

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

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

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

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

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

第四章 不定积分

1.2.1

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考试要点

不定积分的计算

考试要求

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$$2 + 3 + 3$$

1. 理解原函数的概念，理解不定积分的概念。

2 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，分部积分 - 3种 $\frac{f}{g}$

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

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

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

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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

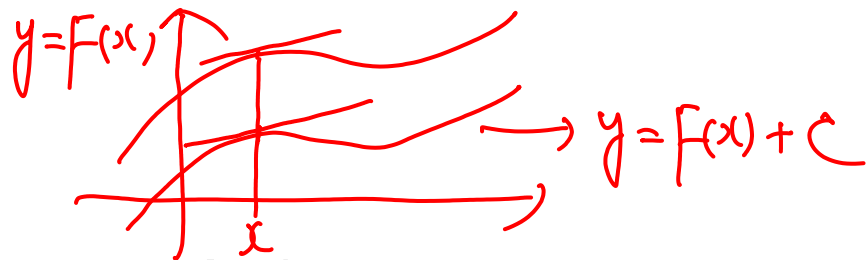
如果在区间 I 内, $F'(x) = f(x)$ 或 $dF(x) = f(x)dx$,
则称函数 $F(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 在 I 内的原函数。

$f(x)$ 的任意一个原函数可表示为 $F(x) + C$, 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 $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + \underline{C}$, 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 $f(x) \in [a, b]$ 且 $f(x)$ 连续 $\rightarrow f(x)$

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

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

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.

$$\underline{F'(x) = f(x)} \quad (x_0) \quad f(x_0^+) \neq f(x_0^-)$$

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

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = 0 = f(0)$ ✓

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{x}$
 $x=0$ 处无定义 \rightarrow 不存在 ✓

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

$F(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x - 0}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$

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

$(-\infty, +\infty)$

$x=0$

$(0, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, 0)$

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

$F(x) \Big|_{x=0} \Rightarrow F(x) = \begin{cases} -x + C_1, & x < 0 \\ x + C_2, & x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow C_1 = C_2 = C$

$F(x) = \underline{|x|} + C$

X

5、不定积分的性质

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

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

线性性

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例 2、下列等式中，正确的是

$$[F(x)+C]' = F'(x) = f(x)$$

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

$$(B) \quad \int f'(x) dx = f(x) + C$$

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

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

答案：A

二、基本积分公式

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~$$(14) \int \sinh x dx = \cosh x + C$$~~

~~$$(15) \int \cosh x dx = \sinh x + C$$~~

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

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

补充积分公式

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

例 3、求下列不定积分

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

分次 $\rightarrow \frac{p}{q}$

$$f(x) = \underbrace{f_1(x)} + \underbrace{f_2(x)}$$

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

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

例 3、求下列不定积分

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

例 3、求下列不定积分

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

分拆分
[分拆法]

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

法一、 $\int \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{1 - 2 \sin x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx$

$\frac{1}{2} \int \sec^2 x dx + 2 \int \frac{d \cos x}{\cos^2 x} + \int \tan^2 x dx$

$\sec^2 x - 1$

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

例3、求下列不定积分

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

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

$2\sin\frac{x}{2} \cos\frac{x}{2}$
"半角代换"

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

法三、

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx &= \int \frac{\left(\sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{\left(\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}\right)^2} dx = \int \frac{\left(\tan \frac{x}{2} - \underline{1}\right)^2}{\left(\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1\right)^2} dx \\ &= \int \left(\frac{\tan \frac{x}{2} - \tan \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan \frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 dx = \int \tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dx = 2 \tan\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - x + C \end{aligned}$$

三、三种积分方法 (凑微分)

(1) 第一换元积分法 (凑微分法)

$$u = \varphi(x), \quad \text{把 } f \rightarrow \frac{f}{\varphi}$$

设 $F'(x) = f(x)$, $\varphi'(x)$ 连续

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

$$\int f d\varphi(x)$$

(2) 第二换元积分法

$$\int f(u) du$$

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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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

$a > 0$

令 $x = a \sin t$ 或 $x = a \cos t$, $t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, $|x| \leq a$

(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) $\int \sec^4 x dx$

$\int \sec^2 x dx$

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

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

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

例 4、求下列不定积分

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

$u = \ln x + 2$

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

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

例 4、求下列不定积分

(3) $\int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx$

$$2 d\sqrt{x}$$

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

$$= 2 \int \arctan \sqrt{x} d \arctan \sqrt{x}$$

✓

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

例 4、求下列不定积分

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

~~凑微分法~~

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

$(x-1) = 2\sin t$
 $-\frac{1}{2}d(1-x)$

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

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

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

(手写的红色圈和箭头) $(\sqrt{x})^2$

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

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

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

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

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

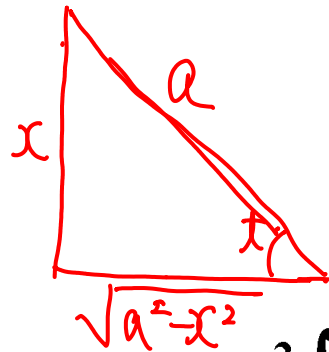
解: $\int \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{\cos x}} dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{(\cos x)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx$

$u = \cos x$

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

例 7、求下列不定积分，其中 $a > 0$

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



解：令 $x = a \sin t$

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

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

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

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

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$$(2) \int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{x^2} dx \quad x = a \tan t$$

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


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

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

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

OK

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

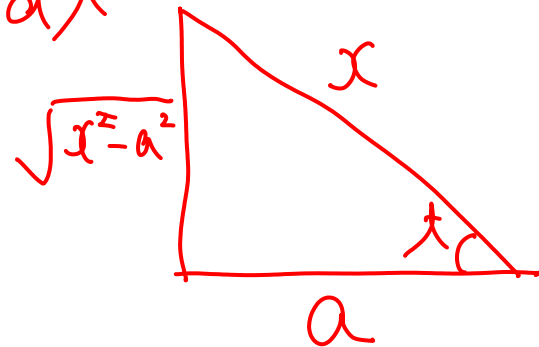
另解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{x^2} dx &= \int \frac{a^2 + x^2}{x^2 \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx + a^2 \int \frac{1}{x^3 \sqrt{1 + (\frac{a}{x})^2}} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{a}{x})^2}} d[1 + (\frac{a}{x})^2] \\
 &= \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) - \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{x} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$(3) \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x} dx$
 $\quad \underline{x = a \sec t} \quad t = \arccos \frac{a}{x}$

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

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



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

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

$1+e^x=t^2$

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

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

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

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

(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

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

- 1° 被积函数 $\frac{d}{dx}$ (或 $\frac{d}{dt}$) 函数乘积 $f \cdot g$ (510)
- 2° 令 $\frac{d}{dx}$ 取 u, v
- 3° 以上 —— 升阶(降阶)法 $f \cdot g$ 函数 $\frac{d}{dx}$

分部积分法中 u, v 的选择

$$(1) \int \underbrace{p_n(x)}_{\frac{p_n(x)}{Q_n(x)}} e^x dx, \int \underbrace{p_n(x)}_{\frac{p_n(x)}{Q_n(x)}} \sin x dx, \int p_n(x) \cos x dx$$

$p_n(x)$ 为 n 次多项式, 一般选取 $u = \boxed{p_n(x)}$ ✓

$$(2) \int \underbrace{p_n(x)}_{\ln x} \ln x dx, \int \underbrace{p_n(x)}_{\arcsin x} \arcsin x dx, \int \underbrace{p_n(x)}_{\arctan x} \arctan x dx, p_n(x)$$

为 n 次多项式, 一般分别选取 $u = \ln x, u = \arcsin x, u = \arctan x$

$$(3) \int e^{ax} \sin bxdx, \int e^{bx} \cos bxdx \text{ 中 } \begin{matrix} \uparrow f(x) \downarrow \\ \uparrow f'(x) \downarrow \\ I = \dots = f(I) \end{matrix}$$

可选取 $u = \underbrace{e^{ax}}_{\text{微分求 } I}$, 也可分别取 $u = \sin bx, u = \cos bx$

例 8、求下列不定积分

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

分部积分法

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

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

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

$$(4) \int e^x \sin^2 x dx = \int e^x \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x - \frac{1}{2} \int e^x \cos 2x dx$$

$$I = \int e^x \cos 2x dx = \int \cos 2x de^x = e^x \cos 2x + 2 \int e^x \sin 2x dx$$

$$= e^x \cos 2x + 2e^x \sin 2x - 4 \int e^x \cos 2x dx$$

$$= e^x \cos 2x + 2e^x \sin 2x - 4I$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

解: $\int \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx = - \int \ln \sin x d \cot x$. $d \ln \sin x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx$

$$= -\cot x \ln \sin x + \int \cot^2 x dx$$

$$= -\cot x \ln \sin x + \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$= -\cot x \ln \sin x - \cot x - x + C$$

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:

$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{P_1(x)}{Q_1(x)} + \frac{P_2(x)}{Q_2(x)}$

1) 假分式 = 多项式 + 真分式

(数, =)

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 $(x-a)^k$ ，则分解后为

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

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

(2) 分母中若有因式 $(x^2+px+q)^k$ ，其中

$p^2 - 4q < 0$ 则分解后为

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

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

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

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



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

有理函数的原函数都是初等函数.

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

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

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

(Handwritten notes: Red circles around $x+1$ and x^2-1 . Red arrows pointing from the circles to the partial fraction decomposition below. Red text "1/2" and "2" with arrows.)

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

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

$$\frac{x}{x^2-1} + \frac{x+2}{x^2-1}$$

(Handwritten notes: Red circles around the partial fraction decomposition and the result. Red arrows pointing from the circles to the original equation. Red text "1/2" and "2" with arrows.)

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例 11(1999-2) 求不定积分 $\int \frac{x+5}{x^2-6x+13} dx$

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

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

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

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

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

(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



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

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

$$\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx = \int R\left(\frac{2u}{1+u^2}, \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}\right) \frac{2}{1+u^2} du. \quad \text{万能代换}$$

以下几种情况可作其它变换更简单一些.

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

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

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

对应如上情况

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

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

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

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

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

解法二、 $\int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{1 + \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} dx \stackrel{\text{半角公式}}{=} \int \frac{1}{2\cos^2(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4})} dx$

解法三、 万能代换

例 15(1994-123) 求不定积分 $\int \frac{1}{\sin 2x + 2 \sin x} dx$

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

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

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

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

$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{1 - u} + \frac{1}{1 + u} \right] du = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{1 - u} + \frac{1}{1 + u} \right] du$

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

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

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

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

$= \int \frac{d \sin x}{(1 - \sin^2 x)(1 + \sin x)}$ $\sqrt[6]{x} = t$

$= \int \frac{du}{(1 - u^2)(1 + u)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{1 - u^2} + \frac{1}{(1 + u)^2} \right) du = \int \frac{6t^5}{t^3 + t^2} dt$

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

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例 17 求 $\int \frac{1}{\sin x(\sin x + \cos x)} dx$ 1. $x = \tan x$ $R(-\sin x, -\cos x)$
 $= R(\sin x, \cos x)$

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

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

$$= \ln \left| \frac{\tan x}{\tan x + 1} \right| + C.$$

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

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(3) 简单无理函数的积分

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

$$\frac{f(\sqrt{x})^3 \sqrt{x}}{t}$$

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

$$x = t^6$$

$$x = t^2$$

讨论类型

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

解决方法

作代换去掉根号.

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 $\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}} = t \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{t^2-1}, dx = \frac{-2t}{(t^2-1)^2} dt$
 $\begin{aligned} x+\frac{1}{2} &= \frac{1}{2} \sec t \\ \sqrt{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 - (\frac{1}{2})^2} &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \sec^2 t - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \tan t \end{aligned}$

$\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}} dx = \int \frac{-2t}{(t^2-1)^2} dt$ OK'
 做分式 $= -2 \int \frac{t^2-1+1}{t^2-1} dt = -2 \int (1 + \frac{1}{t^2-1}) dt = -2(t + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right|) + C$
 分式

常考题型与典型例题

(ID: djky66)

简单无理函数

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

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

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

$$= -2 \arctan \sqrt{1-x} + C.$$

微信订阅号【顶尖考研】
例 20 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & x \geq 0 \\ \cos x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$, 则 $\int f(x)dx = \boxed{\int_0^x f(t)dt} + C$

$\int f(x)dx = \begin{cases} e^x + C_1, & x \geq 0 \\ \sin x + C_2, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ $\begin{matrix} \text{在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续} \\ 1 + C_1 = C_2 \end{matrix}$

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

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

【答案】(D).

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

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

$= x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$

$C_1 = -1 + C_2$

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 $t = \sqrt{1-e^{2x}}$, 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】 $\int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x} + \ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int (\arcsin \sqrt{x} + \ln x) d\sqrt{x}$

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

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

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 $I = \int \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) dx$

分部积分
公式替换

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

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

$\frac{1}{(t-1)(t+1)^2} = \frac{A}{t-1} + \frac{B}{t+1} + \frac{C}{(t+1)^2}$
 $\frac{1}{(t-1)(t+1)^2} = \frac{1}{(t-1)(t+1)} + \frac{1}{(t+1)^2}$
 $\frac{1}{(t-1)(t+1)} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{t-1} + \frac{1}{t+1} \right)$

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

$$\int x^3 f'(x) dx = \underline{x^3 f(x)} - \int 3x^2 \underline{f(x)} dx,$$

$$= x(x \cos x - \sin x) - 3 \int (\underline{x \cos x} - \sin x) dx$$

$$= x^2 \cos x - \underline{x \sin x} - \underline{3 \cos x} - 3 \int x d \sin x$$

$$= x^2 \cos x - 4x \sin x - 6 \cos x + C$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x) dx = \int \frac{\cancel{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1-x}} \cdot \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\cancel{\sqrt{x}}} dx = \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx \quad -d(1-x)$$

$$= -2 \int \arcsin \sqrt{x} d\sqrt{1-x}$$

$$= -2 \left[\sqrt{1-x} \cdot \arcsin \sqrt{x} - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{x})^2}} \cdot (\sqrt{x})' \cdot \sqrt{1-x} dx \right]$$

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