt[6]{x}$   
 $x = t^6$   
 $x = t^2$

讨论类型  $R(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b}), R(x, \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+e}})$

解决方法 作代换去掉根号.

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例 18 求不定积分  $\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}} dx = \int \frac{x+1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+x}} dx$

解：令  $\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}} = t \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{t^2 - 1}, dx = \frac{-2t}{(t^2 - 1)^2} dt$   $\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sec t$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}} dx = \int (t^2 - 1) t \frac{-2t}{(t^2 - 1)^2} dt \quad \text{OK}$$

~~做分式~~  $= -2 \int \frac{t^2 - 1 + 1}{t^2 - 1} dt = -2 \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{t^2 - 1}\right) dt = -2 \left(t + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| \right) + C$

## 微信公众号常考题型与典型例题

(ID: djky66) 简单之恒正数

例 19 求  $\int \frac{1}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} dx$

解: 令  $\sqrt{1-x} = t \Rightarrow x = 1 - t^2, dx = -2tdt$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{-2t}{(1+t^2)t} dt = -2 \arctan t + C \\ &= -2 \arctan \sqrt{1-x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

# 分段函数

例 20 设  $f(x)$  =  $\begin{cases} e^x, & x \geq 0 \\ \cos x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ , 则  $\int f(x) dx = \boxed{\int_0^x f(t) dt} + C$

$$\int f(x) dx = \begin{cases} e^x + C_1, & x \geq 0 \\ \sin x + C_2, & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{let } x=0 \text{ 得 } C_1 \\ 1 + C_1 = C_2$$

填空

$$+ \boxed{\begin{cases} e^x, & x \geq 0 \\ \sin x + 1, & x < 0 \end{cases}} + C_1$$

例 21(2016-12) 已知函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2(x-1), & x < 1, \\ \ln x, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$ , 则  $f(x)$  的一个原函数是  
 求  $F'(x)$  直接

$$(A) F(x) = \begin{cases} \underline{(x-1)^2}, & x < 1, \\ x(\ln x - 1), & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$(B) F(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2, & x < 1, \\ x(\ln x + 1) - 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$(C) F(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2, & x < 1, \\ x(\ln x + 1) + 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$(D) F(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2, & x < 1, \\ x(\ln x - 1) + 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

【分析】可取  $F(x) = \begin{cases} \int \underline{2(x-1)} dx, & x < 1, \\ \int \ln x dx, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$   $\stackrel{x < 1}{=} (x-1)^2 + C_1$   $\stackrel{x \geq 1}{=} x(\ln x - 1) + C_2$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &\quad \stackrel{\text{C}_1 = -1 + \text{C}_2}{=} \end{aligned}$$

例 22 (2006-2) 计算  $I = \int \frac{\arcsin e^x}{e^x} dx$

**【解】**  $I = -\int \arcsin e^x de^{-x} = -e^{-x} \arcsin e^x + \int e^{-x} \cdot \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}} dx$

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

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

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

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

例 23(2011-3) 计算  $I = \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x} + \ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

【详解 1】  $\int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x} + \ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int (\underbrace{\arcsin \sqrt{x} + \ln x}_{u} d \underbrace{\sqrt{x}}_v - d(1-x))$

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

$$= 2\sqrt{x}(\arcsin \sqrt{x} + \ln x) + 2\sqrt{1-x} - 4\sqrt{x} + C.$$

例 23(2011-3) 计算  $I = \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x} + \ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

【详解 2】 令  $t = \sqrt{x}$  ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x} + \ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= 2 \int \frac{\arcsin t + 2 \ln t}{t} t dt = 2 \int (\arcsin t + 2 \ln t) dt \\
 &= 2t(\arcsin t + 2 \ln t) - 2 \int t \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} + \frac{2}{t} \right) dt \\
 &= 2t(\arcsin t + 2 \ln t) + \int \frac{d(1-t^2)}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} - 4t \\
 &= 2t(\arcsin t + 2 \ln t) + 2\sqrt{1-t^2} - 4t + C \\
 &= 2\sqrt{x}(\arcsin \sqrt{x} + \ln x) + 2\sqrt{1-x} - 4\sqrt{x} + C .
 \end{aligned}$$

例 24(2009-23) 计算  $I = \int \ln\left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}\right) dx$

分部积分  
公式替换  
 $\frac{(t-1)(t+1)^2}{(t-1)(t+1)^2}$

【详解】令  $\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}} = t$  得  $x = \frac{1}{t^2 - 1}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= \int \ln(1+t) d\left(\frac{1}{t^2-1}\right) = \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t^2-1} - \int \frac{1}{t^2-1} \cdot \frac{1}{t+1} dt \\
 &= \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t^2-1} - \int \left( \frac{1}{4(t-1)} + \frac{1}{4(t+1)} + \frac{1}{2(t+1)^2} \right) dt \\
 &= \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t^2-1} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{t+1}{t-1} \right| - \frac{1}{2(t+1)} + C \\
 &= x \ln\left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \ln (\sqrt{(x+1)} + \sqrt{x}) - \frac{1}{2} \ln (\sqrt{(x+1)} - \sqrt{x}) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

例 25(1994-5) 已知  $\frac{\sin x}{x}$  是  $f(x)$  的一个原函数, 求  $\int x^3 f'(x) dx$

**【详解】** 因为  $f(x) = \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)' = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int x^3 f'(x) dx &= \underline{x^3 f(x)} - \int 3x^2 \underline{f(x)} dx, \quad \text{分步} \\
 &= x(x \cos x - \sin x) - 3 \int (\underline{x \cos x} - \sin x) dx \\
 &= x^2 \cos x - \underline{x \sin x} - \underline{3 \cos x} - 3 \int x d \sin x \\
 &= x^2 \cos x - 4x \sin x - 6 \cos x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

例 26(2002-34) 设  $f(\sin^2 x) = \frac{x}{\sin x}$ , 求  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x) dx$  [艺术 f(x)]

【详解】令  $u = \sin^2 x$ , 有  $\sin x = \pm\sqrt{u}$ ,  $x = \pm\arcsin\sqrt{u}$ ,  $f(u) = \frac{\arcsin\sqrt{u}}{\sqrt{u}}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x) dx &= \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} \cdot \frac{\arcsin\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{\arcsin\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx - d(1 \rightarrow 0) \\
 &= -2 \int \arcsin\sqrt{x} d\sqrt{1-x} \\
 &= -2[\sqrt{1-x} \cdot \arcsin\sqrt{x} - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{x})^2}} \cdot (\sqrt{x})' \cdot \sqrt{1-x} dx] \\
 &= -2\sqrt{1-x} \arcsin\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{x} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$