

高校核心课程学习指导丛书

常用积分表

CHANGYONG JIFEN BIAO

第2版

《常用积分表》编委会 / 编



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内 容 简 介

本书专门讲述积分方法,涵盖各种函数积分的方法,从初等函数到特殊函数,从实变函数到复变函数.本书以方法为中心、以算例为导向,读者可在算例的引导下,逐步掌握积分的方法.本书从易到难,由浅入深,适合不同层次、不同群体的人阅读,他们可以是初学微积分的大学生,可以是已经学过微积分的研究生,也可以是有工作经验的科学家、工程师.

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版前言

《常用积分表》编委会

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再 版 前 言

《常用积分表》出版已十年了,承蒙读者们的眷顾,原版书已售罄,今再版,以飨读者.

此次再版,主要改正了若干已发现的错误;加大了字号和开本,更便于查阅.

若书中有错误之处,请读者指正.

《常用积分表》编委会

2019 年 2 月

前 言

这本《常用积分表》是我们在参考国内外众多数学手册和积分表的基础上,选取最基本、最常用的积分公式编纂而成的,它适合大学生使用,也可供教学和研究人員、工程技术人员参考.

本书包含最常用的初等函数和特殊函数的不定积分与定积分公式 2552 个,另外还有 203 个积分变换公式. 积分公式中遇到的所有函数(包括被积函数和积分后的函数)的定义和基本性质都可以在附录中查到.

为了节省篇幅,我们将不定积分公式中等式右边的任意常数都省略了. 例如,在积分公式

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

中,我们省去 C ,而写成

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x$$

但是,在使用这些公式做计算或练习时,一定要记住把积分常数加上去.

按照惯例,积分变量 x, t 和参数 a, b, c, d 取实数, l, m, n 取整数;当有其他限制时,相应公式后面的括号中会给出说明或注释.

本书分四个部分,分别是不定积分表、定积分表、积分变换表和附录. 不定积分表又分为初等函数的不定积分和特殊函数的不定积分两个部分,定积分表也分为初等函数的定积分和特殊函数的定积分两个部分. 在积分变换表中,我们只选入常用的拉普拉斯变换和傅里叶变换以及傅里叶正弦、余弦变换. 附录中给出了初等函数的定义及其相关公式和特殊函数的定义及其基本性质. 常用的初等函数的导数表、初等函数的级数展开表也放在附录中. 自然科学基本常数和国际单位制被编列在附录的末尾.

本书中积分公式的序号是按初等函数的不定积分、特殊函数的不定积分、初等函数的定积分、特殊函数的定积分四个部分分别编列的. 需要注释的符号和函数

都在一个小节中首次出现时给出;在同一小节中,该符号具有相同的意义,但不遍及其他小节.

因为这是一本常用的积分表,所以所有的公式都没有注明出处. 尽管如此,我们还是在书末列出了主要的参考书目,以便读者查找时参考.

我们感谢中国科学技术大学国家同步辐射实验室和中国科学技术大学出版社对出版这本工具书的大力支持.

对书中的缺点和错误,诚望读者指正.

《常用积分表》编委会

2009 年 4 月

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I 不定积分表

在所有不定积分公式中,都省略了积分常数 C . 公式中出现的变量和常量,都应在使表达式有定义的范围之内.

I.1 初等函数的不定积分

凡在右端出现 $\ln|x|$ 或 $\ln|f(x)|$ 的积分公式中,我们都认为 x 是实变量. 当 x 是复变量时,公式中的 $\ln|x|$, $\ln|f(x)|$ 要相应地改为 Lnx , $\operatorname{Ln}f(x)$, 其中, $\operatorname{Ln}f(x) = \ln|f(x)| + i \arg f(x)$, $\arg f(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的辐角.

I.1.1 基本积分公式

$$1. \int a dx = ax$$

$$2. \int af(x) dx = a \int f(x) dx$$

$$3. \int \varphi[y(x)] dx = \int \frac{\varphi(y)}{y'} dy \quad \left(\text{这里, } y' = \frac{dy}{dx} \neq 0 \right)$$

$$4. \int (u + v) dx = \int u dx + \int v dx \quad (\text{这里, } u \text{ 和 } v \text{ 都是 } x \text{ 的函数, 以下同})$$

$$5. \int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$6. \int u \frac{dv}{dx} dx = uv - \int v \frac{du}{dx} dx$$

$$7. \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \quad (n \neq -1)$$

$$8. \int \sqrt{x^m} dx = \frac{2x}{m+2} \sqrt{x^m} \quad (m \neq -2)$$

$$9. \int \sqrt[p]{x^m} dx = \frac{px \sqrt[p]{x^m}}{m+p} \quad (m+p \neq 0)$$

$$10. \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln |x|$$

$$11. \int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln |f(x)| \quad \left[\text{这里, } f'(x) = \frac{df(x)}{dx}, \text{以下同} \right]$$

$$12. \int f'(x)[f(x)]^a dx = \frac{1}{a+1}[f(x)]^{a+1} \quad (a \neq -1)$$

$$13. \int e^x dx = e^x$$

$$14. \int e^{ax} dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a} \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$$15. \int b^x dx = \frac{b^x}{\ln b} \quad (b > 0, b \neq 1)$$

$$16. \int b^{ax} dx = \frac{b^{ax}}{a \ln b} \quad (b > 0, b \neq 1, a \neq 0)$$

$$17. \int \ln x dx = x \ln x - x$$

$$18. \int \sin x dx = -\cos x$$

$$19. \int \cos x dx = \sin x$$

$$20. \int \tan x dx = -\ln |\cos x|$$

$$21. \int \cot x dx = \ln |\sin x|$$

$$22. \int \sinh x dx = \cosh x$$

$$23. \int \cosh x dx = \sinh x$$

$$24. \int \tanh x dx = \ln(\cosh x)$$

$$25. \int \coth x dx = \ln |\sinh x|$$

$$26. \int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$$27. \int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{a} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| \quad (a^2 > x^2)$$

$$28. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = -\frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arcoth} \frac{x}{a} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| \quad (x^2 > a^2)$$

$$29. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \quad (a^2 > x^2)$$

$$30. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}|$$

I.1.2 包含多项式、有理分式和无理分式的不定积分

当没有特别说明时, l, m, n 为整数; $a, b, c, d, p, q, r, \alpha, \beta, \gamma$ 为实常数.

I.1.2.1 含有 $a + bx$ 的积分

$$31. \int (a + bx)^n dx = \frac{(a + bx)^{n+1}}{(n+1)b} \quad (n \neq -1, 0; b \neq 0)$$

$$32. \int x(a + bx) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \left(a + \frac{2b}{3}x \right)$$

$$33. \int x^2(a + bx) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \left(a + \frac{3b}{4}x \right)$$

$$34. \int x^m(a + bx) dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} \left[a + \frac{(m+1)b}{m+2}x \right] \quad (m \neq -1, -2)$$

$$35. \int x(a + bx)^n dx = \frac{1}{b^2(n+2)}(a + bx)^{n+2} - \frac{a}{b^2(n+1)}(a + bx)^{n+1} \\ (n \neq -1, -2)$$

$$36. \int x^2(a + bx)^n dx = \frac{1}{b^3} \left[\frac{(a + bx)^{n+3}}{n+3} - 2a \frac{(a + bx)^{n+2}}{n+2} + a^2 \frac{(a + bx)^{n+1}}{n+1} \right] \\ (n \neq -1, -2, -3)$$

$$37. \int x^m(a + bx)^n dx = \frac{x^{m+1}(a + bx)^n}{m+n+1} + \frac{an}{m+n+1} \int x^m(a + bx)^{n-1} dx \\ = \frac{1}{a(n+1)} \left[-x^{m+1}(a + bx)^{n+1} + (m+n+2) \int x^m(a + bx)^{n+1} dx \right] \\ = \frac{1}{b(m+n+1)} \left[x^m(a + bx)^{n+1} - ma \int x^{m-1}(a + bx)^n dx \right]$$

$$38. \int \frac{a + bx}{x} dx = a \ln |x| + bx$$

$$39. \int \frac{a + bx}{x^2} dx = b \ln |x| - \frac{a}{x}$$

$$40. \int \frac{a + bx}{x^n} dx = -\frac{a}{(n-1)x^{n-1}} - \frac{b}{(n-2)x^{n-2}} \quad (n > 2)$$

$$41. \int \frac{dx}{a + bx} = \frac{1}{b} \ln |a + bx|$$

$$42. \int \frac{dx}{(a + bx)^2} = -\frac{1}{b(a + bx)}$$

$$43. \int \frac{dx}{(a+bx)^n} = -\frac{1}{(n-1)b(a+bx)^{n-1}} \quad (n \neq 0, 1)$$

$$44. \int \frac{x}{a+bx} dx = \frac{x}{b} - \frac{a}{b^2} \ln |a+bx|$$

$$45. \int \frac{x}{(a+bx)^2} dx = \frac{1}{b^2} \left(\ln |a+bx| + \frac{a}{a+bx} \right)$$

$$46. \int \frac{x}{(a+bx)^n} dx = \frac{1}{b^2} \left[-\frac{1}{(n-2)(a+bx)^{n-2}} + \frac{a}{(n-1)(a+bx)^{n-1}} \right] \\ (n \neq 1, 2)$$

$$47. \int \frac{x^2}{a+bx} dx = \frac{1}{b^3} \left[\frac{1}{2}(a+bx)^2 - 2a(a+bx) + a^2 \ln |a+bx| \right]$$

$$48. \int \frac{x^2}{(a+bx)^2} dx = \frac{1}{b^3} \left(a+bx - 2a \ln |a+bx| - \frac{a^2}{a+bx} \right)$$

$$49. \int \frac{x^2}{(a+bx)^3} dx = \frac{1}{b^3} \left[\ln |a+bx| + \frac{2a}{a+bx} - \frac{a^2}{2(a+bx)^2} \right]$$

$$50. \int \frac{x^2}{(a+bx)^n} dx \\ = \frac{1}{b^3} \left[-\frac{1}{(n-3)(a+bx)^{n-3}} + \frac{2a}{(n-2)(a+bx)^{n-2}} - \frac{a^2}{(n-1)(a+bx)^{n-1}} \right] \\ (n \neq 1, 2, 3)$$

$$51. \int \frac{x^m}{a+bx} dx = \frac{1}{b} \left[\left(-\frac{a}{b} \right)^m \ln |a+bx| + x^m \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{1}{m-k} \left(-\frac{a}{bx} \right)^k \right]$$

$$52. \int \frac{x^m}{(a+bx)^2} dx = \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{ka^{k-1}x^{m-k}}{(m-k)b^{k+1}} + (-1)^{m-1} \frac{a^m}{b^{m+1}(a+bx)} \\ + (-1)^{m+1} \frac{ma^{m-1}}{b^{m+1}} \ln |a+bx|$$

$$53. \int \frac{x^m}{(a+bx)^n} dx = \frac{1}{b^{m+1}} \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} \frac{(-a)^k (a+bx)^{m-n-k+1}}{m-n-k+1} \\ \left[\text{这里, } m-n-k+1=0 \text{ 的项要替换成 } \binom{m}{n-1} (-a)^{m-n+1} \ln |a+bx| \right]$$

$$54. \int \frac{dx}{x(a+bx)} = -\frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \frac{a+bx}{x} \right|$$

$$55. \int \frac{dx}{x(a+bx)^2} = \frac{1}{a(a+bx)} - \frac{1}{a^2} \ln \left| \frac{a+bx}{x} \right|$$

$$56. \int \frac{dx}{x(a+bx)^n} = -\frac{1}{a^n} \ln \left| \frac{a+bx}{x} \right| + \frac{1}{a^n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{k} \frac{(-bx)^k}{k(a+bx)^k} \quad (n \neq 0)$$

$$57. \int \frac{dx}{x^2(a+bx)} = -\frac{1}{ax} + \frac{b}{a^2} \ln \left| \frac{a+bx}{x} \right|$$

$$58. \int \frac{dx}{x^2(a+bx)^2} = -\frac{a+2bx}{a^2x(a+bx)} + \frac{2b}{a^3} \ln \left| \frac{a+bx}{x} \right|$$

$$59. \int \frac{dx}{x^2(a+bx)^n} = \frac{1}{a^{n+1}} \left[n b \ln \left| \frac{a+bx}{x} \right| - \frac{a+bx}{x} + \frac{a+bx}{x} \sum_{k=2}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-bx)^k}{(k-1)(a+bx)^k} \right]$$

$$(n \neq 0, 1)$$

$$60. \int \frac{dx}{x^m(a+bx)} = \frac{1}{b} \left[\left(-\frac{b}{a} \right)^m \ln |a+bx| - \frac{1}{x^m} \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \frac{1}{m+1} \left(-\frac{a}{bx} \right)^k \right]$$

$$61. \int \frac{dx}{x^m(a+bx)^n} = -\frac{1}{a^{m+n-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{m+n-2} \binom{m+n-2}{k} \frac{(a+bx)^{m-k-1}(-b)^k}{(m-k-1)^{m-k-1}x^{m-k-1}}$$

$$\left[\text{这里, } m-k-1=0 \text{ 的项要替换成 } \binom{m+n-2}{n-1} (-b)^{m-1} \ln \left| \frac{a+bx}{x} \right| \right]$$

I.1.2.2 含有 $a+bx$ 和 $c+dx$ 的积分

令 $u = a+bx$, $v = c+dx$ 和 $k = ad-bc$, $k \neq 0$. (如果 $k=0$, 则 $v = \frac{c}{a}u$, 这是 I.1.2.1 小节的情形, 应该使用其中相应的公式.)

$$62. \int \frac{dx}{uv} = \frac{1}{k} \ln \left| \frac{v}{u} \right|$$

$$63. \int \frac{x}{uv} dx = \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{a}{b} \ln |u| - \frac{c}{d} \ln |v| \right)$$

$$64. \int \frac{x^2}{uv} dx = \frac{x}{bd} - \frac{a}{b^2 d} \ln |u| - \frac{c}{bd^2} \ln |v| + \frac{ac}{kbd} \ln \left| \frac{v}{u} \right|$$

$$65. \int \frac{dx}{u^2 v} = \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{1}{u} + \frac{d}{k} \ln \left| \frac{v}{u} \right| \right)$$

$$66. \int \frac{dx}{u^2 v^2} = -\frac{1}{k^2} \left(\frac{b}{u} + \frac{d}{v} \right) - \frac{2bd}{k^3} \ln \left| \frac{v}{u} \right|$$

$$67. \int \frac{x}{u^2 v} dx = -\frac{a}{bku} - \frac{c}{k^2} \ln \left| \frac{v}{u} \right|$$

$$68. \int \frac{x}{u^2 v^2} dx = \frac{1}{k^2} \left(\frac{a}{u} + \frac{c}{v} \right) + \frac{ad+bc}{k^3} \ln \left| \frac{v}{u} \right|$$

$$69. \int \frac{x^2}{u^2 v} dx = \frac{a^2}{b^2 ku} + \frac{1}{k^2} \left[\frac{c^2}{d} \ln |v| + \frac{a(k-bc)}{b^2} \ln |u| \right]$$

$$70. \int \frac{x^2}{u^2 v^2} dx = -\frac{1}{k^2} \left(\frac{a^2}{bu} + \frac{c^2}{dv} \right) - \frac{2ac}{k^3} \ln \left| \frac{v}{u} \right|$$

$$71. \int \frac{dx}{u^n v^m} = \frac{1}{k(m-1)} \left[-\frac{1}{u^{n-1} v^{m-1}} - b(m+n-2) \int \frac{dx}{u^n v^{m-1}} \right]$$

$$72. \int u^m v^n dx = \frac{u^{m+1} v^n}{(m+n+1)b} + \frac{nk}{(n+n+1)b} \int u^m v^{n-1} dx$$

$$73. \int \frac{u}{v} dx = \frac{bx}{d} + \frac{k}{d^2} \ln |v|$$

$$74. \int \frac{u^m}{v} dx = \sum_{r=0}^{m-1} \frac{k^r u^{m-r}}{(m-r)d^{r+1}} + \frac{k^m}{d^{m+1}} \ln |v|$$

$$\begin{aligned} 75. \int \frac{u^m}{v^n} dx &= -\frac{1}{k(n-1)} \left[\frac{u^{m+1}}{v^{n-1}} + b(n-m-2) \int \frac{u^m}{v^{n-1}} dx \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{d(n-m-1)} \left(\frac{u^m}{v^{n-1}} + mk \int \frac{u^{m-1}}{v^n} dx \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{d(n-1)} \left(\frac{u^m}{v^{n-1}} - mb \int \frac{u^{m-1}}{v^{n-1}} dx \right) \quad (n \neq 1) \end{aligned}$$

I.1.2.3 含有 $a + bx^n$ 的积分

$$76. \int \frac{dx}{a + bx^2} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{ab}} \arctan \frac{x\sqrt{ab}}{a} & (ab > 0) \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{-ab}} \ln \left| \frac{a + x\sqrt{-ab}}{a - x\sqrt{-ab}} \right| & (ab < 0) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{-ab}} \operatorname{artanh} \frac{x\sqrt{-ab}}{a} & (ab < 0) \end{cases}$$

$$77. \int \frac{dx}{(a + bx^2)^2} = \frac{x}{2a(a + bx^2)} + \frac{1}{2a} \int \frac{dx}{a + bx^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 78. \int \frac{dx}{(a + bx^2)^{m+1}} &= \frac{1}{2ma} \frac{x}{(a + bx^2)^m} + \frac{2m-1}{2ma} \int \frac{dx}{(a + bx^2)^m} \\ &= \frac{(2m)!}{(m!)^2} \left[\frac{x}{2a} \sum_{r=1}^m \frac{r!(r-1)!}{(4a)^{m-r} (2r)!(a + bx^2)^r} + \frac{1}{(4a)^m} \int \frac{dx}{a + bx^2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$79. \int \frac{x}{a + bx^2} dx = \frac{1}{2b} \ln |a + bx^2|$$

$$80. \int \frac{x}{(a + bx^2)^{m+1}} dx = -\frac{1}{2mb(a + bx^2)^m}$$

$$81. \int \frac{x^2}{a + bx^2} dx = \frac{x}{b} - \frac{a}{b} \int \frac{dx}{a + bx^2}$$

$$82. \int \frac{x^2}{(a + bx^2)^{m+1}} dx = -\frac{x}{2mb(a + bx^2)^m} + \frac{1}{2mb} \int \frac{dx}{(a + bx^2)^m}$$

$$83. \int \frac{dx}{x(a + bx^2)} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x^2}{a + bx^2} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} 84. \int \frac{dx}{x(a + bx^2)^{m+1}} &= \frac{1}{2ma(a + bx^2)^m} + \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{dx}{x(a + bx^2)^m} \\ &= \frac{1}{2a^{m+1}} \left[\sum_{r=1}^m \frac{a^r}{r(a + bx^2)^r} + \ln \left| \frac{x^2}{a + bx^2} \right| \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$85. \int \frac{dx}{x^2(a+bx^2)} = -\frac{1}{ax} - \frac{b}{a} \int \frac{dx}{a+bx^2}$$

$$86. \int \frac{dx}{x^2(a+bx^2)^{m+1}} = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{dx}{x^2(a+bx^2)^m} - \frac{b}{a} \int \frac{dx}{(a+bx^2)^{m+1}}$$

$$87. \int \frac{dx}{a+bx^3} = \frac{k}{3a} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{(k+x)^3}{a+bx^3} \right| + \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2x-k}{k\sqrt{3}} \right] \quad \left(\text{这里, } k = \sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{b}} \right)$$

$$88. \int \frac{x}{a+bx^3} dx = \frac{1}{3bk} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{a+bx^3}{(k+x)^3} \right| + \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2x-k}{k\sqrt{3}} \right] \quad \left(\text{这里, } k = \sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{b}} \right)$$

$$89. \int \frac{x^2}{a+bx^3} dx = \frac{1}{3b} \ln |a+bx^3|$$

$$90. \int \frac{dx}{(a+bx^3)^2} = \frac{x}{3a(a+bx^3)} + \frac{2}{3a} \int \frac{dx}{a+bx^3}$$

$$91. \int \frac{x}{(a+bx^3)^2} dx = \frac{x^2}{3a(a+bx^3)} + \frac{1}{3a} \int \frac{x}{a+bx^3} dx$$

$$92. \int \frac{x^2}{(a+bx^3)^2} dx = -\frac{1}{3b(a+bx^3)}$$

$$93. \int \frac{dx}{x(a+bx^3)} = \frac{1}{3a} \ln \left| \frac{x^3}{a+bx^3} \right|$$

$$94. \int \frac{dx}{x^2(a+bx^3)} = -\frac{1}{ax} - \frac{b}{a} \int \frac{x}{a+bx^3} dx$$

$$95. \int \frac{dx}{x(a+bx^3)^2} = \frac{1}{3a(a+bx^3)} + \frac{1}{3a^2} \ln \left| \frac{x^3}{a+bx^3} \right|$$

$$96. \int \frac{dx}{x^2(a+bx^3)^2} = -\left(\frac{1}{ax} + \frac{4bx^2}{3a^2} \right) \frac{1}{a+bx^3} - \frac{4b}{3a^2} \int \frac{x}{a+bx^3} dx$$

$$97. \int \frac{dx}{a+bx^4}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{k}{2a} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2+2kx+2k^2}{x^2-2kx+2k^2} + \arctan \frac{2kx}{2k^2-x^2} \right) & (ab > 0, k = \sqrt[4]{\frac{a}{4b}}) \\ \frac{k}{2a} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x+k}{x-k} \right| + \arctan \frac{x}{k} \right) & (ab < 0, k = \sqrt[4]{-\frac{a}{b}}) \end{cases}$$

$$98. \int \frac{x}{a+bx^4} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2bk} \arctan \frac{x}{k} & (ab > 0, k = \sqrt[4]{\frac{a}{b}}) \\ \frac{1}{4bk} \ln \left| \frac{x^2-k}{x^2+k} \right| & (ab < 0, k = \sqrt[4]{-\frac{a}{b}}) \end{cases}$$

$$99. \int \frac{x^2}{a+bx^4} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4bk} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2-2kx+2k^2}{x^2+2kx+2k^2} + \arctan \frac{2kx}{2k^2-x^2} \right) & (ab > 0, k = \sqrt[4]{\frac{a}{4b}}) \\ \frac{1}{4bk} \left(\ln \left| \frac{x-k}{x+k} \right| + 2 \arctan \frac{x}{k} \right) & (ab < 0, k = \sqrt[4]{-\frac{a}{b}}) \end{cases}$$

$$100. \int \frac{x^3}{a + bx^4} dx = \frac{1}{4b} \ln |a + bx^4|$$

$$101. \int \frac{dx}{x(a + bx^n)} = \frac{1}{na} \ln \left| \frac{x^n}{a + bx^n} \right|$$

$$102. \int \frac{dx}{(a + bx^n)^{m+1}} = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{dx}{(a + bx^n)^m} - \frac{b}{a} \int \frac{x^n}{(a + bx^n)^{m+1}} dx$$

$$103. \int \frac{x^m}{(a + bx^n)^{p+1}} dx = \frac{1}{b} \int \frac{x^{m-n}}{(a + bx^n)^p} dx - \frac{a}{b} \int \frac{x^{m-n}}{(a + bx^n)^{p+1}} dx$$

$$104. \int \frac{dx}{x^m(a + bx^n)^{p+1}} = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{dx}{x^m(a + bx^n)^p} - \frac{b}{a} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-n}(a + bx^n)^{p+1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 105. & \int x^m(a + bx^n)^p dx \\ &= \frac{1}{b(np + m + 1)} \left[x^{m-n+1}(a + bx^n)^{p+1} - a(m - n + 1) \int x^{m-n}(a + bx^n)^p dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{np + m + 1} \left[x^{m+1}(a + bx^n)^p + nap \int x^m(a + bx^n)^{p-1} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{a(m + 1)} \left[x^{m+1}(a + bx^n)^{p+1} - b(m + 1 + np + n) \int x^{m+n}(a + bx^n)^p dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{na(p + 1)} \left[-x^{m+1}(a + bx^n)^{p+1} + (m + 1 + np + n) \int x^m(a + bx^n)^{p+1} dx \right] \end{aligned}$$

I.1.2.4 含有 $1 \pm x^n$ 的积分

$$106. \int \frac{dx}{1 + x} = \ln |1 + x|$$

$$107. \int \frac{dx}{1 + x^2} = \arctan x$$

$$108. \int \frac{dx}{1 + x^3} = \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{|1 + x|}{\sqrt{1 - x + x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x\sqrt{3}}{2 - x}$$

$$109. \int \frac{dx}{1 + x^4} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{1 + x\sqrt{2} + x^2}{1 - x\sqrt{2} + x^2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x\sqrt{2}}{1 - x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 110. & \int \frac{dx}{1 + x^n} = -\frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} P_k \cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n} + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} Q_k \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n} \quad (n \text{ 为正偶数}) \\ & \left\{ \text{这里, } P_k = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left[x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n} + 1 \right], Q_k = \arctan \frac{x - \cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n}}{\sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n}} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$111. \int \frac{dx}{1 + x^n} = \frac{1}{n} \ln |1 + x| - \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{n-3}{2}} P_k \cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n}$$

$$+ \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{n-3}{2}} Q_k \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n} \quad (n \text{ 为正奇数})$$

$$\left\{ \text{这里, } P_k = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left[x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n} + 1 \right], Q_k = \arctan \frac{x - \cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n}}{\sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n}} \right\}$$

$$112. \int \frac{dx}{1-x} = -\ln |1-x|$$

$$113. \int \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| = \operatorname{artanh} x \quad (|x| < 1)$$

$$114. \int \frac{dx}{1-x^3} = \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{|1-x|} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x\sqrt{3}}{2+x}$$

$$115. \int \frac{dx}{1-x^4} = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x$$

$$116. \int \frac{dx}{1-x^n} = \frac{1}{n} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| - \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} P_k \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n} + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} Q_k \sin \frac{2k\pi}{n} \quad (n \text{ 为正偶数})$$

$$\left[\text{这里, } P_k = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n} + 1 \right), Q_k = \arctan \frac{x - \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n}}{\sin \frac{2k\pi}{n}} \right]$$

$$117. \int \frac{dx}{1-x^n} = -\frac{1}{n} \ln |1-x| + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{n-3}{2}} P_k \cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n} + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{n-3}{2}} Q_k \sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n}$$

(n 为正奇数)

$$\left\{ \text{这里, } P_k = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left[x^2 + 2x \cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n} + 1 \right], Q_k = \arctan \frac{x + \cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n}}{\sin \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n}} \right\}$$

$$118. \int \frac{x}{1+x} dx = x - \ln |1+x|$$

$$119. \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2)$$

$$120. \int \frac{x}{1+x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(1+x)^2}{1-x+x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$121. \int \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x^2$$

$$122. \int \frac{x^{m-1}}{1+x^{2n}} dx = -\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^n \cos \frac{m(2k-1)\pi}{2n} \ln \left[1 - 2x \cos \frac{(2k-1)\pi}{2n} + x^2 \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{m(2k-1)\pi}{2n} \arctan \frac{x - \cos \frac{(2k-1)\pi}{2n}}{\sin \frac{(2k-1)\pi}{2n}}$$

(m 和 n 皆为自然数, 且 $m \leq 2n$)

$$123. \int \frac{x^{m-1}}{1+x^{2n+1}} dx = \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{2n+1} \ln |1+x| \\ - \frac{1}{2n+1} \sum_{k=1}^n \cos \frac{m(2k-1)\pi}{2n+1} \ln \left[1 - 2x \cos \frac{(2k-1)\pi}{2n+1} + x^2 \right] \\ + \frac{2}{2n+1} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{m(2k-1)\pi}{2n+1} \arctan \frac{x - \cos \frac{(2k-1)\pi}{2n+1}}{\sin \frac{(2k-1)\pi}{2n+1}}$$

(m 和 n 皆为自然数, 且 $m \leq 2n$)

$$124. \int \frac{x}{1-x} dx = -x - \ln |1-x|$$

$$125. \int \frac{x}{1-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \ln |1-x^2|$$

$$126. \int \frac{x}{1-x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(1-x)^2}{1+x+x^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$127. \int \frac{x}{1-x^4} dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2} \right|$$

$$128. \int \frac{x^{m-1}}{1-x^{2n}} dx = \frac{1}{2n} [(-1)^{m+1} \ln |1+x| - \ln |1-x|] \\ - \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \cos \frac{km\pi}{n} \ln \left(1 - 2x \cos \frac{k\pi}{n} + x^2 \right) \\ + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \sin \frac{km\pi}{n} \arctan \frac{x - \cos \frac{k\pi}{n}}{\sin \frac{k\pi}{n}}$$

(m 和 n 皆为自然数, 且 $m < 2n$)

$$129. \int \frac{x^{m-1}}{1-x^{2n+1}} dx = -\frac{1}{2n+1} \ln |1-x| \\ + \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{2n+1} \sum_{k=1}^n \cos \frac{m(2k-1)\pi}{2n+1} \ln \left[1 + 2x \cos \frac{(2k-1)\pi}{2n+1} + x^2 \right] \\ + \frac{(-1)^{m+1} \cdot 2}{2n+1} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{m(2k-1)\pi}{2n+1} \arctan \frac{x + \cos \frac{(2k-1)\pi}{2n+1}}{\sin \frac{(2k-1)\pi}{2n+1}}$$

(m 和 n 皆为自然数, 且 $m \leq 2n$)

I.1.2.5 含有 $c^2 + x^2$ 的积分

$$130. \int \frac{dx}{c^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{c} \arctan \frac{x}{c}$$

$$131. \int \frac{dx}{(c^2 + x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2c^3} \left(\frac{cx}{c^2 + x^2} + \arctan \frac{x}{c} \right)$$

$$132. \int \frac{dx}{(c^2 + x^2)^n} = \frac{x}{2(n-1)c^2(c^2 + x^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{2(n-1)c^2} \int \frac{dx}{(c^2 + x^2)^{n-1}} \\ (n \neq 1)$$

$$133. \int \frac{x}{c^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(c^2 + x^2)$$

$$134. \int \frac{x}{(c^2 + x^2)^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2(c^2 + x^2)}$$

$$135. \int \frac{x}{(c^2 + x^2)^{n+1}} dx = -\frac{1}{2n(c^2 + x^2)^n}$$

$$136. \int \frac{x^2}{c^2 + x^2} dx = x - c \arctan \frac{x}{c}$$

$$137. \int \frac{x^2}{(c^2 + x^2)^2} dx = -\frac{x}{2(c^2 + x^2)} + \frac{1}{2c} \arctan \frac{x}{c}$$

$$138. \int \frac{x^2}{(c^2 + x^2)^n} dx = -\frac{x}{2(n-1)(c^2 + x^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2(n-1)} \int \frac{dx}{(c^2 + x^2)^{n-1}} \\ (n \neq 1)$$

$$139. \int \frac{x^3}{c^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{c^2}{2} \ln(c^2 + x^2)$$

$$140. \int \frac{x^3}{(c^2 + x^2)^2} dx = \frac{c^2}{2(c^2 + x^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(c^2 + x^2)$$

$$141. \int \frac{x^3}{(c^2 + x^2)^n} dx = -\frac{1}{2(n-2)(c^2 + x^2)^{n-2}} + \frac{c^2}{2(n-1)(c^2 + x^2)^{n-1}} \\ (n \neq 1, 2)$$

$$142. \int \frac{x^m}{(c^2 + x^2)^n} dx = -\frac{x^{m-1}}{2(n-1)(c^2 + x^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{m-1}{2(n-1)} \int \frac{x^{m-2}}{(c^2 + x^2)^{n-1}} dx \\ (n \neq 1)$$

$$143. \int \frac{dx}{x(c^2 + x^2)} = \frac{1}{2c^2} \ln \frac{x^2}{c^2 + x^2}$$

$$144. \int \frac{dx}{x(c^2 + x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2c^2(c^2 + x^2)} + \frac{1}{2c^4} \ln \frac{x^2}{c^2 + x^2}$$

$$145. \int \frac{dx}{x(c^2 + x^2)^n} = \frac{1}{2(n-1)c^2(c^2 + x^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{c^2} \int \frac{dx}{x(c^2 + x^2)^{n-1}} \quad (n \neq 1)$$

$$146. \int \frac{dx}{x^2(c^2 + x^2)} = -\frac{1}{c^2 x} - \frac{1}{c^3} \arctan \frac{x}{c}$$

$$147. \int \frac{dx}{x^2(c^2 + x^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{c^4 x} - \frac{x}{2c^4(c^2 + x^2)} - \frac{3}{2c^5} \arctan \frac{x}{c}$$

$$148. \int \frac{dx}{x^2(c^2 + x^2)^n} = -\frac{1}{c^2 x(c^2 + x^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{2n-1}{c^2} \int \frac{dx}{(c^2 + x^2)^n}$$

$$149. \int \frac{dx}{x^m(c^2 + x^2)^n} = -\frac{1}{(m-1)c^2 x^{m-1}(c^2 + x^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{m+2n-3}{(m-1)c^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-2}(c^2 + x^2)^n} \\ (m \neq 1)$$

$$150. \int \frac{dx}{a^2 + b^2 x^2} = \frac{1}{ab} \arctan \frac{bx}{a}$$

$$151. \int \frac{e + fx}{a^2 + x^2} dx = f \ln \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + \frac{e}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a}$$

$$152. \int \frac{dx}{(e + fx)(a^2 + x^2)} = \frac{1}{e^2 + a^2 f^2} \left[f \ln |e + fx| - \frac{f}{2} \ln(a^2 + x^2) + \frac{e}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} \right] \\ (e^2 \neq -a^2 f^2)$$

I.1.2.6 含有 $c^2 - x^2$ 的积分

$$153. \int \frac{dx}{c^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2c} \ln \left| \frac{c+x}{c-x} \right| \quad (c^2 > x^2)$$

$$154. \int \frac{dx}{(c^2 - x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2c^3} \left(\frac{cx}{c^2 - x^2} + \ln \sqrt{\frac{c+x}{c-x}} \right)$$

$$155. \int \frac{dx}{(c^2 - x^2)^n} = \frac{1}{2c^2(n-1)} \left[\frac{x}{(c^2 - x^2)^{n-1}} + (2n-3) \int \frac{dx}{(c^2 - x^2)^{n-1}} \right] \\ (n \neq 1)$$

$$156. \int \frac{x}{c^2 - x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \ln |c^2 - x^2|$$

$$157. \int \frac{x}{(c^2 - x^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2(c^2 - x^2)}$$

$$158. \int \frac{x}{(c^2 - x^2)^{n+1}} dx = \frac{1}{2n(c^2 - x^2)^n}$$

$$159. \int \frac{x^2}{c^2 - x^2} dx = -x + \frac{c}{2} \ln \left| \frac{c+x}{c-x} \right|$$

$$160. \int \frac{x^2}{(c^2 - x^2)^2} dx = \frac{x}{2(c^2 - x^2)} - \frac{1}{4c} \ln \left| \frac{c+x}{c-x} \right|$$

$$161. \int \frac{x^2}{(c^2 - x^2)^n} dx = \frac{x}{2(n-1)(c^2 - x^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{2(n-1)} \int \frac{dx}{(c^2 - x^2)^{n-1}} \quad (n \neq 1)$$

$$162. \int \frac{x^m}{(c^2 - x^2)^n} dx = \frac{x^{m-1}}{2(n-1)(c^2 - x^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{m-1}{2(n-1)} \int \frac{x^{m-2}}{(c^2 - x^2)^{n-1}} dx \quad (n \neq 1)$$

$$163. \int \frac{dx}{x(c^2 - x^2)} = \frac{1}{2c^2} \ln \left| \frac{x^2}{c^2 - x^2} \right|$$

$$164. \int \frac{dx}{x(c^2 - x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2c^2(c^2 - x^2)} + \frac{1}{2c^4} \ln \left| \frac{x^2}{c^2 - x^2} \right|$$

$$165. \int \frac{dx}{x(c^2 - x^2)^n} = \frac{1}{2(n-1)c^2(c^2 - x^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{c^2} \int \frac{dx}{x(c^2 - x^2)^{n-1}} \quad (n \neq 1)$$

166. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2(c^2 - x^2)} = -\frac{1}{c^2 x} + \frac{1}{c^3} \operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{c}$
167. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2(c^2 - x^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{c^4 x} + \frac{1}{2c^4(c^2 - x^2)} + \frac{3}{2c^5} \operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{c}$
168. $\int \frac{dx}{x^m(c^2 - x^2)^n} = -\frac{1}{(m-1)c^2 x^{m-1}} + \frac{m+2n-3}{(m-1)c^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-2}(c^2 - x^2)^n} \quad (m \neq 1)$
169. $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 - b^2 x^2} = \frac{1}{2ab} \ln \left| \frac{a + bx}{a - bx} \right|$
170. $\int \frac{e + fx}{a^2 - x^2} dx = -f \ln \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{e}{a} \ln \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}}$
171. $\int \frac{dx}{(e + fx)(a^2 - x^2)}$
 $= \frac{1}{a^2 f^2 - e^2} \left(f \ln |e + fx| - \frac{f}{2} \ln |a^2 - x^2| - \frac{e}{a} \operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{a} \right)$
 $(e^2 \neq a^2 f^2)$

I.1.2.7 含有 $c^3 \pm x^3$ 的积分

172. $\int \frac{dx}{c^3 \pm x^3} = \pm \frac{1}{6c^2} \ln \left| \frac{(c \pm x)^3}{c^3 \pm x^3} \right| + \frac{1}{c^3 \sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x \mp c}{c \sqrt{3}}$
173. $\int \frac{dx}{(c^3 \pm x^3)^2} = \frac{x}{3c^3(c^3 \pm x^3)} + \frac{2}{3c^3} \int \frac{dx}{c^3 \pm x^3}$
174. $\int \frac{dx}{(c^3 \pm x^3)^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{3nc^3} \left[\frac{x}{(c^3 \pm x^3)^n} + (3n-1) \int \frac{dx}{(c^3 \pm x^3)^n} \right]$
175. $\int \frac{x}{c^3 \pm x^3} dx = \frac{1}{6c} \ln \left| \frac{c^3 \pm x^3}{(c \pm x)^3} \right| \pm \frac{1}{c \sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x \mp c}{c \sqrt{3}}$
176. $\int \frac{x}{(c^3 \pm x^3)^2} dx = \frac{x^2}{3c^3(c^3 \pm x^3)} + \frac{1}{3c^3} \int \frac{x}{c^3 \pm x^3} dx$
177. $\int \frac{x}{(c^3 \pm x^3)^{n+1}} dx = \frac{1}{3nc^3} \left[\frac{x^2}{(c^3 \pm x^3)^n} + (3n-2) \int \frac{x}{(c^3 \pm x^3)^n} dx \right]$
178. $\int \frac{x^2}{c^3 \pm x^3} dx = \pm \frac{1}{3} \ln |c^3 \pm x^3|$
179. $\int \frac{x^2}{(c^3 \pm x^3)^2} dx = \mp \frac{1}{3(c^3 \pm x^3)}$
180. $\int \frac{x^2}{(c^3 \pm x^3)^{n+1}} dx = \mp \frac{1}{3n(c^3 \pm x^3)^n}$
181. $\int \frac{x^3}{c^3 \pm x^3} dx = \pm x \mp c^3 \int \frac{dx}{c^3 \pm x^3}$
182. $\int \frac{x^3}{(c^3 \pm x^3)^2} dx = \mp \frac{x}{3(c^3 \pm x^3)} \pm \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{c^3 \pm x^3}$

$$183. \int \frac{x^3}{(c^3 \pm x^3)^n} dx = \frac{x^4}{3c^3(n-1)(c^3 \pm x^3)^{n-1}} + \frac{3n-7}{3c^3(n-1)} \int \frac{x^3}{(c^3 \pm x^3)^{n-1}} dx$$

$$(n \neq 1)$$

$$184. \int \frac{x^m}{(c^3 \pm x^3)^n} dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{3c^3(n-1)(c^3 \pm x^3)^{n-1}} - \frac{m-3n+4}{3c^3(n-1)} \int \frac{x^m}{(c^3 \pm x^3)^{n-1}} dx$$

$$(n \neq 1)$$

$$185. \int \frac{dx}{x(c^3 \pm x^3)} = \frac{1}{3c^3} \ln \left| \frac{x^3}{c^3 \pm x^3} \right|$$

$$186. \int \frac{dx}{x(c^3 \pm x^3)^2} = \frac{1}{3c^3(c^3 \pm x^3)} + \frac{1}{3c^6} \ln \left| \frac{x^3}{c^3 \pm x^3} \right|$$

$$187. \int \frac{dx}{x(c^3 \pm x^3)^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{3nc^3(c^3 \pm x^3)^n} + \frac{1}{c^3} \int \frac{dx}{x(c^3 \pm x^3)^n}$$

$$188. \int \frac{dx}{x^2(c^3 \pm x^3)} = -\frac{1}{c^3 x} \mp \frac{1}{c^3} \int \frac{x}{c^3 \pm x^3} dx$$

$$189. \int \frac{dx}{x^2(c^3 \pm x^3)^2} = -\frac{1}{c^6 x} \mp \frac{x^2}{3c^6(c^3 \pm x^3)} \mp \frac{4}{3c^6} \int \frac{x}{c^3 \pm x^3} dx$$

$$190. \int \frac{dx}{x^2(c^3 \pm x^3)^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{c^3} \int \frac{dx}{x^2(c^3 \pm x^3)^n} \mp \frac{1}{c^3} \int \frac{x}{(c^3 \pm x^3)^{n+1}} dx$$

$$191. \int \frac{dx}{x^m(c^3 \pm x^3)^n} = \frac{1}{3c^3(n-1)x^{m-1}(c^3 \pm x^3)^{n-1}} + \frac{m+3n-4}{3c^3(n-1)} \int \frac{dx}{x^m(c^3 \pm x^3)^{n-1}}$$

$$(n \neq 1)$$

$$192. \int \frac{a+x}{a^3+x^3} dx = \frac{2}{a\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-a}{a\sqrt{3}}$$

$$193. \int \frac{a+x}{a^3-x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{3a} \ln \frac{(a-x)^2}{a^2+ax+x^2}$$

$$194. \int \frac{a-x}{a^3+x^3} dx = \frac{1}{3a} \ln \frac{(a+x)^2}{a^2-ax+x^2}$$

$$195. \int \frac{a-x}{a^3-x^3} dx = \frac{2}{a\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+a}{a\sqrt{3}}$$

I.1.2.8 含有 $c^4 + x^4$ 的积分

$$196. \int \frac{dx}{c^4 + x^4} = \frac{1}{2c^3\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2 + cx\sqrt{2} + c^2}{x^2 - cx\sqrt{2} + c^2} + \arctan \frac{cx\sqrt{2}}{c^2 - x^2} \right)$$

$$197. \int \frac{dx}{(c^4 + x^4)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x}{4c^4(c^4 + x^4)} + \frac{3}{16c^7\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{x^2 + cx\sqrt{2} + c^2}{x^2 - cx\sqrt{2} + c^2} + \frac{3}{8c^7\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{cx\sqrt{2}}{c^2 - x^2}$$

$$198. \int \frac{dx}{(c^4 + x^4)^n} = \frac{x}{4(n-1)c^4(c^4 + x^4)^{n-1}} + \frac{4n-5}{4(n-1)c^4} \int \frac{dx}{(c^4 + x^4)^{n-1}} \quad (n \neq 1)$$

199. $\int \frac{x}{c^4 + x^4} dx = \frac{1}{2c^2} \arctan \frac{x^2}{c^2}$
200. $\int \frac{x^2}{c^4 + x^4} dx = \frac{1}{2c\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2 - cx\sqrt{2} + c^2}{x^2 + cx\sqrt{2} + c^2} + \arctan \frac{cx\sqrt{2}}{c^2 - x^2} \right)$
201. $\int \frac{x^3}{c^4 + x^4} dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln(c^4 + x^4)$
202. $\int \frac{x^m}{c^4 + x^4} dx = \frac{x^{m-3}}{m-3} - c^4 \int \frac{x^{m-4}}{c^4 + x^4} dx \quad (m \neq 3)$
203. $\int \frac{x^2}{(c^4 + x^4)^2} dx$
 $= \frac{x^3}{4c^4(c^4 + x^4)} + \frac{1}{16c^5\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{x^2 + cx\sqrt{2} + c^2}{x^2 - cx\sqrt{2} + c^2} + \frac{3}{8c^5\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{cx\sqrt{2}}{c^2 - x^2}$
204. $\int \frac{x^m}{(c^4 + x^4)^n} dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{4c^4(n-1)(c^4 + x^4)^{n-1}} + \frac{4n-m-5}{4c^4(n-1)} \int \frac{x^m}{(c^4 + x^4)^{n-1}} dx$
 $(n \neq 1)$
205. $\int \frac{dx}{x(c^4 + x^4)} = \frac{1}{2c^4} \ln \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{c^4 + x^4}}$
206. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2(c^4 + x^4)} = -\frac{1}{c^4 x} + \frac{1}{2c^5\sqrt{2}} \left(\arctan \frac{cx\sqrt{2}}{c^2 + x^2} - \operatorname{artanh} \frac{cx\sqrt{2}}{c^2 - x^2} \right)$
207. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2(c^4 + x^4)^2} = -\frac{1}{c^8 x} - \frac{x^3}{4c^8(c^4 + x^4)} - \frac{5}{4c^8} \int \frac{x^2}{c^4 + x^4} dx$
208. $\int \frac{dx}{x^m(c^4 + x^4)^n}$
 $= \frac{1}{4(n-1)c^4 x^{m-1}(c^4 + x^4)^{n-1}} + \frac{m+4n-5}{4(n-1)c^4} \int \frac{dx}{x^m(c^4 + x^4)^{n-1}} \quad (n \neq 1)$
 $= -\frac{1}{4(m-1)c^4 x^{m-1}(c^4 + x^4)^{n-1}} - \frac{m+4n-5}{(m-1)c^4} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-4}(c^4 + x^4)^n} \quad (m \neq 1)$

I.1.2.9 含有 $c^4 - x^4$ 的积分

209. $\int \frac{dx}{c^4 - x^4} = \frac{1}{2c^3} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{c+x}{c-x} \right| + \arctan \frac{x}{c} \right)$
210. $\int \frac{dx}{(c^4 - x^4)^2} = \frac{x}{4c^4(c^4 - x^4)} + \frac{3}{16c^7} \ln \left| \frac{c+x}{c-x} \right| + \frac{3}{8c^7} \arctan \frac{x}{c}$
211. $\int \frac{dx}{(c^4 - x^4)^n} = \frac{x}{4(n-1)c^4(c^4 - x^4)^{n-1}} + \frac{4n-5}{4(n-1)c^4} \int \frac{dx}{(c^4 - x^4)^{n-1}} \quad (n \neq 1)$
212. $\int \frac{x}{c^4 - x^4} dx = \frac{1}{4c^2} \ln \left| \frac{c^2 + x^2}{c^2 - x^2} \right|$
213. $\int \frac{x^2}{c^4 - x^4} dx = \frac{1}{2c} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{c+x}{c-x} \right| - \arctan \frac{x}{c} \right)$

$$214. \int \frac{x^3}{c^4 - x^4} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \ln |c^4 - x^4|$$

$$215. \int \frac{x^m}{c^4 - x^4} dx = -\frac{x^{m-3}}{m-3} + c^4 \int \frac{x^{m-4}}{c^4 - x^4} dx \quad (m \neq 3)$$

$$216. \int \frac{x^2}{(c^4 - x^4)^2} dx = \frac{x^2}{4c^4(c^4 - x^4)} - \frac{1}{16c^5} \ln \left| \frac{c-x}{c+x} \right| - \frac{1}{8c^5} \arctan \frac{x}{c}$$

$$217. \int \frac{x^m}{(c^4 - x^4)^n} dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{4c^4(n-1)(c^4 - x^4)^{n-1}} + \frac{4n-m-5}{4c^4(n-1)} \int \frac{x^m}{(c^4 - x^4)^{n-1}} dx$$

$$(n \neq 1)$$

$$218. \int \frac{dx}{x(c^4 - x^4)} = \frac{1}{2c^4} \ln \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{c^4 - x^4}}$$

$$219. \int \frac{dx}{x^2(c^4 - x^4)} = -\frac{1}{c^4 x} + \frac{1}{2c^5} \left(\ln \sqrt{\frac{c+x}{c-x}} - \arctan \frac{x}{c} \right)$$

$$220. \int \frac{dx}{x^2(c^4 - x^4)^2} = -\frac{1}{c^8 x} + \frac{x^3}{4c^8(c^4 - x^4)} + \frac{5}{4c^8} \int \frac{x^2}{c^4 - x^4} dx$$

$$221. \int \frac{dx}{x^m(c^4 - x^4)^n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4(n-1)c^4 x^{m-1}(c^4 - x^4)^{n-1}} + \frac{m+4n-5}{4(n-1)c^4} \int \frac{dx}{x^m(c^4 - x^4)^{n-1}} \quad (n \neq 1)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{(m-1)c^4 x^{m-1}(c^4 - x^4)^{n-1}} + \frac{m+4n-5}{(m-1)c^4} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-4}(c^4 - x^4)^n} \quad (m \neq 1)$$

I.1.2.10 含有 $a + bx + cx^2$ 的积分

设 $X = a + bx + cx^2$ 和 $q = 4ac - b^2$, $q \neq 0$. [如果 $q = 0$, 则 $X = c(x + \frac{b}{2c})^2$, 这是 I.1.2.1 小节的情形, 应该使用其中相应的公式.]

$$222. \int X^2 dx = \frac{(b+2cx)q^2}{60c^3} \left(1 + \frac{2cX}{q} + \frac{12c^2 X^2}{2q^2} \right) \quad (q \neq 0)$$

$$223. \int X^n dx = (-1)^n \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n+1)!} \frac{b+2cx}{2c} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{2k}{k} \left(\frac{b^2-4ac}{c} \right)^{n-k} X^k \quad (q \neq 0)$$

$$224. \int xX^n dx = \frac{X^{n+1}}{2(n+1)c} - \frac{b}{2(n+1)c} - \frac{b}{2c} \int X^n dx$$

$$225. \int \frac{dx}{X} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{q}} \arctan \frac{2cx+b}{\sqrt{q}} & (q > 0) \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{-q}} \operatorname{artanh} \frac{2cx+b}{\sqrt{-q}} & (q < 0) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{-q}} \ln \left| \frac{2cx+b-\sqrt{-q}}{2cx+b+\sqrt{-q}} \right| & (q < 0) \end{cases}$$

$$226. \int \frac{dx}{X^2} = \frac{2cx + b}{qX} + \frac{2c}{q} \int \frac{dx}{X}$$

$$227. \int \frac{dx}{X^{n+1}} = \frac{2cx + b}{nqX^n} + \frac{2(2n-1)c}{nq} \int \frac{dx}{X^n} \\ = \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{c}{q} \right)^n \left[\frac{2cx + b}{q} \sum_{r=1}^n \left(\frac{q}{cX} \right)^r \frac{(r-1)!r!}{(2r)!} + \int \frac{dx}{X} \right]$$

$$228. \int \frac{x}{X} dx = \frac{1}{2c} \ln |X| - \frac{b}{2c} \int \frac{dx}{X}$$

$$229. \int \frac{x}{X^2} dx = -\frac{2a + bx}{qX} - \frac{b}{q} \int \frac{dx}{X}$$

$$230. \int \frac{x}{X^{n+1}} dx = -\frac{2a + bx}{nqX^n} - \frac{b(2n-1)}{nq} \int \frac{dx}{X^n} \quad (n \neq 0)$$

$$231. \int \frac{x^2}{X} dx = \frac{x}{c} - \frac{b}{2c^2} \ln |X| + \frac{b^2 - 2ac}{2c^2} \int \frac{dx}{X}$$

$$232. \int \frac{x^2}{X^2} dx = \frac{(b^2 - 2ac)x + ab}{cqX} + \frac{2a}{q} \int \frac{dx}{X}$$

$$233. \int \frac{x^m}{X^{n+1}} dx = -\frac{x^{m-1}}{(2n-m+1)cX^n} - \frac{n-m+1}{2n-m+1} \frac{b}{c} \int \frac{x^{m-1}}{X^{n+1}} dx \\ + \frac{m-1}{2n-m+1} \frac{a}{c} \int \frac{x^{m-2}}{X^{n+1}} dx$$

$$234. \int \frac{dx}{xX} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x^2}{X} \right| - \frac{b}{2a} \int \frac{dx}{X}$$

$$235. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 X} = \frac{b}{2a^2} \ln \left| \frac{X}{x^2} \right| - \frac{1}{ax} + \left(\frac{b^2}{2a^2} - \frac{c}{a} \right) \int \frac{dx}{X}$$

$$236. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 X^2} = -\frac{b}{a^3} \ln \left| \frac{x^2}{X} \right| - \frac{a + bx}{a^2 xX} + \frac{(b^2 - 3ac)(b + 2cx)}{a^2 qX} \\ - \frac{1}{q} \left(\frac{b^4}{a^3} - \frac{6b^2 c}{a^2} + \frac{6c^2}{a} \right) \int \frac{dx}{X}$$

$$237. \int \frac{dx}{x^m X^{n+1}} = -\frac{1}{(m-1)ax^{m-1}X^n} - \frac{n+m-1}{m-1} \frac{b}{a} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-1}X^{n+1}} \\ - \frac{2n+m-1}{m-1} \frac{c}{a} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-2}X^{n+1}} \quad (m \neq 1)$$

I.1.2.11 含有 $a + bx^k$ 和 $\sqrt{x}$ 的积分

$$238. \int \frac{dx}{(a + bx)\sqrt{x}} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{ab}} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{bx}{a}} & (ab > 0) \\ \frac{1}{i\sqrt{ab}} \ln \frac{a - bx + 2i\sqrt{abx}}{a + bx} & (ab < 0) \end{cases}$$

$$239. \int \frac{dx}{(a+bx)^2 \sqrt{x}} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{a(a+bx)} + \frac{1}{2a} \int \frac{dx}{(a+bx) \sqrt{x}}$$

$$240. \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{a+bx} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{b} - \frac{a}{b} \int \frac{dx}{(a+bx) \sqrt{x}}$$

$$241. \int \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{a+bx} dx = 2\sqrt{x} \left(\frac{x}{3b} - \frac{a}{b^2} \right) + \frac{a^2}{b^2} \int \frac{dx}{(a+bx) \sqrt{x}}$$

$$242. \int \frac{x^2 \sqrt{x}}{a+bx} dx = 2\sqrt{x} \left(\frac{x^2}{5b} - \frac{ax}{3b^2} + \frac{a^2}{b^3} \right) - \frac{a^3}{b^3} \int \frac{dx}{(a+bx) \sqrt{x}}$$

$$243. \int \frac{x^m \sqrt{x}}{a+bx} dx = 2\sqrt{x} \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{(-1)^k a^k x^{m-k}}{(2m-2k+1)b^{k+1}} + (-1)^{m+1} \frac{a^{m+1}}{b^{m+1}} \int \frac{dx}{(a+bx) \sqrt{x}}$$

$$244. \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(a+bx)^2} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{x}}{b(a+bx)} + \frac{1}{2b} \int \frac{dx}{(a+bx) \sqrt{x}}$$

$$245. \int \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{(a+bx)^2} dx = \frac{2x\sqrt{x}}{b(a+bx)} - \frac{3a}{b} \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(a+bx)^2} dx$$

$$246. \int \frac{x^2 \sqrt{x}}{(a+bx)^2} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{a+bx} \left(\frac{x^2}{3b} - \frac{5ax}{3b^2} \right) + \frac{5a^2}{b^2} \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(a+bx)^2} dx$$

$$247. \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(a+bx)^3} dx = \sqrt{x} \left[\frac{1}{4ab(a+bx)} - \frac{1}{2b(a+bx)^2} \right] + \frac{1}{8ab} \int \frac{dx}{(a+bx) \sqrt{x}}$$

$$248. \int \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{(a+bx)^3} dx = -\frac{2x\sqrt{x}}{b(a+bx)^2} + \frac{3a}{b} \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(a+bx)^3} dx$$

$$249. \int \frac{x^2 \sqrt{x}}{(a+bx)^3} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{(a+bx)^2} \left(\frac{x^2}{b} + \frac{5ax}{b^2} \right) - \frac{15a^2}{b^2} \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(a+bx)^3} dx$$

$$250. \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{a+bx^2} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b\alpha\sqrt{2}} \left(-\ln \left| \frac{x+\alpha\sqrt{2x}+\alpha^2}{\sqrt{a+bx^2}} \right| + \arctan \frac{\alpha\sqrt{2x}}{\alpha^2-x} \right) & \left(\frac{a}{b} > 0 \right) \\ \frac{1}{2b\beta} \left(\ln \left| \frac{\beta-\sqrt{x}}{\beta+\sqrt{x}} \right| + 2\arctan \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\beta} \right) & \left(\frac{a}{b} < 0 \right) \end{cases}$$

(这里, $\alpha = \sqrt[4]{\frac{a}{b}}$, $\beta = \sqrt[4]{-\frac{a}{b}}$)

$$251. \int \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{a+bx^2} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{b} - \frac{a}{b} \int \frac{dx}{(a+bx^2) \sqrt{x}}$$

$$252. \int \frac{x^2 \sqrt{x}}{a+bx^2} dx = \frac{2x\sqrt{x}}{3b} - \frac{a}{b} \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{a+bx^2} dx$$

$$253. \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(a+bx^2)^2} dx = \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{2a(a+bx^2)} + \frac{1}{4a} \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{a+bx^2} dx$$

$$254. \int \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{(a+bx^2)^2} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2b(a+bx^2)} + \frac{1}{4b} \int \frac{dx}{(a+bx^2) \sqrt{x}}$$

$$255. \int \frac{x^2 \sqrt{x}}{(a + bx^2)^2} dx = -\frac{x \sqrt{x}}{2b(a + bx^2)} + \frac{3}{4b} \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{a + bx^2} dx$$

$$256. \int \frac{dx}{(a + bx^2) \sqrt{x}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b \alpha^3 \sqrt{2}} \left(\ln \frac{x + \alpha \sqrt{2x} + \alpha^2}{\sqrt{a + bx^2}} + \arctan \frac{\alpha \sqrt{2x}}{\alpha^2 - x} \right) & \left(\frac{a}{b} > 0 \right) \\ \frac{1}{2b\beta^3} \left(\ln \left| \frac{\beta - \sqrt{x}}{\beta + \sqrt{x}} \right| - 2 \arctan \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\beta} \right) & \left(\frac{a}{b} < 0 \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\text{这里, } \alpha = \sqrt[4]{\frac{a}{b}}, \beta = \sqrt[4]{-\frac{a}{b}} \right)$$

$$257. \int \frac{dx}{(a + bx^2)^2 \sqrt{x}} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2a(a + bx)} + \frac{3}{4a} \int \frac{dx}{(a + bx^2) \sqrt{x}}$$

I.1.2.12 含有 $\sqrt{a + bx}$ 和 $\alpha + \beta x$ 的积分

设 $z = a + bx$, $t = \alpha + \beta x$ 和 $\Delta = a\beta - b\alpha$.

$$258. \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{z}} dx = \frac{2\alpha \sqrt{z}}{b} + \beta \left(\frac{z}{3} - a \right) \frac{2\sqrt{z}}{b^2}$$

$$259. \int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{z}} dx = \frac{2\alpha^2 \sqrt{z}}{b} + 2\alpha\beta \left(\frac{z}{3} - a \right) \frac{2\sqrt{z}}{b^2} + \beta^2 \left(\frac{z^2}{5} - \frac{2az}{3} + a^2 \right) \frac{2\sqrt{z}}{b^3}$$

$$260. \int \frac{tz}{\sqrt{z}} dx = \frac{2\alpha \sqrt{z^3}}{3b} + \beta \left(\frac{z}{5} - \frac{a}{3} \right) \frac{2\sqrt{z^3}}{b^2}$$

$$261. \int \frac{t^2 z}{\sqrt{z}} dx = \frac{2\alpha^2 \sqrt{z^3}}{3b} + 2\alpha\beta \left(\frac{z}{5} - \frac{a}{3} \right) \frac{2\sqrt{z^3}}{b^2} + \beta^2 \left(\frac{z^2}{7} - \frac{2az}{5} + \frac{a^2}{3} \right) \frac{2\sqrt{z^3}}{b^3}$$

$$262. \int \frac{tz^2}{\sqrt{z}} dx = \frac{2\alpha \sqrt{z^5}}{5b} + \beta \left(\frac{z}{7} - \frac{a}{5} \right) \frac{2\sqrt{z^5}}{b^2}$$

$$263. \int \frac{t^2 z^2}{\sqrt{z}} dx = \frac{2\alpha^2 \sqrt{z^5}}{5b} + 2\alpha\beta \left(\frac{z}{7} - \frac{a}{5} \right) \frac{2\sqrt{z^5}}{b^2} + \beta^2 \left(\frac{z^2}{9} - \frac{2az}{7} + \frac{a^2}{5} \right) \frac{2\sqrt{z^5}}{b^3}$$

$$264. \int \frac{t^n z^m}{\sqrt{z}} dx = 2 \sqrt{z^{2m+1}} \sum_{k=0}^n \left[\binom{n}{k} \frac{\alpha^{n-k} \beta^k}{b^{k+1}} \sum_{p=0}^k (-1)^p \binom{k}{p} \frac{z^{k-p} a^p}{2m + 2k - 2p + 1} \right]$$

$$265. \int \frac{t}{z \sqrt{z}} dx = -\frac{2\alpha}{b \sqrt{z}} + \frac{2\beta(z + a)}{b^2 \sqrt{z}}$$

$$266. \int \frac{t^2}{z \sqrt{z}} dx = -\frac{2\alpha^2}{b \sqrt{z}} + \frac{4\alpha\beta(z + a)}{b^2 \sqrt{z}} + \frac{2\beta^2(z^2 - 6az - 3a^2)}{3b^3 \sqrt{z}}$$

$$267. \int \frac{t}{z^2 \sqrt{z}} dx = -\frac{2\alpha}{3b \sqrt{z^3}} - \frac{2\beta(3z - a)}{3b^2 \sqrt{z^3}}$$

$$268. \int \frac{t^2}{z^2 \sqrt{z}} dx = -\frac{2\alpha^2}{3b \sqrt{z^3}} - \frac{4\alpha\beta(3z - a)}{3b^2 \sqrt{z^3}} + \frac{2\beta^2(3z^2 + 6az - a^2)}{3b^3 \sqrt{z^3}}$$

$$269. \int \frac{t^n}{z^m \sqrt{z}} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{z^{2m-1}}} \sum_{k=0}^n \left[\binom{n}{k} \frac{\alpha^{n-k} \beta^k}{b^{k+1}} \sum_{p=0}^k (-1)^p \binom{k}{p} \frac{z^{k-p} a^p}{2k - 2p - 2m + 1} \right]$$

$$270. \int \frac{z}{t \sqrt{z}} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{z}}{\beta} + \frac{\Delta}{\beta} \int \frac{dx}{t \sqrt{z}}$$

$$271. \int \frac{z^2}{t \sqrt{z}} dx = \frac{2z\sqrt{z}}{3\beta} + \frac{2\Delta\sqrt{z}}{\beta^2} + \frac{\Delta^2}{\beta^2} \int \frac{dx}{t \sqrt{z}}$$

$$272. \int \frac{z}{t^2 \sqrt{z}} dx = -\frac{z\sqrt{z}}{\Delta t} + \frac{b\sqrt{z}}{\beta\Delta} + \frac{b}{2\beta} \int \frac{dx}{t \sqrt{z}}$$

$$273. \int \frac{z^2}{t^2 \sqrt{z}} dx = -\frac{z^2\sqrt{z}}{\Delta t} + \frac{bz\sqrt{z}}{\beta\Delta} + \frac{3b\sqrt{z}}{\beta^2} + \frac{3b\Delta}{2\beta^2} \int \frac{dx}{t \sqrt{z}}$$

$$274. \int \frac{z^m}{t^n \sqrt{z}} dx = -\frac{2}{(2n-2m-1)\beta} \frac{z^{m-1}}{t^{n-1}} \sqrt{z} - \frac{(2m-1)\Delta}{(2n-2m-1)\beta} \int \frac{z^{m-1}}{t^n \sqrt{z}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{(n-1)\beta} \frac{z^{m-1}}{t^{n-1}} \sqrt{z} + \frac{(2m-1)b}{2(n-1)\beta} \int \frac{z^{m-1}}{t^{n-1} \sqrt{z}} dx$$

$$275. \int \frac{dx}{t \sqrt{z}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta\Delta}} \ln \left| \frac{\beta\sqrt{z} - \sqrt{\beta\Delta}}{\beta\sqrt{z} + \sqrt{\beta\Delta}} \right| & (\beta\Delta > 0) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{-\beta\Delta}} \arctan \frac{\beta\sqrt{z}}{\sqrt{-\beta\Delta}} & (\beta\Delta < 0) \\ -\frac{2\sqrt{z}}{bt} & (\Delta = 0) \end{cases}$$

$$276. \int \frac{dx}{t^2 \sqrt{z}} = -\frac{\sqrt{z}}{\Delta t} - \frac{b}{2\Delta} \int \frac{dx}{t \sqrt{z}}$$

$$277. \int \frac{dx}{tz \sqrt{z}} = \frac{2}{\Delta\sqrt{z}} + \frac{\beta}{\Delta} \int \frac{dx}{t \sqrt{z}}$$

$$278. \int \frac{dx}{tz^2 \sqrt{z}} = \frac{2}{3\Delta z \sqrt{z}} + \frac{2\beta}{\Delta^2 \sqrt{z}} + \frac{\beta^2}{\Delta^2} \int \frac{dx}{t \sqrt{z}}$$

$$279. \int \frac{dx}{t^2 z \sqrt{z}} = -\frac{1}{\Delta t \sqrt{z}} - \frac{3b}{\Delta^2 \sqrt{z}} - \frac{3b\beta}{2\Delta^2} \int \frac{dx}{t \sqrt{z}}$$

$$280. \int \frac{dx}{t^2 z^2 \sqrt{z}} = -\frac{1}{\Delta t z \sqrt{z}} - \frac{5b}{3\Delta^2 z \sqrt{z}} - \frac{5b\beta}{\Delta^3 \sqrt{z}} - \frac{5b\beta^2}{2\Delta^3} \int \frac{dx}{t \sqrt{z}}$$

$$281. \int \frac{dx}{z^m t^n \sqrt{z}} = \frac{2}{(2m-1)\Delta} \frac{\sqrt{z}}{z^m t^{n-1}} + \frac{(2n+2m-3)\beta}{(2m-1)\Delta} \int \frac{dx}{z^{m-1} t^n \sqrt{z}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{(n-1)\Delta} \frac{\sqrt{z}}{z^m t^{n-1}} - \frac{(2n+2m-3)b}{2(n-1)\Delta} \int \frac{dx}{z^m t^{n-1} \sqrt{z}}$$

I.1.2.13 含有 $\sqrt{a+bx}$ 和 $\sqrt{c+dx}$ 的积分

设 $u = a + bx$, $v = c + dx$ 和 $k = ad - bc$, $k \neq 0$. (如果 $k = 0$, 那么 $v = \frac{c}{a}u$, 应该使用另外的公式.)

$$282. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{uv}} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{bd}} \ln(\sqrt{du} + \sqrt{bv}) & (bd > 0) \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{-bd}} \arctan \sqrt{-\frac{du}{bv}} & (bd < 0) \end{cases}$$

$$283. \int \sqrt{uv} dx = \frac{k + 2bv}{4bd} \sqrt{uv} - \frac{k^2}{8bd} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{uv}}$$

$$284. \int v^m \sqrt{u} dx = \frac{1}{(2m+3)d} \left(2v^{m+1} \sqrt{u} + k \int \frac{v^m}{\sqrt{u}} dx \right)$$

$$285. \int \frac{\sqrt{u}}{v} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{u}}{d} + \frac{k}{d} \int \frac{dx}{v\sqrt{u}}$$

$$286. \int \frac{\sqrt{u}}{v^n} dx = -\frac{1}{(n-1)d} \left(\frac{\sqrt{u}}{v^{n-1}} - \frac{b}{2} \int \frac{dx}{v^{n-1}\sqrt{u}} \right) \quad (n \neq 1)$$

$$287. \int \frac{v}{\sqrt{u}} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{u}}{3b} \left(v - \frac{2k}{b} \right)$$

$$288. \int \frac{v^m}{\sqrt{u}} dx = \frac{2}{b(2m+1)} \left(v^m \sqrt{u} - mk \int \frac{v^{m-1}}{\sqrt{u}} dx \right) \\ = \frac{2(m!)^2 \sqrt{u}}{b(2m+1)!} \sum_{r=0}^m \left(-\frac{4k}{b} \right)^{m-r} \frac{(2r)!}{(r!)^2} v^r$$

$$289. \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{uv}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{uv}}{bd} - \frac{ad+bc}{2bd} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{uv}}$$

$$290. \int \frac{v}{\sqrt{uv}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{uv}}{b} - \frac{k}{2b} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{uv}}$$

$$291. \int \sqrt{\frac{v}{u}} dx = \frac{v}{|v|} \int \frac{v}{\sqrt{uv}} dx$$

$$292. \int \frac{dx}{v\sqrt{uv}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{uv}}{kv}$$

$$293. \int \frac{dx}{v\sqrt{u}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{kd}} \ln \left| \frac{d\sqrt{u} - \sqrt{kd}}{d\sqrt{u} + \sqrt{kd}} \right| & (kd > 0) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{kd}} \ln \frac{(d\sqrt{u} - \sqrt{kd})^2}{|v|} & (kd > 0) \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{-kd}} \arctan \frac{d\sqrt{u}}{\sqrt{-kd}} & (kd < 0) \end{cases}$$

$$294. \int \frac{dx}{v^m \sqrt{u}} = -\frac{1}{(m-1)k} \left[\frac{\sqrt{u}}{v^{m-1}} + \left(m - \frac{3}{2}\right)b \int \frac{dx}{v^{m-1} \sqrt{u}} \right] \quad (m \neq 1)$$

I.1.2.14 含有 $\sqrt{a+bx}$ 和 $\sqrt[p]{(a+bx)^n}$ 的积分

$$295. \int \sqrt{a+bx} dx = \frac{2}{3b} \sqrt{(a+bx)^3}$$

$$296. \int \sqrt{(a+bx)^n} dx = \frac{2}{(n+2)b} \sqrt{(a+bx)^{n+2}}$$

$$297. \int \sqrt[p]{(a+bx)^n} dx = \frac{p}{(n+p)b} \sqrt[p]{(a+bx)^{n+p}}$$

$$298. \int x \sqrt{a+bx} dx = -\frac{2(2a-3bx)}{15b^2} \sqrt{(a+bx)^3}$$

$$299. \int x \sqrt{(a+bx)^n} dx = \frac{2x}{(n+2)b} \left[1 - \frac{2(a+bx)}{(n+4)bx} \right] \sqrt{(a+bx)^{n+2}}$$

$$300. \int x \sqrt[p]{(a+bx)^n} dx = \frac{px}{(n+p)b} \left[1 - \frac{p(a+bx)}{(n+2p)bx} \right] \sqrt[p]{(a+bx)^{n+p}}$$

$$301. \int x^2 \sqrt{a+bx} dx = \frac{2(8a^2 - 12abx + 15b^2x^2)}{105b^3} \sqrt{(a+bx)^3}$$

$$302. \int x^2 \sqrt{(a+bx)^n} dx \\ = \frac{2x^2}{(n+2)b} \left\{ 1 - \frac{4(a+bx)}{(n+4)bx} \left[1 - \frac{2(a+bx)}{(n+6)bx} \right] \right\} \sqrt{(a+bx)^{n+2}}$$

$$303. \int x^2 \sqrt[p]{(a+bx)^n} dx \\ = \frac{px^2}{(n+p)b} \left\{ 1 - \frac{2p(a+bx)}{(n+2p)bx} \left[1 - \frac{p(a+bx)}{(n+3p)bx} \right] \right\} \sqrt[p]{(a+bx)^{n+p}}$$

$$304. \int x^m \sqrt[p]{(a+bx)^n} dx \\ = \frac{p}{b^{m+1}} (a+bx)^{1+\frac{n}{p}} \sum_{k=0}^m (-1)^k \binom{m}{k} \frac{a^k}{(m-k+1)p+n} (a+bx)^{m-k}$$

$$305. \int \frac{\sqrt{a+bx}}{x} dx = 2\sqrt{a+bx} + a \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{a+bx}}$$

306. $\int \frac{\sqrt{a+bx}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{a+bx}}{x} + \frac{b}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{a+bx}}$
307. $\int \frac{\sqrt{a+bx}}{x^m} dx = -\frac{1}{(m-1)a} \left[\frac{\sqrt{(a+bx)^3}}{x^{m-1}} + \frac{(2m-5)b}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{a+bx}}{x^{m-1}} dx \right]$
308. $\int \frac{\sqrt{(a+bx)^n}}{x} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{(a+bx)^n}}{n} + a \int \frac{\sqrt{(a+bx)^{n-2}}}{x} dx$
309. $\int \frac{\sqrt{(a+bx)^n}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{(a+bx)^{n+2}}}{ax} + \frac{nb}{2a} \int \frac{\sqrt{(a+bx)^n}}{x} dx$
310. $\int \frac{\sqrt{(a+bx)^n}}{x^m} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{(a+bx)^{n+2}}}{a(m-1)x^{m-1}} - \frac{b(2m-n-4)}{2a(m-1)} \int \frac{\sqrt{(a+bx)^n}}{x^{m-1}} dx$
 $(m \neq 1)$
311. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a+bx}} = \frac{2\sqrt{a+bx}}{b}$
312. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(a+bx)^n}} = -\frac{2}{(n-2)b\sqrt{(a+bx)^{n-2}}} \quad (n \neq 2)$
313. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[p]{(a+bx)^n}} = \frac{p}{(p-n)b\sqrt[p]{(a+bx)^{n-p}}} \quad (p \neq n)$
314. $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{a+bx}} dx = -\frac{2(2a-bx)}{3b^2} \sqrt{a+bx}$
315. $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{(a+bx)^n}} dx = -\frac{2x}{(n-2)b\sqrt{(a+bx)^{n-2}}} \left[1 - \frac{2(a+bx)}{(4-n)bx} \right] \quad (n \neq 2, 4)$
316. $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt[p]{(a+bx)^n}} dx = \frac{px}{(p-n)b\sqrt[p]{(a+bx)^{n-p}}} \left[1 - \frac{p(a+bx)}{(2p-n)bx} \right]$
 $(n \neq p, 2p)$
317. $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a+bx}} dx = \frac{2(8a^2 - 4abx + 3b^2x^2)}{15b^3} \sqrt{a+bx}$
318. $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{(a+bx)^n}} dx$
 $= -\frac{2x^2}{(n-2)b\sqrt{(a+bx)^{n-2}}} \left\{ 1 - \frac{4(a+bx)}{(4-n)bx} \left[1 - \frac{2(a+bx)}{(6-n)bx} \right] \right\}$
 $(n \neq 2, 4, 6)$
319. $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[p]{(a+bx)^n}} dx$
 $= -\frac{px^2}{(n-p)b\sqrt[p]{(a+bx)^{n-p}}} \left\{ 1 - \frac{2p(a+bx)}{(2p-n)bx} \left[1 - \frac{p(a+bx)}{(3p-n)bx} \right] \right\}$
 $(n \neq p, 2p, 3p)$

$$320. \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt[p]{(a+bx)^n}} dx = \frac{px^3}{(p-n)b\sqrt[p]{(a+bx)^{n-p}}} \\ \cdot \left(1 - \frac{3p(a+bx)}{(2p-n)bx} \left\{1 - \frac{2p(a+bx)}{(3p-n)bx} \left[1 - \frac{p(a+bx)}{(4p-n)bx}\right]\right\}\right) \\ (n \neq p, 2p, 3p, 4p)$$

$$321. \int \frac{x^m}{\sqrt[p]{(a+bx)^n}} dx \\ = \frac{p}{b^{m+1}\sqrt[p]{(a+bx)^{n-p}}} \sum_{k=0}^m (-1)^k \binom{m}{k} \frac{a^k}{(m-k+1)p-n} (a+bx)^{m-k} \\ [n \neq p, 2p, 3p, \dots, (m+1)p]$$

$$322. \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{a+bx}} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{-a}} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{a+bx}{-a}} & (a < 0) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{a+bx} - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+bx} + \sqrt{a}} \right| & (a > 0) \end{cases}$$

$$323. \int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{a+bx}} = -\frac{\sqrt{a+bx}}{ax} - \frac{b}{2a} \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{a+bx}}$$

$$324. \int \frac{dx}{x^n\sqrt{a+bx}} = -\frac{\sqrt{a+bx}}{(n-1)ax^{n-1}} - \frac{(2n-3)b}{(2n-2)a} \int \frac{dx}{x^{n-1}\sqrt{a+bx}} \\ = \frac{(2n-2)!}{[(n-1)!]^2} \left[-\frac{\sqrt{a+bx}}{a} \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} \frac{r!(r-1)!}{x^r(2r)!} \left(-\frac{b}{4a}\right)^{n-r-1} \right. \\ \left. + \left(-\frac{b}{4a}\right)^{n-1} \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{a+bx}} \right]$$

$$325. \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{(a+bx)^n}} = \frac{2}{(n-2)a\sqrt{(a+bx)^{n-2}}} + \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{(a+bx)^{n-2}}} \\ (n > 2)$$

$$326. \int \frac{dx}{x^m\sqrt{(a+bx)^n}} = -\frac{1}{a(m-1)x^{m-1}\sqrt{(a+bx)^{n-2}}} \\ - \frac{b(2m+n-4)}{2a(m-1)} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-1}\sqrt{(a+bx)^n}} \quad (m \neq 1)$$

$$327. \int \sqrt{x(a+bx)} dx = \frac{a+2bx}{4b} \sqrt{x(a+bx)} - \frac{a^2}{8b\sqrt{b}} \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{a+2bx}{a}$$

$$328. \int \sqrt{\frac{a+bx}{x}} dx = \sqrt{x}(a+bx) + \frac{a}{\sqrt{b}} \ln |a+bx + \sqrt{bx}|$$

$$329. \int \sqrt{\frac{x}{a+bx}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{b}(a+bx) - \frac{a}{b\sqrt{b}} \ln |a+bx + \sqrt{bx}|$$

I.1.2.15 含有 $\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}$ 的积分

$$330. \int \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \pm a^2 \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| \right)$$

$$331. \int \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^3} dx \\ = \frac{1}{4} \left[x \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^3} \pm \frac{3a^2 x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} + \frac{3a^4}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| \right]$$

$$332. \int \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^n} dx = \frac{1}{n+1} \left[x \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^n} \pm na^2 \int \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^{n-2}} dx \right]$$

$$333. \int x \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^3}$$

$$334. \int x \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^3} dx = \frac{1}{5} \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^5}$$

$$335. \int x \sqrt{(x^2 + a^2)^n} dx = \frac{1}{n+2} \sqrt{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+2}}$$

$$336. \int x \sqrt{(x^2 - a^2)^n} dx = \frac{1}{n+2} \left[x^2 \sqrt{(x^2 - a^2)^n} - na^2 \int x \sqrt{(x^2 - a^2)^{n-2}} dx \right]$$

$$337. \int x^2 \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} dx = \frac{x}{4} \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^3} \mp \frac{a^2 x}{8} \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} - \frac{a^4}{8} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}|$$

$$338. \int x^2 \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^3} dx = \frac{x}{6} \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^5} \mp \frac{a^2 x}{24} \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^3} \\ - \frac{a^4 x}{16} \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \mp \frac{a^6}{16} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}|$$

$$339. \int x^2 \sqrt{(x^2 + a^2)^n} dx = \frac{x \sqrt{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+2}}}{n+3} - \frac{a^2}{n+3} \int \sqrt{(x^2 + a^2)^n} dx$$

$$340. \int x^2 \sqrt{(x^2 - a^2)^n} dx = \frac{x^3 \sqrt{(x^2 - a^2)^n}}{n+3} - \frac{na^2}{n+3} \int x^2 \sqrt{(x^2 - a^2)^{n-2}} dx$$

$$341. \int x^3 \sqrt{(x^2 + a^2)^n} dx = \left(x^2 - \frac{2a^2}{n+2} \right) \frac{\sqrt{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+2}}}{n+4} \quad (n \neq -2, -4)$$

$$342. \int x^3 \sqrt{(x^2 - a^2)^n} dx = \frac{x^4 \sqrt{(x^2 - a^2)^n}}{n+4} - \frac{na^2}{n+4} \int x^3 \sqrt{(x^2 - a^2)^{n-2}} dx \\ (n \neq -4)$$

$$343. \int x^m \sqrt[p]{(x^2 + a^2)^n} dx \\ = \frac{px^{m-1} \sqrt[p]{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+p}}}{2n + mp + p} - \frac{(m-1)pa^2}{2n + mp + p} \int x^{m-2} \sqrt[p]{(x^2 + a^2)^n} dx$$

$$344. \int x^m \sqrt[p]{(x^2 - a^2)^n} dx$$

$$= \frac{px^{m+1} \sqrt[p]{(x^2 - a^2)^n}}{2n + mp + p} - \frac{2na^2}{2n + mp + p} \int x^m \sqrt[p]{(x^2 - a^2)^{n-p}} dx$$

$$345. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}|$$

$$346. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^3}} = \pm \frac{x}{a^2 \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}}$$

$$347. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^n}} = \pm \frac{x}{(n-2)a^2 \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^{n-2}}} \pm \frac{n-3}{(n-2)a^2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^{n-2}}} \\ (n \neq 2)$$

$$348. \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx = \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}$$

$$349. \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^3}} dx = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}}$$

$$350. \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^n}} dx = -\frac{1}{(n-2) \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^{n-2}}} \quad (n \neq 2)$$

$$351. \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \mp \frac{a^2}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}|$$

$$352. \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^3}} dx = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} + \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}|$$

$$353. \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^n}} dx = \pm \frac{x^3}{(n-2)a^2 \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^{n-2}}} \\ \pm \frac{n-5}{(n-2)a^2} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^{n-2}}} dx \quad (n \neq 2)$$

$$354. \int \frac{x^m}{\sqrt[p]{(x^2 \pm a^2)^n}} dx = \pm \frac{px^{m+1}}{2a^2(n-p) \sqrt[p]{(x^2 \pm a^2)^{n-p}}} \\ \pm \frac{2n-p(m+3)}{2a^2(n-p)} \int \frac{x^m}{\sqrt[p]{(x^2 \pm a^2)^{n-p}}} dx \quad (n \neq p)$$

$$355. \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = -\frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \frac{a + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{x} \right|$$

$$356. \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \frac{1}{|a|} \operatorname{arcsec} \frac{x}{a}$$

$$357. \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{(x^2 + a^2)^3}} = \frac{1}{a^2 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} - \frac{1}{a^3} \ln \left| \frac{a + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{x} \right|$$

$$358. \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{(x^2 - a^2)^3}} = -\frac{1}{a^2 \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} - \frac{1}{|a^3|} \operatorname{arcsec} \frac{x}{a}$$

$$359. \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^n}} = \pm \frac{1}{a^2(n-2) \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^{n-2}}} \pm \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^{n-2}}}$$

$(n \neq 2)$

$$360. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \mp \frac{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}}{a^2 x}$$

$$361. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^3}} = -\frac{1}{a^4} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}}{x} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} \right)$$

$$362. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^n}} = \pm \frac{1}{a^2(n-2)x \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^{n-2}}} \\ \pm \frac{n-1}{a^2(n-2)} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^{n-2}}} \quad (n \neq 2)$$

$$363. \int \frac{dx}{x^m \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \mp \frac{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}}{(m-1)a^2 x^{m-1}} \mp \frac{m-2}{(m-1)a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-2} \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}}$$

$$364. \int \frac{dx}{x^{2m} \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \sum_{r=0}^{m-1} \frac{(m-1)! m! (2r)! 2^{2m-2r-1}}{(r!)^2 (2m)! (\mp a^2)^{m-r} x^{2r+1}}$$

$$365. \int \frac{dx}{x^{2m+1} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \frac{(2m)!}{(m!)^2} \left[\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a^2} \sum_{r=1}^m (-1)^{m-r+1} \frac{r!(r-1)!}{2(2r)!(4a^2)^{m-r} x^{2r}} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{2^{2m} a^{2m+1}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + a}{x} \right| \right]$$

$$366. \int \frac{dx}{x^{2m+1} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \\ = \frac{(2m)!}{(m!)^2} \left[\frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a^2} \sum_{r=1}^m \frac{r!(r-1)!}{2(2r)!(4a^2)^{m-r} x^{2r}} + \frac{1}{2^{2m} |a|^{2m+1}} \operatorname{arcsec} \frac{x}{a} \right]$$

$$367. \int \frac{dx}{x^m \sqrt[p]{(x^2 \pm a^2)^n}} \\ = \frac{p}{2(n-p)a^2 x^{m-1} \sqrt[p]{(x^2 \pm a^2)^{n-p}}} \pm \frac{2n+p(m-3)}{2(n-p)a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^m \sqrt[p]{(x^2 \pm a^2)^{n-p}}}$$

 $(n \neq p)$

$$368. \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{x} dx = \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - a \ln \left| \frac{a + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{x} \right|$$

$$369. \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x} dx = \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - |a| \operatorname{arcsec} \frac{x}{a}$$

$$370. \int \frac{\sqrt{(x^2 + a^2)^3}}{x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(x^2 + a^2)^3} + a^2 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - a^3 \ln \left| \frac{a + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{x} \right|$$

$$371. \int \frac{\sqrt{(x^2 - a^2)^3}}{x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(x^2 - a^2)^3} - a^2 \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + a^3 \operatorname{arcsec} \frac{x}{a}$$

$$372. \int \frac{\sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^n}}{x} dx = \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^n} \pm a^2 \int \frac{\sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^{n-2}}}{x} dx$$

$$373. \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}}{x} + \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}|$$

$$374. \int \frac{\sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^3}}{x^2} dx \\ = -\frac{1}{x} \sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^3} + \frac{3x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \pm \frac{3a^2}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}|$$

$$375. \int \frac{\sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^n}}{x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^n}}{(n-1)x} \pm \frac{na^2}{n-1} \int \frac{\sqrt{(x^2 \pm a^2)^{n-2}}}{x^2} dx \quad (n \neq 1)$$

$$376. \int \frac{\sqrt[p]{(x^2 \pm a^2)^n}}{x^m} dx = \frac{p \sqrt[p]{(x^2 \pm a^2)^n}}{(2n - mp + p)x^{m-1}} \pm \frac{2na^2}{2n - mp + p} \int \frac{\sqrt[p]{(x^2 \pm a^2)^{n-p}}}{x^m} dx \\ [2n \neq (m-1)p]$$

$$377. \int \frac{x^m}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx = \frac{1}{m} x^{m-1} \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \mp \frac{m-1}{m} a^2 \int \frac{x^{m-2}}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx$$

$$378. \int \frac{x^{2m}}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx = \frac{(2m)!}{2^{2m}(m!)^2} \left[\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \sum_{r=1}^m \frac{r!(r-1)!}{(2r)!} (\mp a^2)^{m-r} (2x)^{2r-1} \right. \\ \left. + (\mp a^2)^m \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| \right]$$

$$379. \int \frac{x^{2m+1}}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx = \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \sum_{r=0}^m \frac{(2r)!(m!)^2}{(2m+1)!(r!)^2} (\mp 4a^2)^{m-r} x^{2r}$$

$$380. \int \frac{dx}{(x+a)\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}{a(x+a)}$$

$$381. \int \frac{dx}{(x-a)\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}{a(x-a)}$$

I.1.2.16 含有 $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ 的积分

$$382. \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \right)$$

$$383. \int \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^3} dx \\ = \frac{1}{4} \left[x \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^3} + \frac{3a^2 x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{3a^4}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \right]$$

$$384. \int \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^n} dx = \frac{1}{n+1} \left[x \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^n} + na^2 \int \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^{n-2}} dx \right] \\ (n \neq -1)$$

$$385. \int x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^3}$$

$$386. \int x \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^3} dx = -\frac{1}{5} \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^5}$$

$$387. \int x \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^n} dx = -\frac{1}{n+2} \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^{n+2}} \quad (n \neq -2)$$

$$388. \int x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = -\frac{x}{4} \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^3} + \frac{a^2}{8} \left(x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \right)$$

$$389. \int x^2 \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^3} dx = -\frac{x}{6} \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^5} + \frac{a^2 x}{24} \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^3} \\ + \frac{a^4 x}{16} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^6}{16} \arcsin \frac{x}{a}$$

$$390. \int x^2 \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^n} dx \\ = \frac{1}{n+3} \left(x^3 \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^n} + na^2 \int x^2 \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^{n-2}} dx \right) \quad (n \neq -3) \\ = -\frac{x}{n+2} \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^{n+2}} + \frac{1}{n+2} \int \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^{n+2}} dx \quad (n \neq -2)$$

$$391. \int x^m \sqrt[p]{(a^2 - x^2)^n} dx \\ = \frac{px^{m+1} \sqrt[p]{(a^2 - x^2)^n}}{2n + mp + p} + \frac{2na^2}{2n + mp + p} \int x^m \sqrt[p]{(a^2 - x^2)^{n-p}} dx \\ [2n \neq -(m+1)p]$$

$$392. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} = -\arccos \frac{x}{a}$$

$$393. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^3}} = \frac{x}{a^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$394. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^n}} = \frac{x}{(n-2)a^2 \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^{n-2}}} + \frac{n-3}{(n-2)a^2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^{n-2}}} \\ (n \neq 2)$$

$$395. \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

$$396. \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^3}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$397. \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^n}} dx = \frac{1}{(n-2) \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^{n-2}}} \quad (n > 2)$$

$$398. \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = -\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a}$$

$$399. \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^3}} dx = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} - \arcsin \frac{x}{a}$$

$$400. \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^n}} dx \\ = \frac{x^3}{(n-2)a^2 \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^{n-2}}} + \frac{n-5}{(n-2)a^2} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^{n-2}}} dx \quad (n \neq 2)$$

$$= \frac{x}{(n-2)\sqrt{(a^2-x^2)^{n-2}}} - \frac{1}{n-2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(a^2-x^2)^{n-2}}} \quad (n \neq 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 401. \int \frac{x^m}{\sqrt[p]{(a^2-x^2)^n}} dx \\ = \frac{px^{m+1}}{2a^2(n-p)\sqrt[p]{(a^2-x^2)^n}} + \frac{2n-(m+3)p}{2a^2(n-p)} \int \frac{x^m}{\sqrt[p]{(a^2-x^2)^{n-p}}} dx \\ (n \neq p) \end{aligned}$$

$$402. \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = -\frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{x} \right|$$

$$403. \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{(a^2-x^2)^3}} = \frac{1}{a^2\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} - \frac{1}{a^3} \ln \left| \frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{x} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} 404. \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{(a^2-x^2)^n}} = \frac{1}{(n-2)a^2\sqrt{(a^2-x^2)^{n-2}}} + \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{(a^2-x^2)^{n-2}}} \\ (n \neq 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$405. \int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{a^2x}$$

$$406. \int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{(a^2-x^2)^3}} = \frac{1}{a^4} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} - \frac{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{x} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 407. \int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{(a^2-x^2)^n}} \\ = \frac{1}{(n-2)a^2x\sqrt{(a^2-x^2)^{n-2}}} + \frac{n-1}{(n-2)a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{(a^2-x^2)^{n-2}}} \quad (n \neq 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 408. \int \frac{dx}{x^m\sqrt[p]{(a^2-x^2)^n}} \\ = \frac{p}{2(n-p)a^2x^{m-1}\sqrt[p]{(a^2-x^2)^{n-p}}} + \frac{2n+(m-3)p}{2(n-p)a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^m\sqrt[p]{(a^2-x^2)^{n-p}}} \\ (n \neq p) \end{aligned}$$

$$409. \int \frac{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{x} dx = \sqrt{a^2-x^2} - a \ln \left| \frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{x} \right|$$

$$410. \int \frac{\sqrt{(a^2-x^2)^3}}{x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(a^2-x^2)^3} + a^2 \sqrt{a^2-x^2} - a^3 \ln \left| \frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{x} \right|$$

$$411. \int \frac{\sqrt{(a^2-x^2)^n}}{x} dx = \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{(a^2-x^2)^n} + a^2 \int \frac{\sqrt{(a^2-x^2)^{n-2}}}{x} dx$$

$$412. \int \frac{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{x} - \arcsin \frac{x}{a}$$

$$413. \int \frac{\sqrt{(a^2-x^2)^3}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \sqrt{(a^2-x^2)^3} - \frac{3x}{2} \sqrt{a^2-x^2} - \frac{3a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a}$$

$$414. \int \frac{\sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^n}}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{(n-1)x} \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^n} + \frac{na^2}{n-1} \int \frac{\sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^{n-2}}}{x^2} dx$$

$$(n \neq 1)$$

$$415. \int \frac{\sqrt[p]{(a^2 - x^2)^n}}{x^m} dx = \frac{p \sqrt[p]{(a^2 - x^2)^n}}{(2n - mp + p)x^{m-1}} + \frac{2na^2}{2n - mp + p} \int \frac{\sqrt[p]{(a^2 - x^2)^{n-p}}}{x^m} dx$$

$$416. \int \frac{x^m}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = -\frac{x^{m-1} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{m} + \frac{(m-1)a^2}{m} \int \frac{x^{m-2}}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx$$

$$417. \int \frac{x^{2m}}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{(2m)!}{(m!)^2} \left[-\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \sum_{r=1}^m \frac{r!(r-1)!}{2^{2m-2r+1}(2r)!} a^{2m-2r} x^{2r-1} + \frac{a^{2m}}{2^{2m}} \arcsin \frac{x}{|a|} \right]$$

$$418. \int \frac{x^{2m+1}}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \sum_{r=0}^m \frac{(2r)!(m!)^2}{(2m+1)!(r!)^2} (4a^2)^{m-r} x^{2r}$$

$$419. \int \frac{dx}{x^m \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{(m-1)a^2 x^{m-1}} + \frac{m-2}{(m-1)a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$420. \int \frac{dx}{x^{2m} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \sum_{r=0}^{m-1} \frac{(m-1)!m!(2r)!2^{2m-2r-1}}{(r!)^2(2m)!a^{2m-2r}x^{2r+1}}$$

$$421. \int \frac{dx}{x^{2m+1} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \frac{(2m)!}{(m!)^2} \left[-\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a^2} \sum_{r=1}^m \frac{r!(r-1)!}{2(2r)!(4a^2)^{m-r}x^{2r}} \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{1}{2^{2m}a^{2m+1}} \ln \left| \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} \right| \right]$$

$$422. \int \frac{dx}{(b^2 - x^2) \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2b \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \ln \frac{(b \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + x \sqrt{a^2 - b^2})^2}{|b^2 - x^2|} & (a^2 > b^2) \\ \frac{1}{b \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \arctan \frac{x \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{b \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} & (a^2 < b^2) \end{cases}$$

$$423. \int \frac{dx}{(b^2 + x^2) \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \frac{1}{b \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \arctan \frac{x \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{b \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$424. \int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{b^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{|b|} \arcsin \frac{x \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{|a| \sqrt{x^2 + b^2}} - \arcsin \frac{x}{|a|}$$

I.1.2.17 含有 $\sqrt{a + bx + cx^2}$ 的积分

设 $X = a + bx + cx^2$, $q = 4ac - b^2$ 和 $k = \frac{4c}{q}$, $q \neq 0$. (如果 $q = 0$, 那么

$\sqrt{X} = \sqrt{c} \left| x + \frac{b}{2c} \right|$, 这是 I.1.2.1 小节的情形, 应该使用其中相应的公式.)

$$425. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{X}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \ln |2\sqrt{cX} + 2cx + b| & (c > 0) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{2cx + b}{\sqrt{q}} & (c > 0, q > 0) \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{-c}} \arcsin \frac{2cx + b}{\sqrt{-q}} & (c < 0, q < 0) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \ln |2cx + b| & (c > 0, q = 0) \end{cases}$$

$$426. \int \frac{dx}{X\sqrt{X}} = \frac{2(2cx + b)}{q\sqrt{X}}$$

$$427. \int \frac{dx}{X^2\sqrt{X}} = \frac{2(2cx + b)}{3q\sqrt{X}} \left(\frac{1}{X} + 2k \right)$$

$$428. \int \frac{dx}{X^n\sqrt{X}} = \frac{2(2cx + b)\sqrt{X}}{(2n-1)qX^n} + \frac{2k(n-1)}{2n-1} \int \frac{dx}{X^{n-1}\sqrt{X}} \\ = \frac{(2cx + b)(n!)(n-1)!4^nk^{n-1}}{q(2n)! \sqrt{X}} \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} \frac{(2r)!}{(4kX)^r (r!)^2}$$

$$429. \int \sqrt{X} dx = \frac{(2cx + b)\sqrt{X}}{4c} + \frac{1}{2k} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{X}}$$

$$430. \int X\sqrt{X} dx = \frac{(2cx + b)\sqrt{X}}{8c} \left(X + \frac{3}{2k} \right) + \frac{3}{8k^2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{X}}$$

$$431. \int X^2\sqrt{X} dx = \frac{(2cx + b)\sqrt{X}}{12c} \left(X^2 + \frac{5X}{4k} + \frac{15}{8k^2} \right) + \frac{5}{16k^3} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{X}}$$

$$432. \int X^n\sqrt{X} dx = \frac{(2cx + b)X^n\sqrt{X}}{4(n+1)c} + \frac{2n+1}{2(n+1)k} \int X^{n-1}\sqrt{X} dx \\ = \frac{(2n+2)!}{[(n+1)!]^2 (4k)^{n+1}} \left[\frac{k(2cx + b)\sqrt{X}}{c} \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{r!(r+1)!(4kX)^r}{(2r+2)!} + \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{X}} \right]$$

$$433. \int x\sqrt{X} dx = \frac{X\sqrt{X}}{3c} - \frac{b(2cx + b)}{8c^2} \sqrt{X} - \frac{b}{4ck} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{X}}$$

$$434. \int x^2\sqrt{X} dx = \left(x - \frac{5b}{6c} \right) \frac{X\sqrt{X}}{4c} + \frac{5b^2 - 4ac}{16c^2} \int \sqrt{X} dx$$

$$435. \int x^m\sqrt{X} dx = \frac{x^{m-1}X\sqrt{X}}{(m+2)c} - \frac{(2m+1)b}{2(m+2)c} \int x^{m-1}\sqrt{X} dx - \frac{(m-1)a}{(m+2)c} \int x^{m-2}\sqrt{X} dx$$

$$436. \int x^m\sqrt{X^n} dx = \frac{1}{(m+n+1)c} \left[x^{m-1}\sqrt{X^{n+2}} - \frac{(2m+n)b}{2} \int x^{m-1}\sqrt{X^n} dx \right. \\ \left. - (m-1)a \int x^{m-2}\sqrt{X^n} dx \right] \quad (n > 0)$$

$$437. \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{X}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{X}}{c} - \frac{b}{2c} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{X}}$$

$$438. \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{X}} dx = \left(\frac{x}{2c} - \frac{3b}{4c^2} \right) \sqrt{X} + \frac{3b^2 - 4ac}{8c^2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{X}}$$

$$439. \int \frac{x^m}{\sqrt{X}} dx = \frac{1}{mc} x^{m-1} \sqrt{X} - \frac{(2m-1)b}{2mc} \int \frac{x^{m-1}}{\sqrt{X}} dx - \frac{(m-1)a}{mc} \int \frac{x^{m-2}}{\sqrt{X}} dx$$

$$440. \int \frac{x^m}{\sqrt{X^n}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{(m-n+1)c} \left[\frac{x^{m-1}}{\sqrt{X^{n-2}}} - \frac{(2m-n)b}{2} \int \frac{x^{m-1}}{\sqrt{X^n}} dx - (m-1)a \int \frac{x^{m-2}}{\sqrt{X^n}} dx \right]$$

($n > 0$)

$$441. \int xX \sqrt{X} dx = \frac{X^2 \sqrt{X}}{5c} - \frac{b}{2c} \int X \sqrt{X} dx$$

$$442. \int xX^n \sqrt{X} dx = \frac{X^{n+1} \sqrt{X}}{(2n+3)c} - \frac{b}{2c} \int X^n \sqrt{X} dx$$

$$443. \int \frac{x}{X \sqrt{X}} dx = -\frac{2(bx+2a)}{q \sqrt{X}}$$

$$444. \int \frac{x}{X^n \sqrt{X}} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{X}}{(2n-1)cX^n} - \frac{b}{2c} \int \frac{dx}{X^n \sqrt{X}}$$

$$445. \int \frac{x^2}{X \sqrt{X}} dx = \frac{(2b^2-4ac)x+2ab}{cq \sqrt{X}} + \frac{1}{c} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{X}}$$

$$446. \int \frac{x^2}{X^n \sqrt{X}} dx = \frac{(2b^2-4ac)x+2ab}{(2n-1)cqX^{n-1} \sqrt{X}} + \frac{4ac+(2n-3)b^2}{(2n-1)cq} \int \frac{dx}{X^{n-1} \sqrt{X}}$$

$$447. \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{X}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a}} \arcsin \frac{bx+2a}{|x| \sqrt{-q}} & (a < 0) \\ -\frac{2\sqrt{X}}{bx} & (a = 0) \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \ln \left| \frac{2\sqrt{aX}+bx+2a}{x} \right| & (a > 0) \end{cases}$$

$$448. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{X}} = -\frac{\sqrt{X}}{ax} - \frac{b}{2a} \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{X}}$$

$$449. \int \frac{dx}{x^m \sqrt{X}} = -\frac{\sqrt{X}}{(m-1)ax^{m-1}} - \frac{(2m-3)b}{2(m-1)a} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-1} \sqrt{X}} - \frac{(m-2)c}{(m-1)a} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-2} \sqrt{X}}$$

($m \neq 1$)

$$450. \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{X^n}} = \frac{2}{(n-2)a \sqrt{X^{n-2}}} - \frac{b}{2a} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{X^n}} + \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{X^{n-2}}} \quad (n \neq 2)$$

$$451. \int \frac{dx}{x^m \sqrt{X^n}} = -\frac{1}{(m-1)ax^{m-1} \sqrt{X^{n-2}}} - \frac{(n+2m-4)b}{2(m-1)a} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-1} \sqrt{X^n}}$$

$$- \frac{(n+m-3)c}{(m-1)a} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-2} \sqrt{X^n}} \quad (m \neq 1)$$

$$452. \int \frac{\sqrt{X}}{x} dx = \sqrt{X} + \frac{b}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{X}} + a \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{X}}$$

$$453. \int \frac{\sqrt{X}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{X}}{x} + \frac{b}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{X}} + c \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{X}}$$

$$454. \int \frac{\sqrt{X}}{x^m} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{X}}{(m-1)x^{m-1}} + \frac{b}{2(m-1)} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-1} \sqrt{X}} + \frac{c}{m-1} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-2} \sqrt{X}} \\ (m \neq 1)$$

$$455. \int \frac{\sqrt{X^n}}{x^m} dx \\ = -\frac{\sqrt{X^{n+2}}}{(m-1)ax^{m-1}} + \frac{(n-2m+4)b}{2(m-1)a} \int \frac{\sqrt{X^n}}{x^{m-1}} dx + \frac{(n-m+3)c}{(m-1)a} \int \frac{\sqrt{X^n}}{x^{m-2}} dx \\ (m \neq 1)$$

$$456. \int \frac{e+fx}{\sqrt{X}} dx = \frac{f}{c} \sqrt{X} + \frac{2ce-bf}{2c} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{X}}$$

$$457. \int \frac{b+2cx}{\sqrt{X}} dx = 2 \sqrt{X}$$

I.1.2.18 含有 $\sqrt{bx+cx^2}$ 和 $\sqrt{bx-cx^2}$ 的积分

$$458. \int \sqrt{bx+cx^2} dx = \frac{b+2cx}{4c} \sqrt{bx+cx^2} - \frac{b^2}{8\sqrt{c^3}} \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{b+2cx}{b}$$

$$459. \int \sqrt{bx-cx^2} dx = \frac{2cx-b}{4c} \sqrt{bx-cx^2} + \frac{b^2}{4\sqrt{c^3}} \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{cx}{b}}$$

$$460. \int x \sqrt{bx+cx^2} dx \\ = \frac{1}{3c} \sqrt{(bx+cx^2)^3} - \frac{b(b+2cx)}{8c^2} \sqrt{bx+cx^2} + \frac{b^2}{16c^2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{bx+cx^2}}$$

$$461. \int x^m \sqrt{bx \pm cx^2} dx \\ = \pm \frac{x^{m+1}}{(m+2)c} \sqrt{(bx \pm cx^2)^3} \mp \frac{(2m+1)b}{2(m+2)c} \int x^{m-1} \sqrt{bx \pm cx^2} dx$$

$$462. \int \frac{\sqrt{bx+cx^2}}{x} dx = \sqrt{bx+cx^2} + \frac{b}{2\sqrt{c}} \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{b+2cx}{b}$$

$$463. \int \frac{\sqrt{bx-cx^2}}{x} dx = \sqrt{bx-cx^2} + \frac{b}{\sqrt{c}} \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{cx}{b}}$$

$$464. \int \frac{\sqrt{bx + cx^2}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{2\sqrt{bx + cx^2}}{x} + c \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{bx + cx^2}}$$

$$465. \int \frac{\sqrt{bx \pm cx^2}}{x^m} dx = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{(bx \pm cx^2)^3}}{(2m-3)bx^{m+1}} \mp \frac{2(m-3)c}{(2m-3)b} \int \frac{\sqrt{bx \pm cx^2}}{x^{m-1}} dx$$

$$466. \int \frac{\sqrt{(bx + cx^2)^3}}{x} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{(bx + cx^2)^5}}{3bx} - \frac{8c}{3b} \int \sqrt{(bx + cx^2)^3} dx$$

$$467. \int \frac{\sqrt{(bx + cx^2)^3}}{x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{(bx + cx^2)^3}}{2x} + \frac{3b\sqrt{bx + cx^2}}{4} + \frac{3b^2}{8} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{bx + cx^2}}$$

$$468. \int \frac{\sqrt{(bx + cx^2)^{2n+1}}}{x^m} dx \\ = \frac{2\sqrt{(bx + cx^2)^{2n+3}}}{(2n-2m+3)bx^m} + \frac{2(m-2n-3)c}{(2n-2m+3)b} \int \frac{\sqrt{(bx + cx^2)^{2n+1}}}{x^{m-1}} dx$$

$$469. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{bx + cx^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{b+2cx}{b}$$

$$470. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{bx - cx^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{c}} \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{cx}{b}}$$

$$471. \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{bx \pm cx^2}} = \pm \frac{2}{bx} \sqrt{bx \pm cx^2}$$

$$472. \int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{bx + cx^2}} = \frac{2}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{bx^2} + \frac{2c}{b^2x} \right) \sqrt{bx + cx^2}$$

$$473. \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{(bx + cx^2)^3}} = \frac{2}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{bx} + \frac{4c}{b^2} + \frac{8c^2x}{b^3} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{bx + cx^2}}$$

$$474. \int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{(bx + cx^2)^3}} = \frac{2}{5} \left(-\frac{1}{bx^2} + \frac{2c}{b^2x} - \frac{8c^2}{b^3} - \frac{16c^3x}{b^4} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{bx + cx^2}}$$

$$475. \int \frac{x^m}{\sqrt{bx \pm cx^2}} dx = \pm \frac{x^{m-1}}{mc} \sqrt{bx \pm cx^2} \mp \frac{(2m \mp 1)b}{2mc} \int \frac{x^{m-1}}{\sqrt{bx \pm cx^2}} dx$$

$$476. \int \frac{dx}{x^m\sqrt{bx \pm cx^2}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{bx \pm cx^2}}{(2m-1)bx^m} \mp \frac{2(m-1)c}{(2m-1)b} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-1}\sqrt{bx \pm cx^2}}$$

$$477. \int \frac{dx}{x^m\sqrt{(bx + cx^2)^{2n+1}}} = -\frac{2}{(2m+2n-1)bx^m\sqrt{(bx + cx^2)^{2n-1}}} \\ - \frac{(2m+4n-2)c}{(2m+2n-1)b} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-1}\sqrt{(bx + cx^2)^{2n+1}}}$$

I.1.2.19 含有 $\sqrt{a + cx^2}$ 和 x^n 的积分

设 $u = \sqrt{a + cx^2}$, 并令

$$I_1 = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \ln(x\sqrt{c} + u) & (c > 0) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{-c}} \arcsin\left(x\sqrt{-\frac{c}{a}}\right) & (c < 0, a > 0) \end{cases}$$

$$I_2 = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} \ln \frac{u - \sqrt{a}}{u + \sqrt{a}} & (a > 0, c > 0) \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{a} - u}{\sqrt{a} + u} & (a > 0, c < 0) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a}} \arccos\left(\frac{1}{x}\sqrt{-\frac{a}{c}}\right) & (a < 0, c > 0) \end{cases}$$

$$478. \int u dx = \frac{1}{2}xu + \frac{1}{2}aI_1$$

$$479. \int u^3 dx = \frac{1}{4}xu^3 + \frac{3}{8}axu + \frac{3}{8}a^2I_1$$

$$480. \int u^{2n+1} dx = \frac{xu^{2n+1}}{2(n+1)} + \frac{(2n+1)a}{2(n+1)} \int u^{2n-1} dx$$

$$481. \int \frac{dx}{u} = I_1$$

$$482. \int \frac{dx}{u^3} = \frac{1}{a} \frac{x}{u}$$

$$483. \int \frac{dx}{u^{2n+1}} = \frac{1}{a^n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \binom{n-1}{k} \frac{c^k x^{2k+1}}{u^{2k+1}}$$

$$484. \int xudx = \frac{1}{3c}u^3$$

$$485. \int xu^3 dx = \frac{1}{5c}u^5$$

$$486. \int xu^{2n+1} dx = \frac{1}{(2n+3)c}u^{2n+3}$$

$$487. \int x^2 u dx = \frac{1}{4} \frac{xu^3}{c} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{axu}{c} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{a^2}{c} I_1$$

$$488. \int x^2 u^3 dx = \frac{1}{6} \frac{xu^5}{c} - \frac{1}{24} \frac{axu^3}{c} - \frac{1}{16} \frac{a^2 xu}{c} - \frac{1}{16} \frac{a^3}{c} I_1$$

$$489. \int x^m u^{2n+1} dx = \frac{x^{m-1} u^{2n+3}}{(2n+m+2)c} - \frac{(m-1)a}{(2n+m+2)c} \int x^{m-2} u^{2n+1} dx \\ = \frac{x^{m+1} u^{2n+1}}{2n+m+2} + \frac{(2n+1)a}{2n+m+2} \int x^m u^{2n-1} dx$$

$$490. \int \frac{x}{u} dx = \frac{u}{c}$$

$$491. \int \frac{x}{u^3} dx = -\frac{1}{cu}$$

$$492. \int \frac{x}{u^{2n+1}} dx = -\frac{1}{(2n-1)cu^{2n-1}}$$

$$493. \int \frac{x^2}{u} dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{xu}{c} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{a}{c} I_1$$

$$494. \int \frac{x^2}{u^3} dx = -\frac{x}{cu} + \frac{1}{c} I_1$$

$$495. \int \frac{x^2}{u^{2n+1}} dx = \frac{1}{a^{n-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+3} \binom{n-2}{k} \frac{c^k x^{2k+3}}{u^{2k+3}}$$

$$496. \int \frac{x^3}{u^{2n+1}} dx = -\frac{1}{(2n-3)c^2 u^{2n-3}} + \frac{a}{(2n-1)c^2 u^{2n-1}}$$

$$497. \int \frac{x^m}{u^{2n+1}} dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{(2n-1)au^{2n-1}} + \frac{2n-m-2}{(2n-1)a} \int \frac{x^m}{u^{2n-1}} dx \\ = \frac{x^{m-1}}{(m-2n)cu^{2n-1}} - \frac{(m-1)a}{(m-2n)c} \int \frac{x^{m-2}}{u^{2n+1}} dx \quad (m \neq 2n)$$

$$498. \int \frac{u}{x} dx = u + aI_2$$

$$499. \int \frac{u^3}{x} dx = \frac{1}{3} u^3 + au + a^2 I_2$$

$$500. \int \frac{u^{2n+1}}{x} dx = \frac{u^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + a \int \frac{u^{2n-1}}{x} dx$$

$$501. \int \frac{u}{x^2} dx = -\frac{u}{x} + cI_1$$

$$502. \int \frac{u^3}{x^2} dx = -\frac{u^3}{x} + \frac{3}{2} cxu + \frac{3}{2} aI_1$$

$$503. \int \frac{u^{2n+1}}{x^m} dx = -\frac{u^{2n+3}}{(m-1)ax^{m-1}} + \frac{(2n-m+4)c}{(m-1)a} \int \frac{u^{2n+1}}{x^{m-2}} dx \quad (m \neq 1) \\ = \frac{u^{2n+1}}{(2n-m+2)x^{m-1}} + \frac{(2n+1)a}{2n-m+2} \int \frac{u^{2n-1}}{x^m} dx$$

$$504. \int \frac{dx}{xu} = I_2$$

$$505. \int \frac{dx}{xu^3} = \frac{1}{a} \left(I_2 + \frac{1}{u} \right)$$

$$506. \int \frac{dx}{xu^{2n+1}} = \frac{1}{a^n} I_2 + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{(2k+1)a^{n-k}u^{2k+1}}$$

$$507. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 u^{2n+1}} = -\frac{1}{a^{n+1}} \left[\frac{u}{x} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{2k-1} \binom{n}{k} c^k \left(\frac{x}{u} \right)^{2k-1} \right]$$

$$508. \int \frac{dx}{x^m u} = -\frac{u}{(m-1)ax^{m-1}} - \frac{(m-2)c}{(m-1)a} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-2} u} \quad (m \neq 1)$$

$$509. \int \frac{dx}{x^m u^{2n+1}} = \frac{1}{(2n-1)ax^{m-1}u^{2n-1}} + \frac{2n+m-2}{(2n-1)a} \int \frac{dx}{x^m u^{2n-1}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{(m-1)ax^{m-1}u^{2n-1}} - \frac{(2n+m-2)c}{(m-1)a} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-2}u^{2n+1}} \quad (m \neq 1)$$

I.1.2.20 含有 $\sqrt{2ax-x^2}$ 和 $\sqrt{2ax+x^2}$ 的积分

$$510. \int \sqrt{2ax-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[(x-a) \sqrt{2ax-x^2} + a^2 \arcsin \frac{x-a}{|a|} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} 511. \int x^n \sqrt{2ax-x^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{x^{n-1} \sqrt{(2ax-x^2)^3}}{n+2} + \frac{(2n+1)a}{n+2} \int x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax-x^2} dx \\ &= \sqrt{2ax-x^2} \left[\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+2} - \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{(2n+1)!(r!)^2 a^{n-r+1}}{2^{n-r}(2r+1)!(n+2)!n!} x^r \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{(2n+1)!a^{n+2}}{2^n n!(n+2)!} \arcsin \frac{x-a}{|a|} \end{aligned}$$

$$512. \int \frac{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}{x^n} dx = \frac{\sqrt{(2ax-x^2)^3}}{(3-2n)ax^n} + \frac{n-3}{(2n-3)a} \int \frac{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}{x^{n-1}} dx$$

$$513. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} = \arccos \frac{a-x}{|a|} = \arcsin \frac{x-a}{|a|}$$

$$514. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(2ax-x^2)^3}} = \frac{x-a}{a^2 \sqrt{2ax-x^2}}$$

$$515. \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{(2ax-x^2)^3}} dx = \frac{x}{a \sqrt{2ax-x^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 516. \int \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} dx \\ &= -\frac{x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax-x^2}}{n} + \frac{a(2n-1)}{n} \int \frac{x^{n-1}}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} dx \\ &= -\sqrt{2ax-x^2} \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{(2n)!r!(r-1)!a^{n-r}}{2^{n-r}(2r)!(n!)^2} x^{r-1} + \frac{(2n)!a^n}{2^n(n!)^2} \arcsin \frac{x-a}{|a|} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 517. \int \frac{dx}{x^n \sqrt{2ax-x^2}} &= \frac{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}{a(1-2n)x^n} + \frac{n-1}{(2n-1)a} \int \frac{dx}{x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax-x^2}} \\ &= -\sqrt{2ax-x^2} \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} \frac{2^{n-r}(n-1)!n!(2r)!}{(2n)!(r!)^2 a^{n-r}} x^{r+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$518. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2ax+x^2}} = \ln |x+a+\sqrt{2ax+x^2}|$$

I.1.2.21 其他形式的代数函数的积分

$$519. \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{ax^n + c}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n\sqrt{c}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{ax^n + c} - \sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{ax^n + c} + \sqrt{c}} \right| & (c > 0) \\ \frac{2}{n\sqrt{c}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{ax^n + c} - \sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{x^n}} \right| & (c > 0) \\ \frac{2}{n\sqrt{-c}} \operatorname{arcsec} \sqrt{-\frac{ax^n}{c}} & (c < 0) \end{cases}$$

$$520. \int \sqrt{ax^2 - bx} dx = \frac{2ax - b}{4a} \sqrt{ax^2 - bx} - \frac{b^2}{8\sqrt{a^3}} \ln | 2ax - b + 2\sqrt{a} \sqrt{ax^2 - bx} |$$

$$521. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 - bx}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}} \ln(\sqrt{ax} + \sqrt{ax - b})$$

$$522. \int \frac{\sqrt{ax^2 - bx}}{x} dx = \sqrt{ax^2 - bx} - \frac{b}{\sqrt{a}} \ln(\sqrt{ax} + \sqrt{ax - b})$$

$$523. \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{ax^2 - bx}} = \frac{2}{bx} \sqrt{ax^2 - bx}$$

$$524. \int x^m \sqrt{ax^2 - bx} dx = -\frac{x^{m-1}}{(m+2)a} \sqrt{(ax^2 - bx)^3} + \frac{(2m+1)b}{2(m+1)a} \int x^{m-1} \sqrt{ax^2 - bx} dx$$

$$525. \int \frac{\sqrt{ax^2 - bx}}{x^m} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{(ax^2 - bx)^3}}{(2m-3)bx^{m-1}} + \frac{2(m-3)a}{(2m-3)b} \int \frac{\sqrt{ax^2 - bx}}{x^{m-1}} dx$$

$$526. \int \frac{x^m}{\sqrt{ax^2 - bx}} dx = \frac{x^{m-1}}{ma} \sqrt{ax^2 - bx} + \frac{(2m-1)b}{2ma} \int \frac{x^{m-1}}{\sqrt{ax^2 - bx}} dx$$

$$527. \int \frac{dx}{x^m \sqrt{ax^2 - bx}} = \frac{2\sqrt{ax^2 - bx}}{(2m-1)bx^m} + \frac{2(m-1)a}{(2m-1)b} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-1} \sqrt{ax^2 - bx}}$$

$$528. \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^n + a^2}} = -\frac{2}{na} \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{x^n + a^2}}{\sqrt{x^n}}$$

$$529. \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^n - a^2}} = -\frac{2}{na} \arcsin \frac{a}{\sqrt{x^n}}$$

$$530. \int \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} dx = \arcsin x - \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$531. \int \sqrt{\frac{x}{a^3 - x^3}} dx = \frac{2}{3} \arcsin \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$532. \int \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1+x^4}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1+x^4}}{1-x^2} \right|$$

$$533. \int \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1+x^4}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1+x^4}}$$

$$534. \int \sqrt{\frac{a+bx}{a-bx}} dx = -\frac{1}{b} \sqrt{(a+bx)(a-bx)} + \frac{a}{b} \arcsin \frac{bx}{a}$$

$$535. \int \sqrt{\frac{a-bx}{a+bx}} dx = \frac{1}{b} \sqrt{(a+bx)(a-bx)} + \frac{a}{b} \arcsin \frac{bx}{a}$$

$$536. \int \sqrt[p]{(a+bx^q)^n} dx = \frac{p}{nq+p} \left[x \sqrt[p]{(a+bx^q)^n} + \frac{nqa}{p} \int \sqrt[p]{(a+bx^q)^{n-p}} dx \right]$$

$$537. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[p]{(a+bx^q)^n}} \\ = \frac{p}{qa(n-p)} \left[\frac{x}{\sqrt[p]{(a+bx^q)^{n-p}}} + \frac{nq-(q+1)p}{p} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[p]{(a+bx^q)^{n-p}}} \right]$$

$$538. \int x^m \sqrt[p]{(a+bx^q)^n} dx \\ = \frac{p}{(m+1)p+nq} \left[x^{m+1} \sqrt[p]{(a+bx^q)^n} + \frac{nqa}{p} \int x^m \sqrt[p]{(a+bx^q)^{n-p}} dx \right]$$

$$539. \int \sqrt[p]{(ax^q+bx^{q+r})^n} dx = \frac{nx}{(q+r)n+p} \sqrt[p]{(ax^q+bx^{q+r})^n} \\ + \frac{n^2ra}{(q+r)np+p^2} \int x^q \sqrt[p]{(ax^q+bx^{q+r})^{n-p}} dx$$

$$540. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[p]{(ax^q+bx^{q+r})^n}} = -\frac{px}{ra(n+p)} \sqrt[p]{(ax^q+bx^{q+r})^{n-p}} \\ + \frac{(1+r)p+(q+r)n}{ra(n+p)} \int \frac{x^q}{\sqrt[p]{(ax^q+bx^{q+r})^{n-p}}} dx$$

$$541. \int x^m \sqrt[p]{(ax^q+bx^{q+r})^n} dx = \frac{px^{m+1}}{(m+1)p+(q+r)n} \sqrt[p]{(ax^q+bx^{q+r})^n} \\ + \frac{nar}{(m+1)p+(q+r)n} \int x^{m+q} \sqrt[p]{(ax^q+bx^{q+r})^{n-p}} dx$$

$$542. \int \frac{x^{p-1}}{x^{2m+1}+a^{2m+1}} dx \\ = \frac{2(-1)^{p-1}}{(2m+1)a^{2m-p+1}} \sum_{k=1}^m \sin \frac{2kp\pi}{2m+1} \arctan \frac{x+a\cos \frac{2k\pi}{2m+1}}{a\sin \frac{2k\pi}{2m+1}} \\ - \frac{(-1)^{p-1}}{(2m+1)a^{2m-p+1}} \sum_{k=1}^m \cos \frac{2kp\pi}{2m+1} \ln \left(x^2+a^2+2ax\cos \frac{2k\pi}{2m+1} \right) \\ + \frac{(-1)^{p-1}}{(2m+1)a^{2m-p+1}} \ln |x+a| \quad (2m+1 \geq p > 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 543. \int \frac{x^{p-1}}{x^{2m+1} - a^{2m+1}} dx \\
 = -\frac{2}{(2m+1)a^{2m-p+1}} \sum_{k=1}^m \sin \frac{2kp\pi}{2m+1} \arctan \frac{x - a \cos \frac{2k\pi}{2m+1}}{a \sin \frac{2k\pi}{2m+1}} \\
 + \frac{1}{(2m+1)a^{2m-p+1}} \sum_{k=1}^m \cos \frac{2kp\pi}{2m+1} \ln \left(x^2 + a^2 - 2ax \cos \frac{2k\pi}{2m+1} \right) \\
 + \frac{1}{(2m+1)a^{2m-p+1}} \ln |x - a| \quad (2m+1 \geq p > 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 544. \int \frac{x^{p-1}}{x^{2m} + a^{2m}} dx \\
 = \frac{1}{ma^{2m-p}} \sum_{k=1}^m \sin \frac{(2k-1)p\pi}{2m} \arctan \frac{x + a \cos \frac{(2k-1)\pi}{2m}}{a \sin \frac{(2k-1)\pi}{2m}} \\
 - \frac{1}{2ma^{2m-p}} \sum_{k=1}^m \cos \frac{(2k-1)p\pi}{2m} \ln \left(x^2 + a^2 + 2ax \cos \frac{(2k-1)\pi}{2m} \right) \\
 (2m \geq p > 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 545. \int \frac{x^{p-1}}{x^{2m} - a^{2m}} dx = -\frac{1}{na^{2m-p}} \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \sin \frac{kp\pi}{m} \arctan \frac{x - a \cos \frac{k\pi}{m}}{a \sin \frac{k\pi}{m}} \\
 + \frac{1}{2ma^{2m-p}} \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \cos \frac{kp\pi}{m} \ln \left(x^2 + a^2 - 2ax \cos \frac{k\pi}{m} \right) \\
 + \frac{1}{2ma^{2m-p}} [\ln |x - a| + (-1)^p \ln |x + a|] \\
 (2m \geq p > 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 546. \int \frac{x^m}{(x - a_1)(x - a_2) \cdots (x - a_k)} dx \\
 = \frac{a_1^m \ln |x - a_1|}{(a_1 - a_2)(a_1 - a_3) \cdots (a_1 - a_k)} + \frac{a_2^m \ln |x - a_2|}{(a_2 - a_1)(a_2 - a_3) \cdots (a_2 - a_k)} \\
 + \cdots + \frac{a_k^m \ln |x - a_k|}{(a_k - a_1)(a_k - a_2) \cdots (a_k - a_{k-1})} \quad (a_i \neq a_j \neq 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

I.1.3 三角函数和反三角函数的不定积分

I.1.3.1 含有 $\sin^na x, \cos^na x, \tan^na x, \cot^na x, \sec^na x, \csc^na x$ 的积分

$$547. \int \sin ax dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cos ax$$

$$548. \int \sin^2 ax dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2a} \cos ax \sin ax = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4a} \sin 2ax$$

$$549. \int \sin^3 ax dx = -\frac{\cos ax}{a} + \frac{\cos^3 ax}{3a}$$

$$550. \int \sin^4 ax dx = -\frac{\sin 2ax}{4a} + \frac{\sin 4ax}{32a} + \frac{3x}{8}$$

$$551. \int \sin^n ax dx = -\frac{\sin^{n-1} ax \cos ax}{na} + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \sin^{n-2} ax dx$$

$$552. \int \sin^{2m} ax dx = -\frac{\cos ax}{a} \sum_{r=0}^{m-1} \frac{(2m)!(r!)^2}{2^{2m-2r}(2r+1)!(m!)^2} \sin^{2r+1} ax + \frac{(2m)!}{2^{2m}(m!)^2} x$$

$$553. \int \sin^{2m+1} ax dx = -\frac{\cos ax}{a} \sum_{r=0}^{m-1} \frac{2^{2m-2r}(m!)^2(2r)!}{(2m+1)!(r!)^2} \sin^{2r} ax$$

$$554. \int \cos ax dx = \frac{1}{a} \sin ax$$

$$555. \int \cos^2 ax dx = \frac{\sin 2ax}{4a} + \frac{x}{2}$$

$$556. \int \cos^3 ax dx = \frac{\sin ax}{a} - \frac{\sin^3 ax}{3a}$$

$$557. \int \cos^4 ax dx = \frac{\sin 2ax}{4a} + \frac{\sin 4ax}{32a} + \frac{3x}{8}$$

$$558. \int \cos^n ax dx = \frac{1}{na} \cos^{n-1} ax \sin ax + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \cos^{n-2} ax dx$$

$$559. \int \cos^{2m} ax dx = \frac{\sin ax}{a} \sum_{r=0}^{m-1} \frac{(2m)!(r!)^2}{2^{2m-2r}(2r+1)!(m!)^2} \cos^{2r+1} ax + \frac{(2m)!}{2^{2m}(m!)^2} x$$

$$560. \int \cos^{2m+1} ax dx = \frac{\sin ax}{a} \sum_{r=0}^m \frac{2^{2m-2r}(m!)^2(2r)!}{(2m+1)!(r!)^2} \cos^{2r} ax$$

$$561. \int \tan ax dx = -\frac{1}{a} \ln |\cos ax| = \frac{1}{a} \ln |\sec ax|$$

$$562. \int \tan^2 ax dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan ax - x$$

$$563. \int \tan^3 ax dx = \frac{1}{2a} \tan^2 ax + \frac{1}{a} \ln |\cos ax|$$

$$564. \int \tan^4 ax dx = \frac{1}{3a} \tan^3 ax - \frac{1}{a} \tan ax + x$$

$$565. \int \tan^n ax dx = \frac{1}{a(n-1)} \tan^{n-1} ax - \int \tan^{n-2} ax dx \quad (n \neq 1)$$

$$566. \int \cot ax dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln |\sin ax| = -\frac{1}{a} \ln |\csc ax|$$

$$567. \int \cot^2 ax dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cot ax - x$$

$$568. \int \cot^3 ax dx = -\frac{1}{2a} \cot^2 ax - \frac{1}{a} \ln |\sin ax|$$

$$569. \int \cot^4 ax dx = -\frac{1}{3a} \cot^3 ax + \frac{1}{a} \cot ax + x$$

$$570. \int \cot^n ax dx = -\frac{1}{a(n-1)} \cot^{n-1} ax - \int \cot^{n-2} ax dx \quad (n \neq 1)$$

$$571. \int \frac{dx}{\sin ax} = \int \csc ax dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \tan \frac{ax}{2} \right|$$

$$572. \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 ax} = \int \csc^2 ax dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cot ax$$

$$573. \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 ax} = \int \csc^3 ax dx = -\frac{\cos ax}{2a \sin^2 ax} - \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \tan \frac{ax}{2} \right|$$

$$574. \int \frac{dx}{\sin^4 ax} = \int \csc^4 ax dx = -\frac{\cot ax}{a} - \frac{\cot^3 ax}{3a}$$

$$575. \int \frac{dx}{\sin^m ax} = \int \csc^m ax dx = -\frac{1}{a(m-1)} \frac{\cos ax}{\sin^{m-1} ax} + \frac{m-2}{m-1} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^{m-2} ax}$$

$$576. \int \frac{dx}{\sin^{2m} ax} = \int \csc^{2m} ax dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cos ax \sum_{r=0}^{m-1} \frac{2^{2m-2r-1} (m-1)! m! (2r)!}{(2m)! (r!)^2 \sin^{2r+1} ax}$$

$$577. \int \frac{dx}{\sin^{2m+1} ax} = \int \csc^{2m+1} ax dx \\ = -\frac{1}{a} \cos ax \sum_{r=0}^{m-1} \frac{(2m)! (r!)^2}{2^{2m-2r} (2r+1)! (m!)^2 \sin^{2r+2} ax} + \frac{1}{a} \frac{(2m)!}{2^{2m} (m!)^2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{ax}{2} \right|$$

$$578. \int \frac{dx}{\cos ax} = \int \sec ax dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{ax}{2} \right) \right|$$

$$579. \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 ax} = \int \sec^2 ax dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan ax$$

$$580. \int \frac{dx}{\cos^3 ax} = \int \sec^3 ax dx = \frac{\sin ax}{2a \cos^2 ax} + \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{ax}{2} \right) \right|$$

$$581. \int \frac{dx}{\cos^4 ax} = \int \sec^4 ax dx = \frac{\tan ax}{a} + \frac{\tan^3 ax}{3a}$$

$$582. \int \frac{dx}{\cos^m ax} = \int \sec^m ax dx = \frac{1}{a(m-1)} \frac{\sin ax}{\cos^{m-1} ax} + \frac{m-2}{m-1} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^{m-2} ax}$$

$$583. \int \frac{dx}{\cos^{2m} ax} = \int \sec^{2m} ax dx = \frac{1}{a} \sin ax \sum_{r=0}^{m-1} \frac{2^{2m-2r-1} (m-1)! m! (2r)!}{(2m)! (r!)^2 \cos^{2r+1} ax}$$

$$584. \int \frac{dx}{\cos^{2m+1} ax} = \int \sec^{2m+1} ax dx \\ = \frac{1}{a} \sin ax \sum_{r=0}^{m-1} \frac{(2m)! (r!)^2}{2^{2m-2r} (m!)^2 (2r+1)! \cos^{2r+2} ax} \\ + \frac{1}{a} \frac{(2m)!}{2^{2m} (m!)^2} \ln |\sec ax + \tan ax|$$

I.1.3.2 含有 $\sin^m ax \cos^n ax$ 的积分

$$585. \int \sin ax \cos ax dx = \frac{1}{2a} \sin^2 ax$$

$$586. \int \sin^2 ax \cos ax dx = \frac{\sin^3 ax}{3a}$$

$$587. \int \sin^m ax \cos ax dx = \frac{\sin^{m+1} ax}{(m+1)a} \quad (m \neq -1)$$

$$588. \int \sin ax \cos^2 ax dx = -\frac{\cos^3 ax}{3a}$$

$$589. \int \sin ax \cos^n ax dx = -\frac{\cos^{n+1} ax}{(n+1)a} \quad (n \neq -1)$$

$$590. \int \sin^2 ax \cos^2 ax dx = -\frac{\sin 4ax}{32a} + \frac{x}{8}$$

$$591. \int \sin^m ax \cos^2 ax dx = -\frac{\sin^{m+1} ax \cos ax}{(m+2)a} + \int \frac{\sin^m ax}{m+2} dx \quad (m \neq -2)$$

$$592. \int \sin^2 ax \cos^n ax dx = -\frac{\sin ax \cos^{n+1} ax}{(n+2)a} + \int \frac{\cos^n ax}{n+2} dx \quad (n \neq -2)$$

$$593. \int \sin^3 ax \cos^3 ax dx = -\frac{3 \cos 2ax}{64a} + \frac{\cos ax}{192a}$$

$$594. \int \sin^m ax \cos^3 ax dx = -\frac{\sin^{m+1} ax}{(m+1)a} - \frac{\sin^{m+3} ax}{(m+3)a} \quad (m \neq -1, -3)$$

$$595. \int \sin^3 ax \cos^n ax dx = -\frac{\cos^{n+1} ax}{(n+1)a} + \frac{\cos^{n+3} ax}{(n+3)a} \quad (n \neq -1, -3)$$

$$596. \int \sin^m ax \cos^n ax dx = \frac{\sin^{m+1} ax \cos^{n-1} ax}{(m+n)a} + \frac{n-1}{m+n} \int \sin^m ax \cos^{n-2} ax dx \\ = -\frac{\sin^{m-1} ax \cos^{n+1} ax}{(m+n)a} + \frac{m-1}{m+n} \int \sin^{m-2} ax \cos^n ax dx$$

($m > 0, n > 0$)

I.1.3.3 含有 $\frac{\sin^m ax}{\cos^n ax}$ 和 $\frac{\cos^m ax}{\sin^n ax}$ 的积分

$$597. \int \frac{\sin ax}{\cos ax} dx = \int \tan ax dx = -\frac{\ln |\cos ax|}{a}$$

$$598. \int \frac{\sin ax}{\cos^2 ax} dx = \frac{1}{a \cos ax} = \frac{\sec ax}{a}$$

$$599. \int \frac{\sin ax}{\cos^n ax} dx = \frac{1}{(n-1)a \cos^{n-1} ax} \quad (n \neq 1)$$

$$600. \int \frac{\sin^2 ax}{\cos ax} dx = -\frac{\sin ax}{a} + \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{ax}{2} \right) \right|$$

$$601. \int \frac{\sin^2 ax}{\cos^2 ax} dx = \int \tan^2 ax dx = \frac{\tan ax}{a} - x$$

$$602. \int \frac{\sin^2 ax}{\cos^n ax} dx = \frac{\sin ax}{(n-1)a \cos^{n-1} ax} - \frac{1}{n-1} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^{n-2} ax} \quad (n \neq 1)$$

$$603. \int \frac{\sin^3 ax}{\cos ax} dx = -\frac{\sin^2 ax}{2a} - \frac{1}{a} \ln |\cos ax|$$

$$604. \int \frac{\sin^3 ax}{\cos^2 ax} dx = \frac{\cos ax}{a} + \frac{1}{a \ln |\cos ax|}$$

$$605. \int \frac{\sin^3 ax}{\cos^3 ax} dx = \int \tan^3 ax dx = \frac{1}{2a} \tan^2 ax + \frac{1}{a} \ln |\cos ax|$$

$$606. \int \frac{\sin^3 ax}{\cos^n ax} dx = \frac{1}{(n-1)a \cos^{n-1} ax} - \frac{1}{(n-3)a \cos^{n-3} ax} \quad (n \neq 1, 3)$$

$$607. \int \frac{\sin^m ax}{\cos ax} dx = -\frac{\sin^{m-1} ax}{(m-1)a} + \int \frac{\sin^{m-2} ax}{\cos ax} dx \quad (m \neq 1)$$

$$608. \int \frac{\sin^{2m+1} ax}{\cos ax} dx = -\frac{1}{a} \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\sin^{2k} ax}{2k} - \frac{1}{a} \ln |\cos ax|$$

$$609. \int \frac{\sin^{2m} ax}{\cos ax} dx = -\frac{1}{a} \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\sin^{2k-1} ax}{2k-1} + \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{ax}{2} \right) \right|$$

$$610. \int \frac{\sin^m ax}{\cos^n ax} dx = \frac{\sin^{m+1} ax}{a(n-1)\cos^{n-1} ax} - \frac{m-n+2}{n-1} \int \frac{\sin^m ax}{\cos^{n-2} ax} dx \quad (n \neq 1)$$

$$= -\frac{\sin^{m-1} ax}{a(m-n)\cos^{n-1} ax} + \frac{m-1}{m-n} \int \frac{\sin^{m-2} ax}{\cos^n ax} dx \quad (m \neq n)$$

$$611. \int \frac{\sin^m ax}{\cos^{m+2} ax} dx = \frac{\tan^{m+1} ax}{(m+1)a} \quad (m \neq -1)$$

$$612. \int \frac{\sin^p ax}{\cos^{2n+1} ax} dx \\ = \frac{1}{a} \frac{\sin^{p+1} ax}{2n} \left[\sec^{2n} ax \right.$$

$$+ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{(2n-p-1)(2n-p-3)\cdots(2n-p-2k+1)}{2^k(n-1)(n-2)\cdots(n-k)} \sec^{2n-2k} ax \Big] \\ + \frac{(2n-p-1)(2n-p-3)\cdots(3-p)(1-p)}{2^n n!} \int \frac{\sin^p ax}{\cos ax} dx$$

(这里, p 为任意实数, 以下同)

$$613. \int \frac{\sin^p ax}{\cos^{2n} ax} dx \\ = \frac{1}{a} \frac{\sin^{p+1} ax}{2n-1} \left[\sec^{2n-1} ax \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{(2n-p-2)(2n-p-4)\cdots(2n-p-2k)}{(2n-3)(2n-5)\cdots(2n-2k-1)} \sec^{2n-2k-1} ax \right] \\ + \frac{(2n-p-2)(2n-p-4)\cdots(2-p)(-p)}{(2n-1)!!} \int \sin^p ax dx$$

$$614. \int \frac{\cos ax}{\sin ax} dx = \int \cot ax dx = \frac{\ln |\sin ax|}{a}$$

$$615. \int \frac{\cos ax}{\sin^2 ax} dx = -\frac{\csc ax}{a} = -\frac{1}{a \sin ax}$$

$$616. \int \frac{\cos ax}{\sin^n ax} dx = -\frac{1}{(n-1)a \sin^{n-1} ax} \quad (n \neq 1)$$

$$617. \int \frac{\cos^2 ax}{\sin ax} dx = \frac{\cos ax}{a} + \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \tan \frac{ax}{2} \right|$$

$$618. \int \frac{\cos^2 ax}{\sin^2 ax} dx = \int \cot^2 ax dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cot ax - x$$

$$619. \int \frac{\cos^2 ax}{\sin^n ax} dx = -\frac{\cos ax}{(n-1)a \sin^{n-1} ax} - \frac{1}{n-1} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^{n-2} ax} \quad (n \neq 1)$$

$$620. \int \frac{\cos^3 ax}{\sin ax} dx = \frac{\cos^2 ax}{2a} + \frac{1}{a} \ln |\sin ax|$$

$$621. \int \frac{\cos^3 ax}{\sin^2 ax} dx = -\frac{\sin ax}{a} - \frac{1}{a \sin ax}$$

$$622. \int \frac{\cos^3 ax}{\sin^3 ax} dx = \int \cot^3 ax dx = -\frac{1}{2a} \cot^2 ax - \frac{1}{a} \ln |\sin ax|$$

$$623. \int \frac{\cos^3 ax}{\sin^n ax} dx = -\frac{1}{(n-1)a \sin^{n-1} ax} + \frac{1}{(n-3)a \sin^{n-3} ax} \quad (n \neq 1, 3)$$

$$624. \int \frac{\cos^m ax}{\sin ax} dx = \frac{\cos^{m-1} ax}{(m-1)a} + \int \frac{\cos^{m-2} ax}{\sin ax} dx \quad (m \neq 1)$$

$$625. \int \frac{\cos^{2m+1} ax}{\sin ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\cos^{2k} ax}{2k} + \frac{1}{a} \ln |\sin ax|$$

$$626. \int \frac{\cos^{2m} ax}{\sin ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\cos^{2k-1} ax}{2k-1} + \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \tan \frac{ax}{2} \right|$$

$$627. \int \frac{\cos^m ax}{\sin^n ax} dx = -\frac{\cos^{m+1} ax}{a(n-1)\sin^{n-1} ax} - \frac{m-n+2}{n-1} \int \frac{\cos^m ax}{\sin^{n-2} ax} dx \quad (n \neq 1)$$

$$= \frac{\cos^{m-1} ax}{a(m-n)\sin^{n-1} ax} + \frac{m-1}{m-n} \int \frac{\cos^{m-2} ax}{\sin^n ax} dx \quad (m \neq n)$$

$$628. \int \frac{\cos^n ax}{\sin^{n+2} ax} dx = -\frac{\cot^{n+1} ax}{(n+1)a} \quad (n \neq -1)$$

$$629. \int \frac{\cos^p ax}{\sin^{2n+1} ax} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a} \frac{\cos^{p+1} ax}{2n} \left[\csc^{2n} ax \right.$$

$$+ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{(2n-p-1)(2n-p-3)\cdots(2n-p-2k+1)}{2^k(n-1)(n-2)\cdots(n-k)} \csc^{2n-2k} ax \Big]$$

$$+ \frac{(2n-p-1)(2n-p-3)\cdots(3-p)(1-p)}{2^n n!} \int \frac{\cos^p ax}{\sin ax} dx$$

$$630. \int \frac{\cos^p ax}{\sin^{2n} ax} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a} \frac{\cos^{p+1} ax}{2n-1} \left[\csc^{2n-1} ax \right.$$

$$+ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{(2n-p-2)(2n-p-4)\cdots(2n-p-2k)}{(2n-3)(2n-5)\cdots(2n-2k-1)} \csc^{2n-2k-1} ax \Big]$$

$$+ \frac{(2n-p-2)(2n-p-4)\cdots(2-p)(-p)}{(2n-1)!!} \int \cos^p ax dx$$

I.1.3.4 含有 $x^m \sin^n ax$ 和 $x^m \cos^n ax$ 的积分

$$631. \int x \sin ax dx = \frac{1}{a^2} \sin ax - \frac{x}{a} \cos ax$$

$$632. \int x \sin^2 ax dx = \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x}{4a} \sin 2ax - \frac{1}{8a^2} \cos 2ax$$

$$633. \int x \sin^3 ax dx = \frac{x}{12a} \cos 3ax - \frac{1}{36a^2} \sin 3ax - \frac{3x}{4a} \cos ax + \frac{3}{4a^2} \sin ax$$

$$634. \int x \sin^n ax dx = x \int \sin^n ax dx - \int \left(\int \sin^n ax dx \right) dx$$

$$635. \int x^2 \sin ax dx = \frac{2x}{a^2} \sin ax + \frac{2-a^2 x^2}{a^3} \cos ax$$

$$636. \int x^2 \sin^2 ax dx = \frac{x^3}{6} - \left(\frac{x^2}{4a} - \frac{1}{8a^3} \right) \sin 2ax - \frac{x}{4a^2} \cos 2ax$$

$$637. \int x^2 \sin^3 ax dx = \frac{1}{4} \int x^2 (3 \sin ax - \sin 3ax) dx$$

$$638. \int x^2 \sin^n ax dx$$

$$= x^2 \int \sin^n ax dx - 2x \int \left(\int \sin^n ax dx \right) dx + 2 \int \left[\left(\int \sin^n ax dx \right) dx \right] dx$$

$$639. \int x^3 \sin ax dx = \frac{3a^2 x^2 - 6}{a^4} \sin ax + \frac{6x - a^2 x^3}{a^3} \cos ax$$

$$640. \int x^3 \sin^2 ax dx = \frac{x^4}{8} - \frac{2a^2 x^3 - 3x}{8a^3} \sin 2ax + \frac{6a^2 x^2 - 3}{16a^4} \cos 2ax$$

$$641. \int x^3 \sin^3 ax dx = \frac{1}{4} \int x^3 (3 \sin ax - \sin 3ax) dx$$

$$642. \int x^m \sin ax dx = -\frac{1}{a} x^m \cos ax + \frac{m}{a} \int x^{m-1} \cos ax dx$$

$$= \cos ax \sum_{r=0}^{\left[\frac{m}{2}\right]} (-1)^{r+1} \frac{m!}{(m-2r)!} \frac{x^{m-2r}}{a^{2r+1}} \\ + \sin ax \sum_{r=0}^{\left[\frac{m-1}{2}\right]} (-1)^r \frac{m!}{(m-2r-1)!} \frac{x^{m-2r-1}}{a^{2r+2}}$$

$$643. \int x^m \sin^n ax dx = x^m \int \sin^n ax dx - mx^{m-1} \int \left(\int \sin^n ax dx \right) dx \\ + m(m-1)x^{m-2} \int \left[\int \left(\int \sin^n ax dx \right) dx \right] dx - \dots$$

(这里,级数末项为 x^{m-m} 乘以 $\sin^n ax$ 的一个多次积分)

$$644. \int x^m \sin^2 x dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{2(m+1)} + \frac{m!}{4} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{m}{2}\right]} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} x^{m-2k}}{2^{2k} (m-2k)!} \sin 2x \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{m-1}{2}\right]} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} x^{m-2k-1}}{2^{2k+1} (m-2k-1)!} \cos 2x \right]$$

$$645. \int x^m \sin^n x dx = \frac{x^{m-1} \sin^{n-1} x}{n^2} (m \sin x - nx \cos x) \\ + \frac{n-1}{n} \int x^m \sin^{n-2} x dx - \frac{m(m-1)}{n^2} \int x^{m-2} \sin^n x dx$$

$$646. \int x \cos ax dx = \frac{1}{a^2} \cos ax + \frac{x}{a} \sin ax$$

$$647. \int x \cos^2 ax dx = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x}{4a} \sin 2ax + \frac{1}{8a^2} \cos 2ax$$

$$648. \int x \cos^3 ax dx = \frac{x}{12a} \sin 3ax + \frac{1}{36a^2} \cos 3ax + \frac{3x}{4a} \sin ax + \frac{3}{4a^2} \cos ax$$

$$649. \int x \cos^n ax dx = x \int \cos^n ax dx - \int \left(\int \cos^n ax dx \right) dx$$

$$650. \int x^2 \cos ax dx = \frac{2x}{a^2} \cos ax + \frac{a^2 x^2 - 2}{a^3} \sin ax$$

$$651. \int x^2 \cos^2 ax dx = \frac{x^3}{6} + \left(\frac{x^2}{4a} - \frac{1}{8a^3} \right) \sin 2ax + \frac{x}{4a^2} \cos 2ax$$

$$652. \int x^2 \cos^3 ax dx = \frac{1}{4} \int x^2 (3 \cos ax + \cos 3ax) dx$$

$$653. \int x^2 \cos^n ax dx = x^2 \int \cos^n ax dx - 2x \int \left(\int \cos^n ax dx \right) dx + \int \left[\int \left(\int \cos^n ax dx \right) dx \right] dx$$

$$654. \int x^3 \cos ax dx = \frac{3a^2 x^2 - 6}{a^4} \cos ax + \frac{a^2 x^3 - 6x}{a^3} \sin ax$$

$$655. \int x^3 \cos^2 ax dx = \frac{x^4}{8} + \frac{2a^2 x^3 - 3x}{8a^3} \sin 2ax + \frac{6a^2 x^2 - 3}{16a^4} \cos 2ax$$

$$656. \int x^3 \cos^3 ax dx = \frac{1}{4} \int x^3 (3 \cos ax + \cos 3ax) dx$$

$$657. \int x^m \cos ax dx = \frac{x^m}{a} \sin ax - \frac{m}{a} \int x^{m-1} \sin ax dx$$

$$= \sin ax \sum_{r=0}^{\left[\frac{m}{2}\right]} (-1)^r \frac{m!}{(m-2r)!} \frac{x^{m-2r}}{a^{2r+1}} \\ + \cos ax \sum_{r=0}^{\left[\frac{m-1}{2}\right]} (-1)^r \frac{m!}{(m-2r-1)!} \frac{x^{m-2r-1}}{a^{2r+2}}$$

$$658. \int x^m \cos^n ax dx = x^m \int \cos^n ax dx - mx^{m-1} \int \left(\int \cos^n ax dx \right) dx \\ + m(m-1)x^{m-2} \int \left[\int \left(\int \cos^n ax dx \right) dx \right] dx - \dots$$

(这里,级数末项为 x^{m-m} 乘以 $\cos^n ax$ 的一个多次积分)

$$659. \int x^m \cos^2 x dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{2(m+1)} - \frac{m!}{4} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{m}{2}\right]} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} x^{m-2k}}{2^{2k} (m-2k)!} \sin 2x \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{m-1}{2}\right]} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} x^{m-2k-1}}{2^{2k+1} (m-2k-1)!} \cos 2x \right]$$

$$660. \int x^m \cos^n x dx = \frac{x^{m-1} \cos^{n-1} x}{n^2} (m \cos x - nx \sin x) + \frac{n-1}{n} \int x^m \cos^{n-2} x dx \\ - \frac{m(m-1)}{n^2} \int x^{m-2} \cos^n x dx$$

I.1.3.5 含有 $\frac{\sin^n ax}{x^m}, \frac{x^m}{\sin^n ax}, \frac{\cos^n ax}{x^m}, \frac{x^m}{\cos^n ax}$ 的积分

$$661. \int \frac{\sin ax}{x} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(ax)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)(2n+1)!} = \text{Si}(ax)$$

[这里, $\text{Si}(ax)$ 为正弦积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$662. \int \frac{\sin ax}{x^2} dx = a \text{Ci}(ax) - \frac{\sin ax}{x}$$

[这里, $\text{Ci}(ax)$ 为余弦积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$663. \int \frac{\sin ax}{x^m} dx = \frac{\sin ax}{(1-m)x^{m-1}} + \frac{a}{m-1} \int \frac{\cos ax}{x^{m-1}} dx \quad (m \neq 1)$$

$$664. \int \frac{\sin ax}{x^{2m}} dx = \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{x(2m-1)!} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{m-2} \frac{(-1)^k (2k+1)! a^{2m-2k-3}}{x^{2k+1}} \cos ax \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} (2k)! a^{2m-2k-2}}{x^{2k}} \sin ax \right] + \frac{(-1)^{m+1} a^{2m-1}}{(2m-1)!} \text{ci}(ax)$$

[这里, $\text{ci}(x)$ 为余弦积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$665. \int \frac{\sin ax}{x^{2m+1}} dx = \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{x(2m)!} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(-1)^k (2k)! a^{2m-2k-1}}{x^{2k}} \cos ax \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} (2k+1)! a^{2m-2k-2}}{x^{2k+1}} \sin ax \right] + \frac{(-1)^m a^{2m}}{(2m)!} \text{si}(ax)$$

[这里, $\text{si}(x)$ 为正弦积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$666. \int \frac{\sin^2 ax}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x| - \frac{1}{2} \text{Ci}(2ax)$$

$$667. \int \frac{\sin^{2n} ax}{x} dx = \binom{2n}{n} \frac{\ln x}{2^{2n}} + \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{2n-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^k \binom{2n}{k} \text{ci}[(2n-2k)ax]$$

$$668. \int \frac{\sin^{2n+1} ax}{x} dx = \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{2n}} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{2n+1}{k} \text{si}[(2n-2k+1)ax]$$

$$669. \int \frac{\sin^{2n-1} ax}{x^m} dx \\ = \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1} \int \frac{1}{x^m} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^k \binom{2n-1}{k} \sin[(2n-2k-1)ax] \right\} dx$$

$$670. \int \frac{\sin^{2n} ax}{x^m} dx = 2 \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^n \int \frac{1}{x^m} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^k \binom{2n}{k} \cos[(2n-2k)ax] \right\} dx \\ - \binom{2n}{n} \frac{1}{(m-1)4^n x^{m-1}}$$

$$671. \int \frac{x}{\sin ax} dx = \frac{x}{a} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{4^k - 2}{(2k+1)!} B_{2k}(ax)^{2k} \quad (|ax| < \pi)$$

[这里, B_{2k} 为伯努利数(见附录), 以下同]

$$672. \int \frac{x}{\sin^2 ax} dx = \int x \csc^2 ax dx = -\frac{x \cot ax}{a} + \frac{1}{a^2} \ln |\sin ax|$$

$$673. \int \frac{x}{\sin^n ax} dx = \int x \csc^n ax dx \\ = -\frac{x \cos ax}{a(n-1) \sin^{n-1} ax} - \frac{1}{a^2(n-1)(n-2) \sin^{n-2} ax} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \frac{x}{\sin^{n-2} ax} dx$$

$$674. \int \frac{x^2}{\sin ax} dx = \frac{x^2}{2a} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{4^k - 2}{(2k+1)!} B_{2k}(ax)^{2k} \quad (|ax| < \pi)$$

$$675. \int \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 ax} dx = \frac{2x}{a^2} \left[1 - \frac{ax}{2} \cot ax - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{(2k+1)!} B_{2k}(2ax)^{2k} \right] \quad (|ax| < \pi)$$

$$676. \int \frac{x^m}{\sin ax} dx = \frac{(ax)^m}{a^{m+1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{4^k - 2}{(2k)!} B_{2k} \frac{(ax)^{2k}}{m+2k} \quad (|ax| < \pi)$$

$$677. \int \frac{x^m}{\sin^n ax} dx = -\frac{x^m}{(n-1)a \sin^{n-1} ax} - \frac{m}{(n-1)(n-2)a^2} \frac{x^{m-1}}{\sin^{n-2} ax} \\ + \frac{m(m-1)}{(n-1)(n-2)a^2} \int \frac{x^{m-2}}{\sin^{n-2} ax} dx + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \frac{x^m}{\sin^{n-2} ax} dx \\ (n \neq 1, 2)$$

$$678. \int \frac{\cos ax}{x} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(ax)^{2n}}{2n(2n)!} = \text{Ci}(ax)$$

$$679. \int \frac{\cos ax}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\cos ax}{x} - a \text{Si}(ax)$$

$$680. \int \frac{\cos ax}{x^m} dx = -\frac{\cos ax}{(m-1)x^{m-1}} - \frac{a}{m-1} \int \frac{\sin ax}{x^{m-1}} dx \quad (m \neq 1)$$

$$681. \int \frac{\cos ax}{x^{2m}} dx = \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{x(2m-1)!} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} (2k)! a^{2m-2k-2}}{x^{2k}} \cos ax \right. \\ \left. - \sum_{k=0}^{m-2} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} (2k+1)! a^{2m-2k-3}}{x^{2k+1}} \sin ax \right] + \frac{(-1)^m a^{2m-1}}{(2m-1)!} \text{si}(ax)$$

$$682. \int \frac{\cos ax}{x^{2m+1}} dx = \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{x(2m)!} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} (2k+1)! a^{2m-2k-2}}{x^{2k+1}} \cos ax \right. \\ \left. - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} (2k)! a^{2m-2k}}{x^{2k}} \sin ax \right] + \frac{(-1)^m a^{2m}}{(2m)!} \text{ci}(ax)$$

$$683. \int \frac{\cos^2 ax}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x| + \frac{1}{2} \text{Ci}(2ax)$$

$$684. \int \frac{\cos^{2n} ax}{x} dx = \binom{2n}{n} \frac{\ln x}{2^{2n}} + \frac{1}{2^{2n-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{2n}{k} \text{ci}[(2n-2k)ax]$$

$$685. \int \frac{\cos^{2n+1} ax}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{2n+1}{k} \text{ci}[(2n-2k+1)ax]$$

$$686. \int \frac{\cos^{2n-1} ax}{x^m} dx = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1} \int \frac{1}{x^m} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{2n-1}{k} \cos[(2n-2k-1)ax] \right\} dx$$

$$687. \int \frac{\cos^{2n} ax}{x^m} dx \\ = 2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n \int \frac{1}{x^m} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{2n}{k} \cos[(2n-2k)ax] \right\} dx - \binom{2n}{n} \frac{1}{(m-1)4^n x^{m-1}}$$

$$688. \int \frac{x}{\cos ax} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{|E_{2k}| (ax)^{2k}}{(2k)!(k+1)} \quad (|ax| < \frac{\pi}{2})$$

[这里, E_{2k} 为欧拉数(见附录), 以下同]

$$689. \int \frac{x}{\cos^2 ax} dx = \int x \sec^2 ax dx = \frac{x}{a} \tan ax + \frac{1}{a^2} \ln |\cos ax|$$

690. $\int \frac{x}{\cos^n ax} dx = \int x \sec^n ax dx$
 $= \frac{x \sin ax}{a(n-1)\cos^{n-1} ax} - \frac{1}{a^2(n-1)(n-2)\cos^{n-2} ax} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \frac{x}{\cos^{n-2} ax} dx$
691. $\int \frac{x^2}{\cos ax} dx = x^3 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{|E_{2k}| (ax)^{2k}}{(2k)!(2k+3)} \quad (|ax| < \frac{\pi}{2})$
692. $\int \frac{x^2}{\cos^2 ax} dx = \frac{2x}{a^2} \left[\frac{ax}{2} \tan ax - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{4^k - 1}{(2k+1)!} B_{2k} (2ax)^{2k} \right]$
 $(|ax| < \frac{\pi}{2})$
693. $\int \frac{x^m}{\cos ax} dx = x^{m+1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{|E_{2k}|}{(2k)!} \frac{(ax)^{2k}}{(m+2k+1)} \quad (|ax| < \frac{\pi}{2})$
694. $\int \frac{x^m}{\cos^n ax} dx = \frac{x^m \sin ax}{(n-1)a \cos^{n-1} ax} - \frac{mx^{m-1}}{(n-1)(n-2)a^2 \cos^{n-2} ax}$
 $+ \frac{m(m-1)}{(n-1)(n-2)a^2} \int \frac{x^{m-2}}{\cos^{n-2} ax} dx + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \frac{x^m}{\cos^{n-2} ax} dx$
 $(n \neq 1, 2)$

I.1.3.6 含有 $\sin ax \sin bx$, $\sin ax \cos bx$ 和 $\cos ax \cos bx$ 的积分

695. $\int \sin ax \sin bx dx = -\frac{\sin(a+b)x}{2(a+b)} + \frac{\sin(a-b)x}{2(a-b)} \quad (a^2 \neq b^2)$
696. $\int \sin ax \cos bx dx = -\frac{\cos(a+b)x}{2(a+b)} - \frac{\cos(a-b)x}{2(a-b)} \quad (a^2 \neq b^2)$
697. $\int \cos ax \cos bx dx = \frac{\sin(a+b)x}{2(a+b)} + \frac{\sin(a-b)x}{2(a-b)} \quad (a^2 \neq b^2)$
698. $\int \sin ax \sin^2 bx dx = \frac{\cos(a+2b)x}{4(a+2b)} - \frac{\cos(2b-a)x}{4(2b-a)} - \frac{\cos ax}{2a} \quad (a^2 \neq 4b^2)$
699. $\int \sin ax \cos^2 bx dx = -\frac{\cos(a+2b)x}{4(a+2b)} + \frac{\cos(2b-a)x}{4(2b-a)} - \frac{\cos ax}{2a} \quad (a^2 \neq 4b^2)$
700. $\int \cos ax \sin^2 bx dx = -\frac{\sin(a+2b)x}{4(a+2b)} - \frac{\sin(2b-a)x}{4(2b-a)} + \frac{\sin ax}{2a} \quad (a^2 \neq 4b^2)$
701. $\int \cos ax \cos^2 bx dx = \frac{\sin(a+2b)x}{4(a+2b)} + \frac{\sin(2b-a)x}{4(2b-a)} + \frac{\sin ax}{2a} \quad (a^2 \neq 4b^2)$
702. $\int \sin ax \sin bx \sin cx dx$
 $= \frac{\cos(a+b+c)x}{4(a+b+c)} - \frac{\cos(b+c-a)x}{4(b+c-a)} - \frac{\cos(c+a-b)x}{4(c+a-b)} - \frac{\cos(a+b-c)x}{4(a+b-c)}$
 $(a+b+c \neq 0, b+c-a \neq 0, c+a-b \neq 0, a+b-c \neq 0)$
703. $\int \sin ax \cos bx \cos cx dx = -\frac{\cos(a+b+c)x}{4(a+b+c)} + \frac{\cos(b+c-a)x}{4(b+c-a)}$

$$-\frac{\cos(c+a-b)x}{4(c+a-b)} - \frac{\cos(a+b-c)x}{4(a+b-c)}$$

$$(a+b+c \neq 0, b+c-a \neq 0, c+a-b \neq 0, a+b-c \neq 0)$$

$$704. \int \cos ax \sin bx \sin cx dx = -\frac{\sin(a+b+c)x}{4(a+b+c)} - \frac{\sin(b+c-a)x}{4(b+c-a)} \\ + \frac{\sin(c+a-b)x}{4(c+a-b)} + \frac{\sin(a+b-c)x}{4(a+b-c)}$$

$$(a+b+c \neq 0, b+c-a \neq 0, c+a-b \neq 0, a+b-c \neq 0)$$

$$705. \int \cos ax \cos bx \cos cx dx = \frac{\sin(a+b+c)x}{4(a+b+c)} + \frac{\sin(b+c-a)x}{4(b+c-a)} \\ + \frac{\sin(c+a-b)x}{4(c+a-b)} + \frac{\sin(a+b-c)x}{4(a+b-c)}$$

$$(a+b+c \neq 0, b+c-a \neq 0, c+a-b \neq 0, a+b-c \neq 0)$$

$$706. \int x \sin ax \sin bx dx \\ = -x \left[\frac{\sin(a+b)x}{2(a+b)} - \frac{\sin(a-b)x}{2(a-b)} \right] - \left[\frac{\cos(a+b)x}{2(a+b)^2} - \frac{\cos(a-b)x}{2(a-b)^2} \right]$$

$$(a^2 \neq b^2)$$

$$707. \int x \sin ax \cos bx dx \\ = -x \left[\frac{\cos(a+b)x}{2(a+b)} + \frac{\cos(a-b)x}{2(a-b)} \right] + \left[\frac{\sin(a+b)x}{2(a+b)^2} + \frac{\sin(a-b)x}{2(a-b)^2} \right]$$

$$(a^2 \neq b^2)$$

$$708. \int x \cos ax \cos bx dx \\ = x \left[\frac{\sin(a+b)x}{2(a+b)} + \frac{\sin(a-b)x}{2(a-b)} \right] + \left[\frac{\cos(a+b)x}{2(a+b)^2} + \frac{\cos(a-b)x}{2(a-b)^2} \right]$$

$$(a^2 \neq b^2)$$

I.1.3.7 含有 $\frac{1}{\sin^m ax \cos^n ax}$ 的积分

$$709. \int \frac{dx}{\sin ax \cos ax} = \frac{1}{a} \ln |\tan ax|$$

$$710. \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 ax \cos ax} = -\frac{1}{a} \csc ax + \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{ax}{2} \right) \right|$$

$$711. \int \frac{dx}{\sin^m ax \cos ax} = -\frac{1}{a(m-1)\sin^{n-1} ax} + \int \frac{dx}{\sin^{m-2} ax \cos ax} \quad (m \neq 1)$$

$$712. \int \frac{dx}{\sin^{2m+1} ax \cos ax} = -\frac{1}{a} \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{(2m-2k+2)\sin^{2m-2k+2} ax} + \frac{1}{a} \ln |\tan ax|$$

713. $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^{2m} ax \cos ax} = -\frac{1}{a} \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{(2m-2k+1) \sin^{2m-2k+1} ax} + \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{ax}{2} \right) \right|$
714. $\int \frac{dx}{\sin ax \cos^2 ax} = \frac{1}{a} \left(\sec ax + \ln \left| \tan \frac{ax}{2} \right| \right)$
715. $\int \frac{dx}{\sin ax \cos^n ax} = \frac{1}{a(n-1) \cos^{n-1} ax} + \int \frac{dx}{\sin ax \cos^{n-2} ax}$
716. $\int \frac{dx}{\sin ax \cos^{2n+1} ax} = \frac{1}{a} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(2n-2k+2) \cos^{2n-2k+2} ax} + \frac{1}{a} \ln | \tan ax |$
717. $\int \frac{dx}{\sin ax \cos^{2n} ax} = \frac{1}{a} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(2n-2k+1) \cos^{2n-2k+1} ax} + \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \tan \frac{ax}{2} \right|$
718. $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 ax \cos^2 ax} = -\frac{2}{a} \cot 2ax$
719. $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^m ax \cos^n ax}$
 $= -\frac{1}{a(m-1) \sin^{m-1} ax \cos^{n-1} ax} + \frac{m+n-2}{m-1} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^{m-2} ax \cos^n ax}$
 $= \frac{1}{a(n-1) \sin^{m-1} ax \cos^{n-1} ax} + \frac{m+n-2}{n-1} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^m ax \cos^{n-2} ax}$
 $(m \neq 1, n \neq 1)$

I.1.3.8 含有 $1 \pm \sin ax$ 和 $1 \pm \cos ax$ 的积分

720. $\int \frac{dx}{1 \pm \sin ax} = \mp \frac{1}{a} \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \mp \frac{ax}{2} \right)$
721. $\int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos ax} = \frac{1}{a} \tan \frac{ax}{2}$
722. $\int \frac{dx}{1 - \cos ax} = -\frac{1}{a} \cot \frac{ax}{2}$
723. $\int \frac{x}{1 + \sin ax} dx = -\frac{x}{a} \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{ax}{2} \right) + \frac{2}{a^2} \ln \left| \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{ax}{2} \right) \right|$
724. $\int \frac{x}{1 - \sin ax} dx = \frac{x}{a} \cot \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{ax}{2} \right) + \frac{2}{a^2} \ln \left| \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{ax}{2} \right) \right|$
725. $\int \frac{x}{1 + \cos ax} dx = \frac{x}{a} \tan \frac{ax}{2} + \frac{2}{a^2} \ln \left| \cos \frac{ax}{2} \right|$
726. $\int \frac{x}{1 - \cos ax} dx = -\frac{x}{a} \cot \frac{ax}{2} + \frac{2}{a^2} \ln \left| \sin \frac{ax}{2} \right|$
727. $\int \frac{\sin ax}{1 \pm \sin ax} dx = \pm x + \frac{1}{a} \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \mp \frac{ax}{2} \right)$

$$728. \int \frac{\sin ax}{1 \pm \cos ax} dx = \mp \frac{1}{a} \ln(1 \pm \cos ax)$$

$$729. \int \frac{\cos ax}{1 \pm \sin ax} dx = \pm \frac{1}{a} \ln(1 \pm \sin ax)$$

$$730. \int \frac{\cos ax}{1 + \cos ax} dx = -\frac{1}{a} \tan \frac{ax}{2} + x$$

$$731. \int \frac{\cos ax}{1 - \cos ax} dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cot \frac{ax}{2} - x$$

$$732. \int \frac{x + \sin ax}{1 + \cos ax} dx = \frac{x}{a} \tan \frac{ax}{2} + 2\left(\frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{a}\right) \ln \left| \cos \frac{ax}{2} \right|$$

$$733. \int \frac{x - \sin ax}{1 - \cos ax} dx = -\frac{x}{a} \cot \frac{ax}{2} + 2\left(\frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{a}\right) \ln \left| \sin \frac{ax}{2} \right|$$

$$734. \int \frac{dx}{\sin ax(1 \pm \sin ax)} = \frac{1}{a} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \mp \frac{ax}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \tan \frac{ax}{2} \right|$$

$$735. \int \frac{dx}{\sin ax(1 \pm \cos ax)} = \pm \frac{1}{2a(1 \pm \cos ax)} + \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \tan \frac{ax}{2} \right|$$

$$736. \int \frac{dx}{\cos ax(1 \pm \sin ax)} = \mp \frac{1}{2a(1 \pm \sin ax)} + \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{ax}{2}\right) \right|$$

$$737. \int \frac{dx}{\cos ax(1 + \cos ax)} = \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{ax}{2}\right) \right| - \frac{1}{a} \tan \frac{ax}{2}$$

$$738. \int \frac{dx}{\cos ax(1 - \cos ax)} = \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{ax}{2}\right) \right| - \frac{1}{a} \cot \frac{ax}{2}$$

$$739. \int \frac{\sin ax}{\cos ax(1 \pm \sin ax)} dx = \frac{1}{2a(1 \pm \sin ax)} \pm \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{ax}{2}\right) \right|$$

$$740. \int \frac{\cos ax}{\sin ax(1 \pm \cos ax)} dx = \frac{1}{2a(1 \pm \cos ax)} \pm \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \tan \frac{ax}{2} \right|$$

$$741. \int \frac{\sin ax}{\cos ax(1 \pm \cos ax)} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln |\sec ax \pm 1|$$

$$742. \int \frac{\cos ax}{\sin ax(1 \pm \sin ax)} dx = -\frac{1}{a} \ln |\csc ax \pm 1|$$

$$743. \int \frac{dx}{(1 + \sin ax)^2} = -\frac{1}{2a} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{ax}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{6a} \tan^3\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{ax}{2}\right)$$

$$744. \int \frac{dx}{(1 - \sin ax)^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{ax}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{6a} \cot^3\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{ax}{2}\right)$$

$$745. \int \frac{dx}{(1 + \cos ax)^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \tan \frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{6a} \tan^3 \frac{ax}{2}$$

$$746. \int \frac{dx}{(1 - \cos ax)^2} = -\frac{1}{2a} \cot \frac{ax}{2} - \frac{1}{6a} \cot^3 \frac{ax}{2}$$

$$747. \int \frac{\sin ax}{(1 + \sin ax)^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2a} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{ax}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{6a} \tan^3\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{ax}{2}\right)$$

$$748. \int \frac{\sin ax}{(1 - \sin ax)^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2a} \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{ax}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{6a} \cot^3\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{ax}{2}\right)$$

$$749. \int \frac{\cos ax}{(1 + \cos ax)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \tan \frac{ax}{2} - \frac{1}{6a} \tan^3 \frac{ax}{2}$$

$$750. \int \frac{\cos ax}{(1 - \cos ax)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \cot \frac{ax}{2} - \frac{1}{6a} \cot^3 \frac{ax}{2}$$

$$751. \int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos ax \pm \sin ax} = \pm \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| 1 \pm \tan \frac{ax}{2} \right|$$

I.1.3.9 含有 $a \pm b \sin cx$ 和 $a \pm b \cos cx$ 的积分

$$752. \int \frac{dx}{a + b \sin cx} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{c \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \arctan \frac{a \tan \frac{cx}{2} + b}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} & (a^2 > b^2) \\ \frac{1}{c \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \ln \left| \frac{a \tan \frac{cx}{2} + b - \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a \tan \frac{cx}{2} + b + \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \right| & (a^2 < b^2) \end{cases}$$

$$753. \int \frac{dx}{a + b \cos cx} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{c \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \arctan \left(\sqrt{\frac{a-b}{a+b}} \tan \frac{cx}{2} \right) & (a^2 > b^2) \\ \frac{1}{c \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2} \tan \frac{cx}{2} + a + b}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2} \tan \frac{cx}{2} - a - b} \right| & (a^2 < b^2) \end{cases}$$

$$754. \int \frac{dx}{(a + b \sin cx)^2} = \frac{b \cos cx}{c(a^2 - b^2)(a + b \sin cx)} + \frac{a}{a^2 - b^2} \int \frac{dx}{a + b \sin cx}$$

$$755. \int \frac{dx}{(a + b \cos cx)^2} = \frac{b \sin cx}{c(b^2 - a^2)(a + b \cos cx)} - \frac{a}{b^2 - a^2} \int \frac{dx}{a + b \cos cx}$$

$$756. \int \frac{dx}{(a + b \sin cx)^n} = \frac{b \cos cx}{c(n-1)(a^2 - b^2)(a + b \sin cx)^{n-1}} + \frac{(2n-3)a}{(n-1)(a^2 - b^2)} \int \frac{dx}{(a + b \sin cx)^{n-1}} - \frac{n-2}{(n-1)(a^2 - b^2)} \int \frac{dx}{(a + b \sin cx)^{n-2}} \quad (a^2 \neq b^2, n \neq 1)$$

$$757. \int \frac{dx}{(a + b \cos cx)^n} = -\frac{b \sin cx}{c(n-1)(a^2 - b^2)(a + b \cos cx)^{n-1}} + \frac{(2n-3)a}{(n-1)(a^2 - b^2)} \int \frac{dx}{(a + b \cos cx)^{n-1}} - \frac{n-2}{(n-1)(a^2 - b^2)} \int \frac{dx}{(a + b \cos cx)^{n-2}} \quad (a^2 \neq b^2, n \neq 1)$$

$$758. \int \frac{\sin cx}{a + b \sin cx} dx = \frac{x}{b} - \frac{a}{b} \int \frac{dx}{a + b \sin cx}$$

$$759. \int \frac{\cos cx}{a + b \cos cx} dx = \frac{x}{b} - \frac{a}{b} \int \frac{dx}{a + b \cos cx}$$

$$760. \int \frac{\sin x}{a \pm b \cos x} dx = \mp \frac{1}{bc} \ln |a \pm b \cos x|$$

$$761. \int \frac{\cos x}{a \pm b \sin x} dx = \pm \frac{1}{bc} \ln |a \pm b \sin x|$$

$$762. \int \frac{\sin x}{(a + b \sin x)^2} dx = -\frac{a \cos x}{c(a^2 - b^2)(a + b \sin x)} + \frac{b}{a^2 - b^2} \int \frac{dx}{a + b \sin x}$$

$(a^2 \neq b^2)$

$$763. \int \frac{\cos x}{(a + b \cos x)^2} dx = \frac{a \sin x}{c(a^2 - b^2)(a + b \cos x)} - \frac{b}{a^2 - b^2} \int \frac{dx}{a + b \cos x}$$

$(a^2 \neq b^2)$

$$764. \int \frac{\sin x}{(a \pm b \cos x)^2} dx = \pm \frac{1}{bc(a \pm b \cos x)}$$

$$765. \int \frac{\cos x}{(a \pm b \sin x)^2} dx = \mp \frac{1}{bc(a \pm b \sin x)}$$

$$766. \int \frac{\sin x}{(a \pm b \cos x)^n} dx = \pm \frac{1}{bc(n-1)(a \pm b \cos x)^{n-1}} \quad (n \neq 0, 1)$$

$$767. \int \frac{\cos x}{(a \pm b \sin x)^n} dx = \mp \frac{1}{bc(n-1)(a \pm b \sin x)^{n-1}} \quad (n \neq 0, 1)$$

$$768. \int \frac{dx}{\sin x(a + b \sin x)} = \frac{1}{ac} \ln \left| \tan \frac{cx}{2} \right| - \frac{b}{a} \int \frac{dx}{a + b \sin x}$$

$$769. \int \frac{dx}{\cos x(a + b \cos x)} = \frac{1}{ac} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{cx}{2} \right) \right| - \frac{b}{a} \int \frac{dx}{a + b \cos x}$$

$$770. \int \frac{dx}{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos x} = \frac{2}{c(a^2 - b^2)} \arctan \left(\frac{a+b}{a-b} \tan \frac{cx}{2} \right)$$

I .1.3.10 含有 $1 \pm b \sin^2 ax$, $1 \pm b \cos^2 ax$ 和 $c^2 \pm b^2 \sin^2 ax$,
 $c^2 \pm b^2 \cos^2 ax$ 的积分

$$771. \int \frac{dx}{1 + b \sin^2 ax} = \frac{1}{a \sqrt{1+b}} \arctan(\sqrt{1+b} \tan ax)$$

$$772. \int \frac{dx}{1 - b \sin^2 ax} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a \sqrt{1-b}} \arctan(\sqrt{1-b} \tan ax) & (0 < b < 1) \\ \frac{1}{2a \sqrt{b-1}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{b-1} \tan ax + 1}{\sqrt{b-1} \tan ax - 1} \right| & (b > 1) \end{cases}$$

$$773. \int \frac{dx}{1 + b \cos^2 ax} = \frac{1}{a \sqrt{1+b}} \arctan \frac{\tan ax}{\sqrt{1+b}} \quad (b > 0)$$

$$774. \int \frac{dx}{1 - b \cos^2 ax} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a \sqrt{1-b}} \arctan \frac{\tan ax}{\sqrt{1-b}} & (0 < b < 1) \\ \frac{1}{2a \sqrt{b-1}} \ln \left| \frac{\tan ax - \sqrt{b-1}}{\tan ax + \sqrt{b-1}} \right| & (b > 1) \end{cases}$$

$$775. \int \frac{dx}{(1 + b \sin^2 ax)^2} = \frac{b \sin 2ax}{4a(1+b)(1+b \sin^2 ax)} + \frac{2+b}{2a \sqrt{(1+b)^3}} \arctan(\sqrt{1+b} \tan ax)$$

 $(b > 0)$

$$776. \int \frac{dx}{(1 - b \sin^2 ax)^2} = -\frac{b \sin 2ax}{4a(1-b)(1-b \sin^2 ax)} + \frac{2-b}{2a(1-b)} \cdot \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-b}} \arctan(\sqrt{1-b} \tan ax) & (0 < b < 1) \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{b-1}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{b-1} \tan ax + 1}{\sqrt{b-1} \tan ax - 1} \right| & (b > 1) \end{cases}$$

$$777. \int \frac{dx}{(1 + b \cos^2 ax)^2} = -\frac{b \sin 2ax}{4a(1+b)(1+b \cos^2 ax)} + \frac{2+b}{2a \sqrt{(1+b)^3}} \arctan \frac{\tan ax}{\sqrt{1+b}} \quad (b > 0)$$

$$778. \int \frac{dx}{(1 - b \cos^2 ax)^2} = \frac{b \sin 2ax}{4a(1-b)(1-b \cos^2 ax)} + \frac{2-b}{2a(1-b)} \cdot \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-b}} \arctan \frac{\tan ax}{\sqrt{1-b}} & (0 < b < 1) \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{b-1}} \ln \left| \frac{\tan ax - \sqrt{b-1}}{\tan ax + \sqrt{b-1}} \right| & (b > 1) \end{cases}$$

$$779. \int \frac{\sin^2 ax}{1 + b \sin^2 ax} dx = \frac{x}{b} - \frac{1}{ab \sqrt{1+b}} \arctan(\sqrt{1+b} \tan ax) \quad (b > 0)$$

$$780. \int \frac{\sin^2 ax}{1 - b \sin^2 ax} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{ab \sqrt{1-b}} \arctan(\sqrt{1-b} \tan ax) - \frac{x}{b} & (0 < b < 1) \\ \frac{1}{2ab \sqrt{b-1}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{b-1} \tan ax + 1}{\sqrt{b-1} \tan ax - 1} \right| - \frac{x}{b} & (b > 1) \end{cases}$$

$$781. \int \frac{\cos^2 ax}{1 + b \sin^2 ax} dx = -\frac{x}{b} + \frac{\sqrt{1+b}}{ab} \arctan(\sqrt{1+b} \tan ax) \quad (b > 0)$$

$$782. \int \frac{\cos^2 ax}{1 - b \sin^2 ax} dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{\sqrt{1-b}}{ab} \arctan(\sqrt{1-b} \tan ax) + \frac{x}{b} & (0 < b < 1) \\ \frac{\sqrt{b-1}}{2ab} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{b-1} \tan ax + 1}{\sqrt{b-1} \tan ax - 1} \right| + \frac{x}{b} & (b > 1) \end{cases}$$

$$783. \int \frac{\sin^2 ax}{1 + b \cos^2 ax} dx = -\frac{x}{b} + \frac{\sqrt{1+b}}{ab} \arctan \frac{\tan ax}{\sqrt{1+b}} \quad (b > 0)$$

$$784. \int \frac{\sin^2 ax}{1 - b \cos^2 ax} dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{\sqrt{1-b}}{ab} \arctan \frac{\tan ax}{\sqrt{1-b}} + \frac{x}{b} & (0 < b < 1) \\ \frac{\sqrt{b-1}}{2ab} \ln \left| \frac{\tan ax - \sqrt{b-1}}{\tan ax + \sqrt{b-1}} \right| + \frac{x}{b} & (b > 1) \end{cases}$$

$$785. \int \frac{\cos^2 ax}{1 + b \cos^2 ax} dx = \frac{x}{b} - \frac{1}{ab \sqrt{1+b}} \arctan \frac{\tan ax}{\sqrt{1+b}} \quad (b > 0)$$

$$786. \int \frac{\cos^2 ax}{1 - b \cos^2 ax} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{ab \sqrt{1-b}} \arctan \frac{\tan ax}{\sqrt{1-b}} - \frac{x}{b} & (0 < b < 1) \\ \frac{1}{2ab \sqrt{b-1}} \ln \left| \frac{\tan ax - \sqrt{b-1}}{\tan ax + \sqrt{b-1}} \right| - \frac{x}{b} & (b > 1) \end{cases}$$

$$787. \int \frac{\sin ax \cos ax}{1 \pm b \sin^2 ax} dx = \pm \frac{1}{ab} \ln \sqrt{1 \pm b \sin^2 ax} \quad (b > 0)$$

$$788. \int \frac{\sin ax \cos ax}{1 \pm b \cos^2 ax} dx = \mp \frac{1}{ab} \ln \sqrt{1 \pm b \cos^2 ax} \quad (b > 0)$$

$$789. \int \frac{dx}{c^2 + b^2 \sin^2 ax} = \frac{1}{ac \sqrt{c^2 + b^2}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{c^2 + b^2} \tan ax}{c}$$

$$790. \int \frac{dx}{c^2 - b^2 \sin^2 ax} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{ac \sqrt{c^2 - b^2}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{c^2 - b^2} \tan ax}{c} & (c^2 > b^2) \\ \frac{1}{2ac \sqrt{b^2 - c^2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - c^2} \tan ax + c}{\sqrt{b^2 - c^2} \tan ax - c} \right| & (c^2 < b^2) \end{cases}$$

$$791. \int \frac{dx}{c^2 + b^2 \cos^2 ax} = \frac{1}{ac \sqrt{c^2 + b^2}} \arctan \frac{c \tan ax}{\sqrt{c^2 + b^2}}$$

$$792. \int \frac{dx}{c^2 - b^2 \cos^2 ax} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{ac \sqrt{c^2 - b^2}} \arctan \frac{c \tan ax}{\sqrt{c^2 - b^2}} & (c^2 > b^2) \\ \frac{1}{2ac \sqrt{b^2 - c^2}} \ln \left| \frac{c \tan ax - \sqrt{b^2 - c^2}}{c \tan ax + \sqrt{b^2 - c^2}} \right| & (c^2 < b^2) \end{cases}$$

$$793. \int \frac{\sin^2 ax}{c^2 + b^2 \cos^2 ax} dx = \frac{1}{ab^2} \sqrt{\frac{c^2 + b^2}{c^2}} \arctan \left(\sqrt{\frac{c^2}{c^2 + b^2}} \tan ax \right) - \frac{x}{b^2}$$

$$794. \int \frac{\cos^2 ax}{c^2 + b^2 \sin^2 ax} dx = \frac{1}{ab^2} \sqrt{\frac{c^2 + b^2}{c^2}} \arctan \left(\sqrt{\frac{c^2 + b^2}{c^2}} \tan ax \right) - \frac{x}{b^2}$$

I.1.3.11 含有 $p \sin ax + q \cos ax$ 的积分

$$795. \int \frac{dx}{p \sin ax + q \cos ax} = \frac{1}{a \sqrt{p^2 + q^2}} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{q}{p} \right) \right|$$

$$796. \int \frac{dx}{(p \sin ax + q \cos ax)^2} = -\frac{1}{a(p^2 + q^2)} \tan \left(ax + \arctan \frac{q}{p} \right)$$

$$797. \int \frac{dx}{(p \sin ax + q \cos ax)^n} = - \frac{\cos(ax + \arctan \frac{q}{p})}{a(n-1) \sqrt{(p^2 + q^2)^n} \sin^{n-1}(ax + \arctan \frac{q}{p})} + \frac{n-2}{(n-1) \sqrt{(p^2 + q^2)^n}} \int \frac{d(ax + \arctan \frac{q}{p})}{\sin^{n-2}(ax + \arctan \frac{q}{p})}$$

$$798. \int \frac{\sin ax}{p \sin ax + q \cos ax} dx = \frac{1}{a(p^2 + q^2)} (pax - q \ln |p \sin ax + q \cos ax|)$$

$$799. \int \frac{\sin ax}{\sin ax \pm \cos ax} dx = \frac{1}{2a} (ax \mp \ln |\sin ax \pm \cos ax|)$$

$$800. \int \frac{\cos ax}{p \sin ax + q \cos ax} dx = \frac{1}{a(p^2 + q^2)} (pax + q \ln |p \sin ax + q \cos ax|)$$

$$801. \int \frac{\cos ax}{\sin ax \pm \cos ax} dx = \frac{1}{2a} (\ln |\sin ax \pm \cos ax| \pm ax)$$

$$802. \int \frac{p + q \sin ax}{\sin ax (1 \pm \cos ax)} dx = \frac{p}{2a} \left(\ln \left| \tan \frac{ax}{2} \right| \pm \frac{1}{1 \pm \cos ax} \right) + q \int \frac{dx}{1 \pm \cos ax}$$

$$803. \int \frac{p + q \sin ax}{\cos ax (1 \pm \cos ax)} dx = \frac{p}{a} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{ax}{2} \right) \right| + \frac{q}{a} \ln \left| \frac{1 \pm \cos ax}{\cos ax} \right| - p \int \frac{dx}{1 \pm \cos ax}$$

$$804. \int \frac{p + q \cos ax}{\sin ax (1 \pm \sin ax)} dx = \frac{p}{a} \ln \left| \tan \frac{ax}{2} \right| - \frac{q}{a} \ln \left| \frac{1 \pm \sin ax}{\sin ax} \right| - p \int \frac{dx}{1 \pm \sin ax}$$

$$805. \int \frac{p + q \cos ax}{\cos ax (1 \pm \sin ax)} dx = \frac{p}{2a} \left[\ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{ax}{2} \right) \right| \mp \frac{1}{1 \pm \sin ax} \right] + q \int \frac{dx}{1 \pm \sin ax}$$

I.1.3.12 含有 $p^2 \sin^2 ax \pm q^2 \cos^2 ax$ 的积分

$$806. \int (p^2 \sin^2 ax \pm q^2 \cos^2 ax) dx = \frac{(p^2 \pm q^2)x}{2} - \frac{(p^2 \mp q^2) \sin 2ax}{4a}$$

$$807. \int \frac{dx}{p^2 \sin^2 ax + q^2 \cos^2 ax} = \frac{1}{apq} \arctan \left(\frac{p}{q} \tan ax \right)$$

$$808. \int \frac{dx}{p^2 \sin^2 ax - q^2 \cos^2 ax} = \frac{1}{2apq} \ln \left| \frac{p \tan ax - q}{p \tan ax + q} \right|$$

$$809. \int \frac{dx}{(p^2 \sin^2 ax \pm q^2 \cos^2 ax)^2} = \frac{1}{2ap^3 q^3} [(p^2 \pm q^2)u \pm (p^2 \mp q^2) \sin u \cos u] \\ \left[\text{这里, } u = \arctan \left(\frac{p}{q} \tan ax \right) \right]$$

$$810. \int \frac{dx}{(p^2 \sin^2 ax \pm q^2 \cos^2 ax)^n} = \frac{1}{a(pq)^{2n-1}} \int (p^2 \sin^2 u \pm q^2 \cos^2 u)^{n-1} du$$

[这里, $u = \arctan\left(\frac{p}{q}\tan ax\right)$]

$$811. \int \sin ax \cos ax (p^2 \sin^2 ax \pm q^2 \cos^2 ax) dx = \frac{1}{4a} (p^2 \sin^4 ax \mp q^2 \cos^4 ax)$$

$$812. \int \frac{\sin ax \cos ax}{p^2 \sin^2 ax \pm q^2 \cos^2 ax} dx = \frac{1}{2a(p^2 \mp q^2)} \ln |p^2 \sin^2 ax \pm q^2 \cos^2 ax|$$

($p^2 - q^2 \neq 0$)

$$813. \int \frac{\sin ax \cos ax}{\sqrt{p^2 \sin^2 ax \pm q^2 \cos^2 ax}} dx = \frac{1}{a(p^2 \mp q^2)} \sqrt{p^2 \sin^2 ax \pm q^2 \cos^2 ax}$$

I.1.3.13 含有 $\sin^m x, \cos^m x$ 与 $\sin nx, \cos nx$ 组合的积分

$$814. \int \sin(n+1)x \sin^{n-1} x dx = \frac{1}{n} \sin^n x \sin nx$$

$$815. \int \sin(n+1)x \cos^{n-1} x dx = -\frac{1}{n} \cos^n x \cos nx$$

$$816. \int \cos(n+1)x \sin^{n-1} x dx = \frac{1}{n} \sin^n x \cos nx$$

$$817. \int \cos(n+1)x \cos^{n-1} x dx = \frac{1}{n} \cos^n x \sin nx$$

$$818. \int \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} dx = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sin 2kx}{2k} + x$$

$$819. \int \frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} dx = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sin(2k-1)x}{2k-1}$$

$$820. \int \frac{\cos(2n+1)x}{\sin x} dx = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\cos 2kx}{2k} + \ln |\sin x|$$

$$821. \int \frac{\cos 2nx}{\sin x} dx = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\cos(2k-1)x}{2k-1} + \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right|$$

$$822. \int \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\cos x} dx = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{n-k+1} \frac{\cos 2kx}{2k} + (-1)^{n+1} \ln |\cos x|$$

$$823. \int \frac{\sin 2nx}{\cos x} dx = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{n-k+1} \frac{\cos(2k-1)x}{2k-1}$$

$$824. \int \frac{\cos(2n+1)x}{\cos x} dx = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{n-k} \frac{\sin 2kx}{2k} + (-1)^n x$$

$$825. \int \frac{\cos 2nx}{\cos x} dx = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{n-k} \frac{\sin(2k-1)x}{2k-1} + (-1)^n \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \right) \right|$$

I . 1.3.14 含有 $\sin(ax + b)$ 和 $\cos(cx + d)$ 的积分

$$826. \int \sin(ax + b) dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cos(ax + b)$$

$$827. \int \cos(ax + b) dx = \frac{1}{a} \sin(ax + b)$$

$$828. \int \sin(ax + b) \sin(cx + d) dx \\ = -\frac{\sin[(a+c)x + (b+d)]}{2(a+c)} + \frac{\sin[(a-c)x + (b-d)]}{2(a-c)} \quad (a^2 \neq c^2)$$

$$829. \int \sin(ax + b) \cos(cx + d) dx \\ = -\frac{\cos[(a+c)x + (b+d)]}{2(a+c)} - \frac{\cos[(a-c)x + (b-d)]}{2(a-c)} \quad (a^2 \neq c^2)$$

$$830. \int \cos(ax + b) \sin(cx + d) dx \\ = -\frac{\cos[(a+c)x + (b+d)]}{2(a+c)} + \frac{\cos[(a-c)x + (b-d)]}{2(a-c)} \quad (a^2 \neq c^2)$$

$$831. \int \cos(ax + b) \cos(cx + d) dx \\ = \frac{\sin[(a+c)x + (b+d)]}{2(a+c)} + \frac{\sin[(a-c)x + (b-d)]}{2(a-c)} \quad (a^2 \neq c^2)$$

$$832. \int \sin^2(ax + b) dx = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4a} \sin 2(ax + b)$$

$$833. \int \cos^2(ax + b) dx = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4a} \sin 2(ax + b)$$

$$834. \int e^{px} \sin(ax + b) dx = \frac{e^{px}}{p^2 + a^2} [p \sin(ax + b) - a \cos(ax + b)]$$

$$835. \int e^{px} \cos(ax + b) dx = \frac{e^{px}}{p^2 + a^2} [a \sin(ax + b) + p \cos(ax + b)]$$

$$836. \int [e^{px} \sin(ax + b)]^2 dx = \frac{e^{2px}}{4} \left[\frac{1}{p} - \frac{a \sin 2(ax + b) + p \cos 2(ax + b)}{p^2 + a^2} \right]$$

$$837. \int [e^{px} \cos(ax + b)]^2 dx = \frac{e^{2px}}{4} \left[\frac{1}{p} + \frac{a \sin 2(ax + b) + p \cos 2(ax + b)}{p^2 + a^2} \right]$$

I . 1.3.15 含有 $\sqrt{1 \pm \sin ax}$ 和 $\sqrt{1 \pm \cos ax}$ 的积分

$$838. \int \sqrt{1 + \sin ax} dx = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{a} \cos\left(\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$839. \int \sqrt{1 + \cos ax} dx = \frac{2 \sin ax}{a \sqrt{1 + \cos ax}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{a} \sin \frac{ax}{2}$$

$$840. \int \sqrt{1 - \sin ax} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{a} \sin\left(\frac{ax}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$841. \int \sqrt{1 - \cos ax} dx = -\frac{2 \sin ax}{a \sqrt{1 - \cos ax}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{a} \cos \frac{ax}{2}$$

$$842. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + \sin ax}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{a} \ln \left| \tan\left(\frac{ax}{4} + \frac{\pi}{8}\right) \right|$$

$$843. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + \cos ax}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{a} \ln \left| \tan\left(\frac{ax}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right|$$

$$844. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - \sin ax}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{a} \ln \left| \tan\left(\frac{ax}{4} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right) \right|$$

$$845. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - \cos ax}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{a} \ln \left| \tan \frac{ax}{4} \right|$$

$$846. \int \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{1 \pm \cos ax}} dx = \mp \frac{1}{2a} \sqrt{1 \pm \cos ax}$$

$$847. \int \frac{\cos ax}{\sqrt{1 \pm \sin ax}} dx = \pm \frac{1}{2a} \sqrt{1 \pm \sin ax}$$

I . 1.3.16 含有 $\sqrt{1 \pm b^2 \sin^2 ax}$ 和 $\sqrt{1 \pm b^2 \cos^2 ax}$ 的积分

$$848. \int \sqrt{1 + b^2 \sin^2 ax} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{1 + b^2}}{a} \cdot E\left(\frac{p}{q}, \frac{\pi}{2} - ax\right)$$

[这里, $E(k, \varphi)$ 为第二类椭圆积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$849. \int \sqrt{1 - b^2 \sin^2 ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} \cdot E(b, ax) \quad (b^2 < 1)$$

$$850. \int \sqrt{1 + b^2 \cos^2 ax} dx = \frac{\sqrt{1 + b^2}}{a} \cdot E\left(\sqrt{\frac{b^2}{1 + b^2}}, ax\right)$$

$$851. \int \sqrt{1 - b^2 \cos^2 ax} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{1 - b^2}}{a} \cdot E\left(\sqrt{\frac{b^2}{1 - b^2}}, \frac{\pi}{2} - ax\right) \quad (b^2 < 1)$$

$$852. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + b^2 \sin^2 ax}} = -\frac{b}{a} \cdot F\left(\frac{p}{q}, \frac{\pi}{2} - ax\right)$$

[这里, $F(k, \varphi)$ 为第一类椭圆积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$853. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - b^2 \sin^2 ax}} = \frac{1}{a} \cdot F(b, ax) \quad (b^2 < 1)$$

$$854. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + b^2 \cos^2 ax}} = \frac{1}{a \sqrt{1 + b^2}} \cdot F\left(\sqrt{\frac{b^2}{1 + b^2}}, ax\right)$$

$$855. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-b^2\cos^2 ax}} = -\frac{1}{a\sqrt{1-b^2}} \cdot F\left(\sqrt{\frac{b^2}{1-b^2}}, \frac{\pi}{2} - ax\right) \quad (b^2 < 1)$$

$$856. \int \sin ax \sqrt{1+b^2\sin^2 ax} dx = -\frac{\cos ax}{2a} \sqrt{1+b^2\sin^2 ax} - \frac{1+b^2}{2ab} \arcsin \frac{b\cos ax}{\sqrt{1+b^2}}$$

$$857. \int \cos ax \sqrt{1+b^2\sin^2 ax} dx \\ = \frac{\sin ax}{2a} \sqrt{1+b^2\sin^2 ax} + \frac{1}{2ab} \ln(b\sin ax + \sqrt{1+b^2\sin^2 ax})$$

$$858. \int \sin ax \sqrt{1-b^2\sin^2 ax} dx \\ = -\frac{\cos ax}{2a} \sqrt{1-b^2\sin^2 ax} - \frac{1-b^2}{2ab} \ln(b\cos ax + \sqrt{1-b^2\sin^2 ax}) \quad (b^2 < 1)$$

$$859. \int \cos ax \sqrt{1-b^2\sin^2 ax} dx = \frac{\sin ax}{2a} \sqrt{1-b^2\sin^2 ax} + \frac{1}{2ab} \arcsin(b\sin ax) \\ (b^2 < 1)$$

$$860. \int \sin ax \sqrt{1+b^2\cos^2 ax} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{1+b^2}\cos ax}{2a} \sqrt{1-\frac{b^2\sin^2 ax}{1+b^2}} \\ - \frac{1}{ab} \ln\left(\sqrt{\frac{b^2\cos^2 ax}{1+b^2}} + \sqrt{1-\frac{b^2\sin^2 ax}{1+b^2}}\right)$$

$$861. \int \cos ax \sqrt{1+b^2\cos^2 ax} dx \\ = \frac{\sqrt{1+b^2}\sin ax}{2a} \sqrt{1-\frac{b^2\sin^2 ax}{1+b^2}} + \frac{1+b^2}{2ab} \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{b^2\sin^2 ax}{1+b^2}}$$

$$862. \int \sin ax \sqrt{1-b^2\cos^2 ax} dx \\ = -\frac{\sqrt{1-b^2}\cos ax}{2a} \sqrt{1+\frac{b^2\sin^2 ax}{1-b^2}} - \frac{\arcsin(b\cos ax)}{2ab} \quad (b^2 < 1)$$

$$863. \int \cos ax \sqrt{1-b^2\cos^2 ax} dx = \frac{\sqrt{1-b^2}\sin ax}{2a} \sqrt{1+\frac{b^2\sin^2 ax}{1-b^2}} \\ - \frac{1-b^2}{2ab} \ln\left(\sqrt{\frac{b^2\sin^2 ax}{1-b^2}} + \sqrt{1+\frac{b^2\sin^2 ax}{1-b^2}}\right) \\ (b^2 < 1)$$

$$864. \int \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{1+b^2\sin^2 ax}} dx = -\frac{1}{ab} \arcsin \frac{b\cos ax}{\sqrt{1+b^2}}$$

$$865. \int \frac{\cos ax}{\sqrt{1+b^2\sin^2 ax}} dx = \frac{1}{ab} \ln(b\sin ax + \sqrt{1+b^2\sin^2 ax})$$

$$866. \int \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{1-b^2\sin^2 ax}} dx = -\frac{1}{ab} \ln(b\cos ax + \sqrt{1-b^2\sin^2 ax}) \quad (b^2 < 1)$$

$$867. \int \frac{\cos ax}{\sqrt{1-b^2 \sin^2 ax}} dx = \frac{1}{ab} \arcsin(b \sin ax) \quad (b^2 < 1)$$

$$868. \int \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{1+b^2 \cos^2 ax}} dx = -\frac{1}{ab} \ln \left(\sqrt{\frac{b^2 \cos^2 ax}{1+b^2}} + \sqrt{1-\frac{b^2 \sin^2 ax}{1+b^2}} \right)$$

$$869. \int \frac{\cos ax}{\sqrt{1+b^2 \cos^2 ax}} dx = \frac{1}{ab} \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{b^2 \sin^2 ax}{1+b^2}}$$

$$870. \int \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{1-b^2 \cos^2 ax}} dx = -\frac{1}{ab} \arcsin(b \cos ax) \quad (b^2 < 1)$$

$$871. \int \frac{\cos ax}{\sqrt{1-b^2 \cos^2 ax}} dx = -\frac{1}{ab} \ln \left(\sqrt{\frac{b^2 \sin^2 ax}{1-b^2}} + \sqrt{1+\frac{b^2 \sin^2 ax}{1-b^2}} \right) \quad (b^2 < 1)$$

I.1.3.17 含有 $\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x}$ 和 $\sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x - 1}$ 的积分

在下列公式中, $0 < k^2 < 1$.

$$872. \int \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x} dx = E(k, x)$$

[这里, $E(k, x)$ 为第二类椭圆积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$873. \int \sin x \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cos x \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x} - \frac{1-k^2}{2k} \ln(k \cos x + \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x})$$

$$874. \int \cos x \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin x \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x} + \frac{1}{2k} \arcsin(k \sin x)$$

$$875. \int \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x}}{\sin x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x} + \cos x}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x} - \cos x} + k \ln(k \cos x + \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x})$$

$$876. \int \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x}}{\cos x} dx$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2}}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x} + \sqrt{1-k^2} \sin x}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x} - \sqrt{1-k^2} \sin x} + k \arcsin(k \sin x)$$

$$877. \int \frac{\sin x \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x}}{\cos x} dx$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2}}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x} + \sqrt{1-k^2}}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x} - \sqrt{1-k^2}} - \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x}$$

$$878. \int \frac{\cos x \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x}}{\sin x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x}}{1 + \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x}} + \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 x}$$

$$879. \int \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x}}{\sin^2 x} dx = (1-k^2)F(k, x) - E(k, x) - \sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x} \cot x$$

[这里, $F(k, x)$ 为第一类椭圆积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$880. \int \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x}}{\cos^2 x} dx = F(k, x) - E(k, x) + \sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x} \tan x$$

$$881. \int \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x}}{\sin x \cos x} dx \\ = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x}}{1 + \sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x}} + \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2}}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x} + \sqrt{1-k^2}}{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x} - \sqrt{1-k^2}}$$

$$882. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x}} = F(k, x)$$

$$883. \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x}} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x} + \cos x}{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x} - \cos x}$$

$$884. \int \frac{dx}{\cos x \sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x}} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-k^2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x} - \sqrt{1-k^2}\sin x}{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x} + \sqrt{1-k^2}\sin x}$$

$$885. \int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x}} dx = \frac{1}{2k} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x} - k \cos x}{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x} + k \cos x}$$

$$886. \int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x}} dx = \frac{1}{k} \arcsin(k \sin x)$$

$$887. \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x \sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x}} dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-k^2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x} + \sqrt{1-k^2}}{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x} - \sqrt{1-k^2}}$$

$$888. \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x \sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x}}{1 + \sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x}}$$

$$889. \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x}} dx = \frac{1}{k^2} F(k, x) - \frac{1}{k^2} E(k, x)$$

$$890. \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x}} dx = -\frac{1-k^2}{k^2} F(k, x) + \frac{1}{k^2} E(k, x)$$

$$891. \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x}} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x}}{k^2}$$

$$892. \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos x \sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x}} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x}}{1 + \sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-k^2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x} + \sqrt{1-k^2}}{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2 x} - \sqrt{1-k^2}}$$

$$893. \int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{a^2\sin^2 x - 1}} dx = -\frac{1}{a} \arcsin \frac{a \cos x}{\sqrt{a^2 - 1}} \quad (a^2 > 1)$$

$$894. \int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{a^2\sin^2 x - 1}} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln |a \sin x + \sqrt{a^2\sin^2 x - 1}| \quad (a^2 > 1)$$

$$895. \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x - 1}} = -\arctan \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x - 1}} \quad (a^2 > 1)$$

$$896. \int \frac{dx}{\cos x \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x - 1}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a^2 - 1}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - 1} \sin x + \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x - 1}}{\sqrt{a^2 - 1} \sin x - \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x - 1}} \quad (a^2 > 1)$$

$$897. \int \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x - 1}} dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a^2 - 1}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - 1} + \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x - 1}}{\sqrt{a^2 - 1} - \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x - 1}} \quad (a^2 > 1)$$

$$898. \int \frac{\cot x}{\sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x - 1}} dx = -\arcsin \frac{1}{a \sin x} \quad (a^2 > 1)$$

I.1.3.18 含有 $\tan ax$ 和 $\cot ax$ 的积分

$$899. \int \frac{dx}{\tan ax} = \int \cot ax dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln |\sin ax|$$

$$900. \int \frac{dx}{\cot ax} = \int \tan ax dx = -\frac{1}{a} \ln |\cos ax|$$

$$901. \int x \tan ax dx = \frac{x}{a} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{4^k - 1}{(2k+1)!} B_{2k} (2ax)^{2k} \quad (|ax| < \frac{\pi}{2})$$

[这里, B_{2k} 为伯努利数(见附录), 以下同]

$$902. \int x \cot ax dx = \frac{x}{a} \left[1 - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{(2k+1)!} B_{2k} (2ax)^{2k} \right] \quad (|ax| < \pi)$$

$$903. \int \frac{\tan ax}{x} dx = \frac{1}{ax} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{4^k - 1}{(2k)!(2k-1)} B_{2k} (2ax)^{2k} \quad (|ax| < \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$904. \int \frac{\cot ax}{x} dx = -\frac{1}{ax} \left[1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{(2k+1)!} B_{2k} (2ax)^{2k} \right] \quad (|ax| < \pi)$$

$$905. \int \frac{dx}{p + q \tan ax} = \frac{1}{a(p^2 + q^2)} (pax + q \ln |q \sin ax + p \cos ax|)$$

$$906. \int \frac{dx}{p + q \cot ax} = \frac{1}{a(p^2 + q^2)} (pax - q \ln |p \sin ax + q \cos ax|)$$

$$907. \int \frac{\tan ax}{p + q \tan ax} dx = \frac{1}{a(p^2 + q^2)} (qax - p \ln |q \sin ax + p \cos ax|)$$

$$908. \int \frac{\cot ax}{p + q \cot ax} dx = \frac{1}{a(p^2 + q^2)} (qax + p \ln |p \sin ax + q \cos ax|)$$

$$909. \int \frac{\tan b - \tan ax}{\tan b + \tan ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} \sin 2b \ln |\sin(ax + b)| - x \cos 2b$$

$$910. \int \frac{\tan ax}{1 + m^2 \tan^2 ax} dx = \frac{\ln(\cos^2 ax + m^2 \sin^2 ax)}{2a(m^2 - 1)}$$

$$911. \int x \tan^2 ax dx = \frac{x}{a} \tan ax + \frac{1}{a^2} \ln |\cos ax| - \frac{x^2}{2}$$

912. $\int x \cot^2 ax dx = -\frac{x}{a} \cot ax + \frac{1}{a^2} \ln |\sin ax| - \frac{x^2}{2}$
913. $\int \frac{dx}{p + q \tan^2 ax} = \frac{x}{p - q} - \frac{1}{(p - q)a} \sqrt{\frac{q}{p}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{q}{p}} \tan ax\right) \quad (p \neq q)$
914. $\int \frac{dx}{p + q \cot^2 ax} = \frac{x}{p - q} - \frac{1}{(p - q)a} \sqrt{\frac{q}{p}} \operatorname{arccot}\left(\sqrt{\frac{q}{p}} \cot ax\right) \quad (p \neq q)$
915. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{p + q \tan^2 ax}} = \frac{1}{a \sqrt{p - q}} \arcsin\left(\sqrt{\frac{p - q}{p}} \sin ax\right) \quad (p > q)$
916. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{p + q \cot^2 ax}} = \frac{1}{a \sqrt{p - q}} \arccos\left(\sqrt{\frac{p - q}{p}} \cos ax\right) \quad (p > q)$
917. $\int \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{p + q \tan^2 ax}} dx = \frac{1}{a(q - p)} \sqrt{p \cos^2 ax + q \sin^2 ax} \quad (p \neq q)$
918. $\int \frac{\cos ax}{\sqrt{p + q \cot^2 ax}} dx = \frac{1}{a \sqrt{p - q}} \sqrt{p \sin^2 ax + q \cos^2 ax} \quad (p > q)$
919. $\int \frac{\tan ax}{\sqrt{p + q \tan^2 ax}} dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{a \sqrt{p - q}} \ln |\sqrt{p - q} \cos ax + \sqrt{p \cos^2 ax + q \sin^2 ax}| \quad (p > q)$
920. $\int \frac{\cot ax}{\sqrt{p + q \cot^2 ax}} dx = \frac{1}{a \sqrt{p - q}} \ln(\sqrt{p - q} \sin ax + \sqrt{p \sin^2 ax + q \cos^2 ax})$
 $(p > q)$

I.1.3.19 三角函数与代数函数组合的积分

921. $\int \frac{\sin kx}{a + bx} dx = \frac{1}{b} \left\{ \cos \frac{ka}{b} \operatorname{si}\left[\frac{k(a + bx)}{b}\right] - \sin \frac{ka}{b} \operatorname{ci}\left[\frac{k(a + bx)}{b}\right] \right\}$
 [这里, $\operatorname{si}(x)$ 和 $\operatorname{ci}(x)$ 分别为正弦积分和余弦积分(见附录), 以下同]
922. $\int \frac{\cos kx}{a + bx} dx = \frac{1}{b} \left\{ \cos \frac{ka}{b} \operatorname{ci}\left[\frac{k(a + bx)}{b}\right] + \sin \frac{ka}{b} \operatorname{si}\left[\frac{k(a + bx)}{b}\right] \right\}$
923. $\int \frac{\sin kx}{(a + bx)^2} dx = -\frac{\sin kx}{b(a + bx)} + \frac{k}{b} \int \frac{\cos kx}{a + bx} dx$
924. $\int \frac{\cos kx}{(a + bx)^2} dx = -\frac{\cos kx}{b(a + bx)} - \frac{k}{b} \int \frac{\sin kx}{a + bx} dx$
925. $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \sqrt{2\pi} S(\sqrt{x})$
 [这里, $S(x)$ 为菲涅耳积分(见附录)]
926. $\int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \sqrt{2\pi} C(\sqrt{x})$

[这里, $C(x)$ 为菲涅耳积分(见附录)]

I. 1. 3. 20 三角函数与指数函数和双曲函数组合的积分

$$927. \int e^{ax} \sin^{2n} bx dx$$

$$= \binom{2n}{n} \frac{e^{ax}}{2^{2n} a} + \frac{e^{ax}}{2^{2n-1}} \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{2n}{n-k} \frac{(-1)^k}{a^2 + 4b^2 k^2} (a \cos 2bkx + 2bk \sin 2bkx)$$

$$928. \int e^{ax} \sin^{2n+1} bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{2^{2n}} \sum_{k=0}^n \left\{ \binom{2n+1}{n-k} \frac{(-1)^k}{a^2 + (2k+1)^2 b^2} \right.$$

$$\left. \cdot [a \sin(2k+1)bx - (2k+1)b \cos(2k+1)bx] \right\}$$

$$929. \int e^{ax} \cos^{2n} bx dx$$

$$= \binom{2n}{n} \frac{e^{ax}}{2^{2n} a} + \frac{e^{ax}}{2^{2n-1}} \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{2n}{n-k} \frac{1}{a^2 + 4b^2 k^2} (a \cos 2bkx + 2bk \sin 2bkx)$$

$$930. \int e^{ax} \cos^{2n+1} bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{2^{2n}} \sum_{k=0}^n \left\{ \binom{2n+1}{n-k} \frac{1}{a^2 + (2k+1)^2 b^2} \right.$$

$$\left. \cdot [a \cos(2k+1)bx + (2k+1)b \sin(2k+1)bx] \right\}$$

$$931. \int e^{ax} \sin bx \cos cx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{2} \left[\frac{a \sin(b+c)x - (b+c) \cos(b+c)x}{a^2 + (b+c)^2} \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{a \sin(b-c)x - (b-c) \cos(b-c)x}{a^2 + (b-c)^2} \right]$$

$$932. \int x e^{ax} \sin bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} \left[\left(ax - \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \right) \sin bx - \left(bx - \frac{2ab}{a^2 + b^2} \right) \cos bx \right]$$

$$933. \int x e^{ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} \left[\left(ax - \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \right) \cos bx + \left(bx - \frac{2ab}{a^2 + b^2} \right) \sin bx \right]$$

$$934. \int x^m e^{ax} \sin bx dx = e^{ax} \sum_{k=1}^{m+1} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} m! x^{m-k+1}}{(m-k+1)! (a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{k}{2}}} \sin(bx + kt)$$

(这里, $\sin t = -\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$)

$$935. \int x^m e^{ax} \cos bx dx = e^{ax} \sum_{k=1}^{m+1} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} m! x^{m-k+1}}{(m-k+1)! (a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{k}{2}}} \cos(bx + kt)$$

(这里, $\cos t = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$)

$$936. \int \sinh(ax + b) \sin(cx + d) dx$$

$$= \frac{a}{a^2 + c^2} \cosh(ax + b) \sin(cx + d) - \frac{c}{a^2 + c^2} \sinh(ax + b) \cos(cx + d)$$

$$937. \int \sinh(ax + b) \cos(cx + d) dx$$

$$= \frac{a}{a^2 + c^2} \cosh(ax + b) \cos(cx + d) + \frac{c}{a^2 + c^2} \sinh(ax + b) \sin(cx + d)$$

$$938. \int \cosh(ax + b) \sin(cx + d) dx$$

$$= \frac{a}{a^2 + c^2} \sinh(ax + b) \sin(cx + d) - \frac{c}{a^2 + c^2} \cosh(ax + b) \cos(cx + d)$$

$$939. \int \cosh(ax + b) \cos(cx + d) dx$$

$$= \frac{a}{a^2 + c^2} \sinh(ax + b) \cos(cx + d) + \frac{c}{a^2 + c^2} \cosh(ax + b) \sin(cx + d)$$

I.1.3.21 含有 $\sin x^2, \cos x^2$ 和更复杂自变数的三角函数的积分

$$940. \int \sin x^2 dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} S(x)$$

[这里, $S(x)$ 为菲涅耳积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$941. \int \cos x^2 dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} C(x)$$

[这里, $C(x)$ 为菲涅耳积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$942. \int x \sin x^2 dx = -\frac{\cos x^2}{2}$$

$$943. \int x \cos x^2 dx = \frac{\sin x^2}{2}$$

$$944. \int x^2 \sin x^2 dx = -\frac{x}{2} \cos x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} C(x)$$

$$945. \int x^2 \cos x^2 dx = \frac{x}{2} \sin x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} S(x)$$

$$946. \int x^3 \sin x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin x^2 - \frac{x^2}{2} \cos x^2$$

$$947. \int x^3 \cos x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \cos x^2 + \frac{x^2}{2} \sin x^2$$

$$948. \int \sin(ax^2 + 2bx + c) dx$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2a}} \left[\cos \frac{ac - b^2}{a} S\left(\frac{ax + b}{\sqrt{a}}\right) + \sin \frac{ac - b^2}{a} C\left(\frac{ax + b}{\sqrt{a}}\right) \right]$$

$$949. \int \cos(ax^2 + 2bx + c) dx$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2a}} \left[\cos \frac{ac - b^2}{a} C\left(\frac{ax + b}{\sqrt{a}}\right) - \sin \frac{ac - b^2}{a} S\left(\frac{ax + b}{\sqrt{a}}\right) \right]$$

$$950. \int \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{x}{2} [\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)]$$

$$951. \int \cos(\ln x) dx = \frac{x}{2} [\sin(\ln x) + \cos(\ln x)]$$

$$952. \int x^p \sin(b \ln x) dx = \frac{x^{p+1}}{(p+1)^2 + b^2} [(p+1) \sin(b \ln x) - b \cos(b \ln x)]$$

$$953. \int x^p \cos(b \ln x) dx = \frac{x^{p+1}}{(p+1)^2 + b^2} [(p+1) \cos(b \ln x) + b \sin(b \ln x)]$$

I .1.3.22 反三角函数的积分

$$954. \int \arcsin ax dx = x \arcsin ax + \frac{\sqrt{1 - a^2 x^2}}{a}$$

$$955. \int \arccos ax dx = x \arccos ax - \frac{\sqrt{1 - a^2 x^2}}{a}$$

$$956. \int \arctan ax dx = x \arctan ax - \frac{1}{2a} \ln(1 + a^2 x^2)$$

$$957. \int \operatorname{arccot} ax dx = x \operatorname{arccot} ax + \frac{1}{2a} \ln(1 + a^2 x^2)$$

$$958. \int \operatorname{arcsec} ax dx = x \operatorname{arcsec} ax - \frac{1}{a} \ln | ax + \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} |$$

$$959. \int \operatorname{arccsc} ax dx = x \operatorname{arccsc} ax + \frac{1}{a} \ln | ax + \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1} |$$

$$960. \int x \arcsin ax dx = \frac{1}{4a^2} [(2a^2 x^2 - 1) \arcsin ax + ax \sqrt{1 - a^2 x^2}]$$

$$961. \int x \arccos ax dx = \frac{1}{4a^2} [(2a^2 x^2 - 1) \arccos ax - ax \sqrt{1 - a^2 x^2}]$$

$$962. \int x \arctan ax dx = \frac{1 + a^2 x^2}{2a^2} \arctan ax - \frac{x}{2a}$$

$$963. \int x \operatorname{arccot} ax dx = \frac{1 + a^2 x^2}{2a^2} \operatorname{arccot} ax + \frac{x}{2a}$$

$$964. \int x \operatorname{arcsec} ax dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \operatorname{arcsec} ax - \frac{1}{2a^2} \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1}$$

$$965. \int x \operatorname{arccsc} ax dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \operatorname{arccsc} ax + \frac{1}{2a^2} \sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1}$$

$$966. \int x^n \arcsin ax dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \arcsin ax - \frac{a}{n+1} \int \frac{x^{n+1}}{\sqrt{1 - a^2 x^2}} dx \quad (n \neq -1)$$

$$967. \int x^n \arccos ax dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \arccos ax + \frac{a}{n+1} \int \frac{x^{n+1}}{\sqrt{1-a^2 x^2}} dx \quad (n \neq -1)$$

$$968. \int x^n \arctan ax dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \arctan ax - \frac{a}{n+1} \int \frac{x^{n+1}}{1+a^2 x^2} dx \quad (n \neq -1)$$

$$969. \int x^n \operatorname{arccot} ax dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \operatorname{arccot} ax + \frac{a}{n+1} \int \frac{x^{n+1}}{1+a^2 x^2} dx \quad (n \neq -1)$$

$$970. \int x^n \operatorname{arcsec} ax dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \operatorname{arcsec} ax - \frac{1}{n+1} \int \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1}} dx \quad (n \neq -1)$$

$$971. \int x^n \operatorname{arccsc} ax dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \operatorname{arccsc} ax + \frac{1}{n+1} \int \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1}} dx \quad (n \neq -1)$$

$$972. \int (\arcsin ax)^2 dx = x(\arcsin ax)^2 - 2x + \frac{2\sqrt{1-a^2 x^2}}{a} \arcsin ax$$

$$973. \int (\arccos ax)^2 dx = x(\arccos ax)^2 - 2x - \frac{2\sqrt{1-a^2 x^2}}{a} \arccos ax$$

$$\begin{aligned} 974. \int (\arcsin ax)^n dx &= x(\arcsin ax)^n + \frac{n\sqrt{1-a^2 x^2}}{a} (\arcsin ax)^{n-1} \\ &\quad - n(n-1) \int (\arcsin ax)^{n-2} dx \\ &= \sum_{r=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (-1)^r \frac{n!}{(n-2r)!} x (\arcsin ax)^{n-2r} \\ &\quad + \sum_{r=0}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} (-1)^r \frac{n! \sqrt{1-a^2 x^2}}{(n-2r-1)! a} (\arcsin ax)^{n-2r-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 975. \int (\arccos ax)^n dx &= x(\arccos ax)^n - \frac{n\sqrt{1-a^2 x^2}}{a} (\arccos ax)^{n-1} \\ &\quad - n(n-1) \int (\arccos ax)^{n-2} dx \\ &= \sum_{r=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (-1)^r \frac{n!}{(n-2r)!} x (\arccos ax)^{n-2r} \\ &\quad - \sum_{r=0}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} (-1)^r \frac{n! \sqrt{1-a^2 x^2}}{(n-2r-1)! a} (\arccos ax)^{n-2r-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 976. \int \frac{\arcsin ax}{x} dx &= ax + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3} (ax)^3 + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 5} (ax)^5 + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 7} (ax)^7 + \dots \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!! (2k+1)^2} (ax)^{2k+1} \quad (|ax| < 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$977. \int \frac{\arccos ax}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln |x| - ax - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3} (ax)^3 - \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 5} (ax)^5$$

$$-\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 7}(ax)^7 - \dots$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \ln |x| - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!(2k+1)^2} (ax)^{2k+1} \quad (|ax| < 1)$$

$$978. \int \frac{\arctan ax}{x} dx = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2} (ax)^{2k+1} \quad (|ax| < 1)$$

$$979. \int \frac{\operatorname{arccot} ax}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln |x| - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2} (ax)^{2k+1} \quad (|ax| < 1)$$

$$980. \int \frac{\arcsin ax}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \arcsin ax + a \ln \left| \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - a^2 x^2}}{x} \right|$$

$$981. \int \frac{\arccos ax}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \arccos ax + a \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - a^2 x^2}}{x} \right|$$

$$982. \int \frac{\arctan ax}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \arctan ax - \frac{a}{2} \ln \frac{1 + a^2 x^2}{x^2}$$

$$983. \int \frac{\operatorname{arccot} ax}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \operatorname{arccot} ax - \frac{a}{2} \ln \frac{x^2}{1 + a^2 x^2}$$

$$984. \int \frac{\operatorname{arcsec} ax}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \operatorname{arcsec} ax + \frac{\sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1}}{x}$$

$$985. \int \frac{\operatorname{arccsc} ax}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \operatorname{arccsc} ax - \frac{\sqrt{a^2 x^2 - 1}}{x}$$

$$986. \int \frac{\arcsin ax}{\sqrt{1 - a^2 x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2a} (\arcsin ax)^2$$

$$987. \int \frac{\arccos ax}{\sqrt{1 - a^2 x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2a} (\arccos ax)^2$$

$$988. \int \frac{x^n \arcsin ax}{\sqrt{1 - a^2 x^2}} dx = -\frac{x^{n-1}}{na^2} \sqrt{1 - a^2 x^2} \arcsin ax + \frac{x^n}{n^2 a} + \frac{n-1}{na^2} \int \frac{x^{n-2} \arcsin ax}{\sqrt{1 - a^2 x^2}} dx$$

$$989. \int \frac{x^n \arccos ax}{\sqrt{1 - a^2 x^2}} dx = -\frac{x^{n-1}}{na^2} \sqrt{1 - a^2 x^2} \arccos ax - \frac{x^n}{n^2 a} + \frac{n-1}{na^2} \int \frac{x^{n-2} \arccos ax}{\sqrt{1 - a^2 x^2}} dx$$

$$990. \int \frac{\arctan ax}{1 + a^2 x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} (\arctan ax)^2$$

$$991. \int \frac{\operatorname{arccot} ax}{1 + a^2 x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2a} (\operatorname{arccot} ax)^2$$

I.1.4 对数函数、指数函数和双曲函数的不定积分

I.1.4.1 对数函数的积分

$$992. \int \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - x$$

$$993. \int (\ln x)^2 dx = x(\ln x)^2 - 2x \ln x + 2x$$

$$994. \int (\ln x)^n dx = x(\ln x)^n - n \int (\ln x)^{n-1} dx \quad (n \neq -1)$$

$$= (-1)^n n! x \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{(-\ln x)^r}{r!} \quad (n \neq -1)$$

$$995. \int x \ln x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4}$$

$$996. \int x^2 \ln x \, dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{x^3}{9}$$

$$997. \int x^m \ln x \, dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} \ln x - \frac{x^{m+1}}{(m+1)^2} \quad (m \neq -1)$$

$$998. \int x^m (\ln x)^2 dx = x^{m+1} \left[\frac{(\ln x)^2}{m+1} - \frac{2 \ln x}{(m+1)^2} + \frac{2}{(m+1)^3} \right] \quad (m \neq -1)$$

$$999. \int x^m (\ln x)^3 dx = x^{m+1} \left[\frac{(\ln x)^3}{m+1} - \frac{3(\ln x)^2}{(m+1)^2} + \frac{6 \ln x}{(m+1)^3} - \frac{6}{(m+1)^4} \right]$$

$$(m \neq -1)$$

$$1000. \int x^m (\ln x)^n dx = \frac{x^{m+1} (\ln x)^n}{m+1} - \frac{n}{m+1} \int x^m (\ln x)^{n-1} dx \quad (m \neq -1)$$

$$= (-1)^n \frac{n!}{m+1} x^{m+1} \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{(-\ln x)^r}{r! (m+1)^{n-r}} \quad (m \neq -1)$$

$$1001. \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2$$

$$1002. \int \frac{\ln x}{x^m} dx = -\frac{1 + (m-1) \ln x}{(m-1)^2 x^{m-1}} \quad (m \neq 1)$$

$$1003. \int \frac{(\ln x)^n}{x} dx = \frac{1}{n+1} (\ln x)^{n+1} \quad (n \neq -1)$$

$$1004. \int \frac{(\ln x)^n}{x^m} dx = -\frac{(\ln x)^n}{(m-1)x^{m-1}} + \frac{n}{m-1} \int \frac{(\ln x)^{n-1}}{x^m} dx \quad (m \neq 1)$$

$$1005. \int \frac{dx}{\ln x} = \ln(\ln x) + \ln x + \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2 \cdot 2!} + \frac{(\ln x)^3}{3 \cdot 3!} + \dots$$

$$1006. \int \frac{x^m}{\ln x} dx = \ln(\ln x) + (m+1)\ln x + \frac{(m+1)^2(\ln x)^2}{2 \cdot 2!} + \frac{(m+1)^3(\ln x)^3}{3 \cdot 3!} + \dots$$

$$1007. \int \frac{x^m}{(\ln x)^n} dx = -\frac{x^{m+1}}{(n-1)(\ln x)^{n-1}} + \frac{m+1}{n-1} \int \frac{x^m}{(\ln x)^{n-1}} dx \quad (n \neq 1)$$

$$1008. \int \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \ln(\ln x)$$

$$1009. \int \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^n} = -\frac{1}{(n-1)(\ln x)^{n-1}} \quad (n \neq 1)$$

$$1010. \int \frac{dx}{x^m(\ln x)^n} = -\frac{1}{(n-1)x^{m-1}(\ln x)^{n-1}} - \frac{(m-1)}{(n-1)} \int \frac{dx}{x^m(\ln x)^{n-1}} \quad (n \neq 1)$$

$$1011. \int \frac{\ln x}{ax+b} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln x \ln(ax+b) - \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{\ln(ax+b)}{x} dx$$

$$1012. \int \frac{\ln x}{(ax+b)^2} dx = -\frac{\ln x}{a(ax+b)} + \frac{1}{ab} \ln \left| \frac{x}{ax+b} \right|$$

$$1013. \int \frac{\ln x}{(ax+b)^3} dx = -\frac{\ln x}{2a(ax+b)^2} + \frac{1}{2ab(ax+b)} + \frac{1}{2ab^2} \ln \left| \frac{x}{ax+b} \right|$$

$$1014. \int \frac{\ln x}{(ax+b)^m} dx = \frac{1}{b(m-1)} \left[-\frac{\ln x}{(ax+b)^{m-1}} + \int \frac{dx}{x(ax+b)^{m-1}} \right]$$

$$1015. \int \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{ax+b}} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{a} \left[(\ln x - 2) \sqrt{ax+b} + \sqrt{b} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{ax+b} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{ax+b} - \sqrt{b}} \right| \right] & (b > 0) \\ \frac{2}{a} \left[(\ln x - 2) \sqrt{ax+b} + 2\sqrt{-b} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{ax+b}{-b}} \right] & (b < 0) \end{cases}$$

$$1016. \int \ln(ax+b) dx = \frac{ax+b}{a} \ln(ax+b) - x$$

$$1017. \int x \ln(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 - \frac{b^2}{a^2} \right) \ln(ax+b) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{bx}{a} \right)$$

$$1018. \int x^2 \ln(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{3} \left(x^3 + \frac{b^3}{a^3} \right) \ln(ax+b) - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{bx^2}{2a} + \frac{b^2x}{a^2} \right)$$

$$1019. \int x^3 \ln(ax+b) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(x^4 - \frac{b^4}{a^4} \right) \ln(ax+b) - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{bx^3}{3a} + \frac{b^2x^2}{2a^2} - \frac{b^3x}{a^3} \right)$$

$$1020. \int x^m \ln(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{m+1} \left[x^{m+1} - \left(-\frac{b}{a} \right)^{m+1} \right] \ln(ax+b)$$

$$- \frac{1}{m+1} \left(-\frac{b}{a} \right)^{m+1} \sum_{r=1}^{m+1} \frac{1}{r} \left(-\frac{ax}{b} \right)^r$$

$$1021. \int \frac{\ln(ax+b)}{x} dx = \ln b \ln x + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k^2} \left(\frac{ax}{b}\right)^k \quad (-b < ax \leq b)$$

$$1022. \int \frac{\ln(ax+b)}{x^2} dx = \frac{a}{b} \ln x - \frac{ax+b}{bx} \ln(ax+b)$$

$$1023. \int \frac{\ln(ax+b)}{x^m} dx = -\frac{1}{m-1} \frac{\ln(ax+b)}{x^{m-1}} + \frac{1}{m-1} \left(-\frac{b}{a}\right)^{m-1} \ln \frac{ax+b}{x} \\ + \frac{1}{m-1} \left(-\frac{a}{b}\right)^{m-1} \sum_{r=1}^{m-2} \frac{1}{r} \left(-\frac{b}{ax}\right)^r \quad (m > 2)$$

$$1024. \int \ln \frac{x+a}{x-a} dx = (x+a) \ln(x+a) - (x-a) \ln(x-a)$$

$$1025. \int x^m \ln \frac{x+a}{x-a} dx = \frac{x^{m+1} - (-a)^{m+1}}{m+1} \ln(x+a) - \frac{x^{m+1} - a^{m+1}}{m+1} \ln(x-a) \\ + \frac{2a^{m+1}}{m+1} \sum_{r=1}^{\left[\frac{m+1}{2}\right]} \frac{1}{m-2r+2} \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{m-2r+2} \quad (m \neq -1)$$

$$1026. \int \frac{1}{x^2} \ln \frac{x+a}{x-a} dx = \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{x-a}{x+a} - \frac{1}{a} \ln \frac{x^2-a^2}{x^2}$$

$$1027. \int \ln(x^2+a^2) dx = x \ln(x^2+a^2) - 2x + 2a \arctan \frac{x}{a}$$

$$1028. \int x \ln(x^2+a^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} (x^2+a^2) \ln(x^2+a^2) - \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

$$1029. \int x^2 \ln(x^2+a^2) dx = \frac{1}{3} \left[x^3 \ln(x^2+a^2) - \frac{2}{3} x^3 + 2a^2 x - 2a^3 \arctan \frac{x}{a} \right]$$

$$1030. \int x^{2n} \ln(x^2+a^2) dx = \frac{1}{2n+1} \left[x^{2n+1} \ln(x^2+a^2) + (-1)^n 2a^{2n+1} \arctan \frac{x}{a} \right. \\ \left. - 2 \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^{n-k}}{2k+1} a^{2n-2k} x^{2k+1} \right]$$

$$1031. \int x^{2n+1} \ln(x^2+a^2) dx \\ = \frac{1}{2n+1} \left\{ [x^{2n+2} + (-1)^n a^{2n+2}] \ln(x^2+a^2) + \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{(-1)^{n-k}}{k} a^{2n-2k+2} x^{2k} \right\}$$

$$1032. \int \ln |x^2-a^2| dx = x \ln |x^2-a^2| - 2x + a \ln \left| \frac{x+a}{x-a} \right|$$

$$1033. \int x \ln |x^2-a^2| dx = \frac{1}{2} [(x^2-a^2) \ln |x^2-a^2| - x^2]$$

$$1034. \int x^2 \ln |x^2-a^2| dx = \frac{1}{3} \left(x^3 \ln |x^2-a^2| - \frac{2}{3} x^3 - 2a^2 x + a^3 \ln \left| \frac{x+a}{x-a} \right| \right)$$

$$1035. \int x^{2n} \ln |x^2-a^2| dx \\ = \frac{1}{2n+1} \left(x^{2n+1} \ln |x^2-a^2| + a^{2n+1} \ln \left| \frac{x+a}{x-a} \right| - 2 \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{2k+1} a^{2n-2k} x^{2k+1} \right)$$

$$1036. \int x^{2n+1} \ln |x^2 - a^2| dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n+2} \left[(x^{2n+2} - a^{2n+2}) \ln |x^2 - a^2| - \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{k} a^{2n-2k+2} x^{2k} \right]$$

$$1037. \int \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}) dx = x \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}) - \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}$$

$$1038. \int x \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}) dx = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \pm \frac{a^2}{4} \right) \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}) - \frac{x \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}}{4}$$

$$1039. \int x^m \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}) dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}) - \frac{1}{m+1} \int \frac{x^{m+1}}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx$$

$$1040. \int \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2})}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2})}{x} - \frac{1}{a} \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{x}$$

$$1041. \int \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2})}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2})}{x} - \frac{1}{|a|} \operatorname{arcsec} \frac{x}{a}$$

$$1042. \int \ln X dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} \left(x + \frac{b}{2c} \right) \ln X - 2x + \frac{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}}{c} \arctan \frac{2cx + b}{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}} & (b^2 - 4ac < 0) \\ \left(x + \frac{b}{2c} \right) \ln X - 2x + \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{c} \operatorname{artanh} \frac{2cx + b}{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}} & (b^2 - 4ac > 0) \end{cases}$$

(这里, $X = a + bx + cx^2$)

$$1043. \int x^n \ln X dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \ln X - \frac{2c}{n+1} \int \frac{x^{n+2}}{X} dx - \frac{b}{n+1} \int \frac{x^{n+1}}{X} dx \quad (n \neq -1)$$

(这里, $X = a + bx + cx^2$)

$$1044. \int \ln(\sin x) dx = x \left[\ln x - 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} B_{2k} (2x)^{2k}}{2k(2k)!(2k+1)} \right] \quad (|x| < \pi)$$

[这里, B_{2k} 为伯努利数(见附录), 以下同]

$$1045. \int \ln(\cos x) dx = x \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{(4^k - 1) B_{2k} (2x)^{2k}}{2k(2k)!(2k+1)} \quad \left(|x| < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

I.1.4.2 指数函数的积分

$$1046. \int e^x dx = e^x$$

$$1047. \int e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x}$$

$$1048. \int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax}$$

$$1049. \int x e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a^2} e^{ax} (ax - 1)$$

$$1050. \int x^2 e^{ax} dx = \frac{x^2 e^{ax}}{a} \left[1 - \frac{2}{ax} \left(1 - \frac{1}{ax} \right) \right]$$

$$1051. \int x^m e^{ax} dx = \frac{x^m e^{ax}}{a} - \frac{m}{a} \int x^{m-1} e^{ax} dx = e^{ax} \sum_{r=0}^m (-1)^r \frac{m! x^{m-r}}{(m-r)! a^{r+1}}$$

$$1052. \int \frac{e^{ax}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} \left(1 + \frac{ax}{1 \cdot 3} \left\{ 1 + \frac{3ax}{2 \cdot 5} \left[1 + \frac{5ax}{3 \cdot 7} (1 + \dots) \right] \right\} \right)$$

$$1053. \int \frac{e^{ax}}{x} dx = \ln x + \frac{ax}{1!} + \frac{a^2 x^2}{2 \cdot 2!} + \frac{a^3 x^3}{3 \cdot 3!} + \dots = \text{Ei}(ax)$$

[这里, $\text{Ei}(ax)$ 为指数积分(见附录)]

$$1054. \int \frac{e^{ax}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{e^{ax}}{x} + \int \frac{e^{ax}}{x} dx$$

$$1055. \int \frac{e^{ax}}{x^m} dx = \frac{1}{1-m} \frac{e^{ax}}{x^{m-1}} + \frac{a}{m-1} \int \frac{e^{ax}}{x^{m-1}} dx \quad (m \neq 1)$$

$$1056. \int e^{ax} \ln x dx = \frac{e^{ax} \ln x}{a} - \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{e^{ax}}{x} dx$$

$$1057. \int a^{px} dx = \frac{a^{px}}{p \ln a}$$

(这里, 积分式中的 a^{px} 可用 $a^{px} = e^{px \ln a}$ 代替, 以下同)

$$1058. \int x a^{px} dx = \frac{(px \ln a - 1) a^{px}}{(p \ln a)^2}$$

$$1059. \int x^2 a^{px} dx = \frac{x^3 a^{px}}{px \ln a} \left[1 - \frac{2}{px \ln a} \left(1 - \frac{1}{px \ln a} \right) \right]$$

$$1060. \int x^m a^{px} dx = \frac{x^{m+1} a^{px}}{px \ln a} \left(1 - \frac{m}{px \ln a} \left\{ 1 - \frac{m-1}{px \ln a} \left[1 - \frac{m-2}{px \ln a} (1 - \dots) \right] \right\} \right)$$

$$1061. \int \frac{a^{px}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} \left(1 + \frac{px \ln a}{1 \cdot 3} \left\{ 1 + \frac{3px \ln a}{2 \cdot 5} \left[1 + \frac{5px \ln a}{3 \cdot 7} (1 + \dots) \right] \right\} \right)$$

$$1062. \int \frac{a^{px}}{x} dx = \ln x + \frac{px \ln a}{1 \cdot 1} \left(1 + \frac{px \ln a}{2 \cdot 2} \left\{ 1 + \frac{2px \ln a}{3 \cdot 3} \left[1 + \frac{3px \ln a}{4 \cdot 4} (1 + \dots) \right] \right\} \right)$$

$$1063. \int \frac{a^{px}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{a^{px}}{x} + p \ln a \int \frac{a^{px}}{x} dx$$

$$1064. \int \frac{a^{px}}{x^m} dx = -\frac{a^{px}}{(m-1)x^{m-1}} \left\{ 1 + \frac{px \ln a}{m-2} \left[1 + \frac{px \ln a}{m-3} (1 + \dots + px \ln a) \right] \right\} \\ + \frac{(p \ln a)^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} \int \frac{a^{px}}{x} dx$$

$$1065. \int (a^x - a^{-x}) dx = \frac{a^x + a^{-x}}{\ln a}$$

$$1066. \int \frac{dx}{a + be^{px}} = \frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{ap} \ln(a + be^{px})$$

$$1067. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a + be^{px}}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{p\sqrt{a}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{a + be^{px}} - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a + be^{px}} + \sqrt{a}} & (a > 0, b > 0) \\ \frac{1}{p\sqrt{-a}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{a + be^{px}}}{\sqrt{-a}} & (a < 0, b > 0) \end{cases}$$

$$1068. \int \frac{dx}{ae^{mx} + be^{-mx}} = \frac{1}{m\sqrt{ab}} \arctan\left(e^{mx} \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}\right) \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$1069. \int \frac{dx}{ae^{mx} - be^{-mx}} = \frac{1}{2m\sqrt{ab}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{a}e^{mx} - \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a}e^{mx} + \sqrt{b}} \right| \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m\sqrt{ab}} \operatorname{artanh}\left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}e^{mx}\right) \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$1070. \int xe^{-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-x^2}$$

$$1071. \int \frac{e^{ax}}{b + ce^{ax}} dx = \frac{1}{ac} \ln(b + ce^{ax})$$

$$1072. \int \frac{xe^{ax}}{(1 + ax)^2} dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2(1 + ax)}$$

$$1073. \int e^{ax} \sin bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}(a \sin bx - b \cos bx)}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$1074. \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \cos bx + b \sin bx)$$

$$1075. \int e^{ax} \sin bx \sin cx dx = \frac{e^{ax}[(b - c) \sin(b - c)x + a \cos(b - c)x]}{2[a^2 + (b + c)^2]}$$

$$- \frac{e^{ax}[(b + c) \sin(b + c)x + a \cos(b + c)x]}{2[a^2 + (b - c)^2]}$$

$$1076. \int e^{ax} \sin bx \cos cx dx = \frac{e^{ax}[a \sin(b - c)x - (b - c) \cos(b - c)x]}{2[a^2 + (b - c)^2]}$$

$$+ \frac{e^{ax}[a \sin(b + c)x - (b + c) \cos(b + c)x]}{2[a^2 + (b + c)^2]}$$

$$1077. \int e^{ax} \cos bx \cos cx dx = \frac{e^{ax}[(b - c) \sin(b - c)x + a \cos(b - c)x]}{2[a^2 + (b - c)^2]}$$

$$+ \frac{e^{ax}[(b + c) \sin(b + c)x + a \cos(b + c)x]}{2[a^2 + (b + c)^2]}$$

$$1078. \int e^{ax} \sin bx \sin(bx + c) dx = \frac{e^{ax} \csc c}{2a} - \frac{e^{ax}[a \cos(2bx + c) + 2b \sin(2bx + c)]}{2(a^2 + 4b^2)}$$

$$1079. \int e^{ax} \sin bx \cos(bx + c) dx = -\frac{e^{ax} \csc c}{2a} + \frac{e^{ax}[a \sin(2bx + c) - 2b \cos(2bx + c)]}{2(a^2 + 4b^2)}$$

$$1080. \int e^{ax} \cos bx \sin(bx + c) dx = \frac{e^{ax} \csc c}{2a} + \frac{e^{ax}[a \sin(2bx + c) - 2b \cos(2bx + c)]}{2(a^2 + 4b^2)}$$

$$1081. \int e^{ax} \cos bx \cos(bx + c) dx = \frac{e^{ax} \csc c}{2a} + \frac{e^{ax}[a \cos(2bx + c) + 2b \cos(2bx + c)]}{2(a^2 + 4b^2)}$$

$$1082. \int e^{ax} \sin^n bx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2 + n^2 b^2} \left[(a \sin bx - n b \cos bx) e^{ax} \sin^{n-1} bx + n(n-1)b^2 \int e^{ax} \sin^{n-2} bx dx \right]$$

$$1083. \int e^{ax} \cos^n bx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2 + n^2 b^2} \left[(a \cos bx + n b \sin bx) e^{ax} \cos^{n-1} bx + n(n-1)b^2 \int e^{ax} \cos^{n-2} bx dx \right]$$

$$1084. \int x e^{ax} \sin bx dx$$

$$= \frac{x e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx) - \frac{e^{ax}}{(a^2 + b^2)^2} [(a^2 - b^2) \sin bx - 2ab \cos bx]$$

$$1085. \int x e^{ax} \cos bx dx$$

$$= \frac{x e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \cos bx + b \sin bx) - \frac{e^{ax}}{(a^2 + b^2)^2} [(a^2 - b^2) \cos bx + 2ab \sin bx]$$

$$1086. \int x^m e^{ax} \sin bx dx$$

$$= x^m e^{ax} \frac{a \sin bx - b \cos bx}{a^2 + b^2} - \frac{m}{a^2 + b^2} \int x^{m-1} e^{ax} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx) dx$$

$$1087. \int x^m e^{ax} \cos bx dx$$

$$= x^m e^{ax} \frac{a \cos bx + b \sin bx}{a^2 + b^2} - \frac{m}{a^2 + b^2} \int x^{m-1} e^{ax} (a \cos bx + b \sin bx) dx$$

$$1088. \int \frac{e^{ax}}{\sin^n x} dx = -\frac{e^{ax} [a \sin x + (n-2) \cos x]}{(n-1)(n-2) \sin^{n-1} x} + \frac{a^2 + (n-2)^2}{(n-1)(n-2)} \int \frac{e^{ax}}{\sin^{n-2} x} dx$$

$$(n \neq 1, 2)$$

$$1089. \int \frac{e^{ax}}{\cos^n x} dx = -\frac{e^{ax} [a \cos x - (n-2) \sin x]}{(n-1)(n-2) \cos^{n-1} x} + \frac{a^2 + (n-2)^2}{(n-1)(n-2)} \int \frac{e^{ax}}{\cos^{n-2} x} dx$$

$$(n \neq 1, 2)$$

$$1090. \int e^{ax} \tan x dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a} \tan x - \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{e^{ax}}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$1091. \int e^{ax} \tan^2 x dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a} (a \tan x - 1) - a \int e^{ax} \tan x dx$$

$$1092. \int e^{ax} \tan^n x dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{n-1} \tan^{n-1} x - \frac{a}{n-1} \int e^{ax} \tan^{n-1} x dx - \int e^{ax} \tan^{n-2} x dx$$

$$(n \neq 1)$$

$$1093. \int e^{ax} \cot x dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a} \cot x + \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{e^{ax}}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$1094. \int e^{ax} \cot^2 x dx = -\frac{e^{ax}}{a} (a \cot x + 1) + a \int e^{ax} \cot x dx$$

$$1095. \int e^{ax} \cot^n x dx = -\frac{e^{ax}}{n-1} \cot^{n-1} x + \frac{a}{n-1} \int e^{ax} \cot^{n-1} x dx - \int e^{ax} \cot^{n-2} x dx$$

$$(n \neq 1)$$

I.1.4.3 双曲函数的积分

$$1096. \int \sinh ax dx = \frac{\cosh ax}{a}$$

$$1097. \int \sinh^2 ax dx = \frac{\sinh 2ax}{4a} - \frac{x}{2}$$

$$1098. \int \sinh^n ax dx = \frac{\sinh^{n-1} ax \cosh ax}{na} - \frac{n-1}{n} \int \sinh^{n-2} ax dx$$

$$1099. \int \cosh ax dx = \frac{\sinh ax}{a}$$

$$1100. \int \cosh^2 ax dx = \frac{\sinh 2ax}{4a} + \frac{x}{2}$$

$$1101. \int \cosh^n ax dx = \frac{\cosh^{n-1} ax \sinh ax}{na} + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \cosh^{n-2} ax dx$$

$$1102. \int \tanh ax dx = \frac{\ln(\cosh ax)}{a}$$

$$1103. \int \tanh^2 ax dx = x - \frac{\tanh ax}{a}$$

$$1104. \int \tanh^n ax dx = -\frac{\tanh^{n-1} ax}{(n-1)a} + \int (\tanh^{n-2} ax) dx \quad (n \neq 1)$$

$$1105. \int \coth ax dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln |\sinh ax|$$

$$1106. \int \coth^2 ax dx = x - \frac{\coth ax}{a}$$

$$1107. \int \coth^n ax dx = -\frac{\coth^{n-1} ax}{(n-1)a} + \int \coth^{n-2} ax dx \quad (n \neq 1)$$

$$1108. \int \sinh^{2n} x dx = (-1)^n \binom{2n}{n} \frac{x}{2^{2n}} + \frac{1}{2^{2n-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^k \binom{2n}{k} \frac{\sinh(2n-2k)x}{2n-2k}$$

$$1109. \int \sinh^{2n+1} x dx = \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{2n+1}{k} \frac{\cosh(2n-2k+1)x}{2n-2k+1}$$

$$1110. \int \cosh^{2n} x dx = \binom{2n}{n} \frac{x}{2^{2n}} + \frac{1}{2^{2n-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{2n}{k} \frac{\sinh(2n-2k)x}{2n-2k}$$

$$1111. \int \cosh^{2n+1} x dx = \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{2n+1}{k} \frac{\sinh(2n-2k+1)x}{2n-2k+1}$$

$$1112. \int \tanh^{2n} x dx = -\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\tanh^{2n-2k+1} x}{2n-2k+1} + x$$

$$1113. \int \tanh^{2n+1} x dx = - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\tanh^{2n-2k+2} x}{2n-2k+2} + \ln(\cosh x)$$

$$1114. \int \coth^{2n} x dx = - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\coth^{2n-2k+1} x}{2n-2k+1} + x$$

$$1115. \int \coth^{2n+1} x dx = - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\coth^{2n-2k+2} x}{2n-2k+2} + \ln |\sinh x|$$

$$1116. \int \operatorname{sech} x dx = \arctan(\sinh x)$$

$$1117. \int \operatorname{sech}^2 x dx = \tanh x$$

$$1118. \int \operatorname{csch} x dx = \ln \left| \tanh \frac{x}{2} \right|$$

$$1119. \int \operatorname{csch}^2 x dx = -\coth x$$

$$1120. \int \frac{dx}{\sinh ax} = \frac{1}{a} \ln \left(\tanh \frac{ax}{2} \right)$$

$$1121. \int \frac{dx}{\sinh^2 ax} = -\frac{1}{a} \coth ax$$

$$1122. \int \frac{dx}{\sinh^n ax} = -\frac{\cosh ax}{(n-1)a \sinh^{n-1} ax} - \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \frac{dx}{\sinh^{n-2} ax} \quad (n \neq 1)$$

$$1123. \int \frac{dx}{\cosh ax} = \frac{\arctan(\sinh ax)}{a}$$

$$1124. \int \frac{dx}{\cosh^2 ax} = \frac{\tanh ax}{a}$$

$$1125. \int \frac{dx}{\cosh^n ax} = \frac{\sinh ax}{(n-1)a \cosh^{n-1} ax} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \frac{dx}{\cosh^{n-2} ax} \quad (n \neq 1)$$

$$1126. \int \frac{dx}{\sinh^{2n} x} = \frac{\cosh x}{2n-1} \left[-\operatorname{csch}^{2n-1} x \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{2^k (n-1)(n-2)\cdots(n-k)}{(2n-3)(2n-5)\cdots(2n-2k-1)} \operatorname{csch}^{2n-2k-1} x \right]$$

$$1127. \int \frac{dx}{\sinh^{2n+1} x} = \frac{\cosh x}{2n} \left[-\operatorname{csch}^{2n} x \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{(2n-1)(2n-3)\cdots(2n-2k+1)}{2^k (n-1)(n-2)\cdots(n-k)} \operatorname{csch}^{2n-2k} x \right] \\ + (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \ln \left| \tanh \frac{x}{2} \right|$$

$$1128. \int \frac{dx}{\cosh^{2n} x} = \frac{\sinh x}{2n-1} \left[\operatorname{sech}^{2n-1} x \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{2^k (n-1)(n-2)\cdots(n-k)}{(2n-3)(2n-5)\cdots(2n-2k-1)} \operatorname{sech}^{2n-2k-1} x \right]$$

1129. $\int \frac{dx}{\cosh^{2n+1} x} = \frac{\sinh x}{2n} \left[\operatorname{sech}^{2n} x + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{(2n-1)(2n-3)\cdots(2n-2k+1)}{2^k(n-1)(n-2)\cdots(n-k)} \operatorname{sech}^{2n-2k} x \right] + \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \arctan(\sinh x)$
1130. $\int \frac{x}{\sinh^n ax} dx = -\frac{x \cosh ax}{(n-1)a \sinh^{n-1} ax} - \frac{1}{(n-1)(n-2)a^2 \sinh^{n-2} ax} - \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \frac{x}{\sinh^{n-2} ax} dx \quad (n \neq 1, 2)$
1131. $\int \frac{x}{\cosh^n ax} dx = \frac{x \sinh ax}{(n-1)a \cosh^{n-1} ax} + \frac{1}{(n-1)(n-2)a^2 \cosh^{n-2} ax} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \frac{x}{\cosh^{n-2} ax} dx \quad (n \neq 1, 2)$
1132. $\int \sinh ax \cosh ax dx = \frac{\sinh^2 ax}{2a}$
1133. $\int \sinh^2 ax \cosh^2 ax dx = \frac{\sinh 4ax}{32a} - \frac{x}{8}$
1134. $\int \sinh^n ax \cosh ax dx = \frac{\sinh^{n+1} ax}{(n+1)a} \quad (n \neq -1)$
1135. $\int \sinh ax \cosh^n ax dx = \frac{\cosh^{n+1} ax}{(n+1)a} \quad (n \neq -1)$
1136. $\int \sinh^p ax \cosh^q ax dx = \frac{\sinh^{p+1} ax \cosh^{q-1} ax}{(p+q)a} + \frac{q-1}{p+q} \int \sinh^p ax \cosh^{q-2} ax dx$
 $= \frac{\sinh^{p-1} ax \cosh^{q+1} ax}{(p+q)a} - \frac{p-1}{p+q} \int \sinh^{p-2} ax \cosh^q ax dx$
1137. $\int \frac{\sinh^2 ax}{\cosh ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} [\sinh ax - \arctan(\sinh ax)]$
1138. $\int \frac{\cosh^2 ax}{\sinh ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} \left(\cosh ax + \ln \left| \tanh \frac{ax}{2} \right| \right)$
1139. $\int \frac{\sinh ax}{\cosh^n ax} dx = -\frac{1}{(n-1)a \cosh ax} \quad (n \neq 1)$
1140. $\int \frac{\cosh ax}{\sinh^n ax} dx = -\frac{1}{(n-1)a \sinh ax} \quad (n \neq 1)$
1141. $\int \frac{\sinh ax}{\cosh ax \pm 1} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln(\cosh ax \pm 1)$
1142. $\int \frac{\cosh ax}{1 \pm \sinh ax} dx = \pm \frac{1}{a} \ln |1 \pm \sinh ax|$
1143. $\int \frac{dx}{\sinh ax \cosh ax} = \frac{1}{a} \ln |\tanh ax|$
1144. $\int \frac{dx}{\sinh^2 ax \cosh ax} = -\frac{1}{a} [\tan(\sinh ax) + \operatorname{csch} ax]$

$$1145. \int \frac{dx}{\sinh ax \cosh^2 ax} = \frac{1}{a} \left(\ln \left| \tanh \frac{ax}{2} \right| + \operatorname{sech} ax \right)$$

$$1146. \int \frac{dx}{\sinh^2 ax \cosh^2 ax} = -\frac{2}{a} \coth 2ax$$

$$1147. \int \frac{dx}{\sinh^p ax \cosh^q ax} \\ = -\frac{1}{a(p-1) \sinh^{p-1} ax \cosh^{q-1} ax} - \frac{p+q-2}{p-1} \int \frac{dx}{\sinh^{p-2} ax \cosh^q ax} \\ = \frac{1}{a(q-1) \sinh^{p-1} ax \cosh^{q-1} ax} + \frac{p+q-2}{q-1} \int \frac{dx}{\sinh^p ax \cosh^{q-2} ax}$$

$$1148. \int \sinh mx \sinh nx dx = \frac{\sinh(m+n)x}{2(m+n)} - \frac{\sinh(m-n)x}{2(m-n)} \quad (m^2 \neq n^2)$$

$$1149. \int \sinh mx \cosh nx dx = \frac{\cosh(m+n)x}{2(m+n)} + \frac{\cosh(m-n)x}{2(m-n)} \quad (m^2 \neq n^2)$$

$$1150. \int \cosh mx \cosh nx dx = \frac{\sinh(m+n)x}{2(m+n)} + \frac{\sinh(m-n)x}{2(m-n)} \quad (m^2 \neq n^2)$$

$$1151. \int \sinh^2 x \cosh^2 x dx = -\frac{x}{8} + \frac{1}{32} \sinh 4x$$

$$1152. \int \sinh^m x \cosh^n x dx \\ = \frac{\sinh^{m+1} x \cosh^{n-1} x}{m+n} + \frac{n-1}{m+n} \int \sinh^m x \cosh^{n-2} x dx \quad (m+n \neq 0) \\ = \frac{\sinh^{m-1} x \cosh^{n+1} x}{m+n} - \frac{m-1}{m+n} \int \sinh^{m-2} x \cosh^n x dx \quad (m+n \neq 0)$$

$$1153. \int \operatorname{sech} x \tanh x dx = -\operatorname{sech} x$$

$$1154. \int \operatorname{csch} x \coth x dx = -\operatorname{csch} x$$

$$1155. \int \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} dx = \int \tanh x dx = \ln(\cosh x)$$

$$1156. \int \frac{\sinh^2 x}{\cosh^2 x} dx = \int \tanh^2 x dx = x - \tanh x$$

$$1157. \int \frac{\sinh^{2n+1} x}{\cosh^m x} dx \\ = \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq \frac{m-1}{2}}}^n (-1)^{n+k} \binom{n}{k} \frac{\cosh^{2k-m+1} x}{2k-m+1} + s(-1)^{n+\frac{m-1}{2}} \left[\frac{n}{m-1} \right] \ln(\cosh x)$$

(这里, m 为奇数并且 $m < 2n+1$ 时, $s=1$; 其他情况, $s=0$)

$$1158. \int \frac{\cosh x}{\sinh x} dx = \int \coth x dx = \ln |\sinh x|$$

$$1159. \int \frac{\cosh^2 x}{\sinh^2 x} dx = \int \coth^2 x dx = x - \coth x$$

$$1160. \int \frac{\cosh^{2n+1} x}{\sinh^m x} dx = \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq \frac{m-1}{2}}}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{\sinh^{2k-m+1} x}{2k-m+1} + s \left(\frac{n}{2} - 1 \right) \ln |\sinh x|$$

(这里, m 为奇数并且 $m < 2n+1$ 时, $s=1$; 其他情况, $s=0$)

$$1161. \int \frac{\sinh 2x}{\sinh^2 x} dx = 2 \ln |\sinh x|$$

$$1162. \int \frac{\sinh 2x}{\sinh^n x} dx = -\frac{2}{(n-2)\sinh^{n-2} x} \quad (n \neq 2)$$

$$1163. \int \frac{\sinh 2x}{\cosh^2 x} dx = 2 \ln(\cosh x)$$

$$1164. \int \frac{\sinh 2x}{\cosh^n x} dx = -\frac{2}{(n-2)\cosh^{n-2} x} \quad (n \neq 2)$$

$$1165. \int \frac{dx}{\sinh x \cosh x} = \ln |\tanh x|$$

$$1166. \int \frac{dx}{\sinh^2 x \cosh x} = -\frac{1}{\sinh x} - \arctan(\sinh x)$$

$$1167. \int \frac{dx}{\sinh x \cosh^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cosh x} + \ln \left| \tanh \frac{x}{2} \right|$$

$$1168. \int \frac{dx}{\sinh^2 x \cosh^2 x} = -2 \coth 2x$$

$$1169. \int \frac{dx}{\sinh^{2m} x \cosh^{2n} x} = \sum_{k=0}^{m+n-1} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{2n-2k-1} \binom{m+n-1}{k} \tanh^{2k-2m+1} x$$

$$1170. \int \frac{dx}{\sinh^{2m+1} x \cosh^{2n+1} x} \\ = \sum_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq m}}^{m+n} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{2n-2k} \binom{m+n}{k} \tanh^{2k-2m} x + (-1)^m \binom{m+n}{m} \ln |\tanh x|$$

$$1171. \int \sinh(ax+b) \sinh(cx+d) dx \\ = \frac{1}{2(a+c)} \sinh[(a+c)x+b+d] - \frac{1}{2(a-c)} \sinh[(a-c)x+b-d] \\ (a^2 \neq c^2)$$

$$1172. \int \sinh(ax+b) \cosh(cx+d) dx \\ = \frac{1}{2(a+c)} \cosh[(a+c)x+b+d] + \frac{1}{2(a-c)} \cosh[(a-c)x+b-d] \\ (a^2 \neq c^2)$$

$$1173. \int \cosh(ax+b) \cosh(cx+d) dx \\ = \frac{1}{2(a+c)} \sinh[(a+c)x+b+d] + \frac{1}{2(a-c)} \sinh[(a-c)x+b-d]$$

$$(a^2 \neq c^2)$$

$$1174. \int \sinh(ax + b) \sinh(ax + d) dx = -\frac{x}{2} \cosh(b - d) + \frac{1}{4a} \sinh(2ax + b + d)$$

$$1175. \int \sinh(ax + b) \cosh(ax + d) dx = \frac{x}{2} \sinh(b - d) + \frac{1}{4a} \cosh(2ax + b + d)$$

$$1176. \int \cosh(ax + b) \cosh(ax + d) dx = \frac{x}{2} \cosh(b - d) + \frac{1}{4a} \sinh(2ax + b + d)$$

$$1177. \int \frac{dx}{a + b \sinh x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \ln \left| \frac{a \tanh \frac{x}{2} - b + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a \tanh \frac{x}{2} - b - \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right|$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \operatorname{artanh} \frac{a \tanh \frac{x}{2} - b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$1178. \int \frac{dx}{a + b \cosh x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \ln \left| \frac{a + b + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \tanh \frac{x}{2}}{a + b - \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \tanh \frac{x}{2}} \right| \quad (a^2 > b^2)$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \arcsin \frac{b + a \cosh x}{a + b \cosh x} \quad (a^2 < b^2)$$

$$1179. \int \frac{dx}{a \cosh x + b \sinh x} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \operatorname{arctan} \left| \sinh \left(x + \operatorname{artanh} \frac{b}{a} \right) \right| & (a > |b|) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \ln \left| \tanh \frac{x + \operatorname{artanh} \frac{a}{b}}{2} \right| & (b > |a|) \end{cases}$$

$$1180. \int \frac{\sinh x}{a \cosh x + b \sinh x} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{a \ln \left[\cosh \left(x + \operatorname{artanh} \frac{b}{a} \right) \right] - bx}{a^2 - b^2} & (a > |b|) \\ -\frac{a \ln \left| \sinh \left(x + \operatorname{artanh} \frac{a}{b} \right) \right| - bx}{b^2 - a^2} & (b > |a|) \end{cases}$$

$$1181. \int \frac{\cosh x}{a \cosh x + b \sinh x} dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{b \ln \left[\cosh \left(x + \operatorname{artanh} \frac{b}{a} \right) \right] - ax}{a^2 - b^2} & (a > |b|) \\ \frac{b \ln \left| \sinh \left(x + \operatorname{artanh} \frac{a}{b} \right) \right| - ax}{b^2 - a^2} & (b > |a|) \end{cases}$$

$$1182. \int \frac{dx}{\cosh x + \sinh x} = -e^{-x} = \sinh x - \cosh x$$

$$1183. \int \frac{dx}{\cosh x - \sinh x} = e^x = \sinh x + \cosh x$$

$$1184. \int \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x + \sinh x} dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-2x}$$

$$1185. \int \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x - \sinh x} dx = -\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4}e^{2x}$$

$$1186. \int \frac{\cosh x}{\cosh x + \sinh x} dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2x}$$

$$1187. \int \frac{\cosh x}{\cosh x - \sinh x} dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4}e^{2x}$$

$$1188. \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sinh^2 x} = \tanh x$$

$$1189. \int \frac{dx}{1 - \sinh^2 x} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{artanh}(\sqrt{2} \tanh x) & (\sinh^2 x < 1) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arcoth}(\sqrt{2} \tanh x) & (\sinh^2 x > 1) \end{cases}$$

$$1190. \int \frac{dx}{1 + \cosh^2 x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arcoth}(\sqrt{2} \coth x)$$

$$1191. \int \frac{dx}{1 - \cosh^2 x} = \coth x$$

$$1192. \int \sqrt{\tanh x} dx = \operatorname{artanh} \sqrt{\tanh x} - \arctan \sqrt{\tanh x}$$

$$1193. \int \sqrt{\coth x} dx = \operatorname{arcoth} \sqrt{\coth x} - \arctan \sqrt{\coth x}$$

$$1194. \int \frac{\sinh x}{\sqrt{a^2 + \sinh^2 x}} dx = \begin{cases} \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{\cosh x}{\sqrt{a^2 - 1}} = \ln(\cosh x + \sqrt{a^2 + \sinh^2 x}) & (a^2 > 1) \\ \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{\cosh x}{\sqrt{1 - a^2}} = \ln(\cosh x + \sqrt{a^2 + \sinh^2 x}) & (a^2 < 1) \\ \ln(\cosh x) & (a^2 = 1) \end{cases}$$

$$1195. \int \frac{\sinh x}{\sqrt{a^2 - \sinh^2 x}} dx = \arcsin \frac{\cosh x}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} \quad (\sinh^2 x < a^2)$$

$$1196. \int \frac{\cosh x}{\sqrt{a^2 + \sinh^2 x}} dx = \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{\sinh x}{a} = \ln(\sinh x + \sqrt{a^2 + \sinh^2 x})$$

$$1197. \int \frac{\cosh x}{\sqrt{a^2 - \sinh^2 x}} dx = \arcsin \frac{\sinh x}{a} \quad (\sinh^2 x < a^2)$$

$$1198. \int \frac{\sinh x}{\sqrt{a^2 + \cosh^2 x}} dx = \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{\cosh x}{a} = \ln(\cosh x + \sqrt{a^2 + \cosh^2 x})$$

$$1199. \int \frac{\sinh x}{\sqrt{a^2 - \cosh^2 x}} dx = \arcsin \frac{\cosh x}{a} \quad (\cosh^2 x < a^2)$$

$$1200. \int \frac{\cosh x}{\sqrt{a^2 + \cosh^2 x}} dx = \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{\sinh x}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} = \ln(\sinh x + \sqrt{a^2 + \cosh^2 x})$$

$$1201. \int \frac{\cosh x}{\sqrt{a^2 - \cosh^2 x}} dx = \arcsin \frac{\sinh x}{\sqrt{a^2 - 1}} \quad (\cosh^2 x < a^2)$$

$$1202. \int \frac{\sinh x}{\sqrt{\sinh^2 x - a^2}} dx = \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{\cosh x}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} \\ = \ln(\cosh x + \sqrt{\sinh^2 x - a^2}) \quad (\sinh^2 x > a^2)$$

$$1203. \int \frac{\sinh x}{\sqrt{\cosh^2 x - a^2}} dx = \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{\cosh x}{a} \\ = \ln(\cosh x + \sqrt{\cosh^2 x - a^2}) \quad (\cosh^2 x > a^2)$$

$$1204. \int \frac{\cosh x}{\sqrt{\sinh^2 x - a^2}} dx = \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{\sinh x}{a} \\ = \ln |\sinh x + \sqrt{\sinh^2 x - a^2}| \quad (\sinh^2 x > a^2)$$

$$1205. \int \frac{\cosh x}{\sqrt{\cosh^2 x - a^2}} dx = \begin{cases} \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{\sinh x}{\sqrt{a^2 - 1}} & (a^2 > 1) \\ \ln |\sinh x| & (a^2 = 1) \end{cases}$$

$$1206. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\sinh 2ax}} = \frac{1}{2a} F(r, \alpha) \quad (ax > 0)$$

[这里, $F(r, \alpha)$ 为第一类椭圆积分(见附录), 以下同. 式中, $r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $\alpha = \arccos \frac{1 - \sinh 2ax}{1 + \sinh 2ax}$]

$$1207. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\cosh 2ax}} = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{2}} F(r, \alpha) \quad (x \neq 0) \\ \left(\text{这里, } r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \alpha = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{\cosh 2ax - 1}{\cosh 2ax}} \right)$$

I. 1. 4. 4 双曲函数与幂函数、指数函数和三角函数组合的积分

$$1208. \int x \sinh ax dx = \frac{x \cosh ax}{a} - \frac{\sinh ax}{a^2}$$

$$1209. \int x^2 \sinh ax dx = \left(\frac{x^2}{a} + \frac{2}{a^3} \right) \cosh ax - \frac{2x}{a^2} \sinh ax$$

$$1210. \int x^m \sinh ax dx = \frac{x^m \cosh ax}{a} - \frac{m}{a} \int x^{m-1} \cosh ax dx$$

$$1211. \int x^m \sinh^n ax dx = x^m \int \sinh^n ax dx - mx^{m-1} \int \sinh^n ax dx dx \\ + m(m-1)x^{m-2} \int \int \sinh^n ax dx dx dx - \dots$$

$$+ (-1)^m m! \int \cdots \int_{m+1}^{\uparrow} \sinh^n ax dx \cdots dx$$

$$1212. \int x \cosh ax dx = \frac{x \sinh ax}{a} - \frac{\cosh ax}{a^2}$$

$$1213. \int x^2 \cosh ax dx = \left(\frac{x^2}{a} + \frac{2}{a^3} \right) \sinh ax - \frac{2x}{a^2} \cosh ax$$

$$1214. \int x^m \cosh ax dx = \frac{x^m \sinh ax}{a} - \frac{m}{a} \int x^{m-1} \sinh ax dx$$

$$1215. \int x^m \cosh^n ax dx = x^m \int \cosh^n ax dx - mx^{m-1} \int \cosh^n ax dx dx \\ + m(m-1)x^{m-2} \int \int \cosh^n ax dx dx dx - \cdots \\ + (-1)^m m! \int \cdots \int_{m+1}^{\uparrow} \cosh^n ax dx \cdots dx$$

$$1216. \int \frac{\sinh ax}{x} dx = ax + \frac{(ax)^3}{3 \cdot 3!} + \frac{(ax)^5}{5 \cdot 5!} + \cdots$$

$$1217. \int \frac{\sinh ax}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\sinh ax}{x} + a \left[\ln |x| + \frac{(ax)^2}{2 \cdot 2!} + \frac{(ax)^4}{4 \cdot 4!} + \cdots \right]$$

$$1218. \int \frac{\sinh ax}{x^m} dx = -\frac{\sinh ax}{(m-1)x^{m-1}} + \frac{a}{m-1} \int \frac{\cosh ax}{x^{m-1}} dx \quad (m \neq 1)$$

$$1219. \int \frac{\cosh ax}{x} dx = \ln |x| + \frac{(ax)^2}{2 \cdot 2!} + \frac{(ax)^4}{4 \cdot 4!} + \cdots$$

$$1220. \int \frac{\cosh ax}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\cosh ax}{x} + a \left[ax + \frac{(ax)^3}{3 \cdot 3!} + \frac{(ax)^5}{5 \cdot 5!} + \cdots \right]$$

$$1221. \int \frac{\cosh ax}{x^m} dx = -\frac{\cosh ax}{(m-1)x^{m-1}} + \frac{a}{m-1} \int \frac{\sinh ax}{x^{m-1}} dx \quad (m \neq 1)$$

$$1222. \int x^{2m} \sinh x dx = (2m)! \left[\sum_{k=0}^m \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} \cosh x - \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{x^{2k-1}}{(2k-1)!} \sinh x \right]$$

$$1223. \int x^{2m+1} \sinh x dx = (2m+1)! \sum_{k=0}^m \left[\frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} \cosh x - \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} \sinh x \right]$$

$$1224. \int x^{2m} \cosh x dx = (2m)! \left[\sum_{k=0}^m \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} \sinh x - \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{x^{2k-1}}{(2k-1)!} \cosh x \right]$$

$$1225. \int x^{2m+1} \cosh x dx = (2m+1)! \sum_{k=0}^m \left[\frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} \sinh x - \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} \cosh x \right]$$

$$1226. \int \frac{\sinh x}{x^{2m}} dx = -\frac{1}{(2m-1)!x} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{m-2} \frac{(2k+1)!}{x^{2k+1}} \cosh x + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(2k)!}{x^{2k}} \sinh x \right] \\ + \frac{1}{(2m-1)!} \text{chi}(x)$$

[这里, $\text{chi}(x)$ 为双曲余弦积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$1227. \int \frac{\sinh x}{x^{2m+1}} dx = -\frac{1}{(2m)!x} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(2k)!}{x^{2k}} \cosh x + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(2k+1)!}{x^{2k+1}} \sinh x \right] + \frac{1}{(2m)!} \text{shi}(x)$$

[这里, $\text{shi}(x)$ 为双曲正弦积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$1228. \int \frac{\cosh x}{x^{2m}} dx = -\frac{1}{(2m-1)!x} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{m-2} \frac{(2k+1)!}{x^{2k+1}} \sinh x + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(2k)!}{x^{2k}} \cosh x \right] + \frac{1}{(2m-1)!} \text{shi}(x)$$

$$1229. \int \frac{\cosh x}{x^{2m+1}} dx = -\frac{1}{(2m)!x} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(2k)!}{x^{2k}} \sinh x + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(2k+1)!}{x^{2k+1}} \cosh x \right] + \frac{1}{(2m)!} \text{chi}(x)$$

$$1230. \int \frac{x^m}{\sinh x} dx = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2-2^{2k})B_{2k}}{(m+2k)(2k)!} x^{m+2k} \quad (|x| < \pi, m > 0)$$

[这里, B_{2k} 为伯努利数(见附录), 以下同]

$$1231. \int \frac{x^m}{\cosh x} dx = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{E_{2k}}{(m+2k+1)(2k)!} x^{m+2k+1} \quad (|x| < \frac{\pi}{2}, m \geq 0)$$

[这里, E_{2k} 为欧拉数(见附录)]

$$1232. \int x^p \tanh x dx = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2k}(2^{2k}-1)B_{2k}}{(p+2k)(2k)!} x^{p+2k} \quad (p \geq -1, |x| < \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$1233. \int x^p \coth x dx = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2k}B_{2k}}{(p+2k)(2k)!} x^{p+2k} \quad (p \geq 1, |x| < \pi)$$

$$1234. \int (a+bx) \sinh kx dx = \frac{1}{k}(a+bx) \cosh kx - \frac{b}{k^2} \sinh kx$$

$$1235. \int (a+bx) \cosh kx dx = \frac{1}{k}(a+bx) \sinh kx - \frac{b}{k^2} \cosh kx$$

$$1236. \int (a+bx)^2 \sinh kx dx = \frac{1}{k} \left[(a+bx)^2 + \frac{2b^2}{k^2} \right] \cosh kx - \frac{2b(a+bx)}{k^2} \sinh kx$$

$$1237. \int (a+bx)^2 \cosh kx dx = \frac{1}{k} \left[(a+bx)^2 + \frac{2b^2}{k^2} \right] \sinh kx - \frac{2b(a+bx)}{k^2} \cosh kx$$

$$1238. \int e^{ax} \sinh(ax+c) dx = -\frac{1}{2} x e^{-c} + \frac{1}{4a} e^{2ax+c}$$

$$1239. \int e^{ax} \cosh(ax+c) dx = \frac{1}{2} x e^{-c} + \frac{1}{4a} e^{2ax+c}$$

$$1240. \int x e^{ax} \sinh ax dx = \frac{e^{2ax}}{4a} \left(x - \frac{1}{2a} \right) - \frac{x^2}{4}$$

$$1241. \int x e^{ax} \cosh ax dx = \frac{e^{2ax}}{4a} \left(x - \frac{1}{2a} \right) + \frac{x^2}{4}$$

$$1242. \int x^2 e^{ax} \sinh ax dx = \frac{e^{2ax}}{4a} \left(x^2 - \frac{x}{a} + \frac{1}{2a^2} \right) - \frac{x^3}{6}$$

$$1243. \int x^2 e^{ax} \cosh ax dx = \frac{e^{2ax}}{4a} \left(x^2 - \frac{x}{a} + \frac{1}{2a^2} \right) + \frac{x^3}{6}$$

$$1244. \int e^{ax} \sinh bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 - b^2} (a \sinh bx - b \cosh bx) \quad (a^2 \neq b^2)$$

$$1245. \int e^{ax} \cosh bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 - b^2} (a \cosh bx - b \sinh bx) \quad (a^2 \neq b^2)$$

$$1246. \int x e^{ax} \sinh bx dx \\ = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 - b^2} \left[\left(ax - \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 - b^2} \right) \sinh bx - \left(bx - \frac{2ab}{a^2 - b^2} \right) \cosh bx \right] \quad (a^2 \neq b^2)$$

$$1247. \int x e^{ax} \cosh bx dx \\ = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 - b^2} \left[\left(ax - \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 - b^2} \right) \cosh bx - \left(bx - \frac{2ab}{a^2 - b^2} \right) \sinh bx \right] \quad (a^2 \neq b^2)$$

$$1248. \int x^2 e^{ax} \sinh bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 - b^2} \left\{ \left[ax^2 - \frac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{a^2 - b^2} x + \frac{2a(a^2 + 3b^2)}{(a^2 - b^2)^2} \right] \sinh bx \right. \\ \left. - \left[bx^2 - \frac{4ab}{a^2 - b^2} x + \frac{2b(3a^2 + b^2)}{(a^2 - b^2)^2} \right] \cosh bx \right\} \quad (a^2 \neq b^2)$$

$$1249. \int x^2 e^{ax} \cosh bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 - b^2} \left\{ \left[ax^2 - \frac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{a^2 - b^2} x + \frac{2a(a^2 + 3b^2)}{(a^2 - b^2)^2} \right] \cosh bx \right. \\ \left. - \left[bx^2 - \frac{4ab}{a^2 - b^2} x + \frac{2b(3a^2 + b^2)}{(a^2 - b^2)^2} \right] \sinh bx \right\} \quad (a^2 \neq b^2)$$

$$1250. \int \frac{e^{ax} \sinh bx}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \{ \text{Ei}[(a+b)x] - \text{Ei}[(a-b)x] \} \quad (a^2 \neq b^2)$$

[这里, $\text{Ei}(ax)$ 为指数积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$1251. \int \frac{e^{ax} \cosh bx}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \{ \text{Ei}[(a+b)x] + \text{Ei}[(a-b)x] \} \quad (a^2 \neq b^2)$$

$$1252. \int \frac{e^{ax} \sinh bx}{x^2} dx \\ = \frac{1}{2} \{ (a+b) \text{Ei}[(a+b)x] - (a-b) \text{Ei}[(a-b)x] \} - \frac{e^{ax} \sinh bx}{2x}$$

$(a^2 \neq b^2)$

$$1253. \int \frac{e^{ax} \cosh bx}{x^2} dx \\ = \frac{1}{2} \{ (a+b) \text{Ei}[(a+b)x] + (a-b) \text{Ei}[(a-b)x] \} - \frac{e^{ax} \cosh bx}{2x}$$

$(a^2 \neq b^2)$

$$1254. \int \sinh ax \sin bx dx = \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} (a \cosh ax \sin bx - b \sinh ax \cos bx)$$

$$1255. \int \sinh ax \cos bx dx = \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} (a \cosh ax \cos bx + b \sinh ax \sin bx)$$

$$1256. \int \cosh ax \sin bx dx = \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} (a \sinh ax \sin bx - b \cosh ax \cos bx)$$

$$1257. \int \cosh ax \cos bx dx = \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} (a \sinh ax \cos bx + b \cosh ax \sin bx)$$

I.1.4.5 反双曲函数的积分

$$1258. \int \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{x}{a} dx = x \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{x}{a} - \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$1259. \int x \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{x}{a} dx = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{a^2}{4} \right) \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{x}{a} - \frac{x}{4} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$1260. \int x^2 \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{x}{a} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{x}{a} - \frac{2a^2 - x^2}{9} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$$

$$1261. \int x^m \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{x}{a} dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{m+1} \int \frac{x^{m+1}}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx \quad (m \neq -1)$$

$$1262. \int \frac{\operatorname{arsinh} \frac{x}{a}}{x} dx = \frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^3 + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 5} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^5 \\ - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 7} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^7 + \dots \quad (x^2 < a^2)$$

$$1263. \int \frac{\operatorname{arsinh} \frac{x}{a}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \frac{a + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{x} \right|$$

$$1264. \int \frac{\operatorname{arsinh} \frac{x}{a}}{x^m} dx = -\frac{1}{(m-1)x^{m-1}} \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{1}{m-1} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-1} \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \quad (m \neq 1)$$

$$1265. \int \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} dx = x \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} \mp \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$$

(当 $\operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} > 0$ 时, 取 - 号; 当 $\operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} < 0$ 时, 取 + 号)

$$1266. \int x \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} dx = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{a^2}{4} \right) \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} \mp \frac{x}{4} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$$

(当 $\operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} > 0$ 时, 取 - 号; 当 $\operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} < 0$ 时, 取 + 号)

$$1267. \int x^2 \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} \mp \frac{2a^2 + x^2}{9} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$$

(当 $\operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} > 0$ 时, 取 - 号; 当 $\operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} < 0$ 时, 取 + 号)

$$1268. \int x^m \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} \mp \frac{1}{m+1} \int \frac{x^{m+1}}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx \quad (m \neq -1)$$

(当 $\operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} > 0$ 时, 取 - 号; 当 $\operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} < 0$ 时, 取 + 号)

$$1269. \int \frac{\operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a}}{x} dx = \mp \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\ln \left| \frac{2x}{a} \right| \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^2 + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^4 + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^6 + \dots \right]$$

(当 $\operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} < 0$ 时, 取 - 号; 当 $\operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} > 0$ 时, 取 + 号)

$$1270. \int \frac{\operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} \mp \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \frac{a + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{x} \right|$$

(当 $\operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} < 0$ 时, 取 - 号; 当 $\operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} > 0$ 时, 取 + 号)

$$1271. \int \frac{\operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a}}{x^m} dx = -\frac{1}{(m-1)x^{m-1}} \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{1}{m-1} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-1} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$$

($m \neq 1$)

$$1272. \int \operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{a} dx = x \operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{a}{2} \ln(a^2 - x^2) \quad \left(\left| \frac{x}{a} \right| < 1 \right)$$

$$1273. \int x \operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{a} dx = \frac{x^2 - a^2}{2} \operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{ax}{2} \quad \left(\left| \frac{x}{a} \right| < 1 \right)$$

$$1274. \int x^m \operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{a} dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} \operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{a} - \frac{a}{m+1} \int \frac{x^{m+1}}{a^2 - x^2} dx \quad (m \neq -1)$$

$$1275. \int \frac{\operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{a}}{x} dx = \frac{1}{1^2} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{1}{3^2} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{5^2} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^5 + \frac{1}{7^2} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^7 + \dots$$

$$1276. \int \frac{\operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{a}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{a} \left(\frac{a}{x} \operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{a} + \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} \right| \right)$$

$$1277. \int \frac{\operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{a}}{x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{2x^2} \left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{x^2 - a^2}{a^2} \operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{a} \right)$$

$$1278. \int \frac{\operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{a}}{x^m} dx = -\frac{1}{(m-1)x^{m-1}} \operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{a}{m-1} \int \frac{dx}{(a^2 - x^2)x^{m-1}}$$

$$1279. \int \operatorname{arcoth} \frac{x}{a} dx = x \operatorname{arcoth} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{a}{2} \ln(x^2 - a^2) \quad \left(\left| \frac{x}{a} \right| > 1 \right)$$

$$1280. \int x \operatorname{arcoth} \frac{x}{a} dx = \frac{x^2 - a^2}{2} \operatorname{arcoth} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{ax}{2} \quad \left(\left| \frac{x}{a} \right| > 1 \right)$$

1281. $\int x^m \operatorname{arccoth} \frac{x}{a} dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} \operatorname{arccoth} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{a}{m+1} \int \frac{x^{m+1}}{x^2 - a^2} dx \quad (m \neq -1)$
1282. $\int \frac{\operatorname{arccoth} \frac{x}{a}}{x} dx = -\frac{1}{1^2} \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^1 - \frac{1}{3^2} \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^3 - \frac{1}{5^2} \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^5 - \frac{1}{7^2} \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^7 - \dots$
1283. $\int \frac{\operatorname{arccoth} \frac{x}{a}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{a} \left(\frac{a}{x} \operatorname{arccoth} \frac{x}{a} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} \right)$
1284. $\int \frac{\operatorname{arccoth} \frac{x}{a}}{x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{2x^2} \left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{x^2 - a^2}{a^2} \operatorname{arccoth} \frac{x}{a} \right)$
1285. $\int \frac{\operatorname{arccoth} \frac{x}{a}}{x^m} dx = -\frac{1}{(m-1)x^{m-1}} \operatorname{arccoth} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{a}{m-1} \int \frac{dx}{(a^2 - x^2)x^{m-1}}$
1286. $\int \operatorname{arsech} x dx = x \operatorname{arsech} x + \arcsin x$
1287. $\int x \operatorname{arsech} x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \operatorname{arsech} x - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 - x^2}$
1288. $\int x^n \operatorname{arsech} x dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \operatorname{arsech} x + \frac{1}{n+1} \int \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx \quad (n \neq -1)$
1289. $\int \operatorname{arcsch} x dx = x \operatorname{arcsch} x + \frac{x}{|x|} \operatorname{arsinh} x$
1290. $\int x \operatorname{arcsch} x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \operatorname{arcsch} x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{|x|} \sqrt{1 + x^2}$
1291. $\int x^n \operatorname{arcsch} x dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \operatorname{arcsch} x + \frac{1}{n+1} \frac{x}{|x|} \int \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx \quad (n \neq -1)$

I.2 特殊函数的不定积分

I.2.1 完全椭圆积分的积分

设 $k' = \sqrt{1 - k^2}$, 并且 $k^2 < 1$.

$$1. \int K(k) dk = \frac{k\pi}{2} \left\{ 1 + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{[(2j)!]^2 k^{2j}}{(2j+1)2^{4j}(j!)^4} \right\}$$

[这里, $K(k) = F(k, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 为第一类完全椭圆积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$2. \int E(k) dk = \frac{k\pi}{2} \left\{ 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{[(2j)!]^2 k^{2j}}{(4j^2 - 1)2^{4j}(j!)^4} \right\}$$

[这里, $E(k) = E(k, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 为第二类完全椭圆积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$3. \int K(k) k dk = E(k) - (1 - k^2)K(k)$$

$$4. \int E(k) k dk = \frac{1}{3}[(1 + k^2)E(k) - (1 - k^2)K(k)]$$

$$5. \int \frac{K(k)}{k^2} dk = -\frac{E(k)}{k}$$

$$6. \int \frac{E(k)}{k^2} dk = \frac{1}{k}[(1 - k^2)K(k) - 2E(k)]$$

$$7. \int \frac{E(k)}{1 - k^2} dk = kK(k)$$

$$8. \int \frac{kE(k)}{1 - k^2} dk = K(k) - E(k)$$

$$9. \int \frac{K(k) - E(k)}{k} dk = -E(k)$$

$$10. \int \frac{E(k) - (1 - k^2)K(k)}{k} dk = 2E(k) - (1 - k^2)K(k)$$

$$11. \int \frac{(1 + k^2)K(k) - E(k)}{k} dk = -(1 - k^2)K(k)$$

I.2.2 勒让德椭圆积分(不完全椭圆积分)的积分

$$12. \int_0^x \frac{F(k, x)}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x}} dx = \frac{1}{2}[F(k, x)]^2 \quad (0 < x \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$$

[这里, $F(k, x)$ 为第一类勒让德椭圆积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$13. \int_0^x E(k, x) \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2}[E(k, x)]^2$$

[这里, $E(k, x)$ 为第二类勒让德椭圆积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$14. \int_0^x F(k, x) \sin x dx = -\cos x F(k, x) + \frac{1}{k} \arcsin(k \sin x)$$

$$15. \int_0^x F(k, x) \cos x dx$$

$$= \sin x F(k, x) + \frac{1}{k} \operatorname{arcosh} \sqrt{\frac{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x}{1 - k^2}} - \frac{1}{k} \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - k^2}}$$

$$16. \int_0^x E(k, x) \sin x dx$$

$$= -\cos x E(k, x) + \frac{1}{2k} [k \sin x \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x} + \arcsin(k \sin x)]$$

$$17. \int_0^x E(k, x) \cos x dx = \sin x E(k, x) + \frac{1}{2k} [k \cos x \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x}$$

$$- (1 - k^2) \operatorname{arcosh} \sqrt{\frac{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x}{1 - k^2}} - k$$

$$+ (1 - k^2) \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - k^2}}]$$

$$18. \int F(k, x) k dk = E(k, x) - (1 - k^2) F(k, x) + (\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x} - 1) \cot x$$

$$19. \int E(k, x) k dk$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} [(1 + k^2) E(k, x) - (1 - k^2) F(k, x) + (\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x} - 1) \cot x]$$

I.2.3 指数积分函数的积分

$$20. \int_x^\infty \operatorname{Ei}(-\alpha x) \operatorname{Ei}(-\beta x) dx = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} \right) \operatorname{Ei}[-(\alpha + \beta)x] - x \operatorname{Ei}(-\alpha x) \operatorname{Ei}(-\beta x) \\ - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{\alpha} \operatorname{Ei}(-\beta x) - \frac{e^{-\beta x}}{\beta} \operatorname{Ei}(-\alpha x) \quad [\operatorname{Re}(\alpha + \beta) > 0]$$

[这里, $\operatorname{Ei}(z)$ 为指数积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$21. \int_x^\infty \frac{\operatorname{Ei}[-a(x+b)]}{x^2} dx = \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{b} \right) \operatorname{Ei}[-a(x+b)] - \frac{e^{-ab}}{b} \operatorname{Ei}(-ax) \\ (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$22. \int_x^\infty \frac{\operatorname{Ei}[-a(x+b)]}{x^{n+1}} dx \\ = \left[\frac{1}{x^n} - \frac{(-1)^n}{b^n} \right] \frac{\operatorname{Ei}[-a(x+b)]}{n} + \frac{e^{-ab}}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^{n-k-1}}{b^{n-k}} \int_x^\infty \frac{e^{-ax}}{x^{k+1}} dx \\ (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$23. \int_0^x e^x \operatorname{Ei}(-x) dx = e^x \operatorname{Ei}(-x) - \ln x - \gamma$$

[这里, γ 是欧拉常数(见附录)]

$$24. \int_0^x e^{-\beta x} \operatorname{Ei}(-\alpha x) dx = -\frac{1}{\beta} \left\{ e^{-\beta x} \operatorname{Ei}(-\alpha x) + \ln \left(1 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right) - \operatorname{Ei}[-(\alpha + \beta)x] \right\}$$

I.2.4 正弦积分和余弦积分函数的积分

$$25. \int \sin \alpha x \operatorname{si}(\beta x) dx = -\frac{\cos \alpha x \operatorname{si}(\beta x)}{\alpha} + \frac{\operatorname{si}(\alpha x + \beta x) - \operatorname{si}(\alpha x - \beta x)}{2\alpha}$$

[这里, $\operatorname{si}(z)$ 为正弦积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$26. \int \cos \alpha x \operatorname{si}(\beta x) dx = \frac{\sin \alpha x \operatorname{si}(\beta x)}{\alpha} + \frac{\operatorname{ci}(\alpha x + \beta x) - \operatorname{ci}(\alpha x - \beta x)}{2\alpha}$$

[这里, $\operatorname{ci}(z)$ 为余弦积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$27. \int \sin \alpha x \operatorname{ci}(\beta x) dx = -\frac{\cos \alpha x \operatorname{ci}(\beta x)}{\alpha} + \frac{\operatorname{ci}(\alpha x + \beta x) + \operatorname{ci}(\alpha x - \beta x)}{2\alpha}$$

$$28. \int \cos \alpha x \operatorname{ci}(\beta x) dx = \frac{\sin \alpha x \operatorname{ci}(\beta x)}{\alpha} - \frac{\operatorname{si}(\alpha x + \beta x) + \operatorname{si}(\alpha x - \beta x)}{2\alpha}$$

$$29. \int \operatorname{si}(\alpha x) \operatorname{si}(\beta x) dx = x \operatorname{si}(\alpha x) \operatorname{si}(\beta x) - \frac{1}{2\beta} [\operatorname{si}(\alpha x + \beta x) + \operatorname{si}(\alpha x - \beta x)]$$

$$- \frac{1}{2\alpha} [\operatorname{si}(\alpha x + \beta x) + \operatorname{si}(\beta x - \alpha x)]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\alpha} \cos \alpha x \operatorname{si}(\beta x) + \frac{1}{\beta} \cos \beta x \operatorname{si}(\alpha x)$$

$$30. \int \operatorname{si}(\alpha x) \operatorname{ci}(\beta x) dx = x \operatorname{si}(\alpha x) \operatorname{ci}(\beta x) + \frac{1}{\alpha} \cos \alpha x \operatorname{ci}(\beta x) - \frac{1}{\beta} \sin \beta x \operatorname{si}(\alpha x)$$

$$- \left(\frac{1}{2\alpha} + \frac{1}{2\beta} \right) \operatorname{ci}(\alpha x + \beta x) - \left(\frac{1}{2\alpha} - \frac{1}{2\beta} \right) \operatorname{ci}(\alpha x - \beta x)$$

$$31. \int \operatorname{ci}(\alpha x) \operatorname{ci}(\beta x) dx = x \operatorname{ci}(\alpha x) \operatorname{ci}(\beta x) + \frac{1}{2\alpha} [\operatorname{si}(\alpha x + \beta x) + \operatorname{si}(\alpha x - \beta x)]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\beta} [\operatorname{si}(\alpha x + \beta x) + \operatorname{si}(\beta x - \alpha x)]$$

$$- \frac{1}{\alpha} \sin \alpha x \operatorname{ci}(\beta x) - \frac{1}{\beta} \sin \beta x \operatorname{ci}(\alpha x)$$

$$32. \int_x^\infty \frac{\operatorname{si}[a(x+b)]}{x^2} dx = \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{b} \right) \operatorname{si}[a(x+b)] - \frac{\cos ab \operatorname{si}(ax) + \sin ab \operatorname{ci}(ax)}{b}$$

($a > 0, b > 0$)

$$33. \int_x^\infty \frac{\operatorname{ci}[a(x+b)]}{x^2} dx = \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{b} \right) \operatorname{ci}[a(x+b)] + \frac{\sin ab \operatorname{si}(ax) - \cos ab \operatorname{ci}(ax)}{b}$$

($a > 0, b > 0$)

I.2.5 概率积分和菲涅耳函数的积分

$$34. \int \Phi(ax) dx = x \Phi(ax) + \frac{e^{-a^2 x^2}}{a \sqrt{\pi}}$$

[这里, $\Phi(x)$ 为概率积分(见附录)]

$$35. \int S(ax) dx = x S(ax) + \frac{\cos a^2 x^2}{a \sqrt{2\pi}}$$

[这里, $S(x)$ 为菲涅耳函数(见附录)]

$$36. \int C(ax) dx = x C(ax) - \frac{\sin a^2 x^2}{a \sqrt{2\pi}}$$

[这里, $C(x)$ 为菲涅耳函数(见附录)]

I.2.6 贝塞尔函数的积分

$$37. \int J_p(x) dx = 2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} J_{p+2k+1}(x)$$

$$38. \int x^{p+1} Z_p(x) dx = x^{p+1} Z_{p+1}(x)$$

$$39. \int x^{-p+1} Z_p(x) dx = -x^{-p+1} Z_{p-1}(x)$$

$$40. \int x [Z_p(ax)]^2 dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \{ [Z_p(ax)]^2 - Z_{p-1}(ax) Z_{p+1}(ax) \}$$

$$41. \int x Z_p(ax) W_p(bx) dx = \frac{bx Z_p(ax) W_{p-1}(bx) - ax Z_{p-1}(ax) W_p(bx)}{a^2 - b^2}$$

$$42. \int \frac{Z_p(ax) W_q(ax)}{x} dx = \frac{ax [Z_{p-1}(ax) W_q(ax) - Z_p(ax) W_{q-1}(ax)]}{p^2 - q^2} - \frac{Z_p(ax) W_q(ax)}{p + q}$$

$$43. \int Z_1(x) dx = -Z_0(x)$$

$$44. \int x Z_0(x) dx = x Z_1(x)$$

[上述诸式中, $Z_p(x)$, $W_p(x)$ 均为任意贝塞尔函数]

Ⅱ 定积分表

在定积分中,若被积函数在积分区间内有奇点,则其积分值被视为积分主值.

Ⅱ.1 初等函数的定积分

Ⅱ.1.1 幂函数和代数函数的定积分

与不定积分一样,公式中出现的变量与常量,都应在使公式两边都有意义的范围之内.当没有特别说明时, l, m, n 为非零的正整数; $a, b, c, d, p, q, \alpha, \beta, \gamma$ 是非零的实数.

Ⅱ.1.1.1 含有 x^n 和 $a^p \pm x^p$ 的积分

$$1. \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^m} = \frac{1}{m-1} \quad (m > 1)$$

$$2. \int_0^a x^m (a-x)^n dx = \frac{m!n!a^{m+n+1}}{(m+n+1)!} = \frac{\Gamma(m+1)\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(m+n+2)} a^{m+n+1}$$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录),下同]

$$3. \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{m-1}}{(1+x)^{m+n}} dx = \frac{\Gamma(m)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(m+n)} \quad (m > 0, n > 0)$$

$$4. \int_0^a x^{q-1} (a-x)^{p-1} dx = a^{p+q-1} B(p, q) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, \operatorname{Re} q > 0)$$

[这里, $B(p, q)$ 为贝塔函数(见附录),下同]

$$5. \int_0^1 x^{q-1} (1-x)^{p-1} dx = \int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx = B(p, q) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, \operatorname{Re} q > 0)$$

6. $\int_0^a x^\alpha (a^n - x^n)^\beta dx = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\alpha+1}{n})\Gamma(\beta+1)}{n\Gamma(\frac{\alpha+1}{n} + \beta + 1)} a^{a+n\beta+1}$
7. $\int_a^b (x-a)^\alpha (b-x)^\beta dx = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)\Gamma(\beta+1)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta+2)} (b-a)^{\alpha+\beta+1}$
8. $\int_0^\infty x^{p-\frac{1}{2}} (x+a)^{-p} (x+b)^{-p} dx = \sqrt{\pi}(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})^{1-2p} \frac{\Gamma(p - \frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(p)} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$
9. $\int_a^b (x-a)^{p-1} (b-x)^{q-1} (x-c)^{-p-q} dx = (b-c)^{-p} (a-c)^{-q} (b-a)^{p+q-1} B(p, q)$
 $(\operatorname{Re} p > 0, \operatorname{Re} q > 0, c < a < b)$
10. $\int_0^a \frac{x^m}{a+x} dx = (-a)^m \left[\ln 2 + \sum_{k=1}^m (-1)^k \frac{1}{k} \right]$
11. $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{p-1}}{a+x} dx = \begin{cases} \pi a^{p-1} \csc p\pi & (a > 0, 0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 1) \\ -\pi(-a)^{p-1} \cot p\pi & (a < 0, 0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 1) \end{cases}$
12. $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^p}{a+x} dx = \frac{\pi a^p}{\sin(p+1)\pi} \quad (0 < p < 1)$
13. $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{-p}}{a+x} dx = \frac{\pi a^{-p}}{\sin p\pi} \quad (0 < p < 1)$
14. $\int_0^a \frac{x^p}{(a-x)^p} dx = \frac{ap\pi}{\sin p\pi} \quad (|p| < 1)$
15. $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^p}{(1+x)^3} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} p(1-p) \csc p\pi \quad (-1 < p < 2)$
16. $\int_0^1 \frac{x^p}{(1-x)^p} dx = p\pi \csc p\pi \quad (|p| < 1)$
17. $\int_0^1 \frac{x^p}{(1-x)^{p+1}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{(1-x)^p}{x^{p+1}} dx = -\pi \csc p\pi \quad (-1 < p < 0)$
18. $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sin p\pi} \quad (0 < p < 1)$
19. $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(1+x)x^p} = \pi \csc p\pi \quad (0 < p < 1)$
20. $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(1-x)x^p} = -\pi \cot p\pi \quad (0 < p < 1)$
21. $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x^q} dx = \frac{\pi}{q} \csc \frac{p\pi}{q} = \frac{1}{q} B\left(\frac{p}{q}, \frac{q-p}{q}\right) \quad (\operatorname{Re} q > \operatorname{Re} p > 0)$
22. $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{p-1}}{(1+x^q)^2} dx = \frac{(p-q)\pi}{q^2} \csc \frac{(p-q)\pi}{q} \quad (p < 2q)$
23. $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{p-1}}{1-x^q} dx = \frac{\pi}{q} \cot \frac{p\pi}{q} \quad (p < q)$
24. $\int_0^1 \frac{x^p}{(1-x)^{p+1}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{(1-x)^p}{x^{p+1}} dx = -\pi \csc p\pi \quad (-1 < p < 0)$

25. $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1}}{(1-x)^p(1+qx)} dx = \frac{\pi}{(1+q)^p} \csc p\pi \quad (0 < p < 1, q > -1)$
26. $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{p-1}}{(a+x)(b+x)} dx = \frac{\pi}{b-a} (a^{p-1} - b^{p-1}) \csc p\pi$
 $(0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 2, |\arg a| < \pi, |\arg b| < \pi)$
27. $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{p-1}}{(a+x)(b-x)} dx = \frac{\pi}{b+a} (a^{p-1} \csc p\pi + b^{p-1} \cot p\pi)$
 $(0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 2, b > 0, |\arg a| < \pi)$
28. $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{p-1}}{(a-x)(b-x)} dx = \pi \cot p\pi \cdot \frac{a^{p-1} - b^{p-1}}{b-a} \quad (0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 2, a > b > 0)$
29. $\int_1^\infty \frac{(x-1)^{p-1}}{x^2} dx = (1-p)\pi \csc p\pi \quad (-1 < p < 1)$
30. $\int_1^\infty \frac{(x-1)^{1-p}}{x^3} dx = \frac{1}{2} p(1-p)\pi \csc p\pi \quad (0 < p < 1)$
31. $\int_a^\infty \frac{(x-a)^{p-1}}{x-b} dx = (a-b)^{p-1} \pi \csc p\pi \quad (a > b, 0 < p < 1)$
32. $\int_{-\infty}^a \frac{(a-x)^{p-1}}{x-b} dx = -(b-a)^{p-1} \pi \csc p\pi \quad (a < b, 0 < p < 1)$
33. $\int_0^\infty \frac{(1+x)^{p-1}}{(a+x)^{p+1}} dx = \frac{1-a^{-p}}{p(a-1)} \quad (a > 0)$
34. $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} + x^{q-1}}{(1+x)^{p+q}} dx = \int_1^\infty \frac{x^{p-1} + x^{q-1}}{(1+x)^{p+q}} dx = B(p, q) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, \operatorname{Re} q > 0)$
35. $\int_0^a \frac{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{\alpha-1} + \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{\beta-1}}{(a+x)^{\alpha+\beta}} dx = \frac{B(\alpha, \beta)}{a^{\alpha+\beta-1}}$

II.1.1.2 含有 $a^n + x^n$, $a + bx^n$ 和 $a + 2bx + cx^2$ 的积分

36. $\int_0^a \frac{dx}{a+x} = \ln 2$
37. $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2a}$
38. $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{a^3 + x^3} = \frac{2\pi}{3a^2\sqrt{3}}$
39. $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{a^n + x^n} = \frac{a\pi}{na^n \sin \frac{\pi}{n}}$
40. $\int_0^\infty \frac{x}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \infty$
41. $\int_0^a \frac{x}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$

$$42. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{a^3 + x^3} dx = \frac{2\pi}{3a\sqrt{3}}$$

$$43. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{a^n + x^n} dx = \frac{\pi}{na^{n-2} \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}}$$

$$44. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{a^n + x^n} dx = \frac{\pi}{na^{n-3} \sin \frac{3\pi}{n}}$$

$$45. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{a^n + x^n} dx = \frac{a^{m+1} \pi}{na^n \sin \frac{(m+1)\pi}{n}}$$

$$46. \int_0^a \frac{x^m}{a^n + x^n} dx = a^{m-n+1} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{1}{m + kn + 1} \right]$$

$$47. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^n} = \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \frac{\pi}{2a^{2n-1}}$$

$$48. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)(b^2 + x^2)} = \frac{\pi}{2ab(a+b)}$$

$$49. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)(a^n + x^n)} = \frac{\pi}{4a^{n+1}}$$

$$50. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(a + bx)^2} = \frac{1}{ab}$$

$$51. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(a + bx)^3} = \frac{1}{2ab^2}$$

$$52. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(a + bx)^n} = \frac{B(1, n-1)}{a^{n-1} b}$$

[这里, $B(p, q)$ 为贝塔函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$53. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{(a + bx)^n} dx = \frac{B(m+1, n-m-1)}{a^{n-m-1} b^{m+1}}$$

$$54. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{(a + bx)^{n+\frac{1}{2}}} dx = 2^{m+1} m! \frac{(2n-2m-3)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \frac{a^{m-n+\frac{1}{2}}}{b^{m+1}}$$

$$(a > 0, b > 0, m < n - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$55. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{2m}}{(a + bx^2)^n} dx = \frac{(2m-1)!!(2n-2m-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \frac{\pi}{2a^{n-m-1} b^m \sqrt{ab}} \quad (n > m+1)$$

$$56. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{2m+1}}{(a + bx^2)^n} dx = \frac{m!!(n-m-2)!}{(n-1)!} \frac{1}{2a^{n-m-1} b^{m+1}} \quad (n > m+1 \geq 1)$$

$$57. \int_0^a \frac{dx}{a^2 + ax + x^2} = \frac{\pi}{3a\sqrt{3}}$$

$$58. \int_0^a \frac{dx}{a^2 - ax + x^2} = \frac{2\pi}{3a\sqrt{3}}$$

59. $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{a+2bx+cx^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{ac-b^2}} \operatorname{arccot} \frac{b}{\sqrt{ac-b^2}} \quad (ac-b^2 > 0)$
60. $\int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{dx}{(a+2bx+cx^2)^n} = \frac{(2n-3)!! c^{n-1} \pi}{(2n-2)!! (ac-b^2)^{n-\frac{1}{2}}} \quad (c > 0, ac > b^2)$
61. $\int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{x}{(a+2bx+cx^2)^n} dx = -\frac{(2n-3)!! bc^{n-2} \pi}{(2n-2)!! (ac-b^2)^{n-\frac{1}{2}}} \quad (c > 0, ac > b^2, n \geq 2)$

II.1.1.3 含有 $x^p \pm x^q$ 和 $1 \pm x^n$ 的积分

62. $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{1+x} dx = \pi \csc p\pi \quad (p^2 < 1)$
63. $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{1-x} dx = \pi \cot p\pi \quad (p^2 < 1)$
64. $\int_0^1 \frac{x^p - x^{-p}}{x+1} dx = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\pi}{\sin p\pi} \quad (p^2 < 1)$
65. $\int_0^1 \frac{x^p - x^{-p}}{x-1} dx = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\pi}{\tan p\pi} \quad (p^2 < 1)$
66. $\int_0^1 \frac{x^p - x^{-p}}{1+x^2} x dx = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \csc \frac{p\pi}{2} \quad (p^2 < 1)$
67. $\int_0^1 \frac{x^p - x^{-p}}{1-x^2} x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \cot \frac{p\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{p} \quad (p^2 < 1)$
68. $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} + x^{q-p-1}}{1+x^q} dx = \frac{\pi}{q} \csc \frac{p\pi}{q} \quad (q > p > 0)$
69. $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-p-1}}{1-x^q} dx = \frac{\pi}{q} \cot \frac{p\pi}{q} \quad (q > p > 0)$
70. $\int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{px^{p-1}}{1-x^p} \right) dx = \ln p$
71. $\int_0^1 \left(\frac{x^{p-1}}{1-x} - \frac{qx^{q-1}}{1-x^q} \right) dx = \ln q \quad (q > 0)$
72. $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-1}}{1-x} dx = \pi(\cot p\pi - \cot q\pi) \quad (p > 0, q > 0)$
73. $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{p-1} - x^p}{1-x^n} dx = \frac{\pi}{n} \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \csc \frac{p\pi}{n} \csc \frac{(p+1)\pi}{n} \quad (0 < \operatorname{Re} p < n-1)$
74. $\int_0^\infty \left(\frac{x^p - x^{-p}}{1-x} \right)^2 dx = 2(1 - 2p\pi \cot 2p\pi) \quad (0 < p^2 < \frac{1}{4})$
75. $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^q - 1}{x(x^p - x^{-p})} dx = \frac{\pi}{2p} \tan \frac{q\pi}{2p} \quad (p > q)$

II.1.1.4 含有 $\sqrt{a^n \pm x^n}$ 的积分

$$76. \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{a^2}{2} [\sqrt{2} + \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)]$$

$$77. \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{\pi a^2}{4}$$

$$78. \int_0^a x \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{a^3}{3} (2\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

$$79. \int_0^a x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{a^3}{3}$$

$$80. \int_0^a x^{2m+1} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{(2m)!!}{(2m+3)!!} a^{2m+3}$$

$$81. \int_0^a x^{2m} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m+2)!!} \frac{\pi a^{2m+2}}{2}$$

$$82. \int_0^a \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^n} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^a \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^n} dx = \frac{n!!}{(n+1)!!} \frac{\pi}{2} a^{n+1}$$

($a > 0$, n 为奇数)

$$83. \int_0^a x^m \sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^n} dx = \frac{1}{2} a^{m+n+1} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{m+1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{n+2}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{m+n+3}{2})}$$

($a > 0$, $m > -1$, $n > -2$)

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$84. \int_0^a \frac{x}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx = \frac{4a\sqrt{a}}{3}$$

$$85. \int_0^a \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx = \frac{16a^2\sqrt{a}}{15}$$

$$86. \int_0^a \frac{x^m}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx = \frac{(2m)!!}{(2m+1)!!} \frac{2a^{m+1}}{\sqrt{a}}$$

$$87. \int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

$$88. \int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$89. \int_0^a \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx = (\sqrt{2} - 1)a$$

$$90. \int_0^a \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = a$$

$$91. \int_0^a \frac{x^{2m+1}}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \frac{(2m)!!}{(2m+1)!!} a^{2m+1}$$

$$92. \int_0^a \frac{x^{2m}}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} \frac{\pi}{2} a^{2m}$$

$$93. \int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^3 - x^3}} = \frac{1.403160\cdots}{\sqrt{a}}$$

$$94. \int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^4 - x^4}} = \frac{5.244115\cdots}{a}$$

$$95. \int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^n - x^n}} = \frac{a}{n} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a^n}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{n})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{2})}$$

$$96. \int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt[p]{a^n - x^n}} = \frac{a}{n \sqrt[p]{a^n}} B\left(\frac{p-1}{p}, \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

[这里, $B(p, q)$ 为贝塔函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$97. \int_0^a \frac{x^m}{\sqrt{a^n - x^n}} dx = \frac{a^{m+1}}{n} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a^n}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{m+1}{n})}{\Gamma(\frac{m+1}{n} + \frac{1}{2})}$$

$$98. \int_0^a \frac{x^m}{\sqrt[p]{a^n - x^n}} dx = \frac{a^{m+1}}{n \sqrt[p]{a^n}} B\left(\frac{p-1}{p}, \frac{m+1}{n}\right)$$

$$99. \int_0^\infty (\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} - x)^n dx = \frac{na^{n+1}}{n^2 - 1} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$100. \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2})^n} = \frac{n}{a^{n-1}(n^2 - 1)} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$101. \int_0^\infty \frac{x^m}{(\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + x)^n} dx = \frac{n \cdot m!}{(n-m-1)(n-m+1)\cdots(m+n+1)a^{n-m+1}}$$

$(a > 0, 0 \leq m \leq n-2)$

$$102. \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{x}} = \pi$$

II.1.2 三角函数和反三角函数的定积分

II.1.2.1 含有 $\sin^n x$, $\cos^n x$, $\tan^n x$ 的积分, 积分区间为 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

$$103. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = 1$$

$$104. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$105. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 x dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$106. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx = \frac{3\pi}{16}$$

$$107. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right) \sqrt{\pi}}{2\Gamma\left(\frac{n+2}{2}\right)} \quad (n \text{ 为非负整数})$$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$108. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n+1} x dx = \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} \quad (n \text{ 为正整数})$$

$$109. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n} x dx = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (n \text{ 为正整数})$$

$$110. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^h x dx = \frac{\pi}{2 \cos \frac{h\pi}{2}} \quad (0 < h < 1)$$

$$111. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$112. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{16}$$

$$113. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x \cos^3 x dx = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$114. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x \cos^4 x dx = \frac{3\pi}{256}$$

$$115. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2m+1} x \cos^{2n+1} x dx = \frac{m!n!}{2(m+n+1)!} = \frac{\Gamma(m+1)\Gamma(n+1)}{2\Gamma(m+n+2)}$$

$$116. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2m} x \cos^{2n} x dx = \frac{\pi(2m-1)!!(2n-1)!!}{2(2m+2n)!!} = \frac{\Gamma\left(m+\frac{1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2\Gamma(m+n+1)}$$

$$117. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos^2 x dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$118. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos^3 x dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$119. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos^n x dx = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$120. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2m+1} x \cos^{2n} x dx = \frac{(2m)!!(2n-1)!!}{(2m+2n+1)!!} = \frac{\Gamma(m+1)\Gamma\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2\Gamma\left(m+n+\frac{3}{2}\right)}$$

$$121. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2m} x \cos^{2n+1} x dx = \frac{(2n)!!(2m-1)!!}{(2m+2n+1)!!} = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)\Gamma\left(m+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2\Gamma\left(m+n+\frac{3}{2}\right)}$$

$$122. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{m-1} x \cos^{n-1} x dx = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{m}{2}, \frac{n}{2}\right) \quad (m \text{ 和 } n \text{ 都是正整数})$$

[这里, $B(p, q)$ 为贝塔函数(见附录)]

II.1.2.2 含有 $\sin^n x$, $\cos^n x$, $\tan^n x$ 的积分, 积分区间为 $[0, \pi]$

$$123. \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = 2$$

$$124. \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx = 0$$

$$125. \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$126. \int_0^{\pi} \sin^{2m+1} x dx = \frac{2(2m)!!}{(2m+1)!!}$$

$$127. \int_0^{\pi} \cos^{2m+1} x dx = 0$$

$$128. \int_0^{\pi} \sin^{2m} x dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^{2m} x dx = \frac{\pi(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!}$$

$$129. \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \cos x dx = 0$$

$$130. \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$131. \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 x \cos^3 x dx = 0$$

$$132. \int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 x \cos^4 x dx = \frac{3\pi}{128}$$

$$133. \int_0^{\pi} \sin^{2m+1} x \cos^{2m+1} x dx = 0$$

$$134. \int_0^{\pi} \sin^{2m} x \cos^{2m} x dx = B\left(m + \frac{1}{2}, m + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

[这里, $B(p, q)$ 为贝塔函数(见附录)]

$$135. \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx = \pi$$

$$136. \int_0^{\pi} x \cos x dx = -2$$

$$137. \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^2 x dx = \int_0^{\pi} x \cos^2 x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$138. \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^{2n} x dx = \int_0^{\pi} x \cos^{2n} x dx = \frac{\pi^2(2n-1)!!}{2(2n)!!}$$

$$139. \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^{2n+1} x dx = \frac{\pi(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}$$

$$140. \int_0^{\pi} x \cos^{2n+1} x dx = -\frac{2}{4^n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{2n+1}{k} \frac{1}{(2n-2k-1)^2}$$

$$141. \int_0^{\pi} x \tan x dx = -\pi \ln 2$$

II. 1.2.3 含有 $\sin nx$ 和 $\cos nx$ 的积分, 积分区间为 $[0, \pi]$

$$142. \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx = \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n}$$

$$143. \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx dx = -\frac{(-1)^n \pi}{n}$$

$$144. \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \sin nx dx = \frac{2[(-1)^n - 1]}{n^3} - \frac{(-1)^n \pi^2}{n}$$

$$145. \int_0^{\pi} x^3 \sin nx dx = \frac{6(-1)^n \pi}{n^3} - \frac{(-1)^n \pi^3}{n}$$

$$146. \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx dx = 0$$

$$147. \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2}$$

$$148. \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{(-1)^n 2\pi}{n^2}$$

$$149. \int_0^{\pi} x^3 \cos nx dx = \frac{(-1)^n 3\pi^2}{n^2} - \frac{6[(-1)^n - 1]}{n^4}$$

$$150. \int_0^{\pi} \sin ax \sin nx dx = \frac{(-1)^n n \sin a\pi}{a^2 - n^2}$$

$$151. \int_0^{\pi} \cos ax \sin nx dx = \frac{n[(-1)^n \cos a\pi - 1]}{a^2 - n^2}$$

$$152. \int_0^{\pi} \sin ax \cos nx dx = \frac{a[1 - (-1)^n \cos a\pi]}{a^2 - n^2}$$

$$153. \int_0^{\pi} \cos ax \cos nx dx = \frac{(-1)^n a \sin a\pi}{a^2 - n^2}$$

$$154. \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 mx dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 mx dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (m \text{ 为整数}, m \neq 0)$$

$$155. \int_0^{\pi} \sin mx \sin nx dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos mx \cos nx dx = 0 \quad (m \neq n, m \text{ 和 } n \text{ 都为整数})$$

$$156. \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx \cos nx dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin nx \cos nx dx = 0 \quad (n \text{ 为整数})$$

$$157. \int_0^{\pi} \sin ax \cos bx dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2a}{a^2 - b^2} & (a - b \text{ 为奇数}) \\ 0 & (a - b \text{ 为偶数}) \end{cases}$$

II.1.2.4 含有 $\sin nx$ 和 $\cos nx$ 的积分, 积分区间为 $[-\pi, \pi]$

$$158. \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx dx = 0$$

$$159. \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin nx dx = -\frac{(-1)^n 2\pi}{n}$$

$$160. \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 \sin nx dx = 0$$

$$161. \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^3 \sin nx dx = \frac{(-1)^n 12\pi}{n^3} - \frac{(-1)^n 2\pi^3}{n}$$

$$162. \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx dx = 0$$

$$163. \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = 0$$

$$164. \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{(-1)^n 4\pi}{n^2}$$

$$165. \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^3 \cos nx dx = 0$$

$$166. \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin ax \sin nx dx = \frac{(-1)^n 2n \sin a\pi}{a^2 - n^2}$$

$$167. \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos ax \sin nx dx = 0$$

$$168. \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin ax \cos nx dx = 0$$

$$169. \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos ax \cos nx dx = \frac{(-1)^n 2a \sin a\pi}{a^2 - n^2}$$

II.1.2.5 含有其他倍角三角函数的积分

$$170. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$171. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin nx} dx = 2 \left[1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} \right]$$

$$172. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2nx \cos x}{\sin x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$173. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2nx}{1 - a^2 \sin^2 x} dx = \frac{(-1)^n \pi}{2 \sqrt{1-a^2}} \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{1-a^2}}{a} \right)^{2n} \quad (a^2 < 1)$$

$$174. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2nx}{(a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x)^{n+1}} dx = \binom{2n}{n} \frac{(b^2 - a^2)^n}{(2ab)^{2n+1}} \pi \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

175. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin ax \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{a^2 - n^2} \left(n \sin \frac{a\pi}{2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - a \cos \frac{a\pi}{2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \right)$
176. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos ax \sin nx dx = -\frac{1}{a^2 - n^2} \left(n - n \cos \frac{a\pi}{2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - a \sin \frac{a\pi}{2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \right)$
177. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos ax \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{a^2 - n^2} \left(a \sin \frac{a\pi}{2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - n \cos \frac{a\pi}{2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \right)$
178. $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx \cos mx}{\sin x} dx = \begin{cases} 0 & (n \leq m) \\ \pi & (n > m, m+n \text{ 为奇数}) \\ 0 & (n > m, m+n \text{ 为偶数}) \end{cases}$
179. $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx = \begin{cases} 0 & (n \text{ 为偶数}) \\ \pi & (n \text{ 为奇数}) \end{cases}$
180. $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2nx}{\cos x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2nx}{\cos x} dx$
 $= (-1)^{n-1} 4 \left[1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} \right]$
181. $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos(2n+1)x}{\cos x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(2n+1)x}{\cos x} dx = (-1)^n \pi$
182. $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$
183. $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin 2nx}{\sin x} dx = 4 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (2k+1)^{-2} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$
184. $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos nx}{1 + a \cos x} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-a^2}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-a^2}-1}{a} \right)^n \quad (a^2 < 1)$
185. $\int_0^{\pi} (1 - 2a \cos x + a^2)^n dx = \pi \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k}^2 a^{2k}$
186. $\int_0^{\pi} (1 - 2a \cos x + a^2)^n \cos nx dx = (-1)^n \pi a^n$
187. $\int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos x)^n \sin nx dx = 0$
188. $\int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos x)^n \cos nx dx = (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{2^{n-1}}$

II.1.2.6 含有三角函数的代数式的积分, 积分区间为 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

189. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\sin x} dx = 2 \left(\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} - \frac{1}{7^2} + \cdots \right) = 2G$

[这里, G 为卡塔兰常数(见附录), 以下同]

190. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + \cos x} = 1$

191. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{1 + \sin x} dx = \ln 2$
192. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{1 + \cos x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - \ln 2$
193. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{1 + \cos x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$
194. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 + 2G$
195. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \sin x}{1 - \cos x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 + 2G$
196. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \cos x}{1 + \sin x} dx = \pi \ln 2 - 2G$
197. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + a \sin x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + a \cos x} = \frac{\arccos a}{\sqrt{1 - a^2}} \quad (|a| < 1)$
198. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{(1 \pm a \sin x)^2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{(1 \pm a \cos x)^2} = \frac{\pi \mp 2 \arcsin a}{2 \sqrt{(1 - a^2)^3}} \mp \frac{a}{1 - a^2}$
 $(0 < \arcsin a < \frac{\pi}{2})$
199. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{(1 \pm a^2 \sin^2 x)^2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{(1 \pm a^2 \cos^2 x)^2} = \frac{(2 \pm a^2) \pi}{4 \sqrt{(1 \pm a^2)^3}} \quad (|a| < 1)$
200. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sin x \pm \cos x} = \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left(\tan \frac{\pi}{8} \right)$
201. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{(\sin x \pm \cos x)^2} = \pm 1$
202. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^2} = \frac{1}{ab}$
203. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^2} dx = \frac{ab}{a^2 + b^2} \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\ln ab}{a^2 + b^2}$
204. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} = \frac{\pi}{2 |ab|}$
205. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x)^2} = \frac{(a^2 + b^2) \pi}{4a^3 b^3} \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$
206. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2a(a + b)}$
207. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2b(a + b)}$
208. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x)^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4a^3 b}$
209. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x)^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4ab^3}$

$$210. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \tan x dx = \infty$$

$$211. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cot x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

$$212. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) \tan x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) \tan x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

$$213. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \cot x}{\cos 2x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2$$

$$214. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + \tan^m x} = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (m \text{ 为非负整数})$$

$$215. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x} dx = \frac{(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\left[\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \right]^2}$$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录)]

II. 1.2.7 含有三角函数的代数式的积分, 积分区间为 $[0, \pi]$

$$216. \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{a + b \cos x} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \quad (a > b \geq 0)$$

$$217. \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1 \pm b \sin x} = \frac{\pi \mp 2 \arcsin b}{\sqrt{1 - b^2}}$$

$$218. \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1 \pm b \cos x} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1 - b^2}} \quad (|b| < 1)$$

$$219. \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{(1 \pm b \sin x)^2} = \frac{\pi \mp 2 \arcsin b}{\sqrt{(1 - b^2)^3}} \mp \frac{2b}{1 - b^2}$$

$$220. \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{(1 \pm b \cos x)^2} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{(1 - b^2)^3}}$$

$$221. \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} = \frac{\pi^2}{2ab}$$

$$222. \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x \cos x}{a^2 \sin^2 x - b^2 \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{b^2 - a^2} \ln \frac{a + b}{2b}$$

II. 1.2.8 三角函数的幂函数的积分

$$223. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{p-1} x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{p-1} x dx = 2^{p-2} B\left(\frac{p}{2}, \frac{p}{2}\right)$$

[这里, $B(p, q)$ 为贝塔函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$224. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} x dx = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \right]^2$$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$225. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{p-1} x \cos^{q-1} x dx = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{p}{2}, \frac{q}{2}\right) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, \operatorname{Re} q > 0)$$

$$226. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^{\pm p} x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \sec \frac{p\pi}{2} \quad (|\operatorname{Re} p| < 1)$$

$$227. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^{p-1} x \cos^{2q-2} x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cot^{p-1} x \sin^{2q-2} x dx = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{p}{2}, q - \frac{p}{2}\right) \\ (0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 2\operatorname{Re} q)$$

$$228. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan^p x}{\cos^p x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cot^p x}{\sin^p x} dx = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} - p\right)}{2^p \sqrt{\pi}} \sin \frac{p\pi}{2} \\ \left(-1 < \operatorname{Re} p < \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$229. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin^p x}{\cos^{p+2} x} dx = \frac{1}{p+1} \quad (p > -1)$$

II.1.2.9 三角函数的幂函数与线性函数的三角函数组合的积分

$$230. \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x \sin 2mx dx = 0$$

$$231. \int_0^{\pi} \sin^p x \sin px dx = 2^{-p} \pi \sin \frac{p\pi}{2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > -1)$$

$$232. \int_0^{\pi} \sin^p x \cos px dx = \frac{\pi}{2^p} \cos \frac{p\pi}{2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > -1)$$

$$233. \int_0^{\pi} \sin^{p-1} x \sin ax dx = \frac{\pi \sin \frac{a\pi}{2}}{2^{p-1} p B\left(\frac{p+a+1}{2}, \frac{p-a+1}{2}\right)} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

[这里, $B(p, q)$ 为贝塔函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$234. \int_0^{\pi} \sin^{p-1} x \cos ax dx = \frac{\pi \cos \frac{a\pi}{2}}{2^{p-1} p B\left(\frac{p+a+1}{2}, \frac{p-a+1}{2}\right)} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$235. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{p-1} x \cos ax dx = \frac{\pi}{2^p p B\left(\frac{p+a+1}{2}, \frac{p-a+1}{2}\right)} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$236. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \cos nx dx = \frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$237. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^{\pm p} x \sin 2x dx = \frac{p\pi}{2} \csc \frac{p\pi}{2} \quad (0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 2)$$

$$238. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^{\pm p} x \cos 2x dx = \mp \frac{p\pi}{2} \sec \frac{p\pi}{2} \quad (|\operatorname{Re} p| < 1)$$

$$239. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan^{2p} x}{\cos x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cot^{2p} x}{\sin x} dx = \frac{\Gamma\left(p + \frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma(-p)}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \quad \left(-\frac{1}{2} < \operatorname{Re} p < 1\right)$$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录)]

$$240. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{p-1} x \sin px}{\sin x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (p > 0)$$

II. 1.2.10 三角函数的幂函数与三角函数的有理函数组合的积分

$$241. \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^m x}{1 + \cos x} dx = 2^{m-1} B\left(\frac{m-1}{2}, \frac{m+1}{2}\right) \quad (m \geq 2)$$

[这里, $B(p, q)$ 为贝塔函数(见附录), 下同]

$$242. \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^m x}{1 - \cos x} dx = 2^{m-1} B\left(\frac{m-1}{2}, \frac{m+1}{2}\right) \quad (m \geq 2)$$

$$243. \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2 x}{p + q \cos x} dx = \frac{p\pi}{q^2} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{q^2}{p^2}}\right)$$

$$244. \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^3 x}{p + q \cos x} dx = \frac{2p}{q^2} + \frac{1}{q} \left(1 - \frac{p^2}{q^2}\right) \ln \frac{p+q}{p-q}$$

$$245. \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\tan^{\pm p} x}{1 + \cos t \sin 2x} dx = \pi \csc t \sin pt \sec p\pi \quad (|\operatorname{Re} p| < 1, t^2 < \pi^2)$$

$$246. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{p-1} x \cos^{-p} x}{a \cos x + b \sin x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{-p} x \cos^{p-1} x}{a \sin x + b \cos x} dx = \frac{\pi \csc p\pi}{a^{1-p} b^p} \quad (ab > 0, 0 < p < 1)$$

$$247. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^p x \cos px}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi a^{p-1}}{2b(a+b)^p} \quad (a > 0, b > 0, p > -1)$$

$$248. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{2p-1} x \cos^{2q-1} x}{(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x)^{p+q}} dx = \frac{1}{2a^{2p} b^{2q}} B(p, q) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, \operatorname{Re} q > 0)$$

$$249. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n-1} x \cos^{n-1} x}{(a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x)^n} dx = \frac{B\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}\right)}{2(ab)^n} \quad (ab > 0)$$

$$250. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{2n} x}{(a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x)^{n+1}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{2n} x}{(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x)^{n+1}} dx \\ = \frac{(2n-1)!! \pi}{2^{n+1} n! (ab)^{2n+1}} \quad (ab > 0)$$

$$251. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan^p x}{(\sin x + \cos x) \sin x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cot^p x}{(\cos x + \sin x) \cos x} dx = \pi \csc p\pi \\ (0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 1)$$

$$252. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan^p x}{(\sin x - \cos x) \sin x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cot^p x}{(\cos x - \sin x) \cos x} dx = -\pi \cot p\pi \\ (0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 1)$$

$$253. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cot^{p+\frac{1}{2}} x}{(\sin x + \cos x) \cos x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan^{p-\frac{1}{2}} x}{(\sin x + \cos x) \cos x} dx = \pi \sec p\pi$$

$$\left(|\operatorname{Re} p| < \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$254. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan^{1-2p} x}{a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cot^{1-2p} x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2a^{2p}b^{2-2p}\sin p\pi} \\ (0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 1)$$

$$255. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan^p x}{1 - a \sin^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cot^p x}{1 - a \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi \sec \frac{p\pi}{2}}{2 \sqrt{(1-a)^{p+1}}} \quad (|\operatorname{Re} p| < 1, a < 1)$$

$$256. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan^{\pm p} x}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} dx = \frac{p\pi}{\sin p\pi} \quad (0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 1)$$

$$257. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan^{\pm(p-1)} x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} dx = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \cot \frac{p\pi}{2} \quad (0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 2)$$

II.1.2.11 含有三角函数的线性函数的幂函数的积分

$$258. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sec x - 1)^p \sin x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\csc x - 1)^p \cos x dx = p\pi \csc p\pi \quad (|\operatorname{Re} p| < 1)$$

$$259. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sec x - 1)^p \tan x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\csc x - 1)^p \cot x dx = -\pi \csc p\pi \\ (-1 < \operatorname{Re} p < 0)$$

$$260. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\csc x - 1)^p \sin 2x dx = (1-p)p\pi \csc p\pi \quad (-1 < \operatorname{Re} p < 2)$$

$$261. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cot x - 1)^p}{\sin 2x} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \csc p\pi \quad (-1 < \operatorname{Re} p < 0)$$

$$262. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cot x - 1)^p}{\cos^2 x} dx = p\pi \csc p\pi \quad (|\operatorname{Re} p| < 1)$$

$$263. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)^p}{\sin^p x \sin 2x} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \csc p\pi \quad (-1 < \operatorname{Re} p < 0)$$

$$264. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{p-1} x \cos^{q-1} x}{(\sin x + \cos x)^{p+q}} dx = B(p, q) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, \operatorname{Re} q > 0)$$

[这里, $B(p, q)$ 为贝塔函数(见附录)]

$$265. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 + p^2 \sin^2 x}} dx = \frac{1}{p} \arctan p \quad (p \neq 0)$$

$$266. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{\sec 2x} - 1}{\tan x} dx = \ln 2$$

$$267. \int_0^u \sqrt{\frac{\cos 2x - \cos 2u}{\cos 2x + 1}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 - \cos u) \quad \left(u^2 < \frac{\pi^2}{4}\right)$$

II.1.2.12 含有其他形式的三角函数的幂函数的积分

$$268. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{2p-1} x \cos^{2q-1} x}{(1 - k^2 \sin^2 x)^{p+q}} dx = \frac{B(p, q)}{2(1 - k^2)^p} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, \operatorname{Re} q > 0)$$

[这里, $B(p, q)$ 为贝塔函数(见附录)]

$$269. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^p x - \csc^p x}{\cos x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^p x - \sec^p x}{\sin x} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \tan \frac{p\pi}{2} \quad (|\operatorname{Re} p| < 1)$$

$$270. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^p x + \sin^q x}{\sin^{p+q} x + 1} \cot x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^p x + \cos^q x}{\cos^{p+q} x + 1} \tan x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{p+q} \sec\left(\frac{p-q}{p+q} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, \operatorname{Re} q > 0)$$

$$271. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^p x - \sin^q x}{\sin^{p+q} x - 1} \cot x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^p x - \cos^q x}{\cos^{p+q} x - 1} \tan x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{p+q} \tan\left(\frac{p-q}{p+q} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, \operatorname{Re} q > 0)$$

$$272. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan x}{\cos^p x + \sec^p x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cot x}{\sin^p x + \csc^p x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4p}$$

$$273. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan^{p-1} x - \cot^{p-1} x}{\cos 2x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \cot \frac{p\pi}{2} \quad (|\operatorname{Re} p| < 2)$$

$$274. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan^p x - \cot^p x}{\cos 2x} \tan x dx = -\frac{1}{p} + \frac{\pi}{2} \cot \frac{p\pi}{2} \quad (-2 < \operatorname{Re} p < 0)$$

$$275. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan^p x + \cot^p x}{1 + \cos t \sin 2x} dx = \pi \csc t \csc p\pi \sin pt \quad (t \neq n\pi, |\operatorname{Re} p| < 1)$$

$$276. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan^{p-1} x + \cot^p x}{(\sin x + \cos x) \cos x} dx = \pi \csc p\pi \quad (0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 1)$$

$$277. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan^{p-1} x - \cot^p x}{(\cos x - \sin x) \cos x} dx = \pi \cot p\pi \quad (0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 1)$$

$$278. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan^p x - \cot^p x}{(\sin x + \cos x) \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{p} - \pi \csc p\pi \quad (0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 1)$$

$$279. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan^p x - \cot^p x}{(\cos x - \sin x) \cos x} dx = -\frac{1}{p} + \pi \cot p\pi \quad (0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 1)$$

$$280. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin^p 2x - \csc^p 2x) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos^p 2x - \sec^p 2x) \cot x dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2p} + \frac{\pi}{2} \cot p\pi \quad (|\operatorname{Re} p| < 1)$$

$$281. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin^p 2x - \csc^p 2x) \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos^p 2x - \sec^p 2x) \tan x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2p} - \frac{\pi}{2} \csc p\pi \quad (|\operatorname{Re} p| < 1)$$

$$282. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin^{p-1} 2x - \csc^p 2x) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos^{p-1} 2x - \sec^p 2x) \cot x dx \\ = \frac{\pi}{2} \cot p\pi \quad (0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 1)$$

$$283. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin^{p-1} 2x + \csc^p 2x) \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos^{p-1} 2x + \sec^p 2x) \tan x dx \\ = \frac{\pi}{2} \csc p\pi \quad (0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 1)$$

$$284. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan^p x + \cot^p x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \sec \frac{p\pi}{2} \quad (|\operatorname{Re} p| < 1)$$

$$285. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan^p x - \cot^p x) \tan x dx = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\pi}{2} \csc \frac{p\pi}{2} \quad (0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 2)$$

$$286. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan^p x + \cot^p x) (\tan^q x + \cot^q x) dx = \frac{2\pi \cos \frac{p\pi}{2} \cos \frac{q\pi}{2}}{\cos p\pi + \cos q\pi} \\ (|\operatorname{Re} p| < 1, |\operatorname{Re} q| < 1)$$

$$287. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan^p x - \cot^p x) (\tan^q x - \cot^q x) dx = \frac{2\pi \sin \frac{p\pi}{2} \sin \frac{q\pi}{2}}{\cos p\pi + \cos q\pi} \\ (|\operatorname{Re} p| < 1, |\operatorname{Re} q| < 1)$$

$$288. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{(\tan^p x + \cot^p x) \sin 2x} = \frac{\pi}{8p} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p \neq 0)$$

II.1.2.13 更复杂自变数的三角函数的积分

$$289. \int_0^\infty \sin ax^p dx = \frac{1}{pa^{\frac{1}{p}}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) \sin \frac{\pi}{2p} \quad (a > 0, p > 1)$$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$290. \int_0^\infty \cos ax^p dx = \frac{1}{pa^{\frac{1}{p}}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) \cos \frac{\pi}{2p} \quad (a > 0, p > 1)$$

$$291. \int_0^\infty \sin ax^2 dx = \int_0^\infty \cos ax^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2a}} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$292. \int_0^\infty \sin^{2n} ax^2 dx = \int_0^\infty \cos^{2n} ax^2 dx = \infty$$

$$293. \int_0^\infty \sin^{2n+1} ax^2 dx = \frac{1}{2^{2n+1}} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n+k} \binom{2n+1}{k} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2(2n-2k+1)a}} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$294. \int_0^\infty \cos^{2n+1} ax^2 dx = \frac{1}{2^{2n+1}} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{2n+1}{k} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2(2n-2k+1)a}} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$295. \int_0^\infty \sin ax^2 \sin 2bx dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2a}} \left[\cos \frac{b^2}{a} C\left(\frac{b}{\sqrt{a}}\right) + \sin \frac{b^2}{a} S\left(\frac{b}{\sqrt{a}}\right) \right] \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

[这里, $S(z)$ 和 $C(z)$ 为菲涅耳函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$296. \int_0^{\infty} \cos ax^2 \sin 2bx dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2a}} \left[\sin \frac{b^2}{a} C\left(\frac{b}{\sqrt{a}}\right) - \cos \frac{b^2}{a} S\left(\frac{b}{\sqrt{a}}\right) \right] \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$297. \int_0^{\infty} \sin ax^2 \cos 2bx dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2a}} \left(\cos \frac{b^2}{a} - \sin \frac{b^2}{a} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \cos\left(\frac{b^2}{a} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$298. \int_0^{\infty} \cos ax^2 \cos 2bx dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2a}} \left(\cos \frac{b^2}{a} + \sin \frac{b^2}{a} \right) \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$299. \int_0^{\infty} \cos\left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right) \cos ax dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\left(\frac{a^2}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right) \quad (a > 0)$$

$$300. \int_0^{\infty} \sin \frac{a^2}{x^2} \sin b^2 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{4b} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin 2ab - \cos 2ab + e^{-2ab}) \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$301. \int_0^{\infty} \cos \frac{a^2}{x^2} \sin b^2 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{4b} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin 2ab + \cos 2ab + e^{-2ab}) \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$302. \int_0^{\infty} \sin \frac{a^2}{x^2} \cos b^2 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{4b} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin 2ab + \cos 2ab + e^{-2ab}) \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$303. \int_0^{\infty} \cos \frac{a^2}{x^2} \cos b^2 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{4b} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos 2ab - \sin 2ab + e^{-2ab}) \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$304. \int_0^{\infty} \sin\left(a^2 x^2 + \frac{b^2}{x^2}\right) dx = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{4a} (\cos 2ab + \sin 2ab) \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$305. \int_0^{\infty} \cos\left(a^2 x^2 + \frac{b^2}{x^2}\right) dx = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{4a} (\cos 2ab - \sin 2ab) \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$306. \int_0^{\infty} \sin\left(a^2 x^2 - \frac{b^2}{x^2}\right) dx = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{4a} e^{-2ab} \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$307. \int_0^{\infty} \cos\left(a^2 x^2 - \frac{b^2}{x^2}\right) dx = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{4a} e^{-2ab} \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$308. \int_0^{\infty} \sin\left(a^2 x^2 - 2ab + \frac{b^2}{x^2}\right) dx = \int_0^{\infty} \cos\left(a^2 x^2 - 2ab + \frac{b^2}{x^2}\right) dx = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{4a} \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$309. \int_0^{\infty} (\sin^2 ax^2 - \sin^2 bx^2) dx = \frac{1}{8} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{b}} - \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \right) \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$310. \int_0^{\infty} (\cos^2 ax^2 - \sin^2 bx^2) dx = \frac{1}{8} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{b}} + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \right) \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$311. \int_0^{\infty} (\cos^2 ax^2 - \cos^2 bx^2) dx = \frac{1}{8} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} - \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{b}} \right) \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$312. \int_0^{\infty} [\sin(a - x^2) + \cos(a - x^2)] dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin a$$

313. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(a \tan x) dx = \frac{1}{2} [e^{-a} \bar{\text{Ei}}(a) - e^a \text{Ei}(-a)] \quad (a > 0)$
 { 这里, $\text{Ei}(x)$ 为指数积分(见附录), $\bar{\text{Ei}}(x) = \frac{1}{2} [\text{Ei}(x + i0) + \text{Ei}(x - i0)]$
 ($x > 0$), 以下同}
314. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(a \tan x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-a} \quad (a \geq 0)$
315. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(a \tan x) \sin 2x dx = \frac{a\pi}{2} e^{-a} \quad (a \geq 0)$
316. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(a \tan x) \sin^2 x dx = \frac{(1-a)\pi}{4} e^{-a} \quad (a \geq 0)$
317. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(a \tan x) \cos^2 x dx = \frac{(1+a)\pi}{4} e^{-a} \quad (a \geq 0)$
318. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(a \tan x) \tan x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-a} \quad (a > 0)$
319. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(a \tan x) \tan x dx = -\frac{1}{2} [e^{-a} \bar{\text{Ei}}(a) + e^a \text{Ei}(-a)] \quad (a > 0)$
320. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2(a \tan x) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} (1 - e^{-2a}) \quad (a \geq 0)$
321. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2(a \tan x) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} (1 + e^{-2a}) \quad (a \geq 0)$

II.1.2.14 三角函数与有理函数组合的积分

322. $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x+b} dx = \sin ab \text{ci}(ab) - \cos ab \text{si}(ab) \quad (a > 0, |\arg b| < \pi)$
 [这里, $\text{si}(x)$ 和 $\text{ci}(x)$ 分别为正弦积分和余弦积分(见附录), 以下同]
323. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x+b} dx = \begin{cases} \pi \cos ab & (a > 0) \\ \pi e^{iab} & (a > 0, \text{Im } b > 0) \\ \pi e^{-iab} & (a > 0, \text{Im } b < 0) \end{cases}$
324. $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{x+b} dx = -\sin ab \text{si}(ab) - \cos ab \text{ci}(ab) \quad (a > 0, |\arg b| < \pi)$
325. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{x+b} dx = \begin{cases} \pi \sin ab & (a > 0) \\ -i\pi e^{iab} & (a > 0, \text{Im } b > 0) \\ i\pi e^{-iab} & (a > 0, \text{Im } b < 0) \end{cases}$
326. $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{b-x} dx = \sin ab \text{ci}(ab) - \cos ab [\text{si}(ab) + \pi] \quad (a > 0, b < 0 \text{ 或 } \text{Im } b \neq 0)$
327. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{b-x} dx = \begin{cases} -\pi \cos ab & (a > 0) \\ -\pi e^{iab} & (a > 0, \text{Im } b > 0) \\ -\pi e^{-iab} & (a > 0, \text{Im } b < 0) \end{cases}$

$$328. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{b-x} dx = \sin ab [\operatorname{si}(ab) + \pi] - \cos ab \operatorname{ci}(ab) \quad (a > 0, b < 0 \text{ 或 } \operatorname{Im} b \neq 0)$$

$$329. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{b-x} dx = \begin{cases} \pi \sin ab & (a > 0) \\ -i\pi e^{iab} & (a > 0, \operatorname{Im} b > 0) \\ i\pi e^{-iab} & (a > 0, \operatorname{Im} b < 0) \end{cases}$$

$$330. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{b^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2b} [e^{-ab} \bar{\operatorname{Ei}}(ab) - e^{ab} \operatorname{Ei}(-ab)] \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

{ 这里, $\operatorname{Ei}(x)$ 为指数积分 (见附录), $\bar{\operatorname{Ei}}(x) = \frac{1}{2} [\operatorname{Ei}(x + i0) + \operatorname{Ei}(x - i0)]$

($x > 0$), 以下同 }

$$331. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{b^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2b} e^{-ab} \quad (a \geq 0, \operatorname{Re} b > 0)$$

$$332. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{b^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{b} \left\{ \sin ab \operatorname{ci}(ab) - \cos ab \left[\operatorname{si}(ab) + \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \right\}$$

($a > 0, |\arg b| < \pi$)

$$333. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{b^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2b} \sin ab \quad (a > 0, b \neq 0)$$

$$334. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 ax}{b^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4b} (1 - e^{-2ab}) \quad (b \neq 0)$$

$$335. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos^2 ax}{b^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4b} (1 + e^{-2ab}) \quad (b \neq 0)$$

$$336. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 ax}{b^2 - x^2} dx = -\frac{\pi}{4b} \sin 2ab \quad (a > 0, b \neq 0)$$

$$337. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos^2 ax}{b^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4b} \sin 2ab \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$338. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{b^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-ab} \quad (a > 0, \operatorname{Re} b > 0)$$

$$339. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \cos ax}{b^2 + x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} [e^{-ab} \bar{\operatorname{Ei}}(ab) + e^{ab} \operatorname{Ei}(-ab)] \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$340. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{b^2 - x^2} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \cos ab \quad (a > 0)$$

$$341. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \cos ax}{b^2 - x^2} dx = \cos ab \operatorname{ci}(ab) + \sin ab \left[\operatorname{si}(ab) + \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \quad (a > 0, |\arg b| < \pi)$$

$$342. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax \sin bx}{c^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2c} e^{-ac} \sinh bc \quad (a \geq b)$$

$$343. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax \cos bx}{c^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2c} e^{-ac} \cosh bc \quad (a \geq b)$$

$$344. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x(x-b)} dx = \pi \frac{\cos ab - 1}{b} \quad (a > 0, b \neq 0)$$

$$345. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x(b^2 + x^2)} dx = \frac{\pi}{2b^2}(1 - e^{-ab}) \quad (a > 0, \operatorname{Re} b > 0)$$

$$346. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x(b^2 - x^2)} dx = \frac{\pi}{2b^2}(1 - \cos ab) \quad (a > 0)$$

$$347. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax \cos bx}{x(x^2 + p^2)} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2p^2} e^{-pb} \sinh pa & (b > a > 0) \\ \frac{\pi}{2p^2} (1 - e^{-pa} \cosh pb) & (a > b > 0) \end{cases}$$

$$348. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{(b^2 + x^2)^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4b^3}(1 + ab)e^{-ab} \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$349. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{(b^2 + x^2)^2} dx = \frac{\pi a}{4b} e^{-ab} \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$350. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1 - x^2}{(1 + x^2)^2} \cos px dx = \frac{\pi p}{2} e^{-p}$$

$$351. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax \sin bx}{x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left(\frac{a+b}{a-b} \right)^2 \quad (a > 0, b > 0, a \neq b)$$

$$352. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax \cos bx}{x} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & (a > b \geq 0) \\ \frac{\pi}{4} & (a = b > 0) \\ 0 & (b > a \geq 0) \end{cases}$$

$$353. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax \sin bx}{x^2} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{a\pi}{2} & (0 < a \leq b) \\ \frac{b\pi}{2} & (0 < b \leq a) \end{cases}$$

$$354. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax \sin bx}{p^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4p} [e^{-|a-b|p} - e^{-(a+b)p}] \quad (a > 0, b > 0, \operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$355. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax \cos bx}{p^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4p} [e^{-|a-b|p} + e^{-(a+b)p}] \quad (a > 0, b > 0, \operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$356. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax \sin bx}{p^2 - x^2} dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2p} \cos ap \sin bp & (a > b > 0) \\ -\frac{\pi}{4p} \sin 2ap & (a = b > 0) \\ -\frac{\pi}{2p} \sin ap \cos bp & (b > a > 0) \end{cases}$$

$$357. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax \cos bx}{p^2 - x^2} x dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} \cos ap \cos bp & (a > b > 0) \\ -\frac{\pi}{4} \cos 2ap & (a = b > 0) \\ \frac{\pi}{2} \sin ap \sin bp & (b > a > 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 358. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax \cos bx}{p^2 - x^2} dx &= \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2p} \sin ap \cos bp & (a > b > 0) \\ \frac{\pi}{4p} \sin 2ap & (a = b > 0) \\ \frac{\pi}{2p} \cos ap \sin bp & (b > a > 0) \end{cases} \\
 359. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{\sin bx} \cdot \frac{dx}{x^2 + p^2} &= \frac{\pi}{2p} \cdot \frac{\sinh ap}{\sinh bp} \quad (b > a > 0, \operatorname{Re} p > 0) \\
 360. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{\cos bx} \cdot \frac{dx}{x^2 + p^2} &= \frac{\pi}{2p} \cdot \frac{\cosh ap}{\cosh bp} \quad (b > a > 0, \operatorname{Re} p > 0) \\
 361. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{\cos bx} \cdot \frac{x dx}{x^2 + p^2} &= -\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\sinh ap}{\cosh bp} \quad (b > a > 0, \operatorname{Re} p > 0) \\
 362. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{\sin bx} \cdot \frac{x dx}{x^2 + p^2} &= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\cosh ap}{\sinh bp} \quad (b > a > 0, \operatorname{Re} p > 0) \\
 363. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{\cos ax} \cdot \frac{x dx}{x^2 + b^2} &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \tan ax}{x^2 + b^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{e^{2ab} + 1} \quad (a > 0, b > 0) \\
 364. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{\sin ax} \cdot \frac{x dx}{x^2 + b^2} &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \cot ax}{x^2 + b^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{e^{2ab} - 1} \quad (a > 0, b > 0) \\
 365. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{\sin ax} \cdot \frac{dx}{x^2 + b^2} &= \frac{\pi}{2 \sin ab} \quad (b > 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

II. 1.2.15 三角函数与无理函数组合的积分

$$\begin{aligned}
 366. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{x+p}} dx &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2a}} [\cos ap - \sin ap + 2C(\sqrt{ap}) \sin ap - 2S(\sqrt{ap}) \cos ap] \\
 &\quad (a > 0, |\arg p| < \pi) \\
 &\quad [\text{这里, } S(x) \text{ 和 } C(x) \text{ 为菲涅耳积分(见附录), 以下同}] \\
 367. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{\sqrt{x+p}} dx &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2a}} [\cos ap + \sin ap - 2C(\sqrt{ap}) \cos ap - 2S(\sqrt{ap}) \sin ap] \\
 &\quad (a > 0, |\arg p| < \pi) \\
 368. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{x-u}} dx &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2a}} (\sin au + \cos au) \quad (a > 0, u > 0) \\
 369. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{\sqrt{x-u}} dx &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2a}} (\cos au - \sin au) \quad (a > 0, u > 0) \\
 370. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2a}} \\
 371. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt[p]{x}} dx &= \frac{\pi \sqrt[p]{a}}{2a \Gamma(\frac{1}{p}) \sin \frac{\pi}{2p}}
 \end{aligned}$$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$372. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{\sqrt[p]{x}} dx = \frac{\pi \sqrt[p]{a}}{2a \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) \cos \frac{\pi}{2p}}$$

II.1.2.16 三角函数与幂函数组合的积分

$$373. \int_0^{\infty} x^{p-1} \sin ax dx = \frac{\Gamma(p)}{a^p} \sin \frac{p\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2a^p \Gamma(1-p)} \sec \frac{p\pi}{2}$$

($a > 0, 0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 1$)

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$374. \int_0^{\infty} x^{p-1} \cos ax dx = \frac{\Gamma(p)}{a^p} \cos \frac{p\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2a^p \Gamma(1-p)} \csc \frac{p\pi}{2}$$

($a > 0, 0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 1$)

$$375. \int_0^{\infty} x^p \sin(ax + b) dx = \frac{\Gamma(1+p)}{a^{p+1}} \cos\left(b + \frac{p\pi}{2}\right) \quad (a > 0, -1 < p < 0)$$

$$376. \int_0^{\infty} x^p \cos(ax + b) dx = -\frac{\Gamma(1+p)}{a^{p+1}} \sin\left(b + \frac{p\pi}{2}\right) \quad (a > 0, -1 < p < 0)$$

$$377. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{q^2 + x^2} \sin\left(ax - \frac{p\pi}{2}\right) dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} q^{p-2} e^{-aq}$$

($a > 0, \operatorname{Re} q > 0, 0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 2$)

$$378. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^p}{q^2 + x^2} \cos\left(ax - \frac{p\pi}{2}\right) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} q^{p-1} e^{-aq}$$

($a > 0, \operatorname{Re} q > 0, |\operatorname{Re} p| < 1$)

$$379. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{x^2 - b^2} \sin\left(ax - \frac{p\pi}{2}\right) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} b^{p-2} \cos\left(ab - \frac{p\pi}{2}\right)$$

($a > 0, b > 0, 0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 2$)

$$380. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^p}{x^2 - b^2} \cos\left(ax - \frac{p\pi}{2}\right) dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} b^{p-1} \sin\left(ab - \frac{p\pi}{2}\right)$$

($a > 0, b > 0, |p| < 1$)

$$381. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{a^2(b+x)^2 + p(p+1)}{(b+x)^{p+2}} \sin ax dx = \frac{a}{b^p} \quad (a > 0, b > 0, p > 0)$$

$$382. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{a^2(b+x)^2 + p(p+1)}{(b+x)^{p+2}} \cos ax dx = \frac{p}{b^{p+1}} \quad (a > 0, b > 0, p > 0)$$

II.1.2.17 三角函数的有理函数与 x 的有理函数组合的积分

$$383. \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x} \right) \frac{dx}{x} = 1 - \gamma$$

[这里, γ 为欧拉常数(见附录), 以下同]

$$384. \int_0^{\infty} \left(\cos x - \frac{1}{1+x} \right) \frac{dx}{x} = -\gamma$$

$$385. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos ax}{x(x-b)} dx = \frac{\pi \sin ab}{b} \quad (b > 0, b \neq 0, b \text{ 为实数})$$

$$386. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax + x \sin ax}{1+x^2} dx = \pi e^{-a} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$387. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \cot x \right) dx = \ln \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$388. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \sin x}{1 - \cos x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 + 2G$$

[这里, G 为卡塔兰常数(见附录), 以下同]

$$389. \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 - \cos x} dx = 2\pi \ln 2$$

$$390. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x \pm \sin x}{\cos x \mp \sin x} x dx = \mp \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - G$$

$$391. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} x dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} G$$

$$392. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^{2m+1} x \sin 2mx}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{(-1)^m \pi}{2^{2m+1} a} [(1 - e^{-2a})^{2m} - 1] \sinh a$$

($a > 0, m = 1, 2, \dots$)

$$393. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^{2m-1} x \sin(2m-1)x}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{(-1)^{m+1} \pi}{2^{2m} a} (1 - e^{-2a})^{2m-1}$$

($a > 0, m = 1, 2, \dots$)

$$394. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^{2m-1} x \sin(2m+1)x}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{(-1)^{m-1} \pi}{2^{2m} a} e^{-2a} (1 - e^{-2a})^{2m-1}$$

($a > 0, m = 1, 2, \dots$)

II. 1.2.18 三角函数的幂函数与 x 的幂函数组合的积分

$$395. \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^p x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2^{p+1}} \frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{\left[\Gamma\left(\frac{p}{2} + 1\right) \right]^2} \quad (p > -1)$$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录)]

$$396. \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^{2m} x dx = \int_0^{\pi} x \cos^{2m} x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!}$$

$$397. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^{2n} ax - \sin^{2n} bx}{x} dx = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \ln \frac{b}{a} \quad (ab > 0, n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$398. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos^{2n} ax - \cos^{2n} bx}{x} dx = \left[1 - \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \right] \ln \frac{b}{a} \quad (ab > 0, n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$399. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos^{2m+1} ax - \cos^{2m+1} bx}{x} dx = \ln \frac{b}{a} \quad (ab > 0, m = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$400. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos^p ax \sin bx \cos x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (b > ap, p > -1)$$

$$401. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(3 - 4\sin^2 ax) \sin^2 ax}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \quad (a \neq 0, a \text{ 为实数})$$

$$402. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^{2m+1} x \cos^{2n} x}{x} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^{2m+1} x \cos^{2n-1} x}{x} dx = \frac{(2m-1)!!(2n-1)!!}{2^{m+n+1}(m+n)!} \pi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} B\left(m + \frac{1}{2}, n + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

[这里, $B(p, q)$ 为贝塔函数(见附录)]

$$403. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x} dx = \ln \frac{b}{a} \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$404. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(1 - \cos ax) \cos bx}{x} dx = \ln \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b} \quad (a > 0, b > 0, a \neq b)$$

$$405. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 ax - \sin^2 bx}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{a}{b} \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$406. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x^2} dx = \frac{(b-a)\pi}{2} \quad (a \geq 0, b \geq 0)$$

$$407. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{a \sin bx - b \sin ax}{x^2} dx = ab \ln \frac{a}{b} \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$408. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{x^2} dx = 1$$

$$409. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos ax}{x^2} dx = \frac{a\pi}{2} \quad (a \geq 0)$$

$$410. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^3 - \sin^3 x}{x^5} dx = \frac{13}{32} \pi$$

$$411. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(1 - \cos ax) \sin bx}{x^2} dx = \frac{b}{2} \ln \frac{b^2 - a^2}{b^2} + \frac{a}{2} \ln \frac{a+b}{a-b} \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$412. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(1 - \cos ax) \cos bx}{x^2} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}(a-b) & (0 < b \leq a) \\ 0 & (0 < a \leq b) \end{cases}$$

$$413. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{1 + \sin x} dx = \ln 2$$

$$414. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{1 + \cos x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - \ln 2$$

$$415. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x^2}{1 - \cos x} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{4} + \pi \ln 2 + 4G = 3.3740473667 \dots$$

[这里, G 为卡塔兰常数(见附录), 以下同]

$$416. \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x^2}{1 - \cos x} dx = 4\pi \ln 2$$

$$417. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 x} dx = \pi \ln 2$$

$$418. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{16} + \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 + G = 0.8435118417 \dots$$

$$419. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x^2}{\cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{16} + \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - G$$

$$420. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x^2 \cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{4} + 4G = 1.1964612764 \dots$$

$$421. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x^3 \cos x}{\sin^3 x} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{16} + \frac{3\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

$$422. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \cos^{p-1} x}{\sin^{p+1} x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2p} \sec \frac{p\pi}{2} \quad (p < 1)$$

$$423. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \tan x dx = -\frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} G = 0.1857845358 \dots$$

$$424. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \cot x dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} G = 0.7301810584 \dots$$

II. 1.2.19 含有 $\sin^n ax, \cos^n ax, \tan^n ax$ 和 $\frac{1}{x^m}$ 组合的积分, 积分区间为 $[0, \infty)$

这里, 当没有特别说明时, m, n 为正整数; a, b, c, p, q 为正实数.

$$425. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin(\pm ax)}{x} dx = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$426. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\tan(\pm ax)}{x} dx = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$427. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 ax}{x} dx = \infty$$

$$428. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^3 ax}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \operatorname{sgn} a$$

$$429. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^{2m} ax}{x} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos^{2m} ax}{x} dx = \infty$$

$$430. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^{2n+1} ax}{x} dx = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (n > 0)$$

$$431. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 ax}{x^2} dx = \frac{a\pi}{2}$$

$$432. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^{2n} ax}{x^2} dx = \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \cdot \frac{a\pi}{2} \quad (n > 1)$$

$$433. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^3 ax}{x^2} dx = \frac{3a}{4} \ln 3$$

$$434. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^3 ax}{x^3} dx = \frac{3a^2\pi}{8} \operatorname{sgn} a$$

$$435. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^{2m+1} ax}{x^3} dx = \frac{a^2\pi}{4} (2m+1) \frac{(2m-3)!!}{(2m)!!} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$436. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^3 ax}{x^q} dx = \frac{3-3^{q-1}}{4} a^{q-1} \cos \frac{q\pi}{2} \Gamma(1-q) \quad (a > 0, 0 < \operatorname{Re} q < 2)$$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$437. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^4 ax}{x^2} dx = \frac{a\pi}{4}$$

$$438. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^4 ax}{x^3} dx = a^2 \ln 2$$

$$439. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^4 ax}{x^4} dx = \frac{a^3\pi}{3} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$440. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax \sin bx}{x} dx = \ln \sqrt{\frac{a+b}{a-b}} \quad (a \neq b)$$

$$441. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax \cos bx}{x} dx = \begin{cases} 0 & (b > a > 0) \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & (a > b > 0) \\ \frac{\pi}{4} & (a = b > 0) \end{cases}$$

$$442. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax \cos bx}{x} dx = \infty$$

$$443. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax \sin bx}{x^2} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{a\pi}{2} & (0 < a \leq b) \\ \frac{b\pi}{2} & (0 < b \leq a) \end{cases}$$

$$444. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$445. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx = \infty$$

$$446. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\tan x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$447. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx = \frac{\pi}{2\Gamma(p) \sin \frac{p\pi}{2}} \quad (0 < p < 1)$$

$$448. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^p} dx = \frac{\pi}{2\Gamma(p) \cos \frac{p\pi}{2}} \quad (0 < p < 1)$$

$$449. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos px}{x^2} dx = \frac{\pi |p|}{2}$$

$$450. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x} dx = \ln \left| \frac{b}{a} \right|$$

II.1.2.20 含有 $\sqrt{1 \pm k^2 \sin^2 x}$ 和 $\sqrt{1 \pm k^2 \cos^2 x}$ 的积分

$$\begin{aligned}
 451. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x} dx \\
 = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 k^2 - \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} \right)^2 \frac{k^4}{3} - \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} \right)^2 \frac{k^6}{5} - \dots \right] \\
 = E(k) \quad (k^2 < 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

[这里, $E(k)$ 为第二类完全椭圆积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$\begin{aligned}
 452. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[1 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 k^2 + \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} \right)^2 k^4 + \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} \right)^2 k^6 + \dots \right] \\
 = K(k) \quad (k^2 < 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

[这里, $K(k)$ 为第一类完全椭圆积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$\begin{aligned}
 453. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1 - k^2 \sin^2 x)^3}} \\
 = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[1 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 3k^2 + \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} \right)^2 5k^4 + \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} \right)^2 7k^6 + \dots \right] \quad (k^2 < 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$454. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x}} dx = \frac{1}{2k} \ln \frac{1+k}{1-k}$$

$$455. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x}} dx = \frac{1}{k} \operatorname{arcsin} k$$

$$456. \int_0^{\infty} \sin x \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x} \frac{dx}{x} = E(k)$$

$$457. \int_0^{\infty} \sin x \sqrt{1 - k^2 \cos^2 x} \frac{dx}{x} = E(k)$$

$$458. \int_0^{\infty} \tan x \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x} \frac{dx}{x} = E(k)$$

$$459. \int_0^{\infty} \tan x \sqrt{1 - k^2 \cos^2 x} \frac{dx}{x} = E(k)$$

$$460. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x}} \frac{dx}{x} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \cos^2 x}} \frac{dx}{x} = K(k)$$

$$461. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x}} \frac{dx}{x} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \cos^2 x}} \frac{dx}{x} = K(k)$$

$$462. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}} \frac{dx}{x} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x}} \frac{dx}{x} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} K\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$$

$$463. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x}} \frac{dx}{x} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x}} \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} K\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

II.1.2.21 更复杂自变数的三角函数与幂函数组合的积分

$$464. \int_0^{\infty} x \sin ax^2 \sin 2bx dx = \frac{b}{2a} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2a}} \left(\cos \frac{b^2}{a} + \sin \frac{b^2}{a} \right) \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$465. \int_0^{\infty} x \cos ax^2 \sin 2bx dx = \frac{b}{2a} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2a}} \left(\sin \frac{b^2}{a} - \cos \frac{b^2}{a} \right) \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$466. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax^2}{x^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{a\pi}{2}} \quad (a \geq 0)$$

$$467. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax^2 \cos bx^2}{x^2} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sqrt{a+b} + \sqrt{a-b}) & (a > b > 0) \\ \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a\pi} & (a = b \geq 0) \\ \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sqrt{a+b} - \sqrt{b-a}) & (b > a > 0) \end{cases}$$

$$468. \int_0^1 \frac{\cos ax + \cos \frac{a}{x}}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax + \cos \frac{a}{x}}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-a} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$469. \int_0^1 \frac{\cos ax - \cos \frac{a}{x}}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax - \cos \frac{a}{x}}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \sin a \quad (a > 0)$$

$$470. \int_0^{\infty} \sin \left(a^2 x^2 + \frac{b^2}{x^2} \right) \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2b} \sin \left(2ab + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$471. \int_0^{\infty} \cos \left(a^2 x^2 + \frac{b^2}{x^2} \right) \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2b} \cos \left(2ab + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$472. \int_0^{\infty} \sin \left(a^2 x^2 - \frac{b^2}{x^2} \right) \frac{dx}{x^2} = -\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2b\sqrt{2}} e^{-2ab} \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$473. \int_0^{\infty} \cos \left(a^2 x^2 - \frac{b^2}{x^2} \right) \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2b\sqrt{2}} e^{-2ab} \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$474. \int_0^{\infty} \sin \left(ax - \frac{b}{x} \right)^2 \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{4b} \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$475. \int_0^{\infty} \cos \left(ax - \frac{b}{x} \right)^2 \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{4b} \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$476. \int_0^{\infty} \sin ax^p \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2p} \quad (a > 0, p > 0)$$

$$477. \int_0^{\infty} \sin(a \tan x) \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 - e^{-a}) \quad (a > 0)$$

$$478. \int_0^1 x^{p-1} \sin(q \ln x) dx = -\frac{q}{q^2 + p^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > |\operatorname{Im} q|)$$

$$479. \int_0^1 x^{p-1} \cos(q \ln x) dx = \frac{q}{q^2 + p^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > |\operatorname{Im} q|)$$

II. 1.2.22 三角函数与指数函数组合的积分

$$480. \int_0^\infty e^{-ax} \sin bx dx = \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$481. \int_0^\infty e^{-ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$482. \int_0^\infty e^{-ax} \sin(bx + c) dx = \frac{a \operatorname{sinc} + b \operatorname{cosec}}{a^2 + b^2} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$483. \int_0^\infty e^{-ax} \cos(bx + c) dx = \frac{a \operatorname{cosec} - b \operatorname{sinc}}{a^2 + b^2} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$484. \int_0^\infty e^{-ax} \sin^2 bx dx = \frac{2b^2}{a(a^2 + 4b^2)}$$

$$485. \int_0^\infty e^{-ax} \cos^2 bx dx = \frac{a^2 + 2b^2}{a(a^2 + 4b^2)}$$

$$486. \int_0^\infty e^{-px^2} \sin bx dx = \frac{b}{2p} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)!!} \left(-\frac{b^2}{2p}\right)^{k-1} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$487. \int_0^\infty e^{-px^2} \cos bx dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{p}} \exp\left(-\frac{b^2}{4p}\right) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$488. \int_0^\infty e^{-px^2} \sin ax \sin bx dx = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{p}} \left[\exp\left(-\frac{(a-b)^2}{4p}\right) - \exp\left(-\frac{(a+b)^2}{4p}\right) \right] \\ (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$489. \int_0^\infty e^{-px^2} \cos ax \cos bx dx = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{p}} \left[\exp\left(-\frac{(a-b)^2}{4p}\right) + \exp\left(-\frac{(a+b)^2}{4p}\right) \right] \\ (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$490. \int_0^\infty e^{-px^2} \sin ax^2 dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{8}} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{p^2 + a^2} - p}{p^2 + a^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2 \sqrt[4]{p^2 + a^2}} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{a}{p}\right) \\ (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, a > 0)$$

$$491. \int_0^\infty e^{-px^2} \cos ax^2 dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{8}} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{p^2 + a^2} + p}{p^2 + a^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2 \sqrt[4]{p^2 + a^2}} \cos\left(\frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{a}{p}\right) \\ (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, a > 0)$$

$$492. \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin ax}{e^{px} + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2a} - \frac{\pi}{2p \sinh \frac{a\pi}{p}} \quad (a > 0, \operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$493. \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin ax}{e^{px} - 1} dx = \frac{\pi}{2p} \coth \frac{a\pi}{p} - \frac{1}{2a} \quad (a > 0, \operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$494. \int_0^{2\pi} e^{imx} \sin nx dx = \begin{cases} 0 & (m \neq n, \text{ 或 } m = n = 0) \\ i\pi & (m = n \neq 0) \end{cases}$$

$$495. \int_0^{2\pi} e^{imx} \cos nx dx = \begin{cases} 0 & (m \neq n) \\ \pi & (m = n \neq 0) \\ 2\pi & (m = n = 0) \end{cases}$$

II.1.2.23 三角函数与指数函数和幂函数组合的积分, 积分区间为 $[0, \infty)$

$$496. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-px} \sin qx \frac{dx}{x} = \arctan \frac{p}{q} \quad (p > 0)$$

$$497. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-px} \cos qx \frac{dx}{x} = \infty \quad (p > 0)$$

$$498. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-px} (1 - \cos ax) \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{a^2 + p^2}{p^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$499. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-px} \sin qx \sin ax \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{p^2 + (a+q)^2}{p^2 + (a-q)^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > |\operatorname{Im} q|, a > 0)$$

$$500. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-px} \sin ax \cos bx \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{2pa}{p^2 - a^2 + b^2} + s \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (a \geq 0, p > 0)$$

[这里, 当 $p^2 - a^2 + b^2 \geq 0$ 时, $s = 0$; 当 $p^2 - a^2 + b^2 < 0$ 时, $s = 1$]

$$501. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-px} (\sin ax - \sin bx) \frac{dx}{x} = \arctan \frac{(a-b)p}{ab + p^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$502. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-px} (\cos ax - \cos bx) \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{b^2 + p^2}{a^2 + p^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$503. \int_0^{\infty} (e^{-qx} - e^{-px}) \sin bx \frac{dx}{x} = \arctan \frac{(p-q)b}{b^2 + pq} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, \operatorname{Re} q > 0)$$

$$504. \int_0^{\infty} (e^{-qx} - e^{-px}) \cos bx \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{b^2 + p^2}{b^2 + q^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, \operatorname{Re} q > 0)$$

$$505. \int_0^{\infty} (1 - e^{-x}) \cos x \frac{dx}{x} = \ln \sqrt{2}$$

$$506. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \sin^2 bx \frac{dx}{x} = \ln \sqrt[4]{\frac{a^2 + 4b^2}{a^2}} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$507. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \sin^2 bx \frac{dx}{x^2} = b \arctan \frac{2b}{a} - a \ln \sqrt[4]{\frac{a^2 + 4b^2}{a^2}} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$508. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \cos^n bx \frac{dx}{x^m} = \infty \quad (a > 0)$$

$$509. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{e^{px} - 1} \cos bx dx = \frac{1}{2b^2} - \frac{\pi^2}{2p^2} \cosh^2 \frac{b\pi}{p} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$510. \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-ax} \sin bx dx = \frac{2ab}{(a^2 + b^2)^2} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$511. \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{(a^2 + b^2)^2} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$512. \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-ax} \sin bx dx = \frac{n! [(a + ib)^{n+1} - (a - ib)^{n+1}]}{2i(a^2 + b^2)^{n+1}} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$513. \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{n! [(a + ib)^{n+1} + (a - ib)^{n+1}]}{2i(a^2 + b^2)^{n+1}} \quad (a > 0, n > -1)$$

II. 1.2.24 三角函数与三角函数的指数函数组合的积分

$$514. \int_0^{\pi} e^{a \cos x} \sin x dx = \frac{2}{a} \sinh a$$

$$515. \int_0^{\pi} e^{p \cos x} \sin(p \sin x) \sin mx dx = \frac{\pi p^m}{2m!}$$

$$516. \int_0^{\pi} e^{p \cos x} \cos(p \sin x) \cos mx dx = \frac{\pi p^m}{2m!}$$

$$517. \int_0^{2\pi} e^{p \cos x} \cos(p \sin x - mx) dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} e^{p \cos x} \cos(p \sin x - mx) dx = \frac{2\pi p^m}{m!}$$

$$518. \int_0^{2\pi} e^{p \sin x} \sin(p \cos x + mx) dx = \frac{2\pi p^m}{m!} \sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \quad (p > 0)$$

$$519. \int_0^{2\pi} e^{p \sin x} \cos(p \cos x + mx) dx = \frac{2\pi p^m}{m!} \cos \frac{m\pi}{2} \quad (p > 0)$$

$$520. \int_0^{2\pi} e^{p \cos x} \sin(mx - \sin x) dx = 0$$

$$521. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x \cos t} \cos(t - x \sin t) dx = 1$$

$$522. \int_0^{\infty} \exp(p \cos ax) \sin(p \sin ax) \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} (e^p - 1) \quad (a > 0, p > 0)$$

$$523. \int_0^{\infty} \exp(p \cos ax) \sin(p \sin ax + nx) \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} e^p \quad (p > 0)$$

II. 1.2.25 三角函数与双曲函数组合的积分

$$524. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{\sinh px} dx = \frac{\pi}{2p} \tanh \frac{a\pi}{2p} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, a > 0)$$

$$525. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{\cosh px} dx = \frac{\pi}{2p} \operatorname{sech} \frac{a\pi}{2p} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, a \text{ 可以是任何实数})$$

$$526. \int_0^{\infty} \sin ax \frac{\sinh px}{\cosh qx} dx = \frac{\pi}{q} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{p\pi}{2q} \sinh \frac{a\pi}{2q}}{\cos \frac{p\pi}{q} + \cosh \frac{a\pi}{q}} \quad (|\operatorname{Re} p| < \operatorname{Re} q, a > 0)$$

$$527. \int_0^{\infty} \sin ax \frac{\cosh px}{\sinh qx} dx = \frac{\pi}{2q} \cdot \frac{\sinh \frac{a\pi}{q}}{\cos \frac{p\pi}{q} + \cosh \frac{a\pi}{q}} \quad (|\operatorname{Re} p| < \operatorname{Re} q, a > 0)$$

$$528. \int_0^{\infty} \cos ax \frac{\sinh px}{\sinh qx} dx = \frac{\pi}{2q} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{p\pi}{q}}{\cos \frac{p\pi}{q} + \cosh \frac{a\pi}{q}} \quad (|\operatorname{Re} p| < \operatorname{Re} q)$$

$$529. \int_0^{\infty} \cos ax \frac{\cosh px}{\cosh qx} dx = \frac{\pi}{q} \cdot \frac{\cos \frac{p\pi}{2q} \cosh \frac{a\pi}{2q}}{\cos \frac{p\pi}{q} + \cosh \frac{a\pi}{q}}$$

($\operatorname{Re} p < \operatorname{Re} q$, a 可以是任意实数)

II.1.2.26 三角函数与双曲函数和幂函数组合的积分

$$530. \int_0^{\infty} x \frac{\sin 2ax}{\cosh px} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4p^2} \cdot \frac{\sinh \frac{a\pi}{p}}{\cosh^2 \frac{a\pi}{p}} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, a > 0)$$

$$531. \int_0^{\infty} x \frac{\cos 2ax}{\sinh px} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4p^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cosh^2 \frac{a\pi}{p}} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, a > 0)$$

$$532. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{\cosh px} \cdot \frac{dx}{x} = 2 \arctan \left[\exp \left(\frac{a\pi}{2p} \right) \right] - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, a > 0)$$

$$533. \int_0^{\infty} \cos ax \tanh px \frac{dx}{x} = \ln \left(\coth \frac{a\pi}{4p} \right) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, a > 0)$$

$$534. \int_0^{\infty} \cos ax \coth px \frac{dx}{x} = -\ln \left(2 \sinh \frac{a\pi}{4p} \right) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, a > 0)$$

II.1.2.27 三角函数与双曲函数、指数函数和幂函数组合的积分

$$535. \int_0^{\infty} \sin ax \sinh px \exp \left(-\frac{x^2}{4q} \right) dx = \sqrt{q\pi} \sin(2apq) \exp[q(p^2 - a^2)] \quad (\operatorname{Re} q > 0)$$

$$536. \int_0^{\infty} \cos ax \cosh px \exp \left(-\frac{x^2}{4q} \right) dx = \sqrt{q\pi} \cos(2apq) \exp[q(p^2 - a^2)]$$

($\operatorname{Re} q > 0$)

$$537. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax \sinh px}{e^{qx} + 1} dx = -\frac{p}{2(a^2 + p^2)} + \frac{\pi}{q} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{p\pi}{q} \cosh \frac{a\pi}{q}}{\cosh \frac{2a\pi}{q} - \cos \frac{2p\pi}{q}}$$

($|\operatorname{Re} p| < \operatorname{Re} q$)

$$538. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-px^2} (\cosh x + \cos x) dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{p}} \cosh \frac{1}{4p} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$539. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-px^2} (\cosh x - \cos x) dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{p}} \sinh \frac{1}{4p} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$540. \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-px^2} \sinh x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{p^3}} \left(\cos \frac{1}{2p} - \sin \frac{1}{2p} \right) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$541. \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-px^2} \cosh x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{p^3}} \left(\cos \frac{1}{2p} + \sin \frac{1}{2p} \right) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$542. \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-px^2} \sinh x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{p^3}} \left(\sin \frac{1}{2p} + \frac{1}{p} \cos \frac{1}{2p} \right) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$543. \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-px^2} \cosh x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{p^3}} \left(\cos \frac{1}{2p} - \frac{1}{p} \sin \frac{1}{2p} \right) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

II. 1.2.28 反三角函数与幂函数和代数函数组合的积分

$$544. \int_0^1 x^{2n} \arcsin x dx = \frac{1}{2n+1} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2^n n!}{(2n+1)!!} \right]$$

$$545. \int_0^1 x^{2n} \arccos x dx = \frac{2^n n!}{(2n+1)(2n+1)!!}$$

$$546. \int_0^1 x^{2n-1} \arcsin x dx = \frac{\pi}{4n} \left[1 - \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^n n!} \right]$$

$$547. \int_0^1 x^{2n-1} \arccos x dx = \frac{\pi}{4n} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^n n!}$$

$$548. \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^n \arccos x dx = \pi \frac{2^n n!}{(2n+1)!!}$$

$$549. \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan x \right) \frac{dx}{1-x} = -\frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 + G$$

[这里, G 为卡塔兰常数(见附录), 以下同]

$$550. \int_0^{\infty} x^p \operatorname{arccot} x dx = -\frac{\pi}{2(p+1)} \csc \frac{p\pi}{2} \quad (-1 < p < 0)$$

$$551. \int_0^{\infty} (1-x \operatorname{arccot} x) dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$552. \int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

$$553. \int_0^1 \frac{\arccos x}{x} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

$$554. \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x} dx = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arccot} x}{x} dx = G$$

$$555. \int_0^1 \frac{\arccos x}{1 \pm x} dx = \mp \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 + 2G$$

556. $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arccot} x}{1 \pm x} dx = \pm \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 + G$
557. $\int_0^1 \arcsin x \frac{dx}{x(1+qx^2)} = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1+q}}{\sqrt{1+q}} \quad (q > -1)$
558. $\int_0^1 \arcsin x \frac{x}{1+qx^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2q} \ln \frac{2\sqrt{1+q}}{1+\sqrt{1+q}} \quad (q > -1)$
559. $\int_0^1 \arcsin x \frac{x}{1-p^2x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2p^2} \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-p^2}}{2\sqrt{1-p^2}} \quad (p^2 < 1)$
560. $\int_0^1 \arcsin x \frac{x}{(1+qx^2)^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4q} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+q}-1}{1+q} \quad (q > -1)$
561. $\int_0^1 \arccos x \frac{x}{(1+qx^2)^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4q} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+q}-1}{\sqrt{1+q}} \quad (q > -1)$
562. $\int_0^1 \arccos x \frac{dx}{\sin^2 \lambda - x^2} = 2 \operatorname{csc} \lambda \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin[(2k-1)\lambda]}{(2k+1)^2}$
563. $\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x(1+x)} dx = -\frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 + G$
564. $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{1-x^2} dx = -G$
565. $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \arctan x}{1+x^4} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{16}$
566. $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \arctan x}{1-x^4} dx = -\frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2$
567. $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \operatorname{arccot} x}{1-x^4} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2$
568. $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x \sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arccot} x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = 2G$
569. $\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1+\sqrt{2})$
570. $\int_0^1 \frac{(\arcsin x)^2}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \pi \ln 2$
571. $\int_0^1 \frac{(\arccos x)^2}{(\sqrt{1-x^2})^3} dx = \pi \ln 2$
572. $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{(\arctan x)^2}{x^2 \sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x(\operatorname{arccot} x)^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{4} + 4G$
573. $\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan qx}{x \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(q + \sqrt{1+q^2})$
574. $\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan px}{1+p^2x} dx = \frac{1}{2p^2} \arctan p \ln(1+p^2)$

$$575. \int_0^1 \frac{\operatorname{arccot} px}{1+p^2 x^2} dx = \frac{1}{p^2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arccot} p \right) \ln(1+p^2) \quad (p > 0)$$

$$576. \int_0^\infty \frac{\arctan qx}{(p+x)^2} dx = -\frac{q}{1+p^2 q^2} \left(\ln pq - \frac{\pi}{2} pq \right) \quad (p > 0, q > 0)$$

$$577. \int_0^\infty \frac{\operatorname{arccot} qx}{(p+x)^2} dx = \frac{q}{1+p^2 q^2} \left(\ln pq + \frac{\pi}{2pq} \right) \quad (p > 0, q > 0)$$

$$578. \int_0^\infty \frac{\arctan px}{x(1+x^2)} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1+p) \quad (p \geq 0)$$

$$579. \int_0^\infty \frac{\arctan px}{x(1-x^2)} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln(1+p^2) \quad (p \geq 0)$$

$$580. \int_0^\infty \frac{x \operatorname{arccot} px}{q^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{1+pq}{pq} \quad (p > 0, q > 0)$$

$$581. \int_0^\infty \frac{x \operatorname{arccot} px}{x^2 - p^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln \frac{1+p^2 q^2}{p^2 q^2} \quad (p > 0, q > 0)$$

$$582. \int_0^\infty \frac{x \arctan qx}{(p^2 + x^2)^2} dx = \frac{q\pi}{4p(1+pq)} \quad (p > 0, q \geq 0)$$

$$583. \int_0^\infty \frac{x \operatorname{arccot} qx}{(p^2 + x^2)^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4p^2(1+pq)} \quad (p > 0, q \geq 0)$$

$$584. \int_0^\infty \frac{\arctan px - \arctan qx}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{p}{q} \quad (p > 0, q > 0)$$

$$585. \int_0^\infty \frac{\arctan px \arctan qx}{x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{(p+q)^{p+q}}{p^p q^q} \quad (p > 0, q > 0)$$

$$586. \int_0^\infty \frac{\arctan x^2}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{\arctan x^3}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{\operatorname{arccot} x^2}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{\operatorname{arccot} x^3}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

II.1.2.29 反三角函数与三角函数、指数函数和对数函数组合的积分

$$587. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{arccot} qx \sin px dx = \frac{\pi}{2p} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{p}{q}} \right) \quad (p > 0, q > 0)$$

$$588. \int_0^\infty \operatorname{arccot} qx \cos px dx = \frac{1}{2p} \left[e^{-\frac{p}{q}} \operatorname{Ei} \left(\frac{p}{q} \right) - e^{\frac{p}{q}} \operatorname{Ei} \left(-\frac{p}{q} \right) \right] \quad (p > 0, q > 0)$$

[这里, $\operatorname{Ei}(z)$ 为指数积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$589. \int_0^\infty \arctan \frac{2a}{x} \sin bx dx = \frac{\pi}{b} e^{-ab} \sinh ab \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$590. \int_0^\infty \arctan \frac{a}{x} \cos bx dx = \frac{1}{2b} [e^{-ab} \bar{\operatorname{Ei}}(ab) - e^{ab} \operatorname{Ei}(-ab)] \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

[这里, $\bar{\operatorname{Ei}}(z)$ 为指数积分(见附录)]

$$591. \int_0^\infty \arctan \frac{2}{x^2} \cos bx dx = \frac{\pi}{b} e^{-b} \sin b \quad (b > 0)$$

$$592. \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{arccot} x - \cos px \right) dx = \ln p + \gamma$$

[这里, γ 为欧拉常数(见附录)]

$$593. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arccot} p x \tan x}{q^2 \cos^2 x + r^2 \sin^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2r^2} \ln \left(1 + \frac{r}{q} \tanh \frac{1}{p} \right) \quad (p > 0, q > 0, r > 0)$$

$$594. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \arctan \frac{x}{b} dx = \frac{1}{a} [-\operatorname{ci}(ab) \sin ab - \operatorname{si}(ab) \cos ab] \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > 0)$$

[这里, $\operatorname{si}(z)$ 和 $\operatorname{ci}(z)$ 分别为正弦积分和余弦积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$595. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \operatorname{arccot} \frac{x}{b} dx = \frac{1}{a} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + \operatorname{ci}(ab) \sin ab + \operatorname{si}(ab) \cos ab \right] \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > 0)$$

$$596. \int_0^1 \arcsin x \ln x dx = 2 - \ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$597. \int_0^1 \arccos x \ln x dx = \ln 2 - 2$$

$$598. \int_0^1 \arctan x \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi^2}{48}$$

$$599. \int_0^1 \operatorname{arccot} x \ln x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi^2}{48}$$

$$600. \int_0^1 \frac{\arccos x}{\ln x} dx = - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2k-1)!! \ln(2k+2)}{2^k k! (2k+1)}$$

II.1.3 指数函数和对数函数的定积分

II.1.3.1 含有 e^{ax} , e^{-ax} , e^{-ax^2} 的积分

$$601. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$602. \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-x} dx = 1$$

$$603. \int_0^{\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(n) \quad (n \text{ 为正整数})$$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$604. \int_0^{\infty} x^n p^{-x} dx = \frac{n!}{(\ln p)^{n+1}} \quad (p > 0, n \text{ 为大于 0 的整数})$$

$$605. \int_0^{\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-(a+1)x} dx = \frac{\Gamma(n)}{(a+1)^n} \quad (n > 0, a > -1)$$

$$606. \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-ax} dx = \frac{n!}{a^{n+1}} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$607. \int_0^1 x^n e^{-ax} dx = \frac{n!}{a^{n+1}} \left(1 - e^{-a} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{a^k}{k!} \right) \quad (a > 0)$$

$$608. \int_0^1 x^{-x} dx = \int_0^1 e^{-x \ln x} dx = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{-k} = 1.2912859970627 \dots$$

$$609. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-a^2 x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \sqrt{\pi} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$610. \int_0^b e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \operatorname{erf}(b\sqrt{a}) \quad (a > 0)$$

[这里, $\operatorname{erf}(x)$ 为误差函数(见附录)]

$$611. \int_b^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \operatorname{erfc}(b\sqrt{a}) \quad (a > 0)$$

[这里, $\operatorname{erfc}(x)$ 为补余误差函数(见附录)]

$$612. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$613. \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$614. \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1}{4a} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$615. \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{(n-1)!!}{2(2a)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \quad (a > 0, n > 0)$$

$$616. \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-ax^p} dx = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{p})}{pa^{\frac{n+1}{p}}} \quad (a > 0, p > 0, n > -1)$$

$$617. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-ax}}{x} dx = \infty \quad (a > 0)$$

$$618. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{e^{ax} + 1} = \frac{\ln 2}{a} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$619. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{e^{ax} - 1} = \infty \quad (a > 0)$$

$$620. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{e^{ax} + 1} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{12a^2} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$621. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{e^{ax} - 1} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{6a^2} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$622. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{ax} + 1} dx = \frac{3}{2a^3} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^3} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$623. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{ax} - 1} dx = \frac{2}{a^3} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^3} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$624. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^p}{e^{ax} + 1} dx = \frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{a^{p+1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^{p+1}} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$625. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^p}{e^{ax} - 1} dx = \frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{a^{p+1}} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{p+1}} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$626. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-px}}{1+e^{-qx}} dx = \frac{\pi}{q} \csc \frac{p\pi}{q} \quad (q > p > 0, \text{ 或 } q < p < 0)$$

$$627. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-px}}{1-ae^{-qx}} dx = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^k}{p+kq} \quad (0 < a < 1)$$

$$628. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-px}}{b+e^{-x}} dx = \pi b^{p-1} \csc p\pi \quad (|\arg b| < \pi, 0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 1)$$

$$629. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-px}}{b-e^{-x}} dx = \pi b^{p-1} \cot p\pi \quad (b > 0, 0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 1)$$

$$630. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx = \ln \frac{b}{a} \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$631. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-ax^2} - e^{-bx^2}}{x} dx = \ln \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$632. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{e^{nx} + e^{-nx}} = \frac{\pi}{4n}$$

$$633. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{e^{nx} - e^{-nx}} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{8n^2}$$

II.1.3.2 含有更复杂自变数的指数函数的积分

$$634. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(-p^2 x^2 \pm qx) dx = \exp\left(\frac{q^2}{4p^2}\right) \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{p} \quad (p > 0)$$

$$635. \int_0^{\infty} \exp\left(-x^2 - \frac{a^2}{x^2}\right) dx = \frac{e^{-2|a|} \sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$636. \int_0^{\infty} \exp\left(-ax^2 - \frac{b}{x^2}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \exp(-2\sqrt{ab}) \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$637. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(-e^x) e^{px} dx = \Gamma(p) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录)]

$$638. \int_0^{\pi} \exp(z \cos x) dx = \pi I_0(z)$$

[这里, $I_\nu(z)$ 为第一类修正贝塞尔函数(见附录)]

$$639. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \exp(-q \sin x) \sin 2x dx = \frac{2}{q^2} [(q-1)e^q + 1]$$

II.1.3.3 指数函数的有理式与幂函数和有理函数组合的积分

$$640. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x e^{-x}}{e^x - 1} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - 1$$

$$641. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x e^{-2x}}{e^{-x} + 1} dx = 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

$$642. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x e^{-2nx}}{1+e^x} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{12} + \sum_{k=1}^{2n-1} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k^2}$$

$$643. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x e^{-(2n-1)x}}{1+e^x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{12} + \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^2}$$

$$644. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 e^{-nx}}{1+e^{-x}} dx = 2 \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+k}}{k^3} \quad (n=1,2,\dots)$$

$$645. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 e^{-nx}}{1-e^{-x}} dx = 2 \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^3} \quad (n=1,2,\dots)$$

$$646. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^3 e^{-nx}}{1+e^{-x}} dx = 6 \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+k}}{k^4}$$

$$647. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^3 e^{-nx}}{1-e^{-x}} dx = \frac{\pi^4}{15} - 6 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k^4}$$

$$648. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}(1-e^{-mx})}{1-e^{-x}} dx = (n-1)! \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{k^n}$$

$$649. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{e^{ax}-q} dx = \frac{1}{qa^p} \Gamma(p) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^k}{k^p} \quad (p>0, a>0, -1<q<1)$$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$650. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x e^{px}}{b+e^x} dx = \pi b^{p-1} \csc p\pi (\ln b - \pi \cot p\pi)$$

($|\arg b| < \pi, 0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 1$)

$$651. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x e^{px}}{e^{qx}-1} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{q^2} \csc^2 \frac{p\pi}{q} \quad (\operatorname{Re} q > \operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$652. \int_0^{\infty} x \frac{1+e^{-x}}{e^x-1} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{3} - 1$$

$$653. \int_0^{\infty} x \frac{1-e^{-x}}{1+e^{-3x}} e^{-x} dx = \frac{2\pi^2}{27}$$

$$654. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1-e^{-px}}{1+e^x} \frac{dx}{x} = \ln \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(\frac{p}{2}+1)}{\Gamma(\frac{p+1}{2})} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > -1)$$

$$655. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-qx}-e^{-px}}{1+e^{-x}} \frac{dx}{x} = \ln \frac{\Gamma(\frac{q}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{p+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{p}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{q+1}{2})} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, \operatorname{Re} q > 0)$$

$$656. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{px}-e^{qx}}{1+e^{rx}} \frac{dx}{x} = \ln \left(\tan \frac{p\pi}{2r} \cot \frac{q\pi}{2r} \right)$$

($|r| > |p|, |r| > |q|, rp > 0, rq > 0$)

$$657. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{px}-e^{qx}}{1-e^{rx}} \frac{dx}{x} = \ln \left(\sin \frac{p\pi}{r} \csc \frac{q\pi}{r} \right)$$

($|r| > |p|, |r| > |q|, rp > 0, rq > 0$)

$$658. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x^{p+1}} dx = \frac{b^p - a^p}{p} \Gamma(1-p) \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > 0, \operatorname{Re} b < 0, \operatorname{Re} p < 1)$$

$$659. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{a^2 e^x + b^2 e^{-x}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2ab} \ln \frac{b}{a} \quad (ab > 0)$$

$$660. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{a^2 e^x - b^2 e^{-x}} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4ab}$$

$$661. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{e^x + e^{-x} - 1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \left[\psi' \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) - \frac{2}{3} \pi^2 \right] = 1.1719536193 \dots$$

[这里, $\psi'(z)$ 为 ψ 函数的微商(见附录), 以下同]

$$662. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x} - 1} dx = \frac{1}{6} \left[\psi' \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) - \frac{5}{6} \pi^2 \right] = 0.3118211319 \dots$$

$$663. \int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{x}{e^x + 2e^{-x} - 2} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2$$

$$664. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{(a + e^x)(1 + e^{-x})} dx = \frac{(\ln a)^2}{2(a-1)} \quad (|\arg a| < \pi)$$

$$665. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{(a + e^x)(1 - e^{-x})} dx = \frac{\pi^2 + (\ln a)^2}{2(a+1)} \quad (|\arg a| < \pi)$$

$$666. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x e^x}{(a + e^x)^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln a \quad (|\arg a| < \pi)$$

$$667. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{a^2 e^x + b^2 e^{-x}}{(a^2 e^x - b^2 e^{-x})^2} x^2 dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2ab} \quad (ab > 0)$$

$$668. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{a^2 e^x - b^2 e^{-x}}{(a^2 e^x + b^2 e^{-x})^2} x^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{ab} \ln \frac{b}{a} \quad (ab > 0)$$

$$669. \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1 - e^{-x}} - \frac{1}{x} \right) e^{-x} dx = \gamma$$

[这里, γ 为欧拉常数(见附录), 以下同]

$$670. \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1 - e^{-x}} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \frac{dx}{x} = \gamma$$

$$671. \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1+x} - e^{-x} \right) \frac{dx}{x} = \gamma$$

$$672. \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{e^{-x} - 1}{x} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right) \frac{dx}{x} = \gamma - 1$$

$$673. \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} \right) e^{-2x} \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$674. \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{e^x + 1} \right) \frac{dx}{x} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \pi$$

$$675. \int_0^{\infty} \left(p e^{-x} - \frac{1 - e^{-px}}{x} \right) \frac{dx}{x} = p \ln p - p \quad (p > 0)$$

$$676. \int_0^{\infty} \left(e^{-x} - e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{x} e^{-2x} \right) \frac{dx}{x} = 1 - \ln 2$$

$$677. \int_0^{\infty} \left(e^{-px} - \frac{1}{1+ax} \right) \frac{dx}{x} = \ln \frac{a}{p} - \gamma \quad (a > 0, \operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$678. \int_0^{\infty} \left(e^{-px} - \frac{1}{1+a^2x^2} \right) \frac{dx}{x} = \ln \frac{a}{p} - \gamma \quad (p > 0)$$

II.1.3.4 指数函数与有理函数组合的积分

$$679. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-px} (x+b)^q dx = p^{-q-1} e^{bp} \Gamma(q+1, bp) \quad (|\arg b| < \pi, \operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

[这里, $\Gamma(p, q)$ 为补余不完全伽马函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$680. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-ax}}{b+x} dx = -e^{ab} \operatorname{Ei}(-ab) \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > 0, |\arg b| < \pi)$$

[这里, $\operatorname{Ei}(z)$ 为指数积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$681. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-ax}}{b-x} dx = e^{-ab} \operatorname{Ei}(ab) \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$682. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{ipx}}{x-b} dx = i\pi e^{ibp} \quad (p > 0)$$

$$683. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{q-1} e^{-px}}{x+b} dx = b^{q-1} e^{bp} \Gamma(q) \Gamma(1-q, bp)$$

$(\operatorname{Re} p > 0, \operatorname{Re} q > 0, |\arg b| < \pi)$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录)]

$$684. \int_0^1 \frac{x e^x}{(1+x)^2} dx = \frac{e}{2} - 1$$

$$685. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-px}}{(a+x)^2} dx = p e^{ap} \operatorname{Ei}(-ap) + \frac{1}{a} \quad (a > 0, p > 0)$$

$$686. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-ipx}}{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{a} e^{-|ap|} \quad (a > 0, p \text{ 为实数})$$

II.1.3.5 指数函数与无理函数组合的积分

$$687. \int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{x} e^{-qx} dx = \frac{1}{2q} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{q}} \quad (q > 0)$$

$$688. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-qx}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{q}} \quad (q > 0)$$

$$689. \int_0^u \frac{e^{-qx}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{q} \Phi(\sqrt{qu})$$

[这里, $\Phi(x)$ 为概率积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$690. \int_{-1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-qx}}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx = e^q \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{q}} \quad (q > 0)$$

$$691. \int_1^{\infty} \frac{e^{-qx}}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx = e^{-q} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{q}} \quad (\operatorname{Re} q > 0)$$

$$692. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-qx}}{\sqrt{x+b}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{q}} e^{bq} [1 - \Phi(\sqrt{bq})] \quad (\operatorname{Re} q > 0, |\arg b| < \pi)$$

$$693. \int_u^{\infty} \frac{e^{-qx} \sqrt{x-u}}{x} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{q}} e^{-qu} - \pi \sqrt{u} [1 - \Phi(\sqrt{qu})] \\ (u > 0, \operatorname{Re} q > 0)$$

$$694. \int_u^{\infty} \frac{e^{-qx}}{x \sqrt{x-u}} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{u}} [1 - \Phi(\sqrt{qu})] \quad (u > 0, \operatorname{Re} q > 0)$$

$$695. \int_{-1}^1 \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \pi I_0(2)$$

[这里, $I_\nu(z)$ 为第一类修正贝塞尔函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$696. \int_0^2 \frac{e^{-px}}{\sqrt{x(2-x)}} dx = \pi e^{-p} I_0(p) \quad (p > 0)$$

$$697. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-px}}{\sqrt{x(x+a)}} dx = e^{\frac{ap}{2}} K_0\left(\frac{ap}{2}\right) \quad (a > 0, p > 0)$$

[这里, $K_\nu(z)$ 为第二类修正贝塞尔函数(见附录)]

II.1.3.6 指数函数的代数函数与幂函数组合的积分

$$698. \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-x} \sqrt{1-e^{-x}} dx = \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{4}{3} - \ln 2 \right)$$

$$699. \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-x} \sqrt{1-e^{-2x}} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \ln 2 \right)$$

$$700. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} dx = 2\pi \ln 2$$

$$701. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} dx = 4\pi \left[(\ln 2)^2 + \frac{\pi^2}{12} \right]$$

$$702. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x e^{-x}}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} (2 \ln 2 - 1)$$

$$703. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x e^{-x}}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}} dx = 1 - \ln 2$$

$$704. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x e^{-2x}}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} dx = \frac{3\pi}{4} \left(\ln 2 - \frac{7}{12} \right)$$

II.1.3.7 更复杂自变数的指数函数与幂函数组合的积分

$$705. \int_0^{\infty} x^{2n} e^{-px^2} dx = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2(2p)^n} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{p}} \quad (p > 0, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$706. \int_0^{\infty} x^{2n+1} e^{-px^2} dx = \frac{n!!}{2p^{n+1}} \quad (p > 0, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$707. \int_0^{\infty} (1 + 2bx^2) e^{-px^2} dx = \frac{p+b}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{p^3}} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$708. \int_0^{\infty} (e^{-x^2} - e^{-x}) \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma$$

[这里, γ 为欧拉常数(见附录), 以下同]

$$709. \int_0^{\infty} (e^{-x^4} - e^{-x}) \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{3}{4} \gamma$$

$$710. \int_0^{\infty} (e^{-x^4} - e^{-x^2}) \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{4} \gamma$$

$$711. \int_0^{\infty} \left(e^{-x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) \frac{dx}{x} = -\frac{1}{2} \gamma$$

$$712. \int_0^{\infty} (e^{-px^2} - e^{-qx^2}) \frac{dx}{x^2} = \sqrt{\pi}(\sqrt{q} - \sqrt{p}) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, \operatorname{Re} q > 0)$$

$$713. \int_0^1 \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{x^2} dx = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!(2k-1)}$$

$$714. \int_0^{\infty} \left[\exp\left(-\frac{a}{x^2}\right) - 1 \right] e^{-px^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{p}} \left[\exp(-2\sqrt{ap}) - 1 \right]$$

($\operatorname{Re} a > 0, \operatorname{Re} p > 0$)

$$715. \int_0^{\infty} x^2 \exp\left(-\frac{a}{x^2} - px^2\right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{p^3}} (1 + 2\sqrt{ap}) \exp(-2\sqrt{ap})$$

($\operatorname{Re} a > 0, \operatorname{Re} p > 0$)

$$716. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \exp\left(-\frac{a}{x^2} - px^2\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \exp(-2\sqrt{ap}) \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > 0, \operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$717. \int_0^{\infty} \left[\exp(-x^2) - \frac{1}{1+x^{2^{n+1}}} \right] \frac{dx}{x} = -\frac{1}{2^n} \gamma$$

$$718. \int_0^{\infty} \left[\exp(-x^{2^n}) - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right] \frac{dx}{x} = -\frac{1}{2^n} \gamma$$

$$719. \int_0^{\infty} [\exp(-x^p) - \exp(-x^q)] \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{p-q}{pq} \gamma \quad (p > 0, q > 0)$$

$$720. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^x \exp(-ae^x) dx = -\frac{1}{a} (\ln a + \gamma) \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > 0)$$

$$721. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^x \exp(-ae^{2x}) dx = -\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} [\ln(4a) + \gamma] \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > 0)$$

II. 1.3.8 含有对数函数 $\ln x$ 和 $(\ln x)^n$ 的积分

$$722. \int_0^1 (\ln x)^n dx = e^{n\pi i} \Gamma(n+1) = (-1)^n n! \quad (n > -1)$$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$723. \int_0^1 x^m (\ln x)^n dx = (-1)^n \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{(m+1)^{n+1}} \quad (m > -1, n \text{ 为正整数})$$

$$724. \int_0^1 \ln \frac{1}{x} dx = 1$$

$$725. \int_0^1 \left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right)^n dx = n!$$

$$726. \int_0^1 \left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right)^{p-1} dx = \Gamma(p) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$727. \int_0^1 \left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right)^{-p} dx = \frac{\pi}{\Gamma(p)} \csc p\pi \quad (\operatorname{Re} p < 1)$$

$$728. \int_0^1 x \ln \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$729. \int_0^1 x^m \left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right)^n dx = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{(m+1)^{n+1}} \quad (m > -1, n > -1)$$

$$730. \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx = 2\ln 2 - 1$$

$$731. \int_0^1 \ln(1-x) dx = -1$$

$$732. \int_0^1 x \ln(1+x) dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$733. \int_0^1 x \ln(1-x) dx = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$734. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

$$735. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$736. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x^a)}{x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{12a} \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$$737. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-x^a)}{x} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{6a} \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$$738. \int_0^1 \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$739. \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{a + \ln x} = e^{-a} \operatorname{Ei}(a)$$

[这里, $\operatorname{Ei}(z)$ 为指数积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$740. \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{a - \ln x} = -e^a \operatorname{Ei}(a)$$

$$741. \int_0^1 \ln x \ln(1+x) dx = 2 - 2\ln 2 - \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

$$742. \int_0^1 \ln x \ln(1-x) dx = 2 - \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$743. \int_0^1 \sqrt{\ln \frac{1}{x}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$744. \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\ln \frac{1}{x}}} = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$745. \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\ln(-\ln x)}} = \sqrt{\pi}$$

II. 1.3.9 含有更复杂自变数的对数函数的积分

$$746. \int_0^\infty \ln \frac{a^2 + x^2}{b^2 + x^2} dx = (a - b)\pi \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$747. \int_0^\infty \ln \frac{a^2 - x^2}{b^2 - x^2} dx = (a + b)\pi$$

$$748. \int_0^\infty \ln x \ln \frac{a^2 + x^2}{b^2 + x^2} dx = (b - a)\pi + \pi \ln \frac{a^a}{b^b} \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$749. \int_0^\infty \ln x \ln \left(1 + \frac{b^2}{x^2}\right) dx = \pi b (\ln b - 1) \quad (b > 0)$$

$$750. \int_0^\infty \ln(a^2 + x^2) \ln \left(1 + \frac{b^2}{x^2}\right) dx = 2\pi[(a + b) \ln(a + b) - a \ln a - b] \\ (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$751. \int_0^\infty \ln \left(1 + \frac{a^2}{x^2}\right) \ln \left(1 + \frac{b^2}{x^2}\right) dx = 2\pi[(a + b) \ln(a + b) - a \ln a - b \ln b] \\ (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$752. \int_0^1 \ln \left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) dx = -\gamma$$

[这里, γ 为欧拉常数(见附录), 以下同]

$$753. \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\ln \left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right)} = 0$$

$$754. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln \left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\sqrt{\ln \frac{1}{x}}} dx = -(2 \ln 2 + \gamma) \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$755. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\sin x) dx = -\frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} G$$

[这里, G 为卡塔兰常数(见附录), 以下同]

$$756. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos x) dx = -\frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} G$$

$$757. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\tan x) dx = -\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\tan x) dx = -G$$

$$758. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cot x) dx = G$$

$$759. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \ln(\sin x) dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

$$760. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\tan x) dx = 0$$

$$761. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sec x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\csc x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

$$762. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\ln(\sin x)]^2 dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\ln(\cos x)]^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[(\ln 2)^2 + \frac{\pi^2}{12} \right]$$

$$763. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(1 \pm \sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(1 \pm \cos x) dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \pm 2G$$

$$764. \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 \pm \sin x) dx = -\pi \ln 2 \pm 4G$$

$$765. \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 \pm \cos x) dx = -\pi \ln 2$$

$$766. \int_0^{\pi} \ln(a + b \cos x) dx = \pi \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{2} \quad (a \geq |b| > 0)$$

$$767. \int_0^{\pi} \ln(a + b \cos x)^2 dx = 2\pi \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{2} \quad (a \geq |b| > 0)$$

$$768. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos x + \sin x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos x + \sin x) dx = -\frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} G$$

$$769. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos x - \sin x) dx = -\frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} G$$

$$770. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 - \sin^2 x)^2 dx = \begin{cases} -2\pi \ln 2 & (a^2 \leq 1) \\ 2\pi \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 1}}{2} & (a > 1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 771. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(1 + a \sin^2 x) dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 + a \sin^2 x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(1 + a \cos^2 x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 + a \cos^2 x) dx \\ &= \pi \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + a}}{2} \quad (a \geq -1) \end{aligned}$$

$$772. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a \tan x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln a \quad (a > 0)$$

$$773. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1 + \tan x) dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2$$

$$774. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(1 + \tan x) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 + G$$

$$775. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1 - \tan x) dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 - G$$

$$776. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(1 - \tan x)^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 - 2G$$

$$777. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1 + \cot x) dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 + G$$

$$778. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cot x - 1) dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2$$

$$779. \int_0^{\infty} \ln(1 + e^{-x}) dx = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

$$780. \int_0^{\infty} \ln(1 - e^{-x}) dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$781. \int_0^{\infty} \ln \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$782. \int_0^{\infty} \ln(1 + 2e^{-x} \cos t + e^{-2x}) dx = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \frac{t^2}{2} \quad (|t| < \pi)$$

II. 1.3.10 对数函数与有理函数组合的积分

$$783. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1+x} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

$$784. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$785. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx = -\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx = -G$$

[这里, G 为卡塔兰常数(见附录), 以下同]

$$786. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx = 0$$

$$787. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

$$788. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$789. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{(1+x)^2} dx = -\ln 2$$

$$790. \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln x}{1+x^2} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{48}$$

$$791. \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln x}{1-x^2} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{24}$$

$$792. \int_0^1 \frac{x^p - x^q}{\ln x} dx = \ln \frac{p+1}{q+1} \quad (p > -1, q > -1)$$

$$793. \int_0^a \frac{\ln x}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi \ln a}{4a} - \frac{G}{a} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$794. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2a} \ln a$$

$$795. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{a^2 + b^2 x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2ab} \ln \frac{a}{b}$$

$$796. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{a^2 - b^2 x^2} dx = -\frac{\pi}{4ab}$$

$$797. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi \ln 2}{4} + G$$

$$798. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(x-1)}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi \ln 2}{8}$$

$$799. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{(a+x)(b+x)} dx = \frac{(\ln a)^2 - (\ln b)^2}{2(a-b)} \quad (a \neq b)$$

II.1.3.11 对数函数与无理函数组合的积分

$$800. \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} G$$

[这里, G 为卡塔兰常数(见附录)]

$$801. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

$$802. \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \ln x dx = -\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2$$

$$803. \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1-x^2} \ln x dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{4}{9}$$

$$804. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x(1-x^2)}} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8} \left[\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \right]^2$$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录)]

$$805. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = 1 - \ln 2$$

II.1.3.12 对数函数与幂函数和有理函数组合的积分

$$806. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{a+x} dx = \frac{\pi a^{p-1}}{\sin p\pi} (\ln a - \pi \cot p\pi) \quad (0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 1, |\arg a| < \pi)$$

$$807. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{a-x} dx = \pi a^{p-1} \left(\cot p\pi \ln a - \frac{\pi}{\sin^2 p\pi} \right) \quad (0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 1, a > 0)$$

$$808. \int_0^1 \frac{x^{2n} \ln x}{1+x} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{12} + \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k^2}$$

809. $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{2n-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{12} + \sum_{k=1}^{2n-1} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^2}$
810. $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x^2} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{4} \csc \frac{p\pi}{2} \cot \frac{p\pi}{2} \quad (0 < p < 2)$
811. $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1-x^2} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{4} \csc^2 \frac{p\pi}{2} \quad (0 < p < 2)$
812. $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x^q} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{q^2} \frac{\cos \frac{p\pi}{q}}{\sin^2 \frac{p\pi}{q}} \quad (0 < p < q)$
813. $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1-x^q} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{q^2 \sin^2 \frac{p\pi}{q}} \quad (0 < p < q)$
814. $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{q-1} \ln x}{1-x^{2q}} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{8q^2} \quad (q > 0)$
815. $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{(x+a)^2} dx = \frac{(1-p)a^{p-2}\pi}{\sin p\pi} \left(\ln a - \pi \cot p\pi + \frac{1}{p-1} \right)$
 $(a > 0, 0 < \operatorname{Re} p < 2, p \neq 1)$
816. $\int_1^\infty (x-1)^{p-1} \ln x dx = \frac{\pi}{p} \csc p\pi \quad (-1 < p < 0)$
817. $\int_0^\infty \frac{\ln x}{x^p(x^q-1)} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{q^2 \sin^2 \frac{(p-1)\pi}{q}} \quad (p < 1, p+q > 1)$
818. $\int_0^\infty \frac{1-x^p}{1-x^2} \ln x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \tan^2 \frac{p\pi}{2} \quad (p < 1)$

II.1.3.13 含有对数函数的幂函数的积分

819. $\int_0^1 \frac{(\ln x)^2}{1+2x \cos t + x^2} dx = \frac{t(\pi^2 - t^2)}{6 \sin t} \quad (0 < t < \pi)$
820. $\int_0^1 \frac{(\ln x)^3}{1+x} dx = -\frac{7\pi^4}{120}$
821. $\int_0^1 \frac{(\ln x)^3}{1-x} dx = -\frac{\pi^4}{15}$
822. $\int_1^\infty \frac{(\ln x)^p}{x^2} dx = \Gamma(1+p) \quad (p > -1)$
 [这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录), 以下同]
823. $\int_0^1 \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right)^{p-1} x^{q-1} dx = \frac{1}{q^p} \Gamma(p) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, \operatorname{Re} q > 0)$
824. $\int_0^1 x^{p-1} \sqrt{\ln \frac{1}{x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{p^3}} \quad (p > 0)$

$$825. \int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1}}{\sqrt{\ln \frac{1}{x}}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{p}} \quad (p > 0)$$

II.1.3.14 更复杂自变数的对数函数与代数函数组合的积分

$$826. \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2}(\ln 2)^2 - \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

$$827. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2}(\ln 2)^2 - \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

$$828. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x} dx = \frac{1}{2}(\ln 2)^2$$

$$829. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2$$

$$830. \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 + G$$

[这里, G 为卡塔兰常数(见附录), 以下同]

$$831. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-x)}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 - G$$

$$832. \int_1^\infty \frac{\ln(1-x)}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2$$

$$833. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x(1+x)} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{1}{2}(\ln 2)^2$$

$$834. \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x(1+x)} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$835. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1 \pm x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \pm 2G$$

$$836. \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln(1 \pm x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -1 \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$837. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - \ln 2$$

$$838. \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^2} dx = \pi$$

$$839. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 - G$$

$$840. \int_1^\infty \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 + G$$

$$841. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+ax^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \pi \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1+a}}{2} \quad (a \geq -1)$$

$$842. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-a^2x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \pi \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-a^2}}{2} \quad (a^2 < 1)$$

$$843. \int_0^1 \ln \frac{1+x^2}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

$$844. \int_0^\infty \ln \frac{1+x^2}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \pi \ln 2$$

$$845. \int_0^1 \ln \frac{1-x^2}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2$$

$$846. \int_0^\infty \ln \frac{1+x^2}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = 0$$

$$847. \int_0^1 \ln \frac{1+x^2}{x+1} \cdot \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{3\pi}{8} \ln 2 - G$$

$$848. \int_1^\infty \ln \frac{1+x^2}{x+1} \cdot \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{3\pi}{8} \ln 2$$

$$849. \int_0^1 \ln \frac{1+x^2}{1-x} \cdot \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{3\pi}{8} \ln 2$$

$$850. \int_1^\infty \ln \frac{1+x^2}{x-1} \cdot \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{3\pi}{8} \ln 2 + G$$

$$851. \int_0^\infty \ln \frac{1+x^2}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

$$852. \int_0^\pi \ln(\sin x) x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \ln(\cos^2 x) x dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{2} \ln 2$$

$$853. \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(\sin ax)}{b^2+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2b} \ln \frac{\sinh ab}{e^{ab}} \quad (a \neq 0, b \neq 0)$$

$$854. \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(\cos ax)}{b^2+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2b} \ln \frac{\cosh ab}{e^{ab}} \quad (a \neq 0, b \neq 0)$$

$$855. \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(\sin ax)}{b^2-x^2} dx = \frac{a\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi^2}{4b} \quad (a \neq 0, b \neq 0)$$

$$856. \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(\cos ax)}{b^2-x^2} dx = \frac{a\pi}{2}$$

II. 1.3.15 对数函数与指数函数组合的积分

$$857. \int_0^\infty e^{-px} \ln x dx = -\frac{1}{p} (\ln p + \gamma) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

[这里, γ 为欧拉常数(见附录), 以下同]

$$858. \int_0^\infty e^{-px} (\ln x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{p} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{6} + (\ln p + \gamma)^2 \right] \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$859. \int_0^\infty e^{-ax} \ln \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{\ln a + \gamma}{a} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$860. \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-ax} \ln \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{2(\ln a + \gamma - 1)}{a^2} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$861. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-ax}}{\ln x} dx = 0 \quad (a > 0)$$

$$862. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \ln x dx = -\gamma$$

$$863. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} \ln x dx = -\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}(\gamma + 2\ln 2)$$

$$864. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} (\ln x)^2 dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{8} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{2} + (2\ln 2 + \gamma)^2 \right]$$

$$865. \int_0^1 x e^x \ln(1-x) dx = 1 - e$$

$$866. \int_0^1 (1-x) e^{-x} \ln x dx = \frac{1-e}{e}$$

II.1.3.16 对数函数与三角函数组合的积分

$$867. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) \sin x dx = \ln 2 - 1$$

$$868. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) \cos x dx = -1$$

$$869. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) \cos 2nx dx = -\frac{\pi}{4n}$$

$$870. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) \sin^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{8}(1 - \ln 4)$$

$$871. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) \cos^2 x dx = -\frac{\pi}{8}(1 + \ln 4)$$

$$872. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) \tan x dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{24}$$

$$873. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin 2x) \sin x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin 2x) \cos x dx = 2(\ln 2 - 1)$$

$$874. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\tan x) \sin x dx = \ln 2$$

$$875. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\tan x) \cos x dx = -\ln 2$$

$$876. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\tan x) \sin^2 x dx = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\tan x) \cos^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$877. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln\left(\cot \frac{x}{2}\right) \sin x dx = \ln 2$$

$$878. \int_0^1 \ln(\sin \pi x) \cos 2n\pi x \, dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln(\sin \pi x) \cos 2n\pi x \, dx = \begin{cases} -\ln 2 & (n=0) \\ -\frac{1}{2n} & (n>0) \end{cases}$$

$$879. \int_0^1 \ln(\sin \pi x) \cos(2n+1)\pi x \, dx = 0$$

$$880. \int_0^\infty \ln x \sin ax^2 \, dx = -\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2a}} \left[\ln(4a) + \gamma - \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \quad (a>0)$$

[这里, γ 为欧拉常数(见附录), 以下同]

$$881. \int_0^\infty \ln x \cos ax^2 \, dx = -\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2a}} \left[\ln(4a) + \gamma + \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \quad (a>0)$$

$$882. \int_0^\infty \ln \left| \frac{x+a}{x-a} \right| \sin bx \, dx = \frac{\pi}{b} \sin ab \quad (a>0, b>0)$$

$$883. \int_0^\infty \ln \frac{a^2+x^2}{b^2+x^2} \cos cx \, dx = \frac{\pi}{c} (e^{-bx} - e^{-ac}) \quad (a>0, b>0, c>0)$$

$$884. \int_0^\infty \ln(1+e^{-ax}) \cos bx \, dx = \frac{a}{2b^2} - \frac{\pi}{2b \sinh \frac{b\pi}{a}} \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$885. \int_0^\infty \ln(1-e^{-ax}) \cos bx \, dx = \frac{a}{2b^2} - \frac{\pi}{2b} \coth \frac{b\pi}{a} \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$886. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln(1+p \sin x)}{\sin x} \, dx = \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{1}{2} (\arccos p)^2 \quad (p^2 < 1)$$

$$887. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln(1+p \cos x)}{\cos x} \, dx = \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{1}{2} (\arccos p)^2 \quad (p^2 < 1)$$

$$888. \int_0^\pi \frac{\ln(1+p \cos x)}{\cos x} \, dx = \pi \arcsin p \quad (p^2 < 1)$$

$$889. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\cos 2x} \, dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

$$890. \int_0^\pi \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{a+b \cos x} \, dx = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{a^2-b^2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{a^2-b^2}}{a+\sqrt{a^2-b^2}} \quad (a>0, a>b)$$

$$891. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln(\sin x) \sin x}{\sqrt{1+\sin^2 x}} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln(\cos x) \cos x}{\sqrt{1+\cos^2 x}} \, dx = -\frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2$$

II.1.3.17 对数函数与三角函数、指数函数、双曲函数和幂函数组合的积分

$$892. \int_0^\infty \ln x \frac{\sin ax}{x} \, dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} (\ln a + \gamma) \quad (a>0)$$

[这里, γ 为欧拉常数(见附录), 以下同]

$$893. \int_0^\infty \ln x \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x} \, dx = \ln \frac{a}{b} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln(ab) + \gamma \right] \quad (a>0, b>0)$$

$$894. \int_0^{\infty} \ln x \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} [(a-b)(\gamma-1) + a \ln a - b \ln b]$$

$$(a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$895. \int_0^{\infty} \ln x \frac{\sin^2 ax}{x^2} dx = -\frac{a\pi}{2} [\ln(2a) + \gamma - 1] \quad (a > 0)$$

$$896. \int_0^1 \frac{x(1+x)}{\ln x} \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$897. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \ln x \sin bx dx = \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2} \left(\ln \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + \frac{a}{b} \arctan \frac{b}{a} - \gamma \right)$$

$$898. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \ln x \cos bx dx = -\frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} \left(\ln \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + \frac{a}{b} \arctan \frac{b}{a} + \gamma \right)$$

$$899. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{\cosh x} dx = \pi \ln \frac{\sqrt{2\pi} \Gamma(\frac{3}{4})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})}$$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录)]

$$900. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{\cosh \frac{\pi x}{2}} dx = 2 \ln \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$901. \int_0^{\infty} \ln(\cos^2 t + e^{-2x} \sin^2 t) \frac{dx}{\sinh x} = -2t^2$$

II.1.4 双曲函数和反双曲函数的定积分

II.1.4.1 含有 $\sinh ax$ 和 $\cosh bx$ 的积分, 积分区间为 $[0, \infty)$

$$902. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sinh ax} = \infty$$

$$903. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{\sinh ax} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4a^2} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$904. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^3}{\sinh ax} dx = \frac{\pi^4}{8a^4} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$905. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{\sinh ax} dx = \frac{(2^{m+1} - 1)m!}{2^m a^{m+1}} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{(2k-1)^{m+1}} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$906. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\cosh ax} = \frac{\pi}{2a} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$907. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{\cosh ax} dx = \frac{2G}{a^2} = \frac{1.831329803\cdots}{a^2} \quad (a > 0)$$

[这里, G 为卡塔兰常数(见附录)]

$$908. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{\cosh ax} dx = \frac{\pi^3}{8a^3} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$909. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{\cosh ax} dx = \frac{2^{m+1} m!}{2^m a^{m+1}} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{(2k-1)^{m+1}} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$910. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{a + \sinh bx} = \frac{1}{b \sqrt{1+a^2}} \ln \frac{1+a+\sqrt{1+a^2}}{1+a-\sqrt{1+a^2}} \quad (1+a > \sqrt{1+a^2})$$

$$911. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{a + \cosh bx} = \frac{1}{b \sqrt{a^2-1}} \ln \frac{1+a+\sqrt{a^2-1}}{1+a-\sqrt{a^2-1}} \quad (a^2 > 1)$$

$$912. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{a \sinh cx + b \cosh cx} = \frac{1}{c \sqrt{a^2-b^2}} \ln \frac{a+b+\sqrt{a^2-b^2}}{a+b-\sqrt{a^2-b^2}} \quad (a^2 > b^2)$$

$$913. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{a \sinh x + b \cosh x} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{b^2-a^2}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{b^2-a^2}}{a+b} & (b^2 > a^2) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-b^2}} \ln \frac{a+b+\sqrt{a^2-b^2}}{a+b-\sqrt{a^2-b^2}} & (a^2 > b^2) \end{cases}$$

$$914. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2) \cosh \pi x} = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$915. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2) \cosh \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \ln 2$$

$$916. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{(1+x^2) \sinh \pi x} dx = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$917. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{(1+x^2) \sinh \frac{\pi x}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

$$918. \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sinh x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \frac{dx}{x} = -\ln 2$$

$$919. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sinh ax}{\sinh bx} dx = \frac{\pi}{2b} \tan \frac{a\pi}{2|b|} \quad (b \neq 0)$$

$$920. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cosh ax}{\cosh bx} dx = \frac{\pi}{2b} \sec \frac{a\pi}{2b} \quad (b \neq 0)$$

$$921. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cosh 2ax}{\cosh^{2q} bx} dx = \frac{4^{q-1}}{b} B\left(q + \frac{a}{b}, q - \frac{a}{b}\right) \quad [\operatorname{Re}(q \pm a) > 0, a > 0, b > 0]$$

[这里, $B(p, q)$ 为贝塔函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$922. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sinh^p x}{\cosh^q x} dx = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{p+1}{2}, \frac{q-p}{2}\right) \quad [\operatorname{Re} p > -1, \operatorname{Re}(p-q) < 0]$$

$$923. \int_0^{\infty} x \frac{\sinh ax}{\cosh bx} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4b^2} \sin \frac{a\pi}{2b} \sec^2 \frac{a\pi}{2b} \quad (b > |a|)$$

$$924. \int_0^{\infty} x^{2m+1} \frac{\sinh ax}{\cosh bx} dx = \frac{\pi}{2b} \cdot \frac{d^{2m+1}}{da^{2m+1}} \sec \frac{a\pi}{2b} \quad (b > |a|)$$

925. $\int_0^\infty x \frac{\cosh ax}{\sinh bx} dx = \left(\frac{\pi}{2b} \sec \frac{a\pi}{2b} \right)^2 \quad (b > |a|)$
926. $\int_0^\infty x^{2m+1} \frac{\cosh ax}{\sinh bx} dx = \frac{\pi}{2b} \cdot \frac{d^{2m+1}}{da^{2m+1}} \tan \frac{a\pi}{2b} \quad (b > |a|)$
927. $\int_0^\infty x^2 \frac{\sinh ax}{\sinh bx} dx = \frac{\pi^3}{4b^3} \sin \frac{a\pi}{2b} \sec^3 \frac{a\pi}{2b} \quad (b > |a|)$
928. $\int_0^\infty x^{2m} \frac{\sinh ax}{\sinh bx} dx = \frac{\pi}{2b} \cdot \frac{d^{2m}}{da^{2m}} \tan \frac{a\pi}{2b} \quad (b > |a|)$
929. $\int_0^\infty x^2 \frac{\cosh ax}{\cosh bx} dx = \frac{\pi^3}{8b^3} \left(2 \sec^3 \frac{a\pi}{2b} - \sec \frac{a\pi}{2b} \right) \quad (b > |a|)$
930. $\int_0^\infty x^{2m} \frac{\cosh ax}{\cosh bx} dx = \frac{\pi}{2b} \cdot \frac{d^{2m}}{da^{2m}} \sec \frac{a\pi}{2b} \quad (b > |a|)$
931. $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sinh ax}{\sinh \pi x} \cdot \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = -\frac{a}{2} \cos a + \frac{1}{2} \sin a \ln[2(1+\cos a)] \quad (|a| \leq \pi)$
932. $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sinh ax}{\cosh \pi x} \cdot \frac{x dx}{1+x^2} = -2 \sin \frac{a}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \sin a - \cos a \ln \left(\tan \frac{a+\pi}{4} \right) \quad (|a| < \pi)$
933. $\int_0^\infty \frac{\cosh ax}{\sinh \pi x} \cdot \frac{x dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{2} (a \sin a - 1) + \frac{1}{2} \cos a \ln[2(1+\cos a)] \quad (|a| < \pi)$
934. $\int_0^\infty \frac{\cosh ax}{\cosh \pi x} \cdot \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = 2 \cos \frac{a}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \cos a - \sin a \ln \left(\tan \frac{a+\pi}{4} \right) \quad (|a| < \pi)$
935. $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sinh ax}{\cosh bx} \cdot \frac{dx}{x} = \ln \left[\tan \left(\frac{a\pi}{4b} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right] \quad (b > |a|)$
936. $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sinh^2 ax}{\sinh bx} \cdot \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\sec \frac{a\pi}{b} \right) \quad (b > |2a|)$
937. $\int_0^\infty \frac{x}{\cosh^2 ax} dx = \frac{\ln 2}{a^2} \quad (a \neq 0)$
938. $\int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{x^2}{\sinh^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{3}$
939. $\int_0^\infty x \frac{\sinh ax}{\cosh^2 ax} dx = \frac{\pi}{2a^2} \quad (a > 0)$
940. $\int_0^\infty x^2 \frac{\cosh ax}{\sinh^2 ax} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2a^3} \quad (a > 0)$
941. $\int_0^\infty x^2 \frac{\sinh ax}{\cosh^2 ax} dx = \frac{\ln 2}{2a^3} \quad (a \neq 0)$
942. $\int_0^\infty \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{\cosh x} \frac{dx}{x} = \ln 2$
943. $\int_0^\infty \left(\frac{1}{\sinh x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \frac{dx}{x} = -\ln 2$
944. $\int_{-\infty}^\infty \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2} \cosh x}{\sqrt{\cosh 2x}} \right) dx = -\ln 2$

$$945. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{\sinh bx} dx = \frac{\pi}{2b} \tanh \frac{a\pi}{2|b|} \quad (b \neq 0)$$

$$946. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{\cosh bx} dx = \frac{\pi}{2b} \operatorname{sech} \frac{a\pi}{2b} \quad (b \neq 0)$$

$$947. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{\cosh bx} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{(2b)^2} \frac{\tanh \frac{a\pi}{2b}}{\cosh \frac{a\pi}{2b}} \quad (b \neq 0)$$

$$948. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \cos ax}{\sinh bx} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{(2b)^2} \operatorname{sech}^2 \frac{a\pi}{2b} \quad (b \neq 0)$$

$$949. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\cosh ax + \cos t} = \frac{t}{a} \csc t \quad (a > 0, 0 < t < \pi)$$

II. 1.4.2 双曲函数与指数函数组合的积分

$$950. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-px} \sinh^q rx dx = \frac{1}{2^{q+1} r} B\left(\frac{p}{2r} - \frac{q}{2}, q+1\right)$$

($\operatorname{Re} r > 0, \operatorname{Re} q > 0, \operatorname{Re} p > \operatorname{Re} qr$)

[这里, $B(p, q)$ 为贝塔函数(见附录)]

$$951. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \sinh bx dx = \frac{b}{a^2 - b^2} \quad (|b| < a)$$

$$952. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \cosh bx dx = \frac{a}{a^2 - b^2} \quad (|b| < a)$$

$$953. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-px^2} \sinh ax dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{p}} \exp\left(\frac{a^2}{4p}\right) \Phi\left(\frac{a}{2\sqrt{p}}\right) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

[这里, $\Phi(x)$ 为概率积分(见附录)]

$$954. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-px^2} \cosh ax dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{p}} \exp\left(\frac{a^2}{4p}\right) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$955. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-px^2} \sinh^2 ax dx = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{p}} \left[\exp\left(\frac{a^2}{p}\right) - 1 \right] \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$956. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-px^2} \cosh^2 ax dx = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{p}} \left[\exp\left(\frac{a^2}{p}\right) + 1 \right] \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$957. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-px} \frac{\sinh px}{\sinh qx} dx = \frac{\pi}{2q} \tan \frac{p\pi}{q} \quad (\operatorname{Re} q > 2 | \operatorname{Re} p |)$$

$$958. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-qx} \frac{\sinh px}{\sinh qx} dx = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\pi}{2q} \cot \frac{p\pi}{2q} \quad (0 < p < 2q)$$

$$959. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sinh ax}{e^{bx} + 1} dx = \frac{\pi}{2b} \csc \frac{a\pi}{b} - \frac{1}{2a} \quad (b > 0)$$

$$960. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sinh ax}{e^{bx} - 1} dx = \frac{1}{2a} - \frac{\pi}{2b} \cot \frac{a\pi}{b} \quad (b > 0)$$

II.1.4.3 反双曲函数的积分

$$961. \int_0^1 \operatorname{arsinh} x dx = 1 - \sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$$

$$962. \int_1^\infty \operatorname{arcosh} x dx = \infty$$

$$963. \int_0^1 \frac{\operatorname{arsinh} x}{x} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{1}{n} \right] \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2}$$

$$964. \int_1^\infty \frac{\operatorname{arcosh} x}{x} dx = \mp \infty$$

$$965. \int_0^1 \frac{\operatorname{arsinh} x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = \frac{1}{2} [\ln(1+\sqrt{2})]^2$$

$$966. \int_0^1 \frac{x \operatorname{arsinh} x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = \sqrt{2} \ln(1+\sqrt{2}) - 1$$

$$967. \int_0^\infty \frac{\operatorname{arsinh} x}{x^2+1} dx = 2G$$

[这里, G 为卡塔兰常数(见附录), 以下同]

$$968. \int_1^\infty \frac{\operatorname{arcosh} x}{x^2-1} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$969. \int_0^\infty \frac{\operatorname{arsinh} x}{x^{p+1}} dx = \frac{1}{2p\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma\left(\frac{p}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1-p}{2}\right) \quad (0 < p < 1)$$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$970. \int_1^\infty \frac{\operatorname{arcosh} x}{x^{p+1}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2p} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{p}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{p+1}{2}\right)} \quad (p > 0)$$

$$971. \int_1^\infty \frac{\operatorname{arcosh} x}{x^{2n}} dx = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^n (2n-1)^2 (n-1)!} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$972. \int_1^\infty \frac{\operatorname{arcosh} x}{x^{2n+1}} dx = \frac{2^{n-2} (n-1)!}{n (2n-1)!!} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$973. \int_0^a \operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{a} dx = a \ln 2$$

$$974. \int_0^a \left(\operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{a} \right)^p dx = 2^{1-p} \Gamma(p+1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^p} \quad (p > 0)$$

$$975. \int_0^a x \operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{a} dx = \frac{a^2}{2}$$

$$976. \int_0^a \operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{a} \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

$$977. \int_a^\infty \operatorname{arcoth} \frac{x}{a} \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$978. \int_0^a \operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{a} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \infty$$

$$979. \int_a^\infty \operatorname{arcoth} \frac{x}{a} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \ln 2 \quad (a > 0)$$

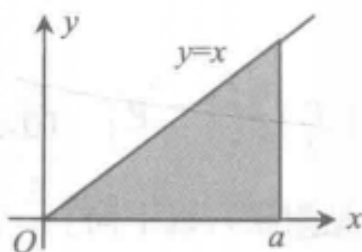
$$980. \int_0^a \operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{a} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = 2G$$

$$981. \int_a^\infty \operatorname{arcoth} \frac{x}{a} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \quad (a > 0)$$

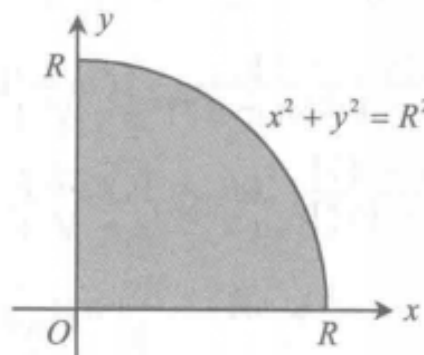
II.1.5 重积分

II.1.5.1 积分次序和积分变量交换的积分

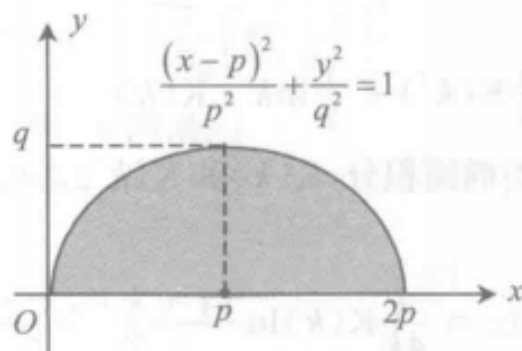
$$982. \int_0^a dx \int_0^x f(x, y) dy = \int_0^a dy \int_y^a f(x, y) dx$$



$$983. \int_0^R dx \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^R dy \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} f(x, y) dx$$



$$984. \int_0^{2p} dx \int_0^{\frac{a}{p} \sqrt{2px - x^2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^q dy \int_p^{p \left[1 + \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{y}{q} \right)^2} \right]} f(x, y) dx$$



II.1.5.2 具有常数积分限的二重积分和三重积分

$$985. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin y \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x \sin^2 y}}{1 - k^2 \sin^2 y} dx dy = \frac{\pi}{2 \sqrt{1 - k^2}}$$

$$986. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos y \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x \sin^2 y}}{1 - k^2 \sin^2 y} dx dy = K(k)$$

[这里, $K(k)$ 为第一类完全椭圆积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$987. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \alpha \sin y}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 x \sin^2 y}} dx dy = \frac{\alpha \pi}{2}$$

$$988. \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx dy dz}{1 - \cos x \cos y \cos z} = 4\pi \left[K\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \right]^2$$

$$989. \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx dy dz}{3 - \cos y \cos z - \cos x \cos z - \cos x \cos y} = \sqrt{3} \pi \left[K\left(\sin \frac{\pi}{12}\right) \right]^2$$

$$990. \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx dy dz}{3 - \cos x - \cos y - \cos z} \\ = 4\pi [18 + 12\sqrt{2} - 10\sqrt{3} - 7\sqrt{6}] \{K[(2 - \sqrt{3})(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})]\}^2$$

II.2 特殊函数的定积分

II.2.1 椭圆函数的定积分

II.2.1.1 椭圆积分的积分

这里, 使用记号 $k' = \sqrt{1 - k^2}$, 并且 $k^2 < 1$, 其中 k 称为模数, 而 k' 称为

补模数.

$$1. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} F(k, x) \cot x dx = \frac{\pi}{4} K(k') + \frac{1}{2} \ln k \cdot K(k)$$

[这里, $F(k, x)$ 为第一类椭圆积分, $K(k)$ 和 $K(k')$ 为第一类完全椭圆积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$2. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} F(k, x) \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + k \sin^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{4k} K(k) \ln \frac{(1+k)\sqrt{k}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{16k} K(k')$$

$$3. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} F(k, x) \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 - k \sin^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{4k} K(k) \ln \frac{2}{(1-k)\sqrt{k}} - \frac{\pi}{16k} K(k')$$

$$4. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} F(k, x) \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x} dx = -\frac{1}{2k^2} \ln k' \cdot K(k)$$

$$5. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} E(k, x) \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2k^2} [(1 + k'^2) K(k) - (2 + \ln k') E(k)]$$

[这里, $E(k, x)$ 为第二类椭圆积分, $E(k)$ 为第二类完全椭圆积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$6. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} E(k, x) \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x}} = \frac{1}{2} [E(k) K(k) - \ln k']$$

$$7. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} E(k, \sin x) \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2k'}$$

II. 2.1.2 椭圆积分相对于模数的积分

$$8. \int_0^1 F(k, x) k dk = \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$9. \int_0^1 E(k, x) k dk = \frac{\sin^2 x + 1 - \cos x}{3 \sin x}$$

$$10. \int_0^1 \Pi(r^2, k, x) k dk = \tan \frac{x}{2} - r \ln \sqrt{\frac{1 + r \sin x}{1 - r \sin x}} - r^2 \Pi(r^2, 0, x)$$

[这里, $\Pi(h, k, \varphi)$ 为第三类椭圆积分(见附录)]

II. 2.1.3 完全椭圆积分相对于模数的积分

$$11. \int_0^1 K(k) dk = 2G$$

[这里, G 为卡塔兰常数(见附录), 以下同]

$$12. \int_0^1 K(k') dk = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$13. \int_0^1 \frac{1}{k} \left[K(k) - \frac{\pi}{2} \right] dk = \pi \ln 2 - 2G$$

$$14. \int_0^1 \frac{K(k)}{k'} dk = \left[K\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \right]^2 = \frac{1}{16\pi} \left[\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \right]^4$$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录)]

$$15. \int_0^1 \frac{K(k)}{1+k} dk = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

$$16. \int_0^1 E(k) dk = \frac{1}{2} + G$$

$$17. \int_0^1 E(k') dk = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

$$18. \int_0^1 \frac{1}{k} \left[E(k) - \frac{\pi}{2} \right] dk = \pi \ln 2 - 2G + 1 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

II.2.2 指数积分、正弦积分等函数的定积分

II.2.2.1 指数积分的积分

$$19. \int_0^p \text{Ei}(ax) dx = p \text{Ei}(ap) + \frac{1 - e^{ap}}{a}$$

[这里, $\text{Ei}(x)$ 为指数积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$20. \int_0^\infty \text{Ei}(-px) x^{q-1} dx = -\frac{\Gamma(q)}{qp^q} \quad (\text{Re } p \geq 0, \text{Re } q > 0)$$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$21. \int_0^\infty \text{Ei}(px) e^{-qx} dx = -\frac{1}{q} \ln\left(\frac{q}{p} - 1\right) \quad (p > 0, \text{Re } q > 0, q > p)$$

$$22. \int_0^\infty \text{Ei}(-px) e^{-qx} dx = -\frac{1}{q} \ln\left(1 + \frac{q}{p}\right) \quad [\text{Re}(p+q) \geq 0, q > 0]$$

$$23. \int_0^\infty \text{Ei}(-x) e^{-px} dx = \frac{1}{p(p+1)} - \frac{1}{p^2} \ln(1+p) \quad (\text{Re } p > 0)$$

$$24. \int_0^\infty \text{Ei}(-x) e^x x^{\nu-1} dx = -\frac{\pi \Gamma(\nu)}{\sin \nu \pi} \quad (0 < \text{Re } \nu < 1)$$

$$25. \int_0^\infty \text{Ei}(-ax) \sin bx dx = -\frac{1}{2b} \ln\left(1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right) \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$26. \int_0^\infty \text{Ei}(-ax) \cos bx dx = -\frac{1}{b} \arctan \frac{b}{a} \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$27. \int_0^\infty \text{Ei}(-x) e^{-ax} \sin bx dx = -\frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} \left\{ \frac{b}{2} \ln[(1+a^2) + b^2] - a \arctan \frac{b}{1+a} \right\}$$

($\text{Re } a > |\text{Im } b|$)

$$28. \int_0^{\infty} \text{Ei}(-x) e^{-ax} \cos bx dx = -\frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} \left\{ \frac{a}{2} \ln[(1 + a^2) + b^2] + b \arctan \frac{b}{1 + a} \right\}$$

($\text{Re } a > |\text{Im } b|$)

$$29. \int_0^{\infty} \text{Ei}(-x) \ln x dx = 1 + \gamma$$

[这里, γ 为欧拉常数(见附录)]

II.2.2.2 对数积分的积分

$$30. \int_0^1 \text{li}(x) dx = -\ln 2$$

[这里, $\text{li}(x)$ 为对数积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$31. \int_0^1 \text{li}(x) x^{p-1} dx = -\frac{1}{p} \ln(p+1) \quad (p > -1)$$

$$32. \int_0^1 \frac{\text{li}(x)}{x^{q+1}} dx = \frac{1}{q} \ln(1-q) \quad (q < 1)$$

$$33. \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\text{li}(x)}{x^{q+1}} dx = -\frac{1}{q} \ln(q-1) \quad (q > 1)$$

II.2.2.3 正弦积分和余弦积分函数的积分

$$34. \int_0^p \text{si}(ax) dx = p \text{si}(pa) + \frac{\cos pa - 1}{a}$$

[这里, $\text{si}(z)$ 为正弦积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$35. \int_0^p \text{ci}(ax) dx = p \text{ci}(pa) - \frac{\sin pa}{a}$$

[这里, $\text{ci}(z)$ 为余弦积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$36. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\text{ci}(ax)}{b+x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \{ [\text{si}(ab)]^2 + [\text{ci}(ab)]^2 \} \quad (a > 0, |\arg b| < \pi)$$

$$37. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\text{si}(a|x|)}{x-b} \text{sgn} x dx = \pi \text{ci}(a|b|) \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$38. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\text{ci}(a|x|)}{x-b} dx = -\pi \cdot \text{sgn} b \cdot \text{si}(a|b|) \quad (a > 0)$$

$$39. \int_0^{\infty} \text{si}(px) \frac{x}{q^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{Ei}(-pq) \quad (p > 0, q > 0)$$

[这里, $\text{Ei}(x)$ 为指数积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$40. \int_0^{\infty} \text{ci}(px) \frac{dx}{q^2 + x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2q} \text{Ei}(-pq) \quad (p > 0, q > 0)$$

$$41. \int_0^{\infty} \text{si}(px) \frac{x}{q^2 - x^2} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ci}(pq) \quad (p > 0, q > 0)$$

$$42. \int_0^{\infty} \text{ci}(px) \frac{dx}{q^2 - x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2q} \text{si}(pq) \quad (p > 0, q > 0)$$

$$43. \int_0^{\infty} \text{si}(px) x^{q-1} dx = -\frac{\Gamma(q)}{qp^q} \sin \frac{q\pi}{2} \quad (0 < \text{Re } q < 1, p > 0)$$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$44. \int_0^{\infty} \text{ci}(px) x^{q-1} dx = -\frac{\Gamma(q)}{qp^q} \cos \frac{q\pi}{2} \quad (0 < \text{Re } q < 1, p > 0)$$

$$45. \int_0^{\infty} \text{si}(px) e^{-qx} dx = -\frac{1}{q} \arctan \frac{q}{p} \quad (\text{Re } q > 0)$$

$$46. \int_0^{\infty} \text{ci}(px) e^{-qx} dx = -\frac{1}{q} \ln \sqrt{1 + \frac{q^2}{p^2}} \quad (\text{Re } q > 0)$$

$$47. \int_0^{\infty} \text{si}(x) e^{-qx^2} x dx = \frac{\pi}{4q} \left[1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{q}}\right) \right] \quad (\text{Re } q > 0)$$

[这里, $\Phi(x)$ 为概率积分(见附录)]

$$48. \int_0^{\infty} \text{ci}(x) e^{-qx^2} x dx = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{q}} \text{Ei}\left(-\frac{1}{4q}\right) \quad (\text{Re } q > 0)$$

$$49. \int_0^{\infty} \sin px \text{si}(qx) dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2p} & (p^2 > q^2) \\ -\frac{\pi}{4p} & (p^2 = q^2) \\ 0 & (p^2 < q^2) \end{cases}$$

$$50. \int_0^{\infty} \cos px \text{si}(qx) dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{4p} \ln\left(\frac{p+q}{p-q}\right)^2 & (p \neq 0, p^2 \neq q^2) \\ \frac{1}{q} & (p = 0) \end{cases}$$

$$51. \int_0^{\infty} \sin px \text{ci}(qx) dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{4p} \ln\left(\frac{p^2}{q^2} - 1\right)^2 & (p \neq 0, p^2 \neq q^2) \\ 0 & (p = 0) \end{cases}$$

$$52. \int_0^{\infty} \cos px \text{ci}(qx) dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2p} & (p^2 > q^2) \\ -\frac{\pi}{4p} & (p^2 = q^2) \\ 0 & (p^2 < q^2) \end{cases}$$

$$53. \int_0^{\infty} \text{si}(x) \ln x dx = 1 + \gamma$$

[这里, γ 为欧拉常数(见附录)]

$$54. \int_0^{\infty} \text{ci}(x) \ln x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

II.2.2.4 概率积分函数的积分

$$55. \int_0^p \Phi(ax) dx = p\Phi(ap) + \frac{e^{-a^2 p^2} - 1}{a\sqrt{\pi}}$$

[这里, $\Phi(x)$ 为概率积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$56. \int_0^\infty \Phi(qx) e^{-px} dx = \frac{1}{p} \left[1 - \Phi\left(\frac{p}{2q}\right) \right] \exp\left(\frac{p^2}{4q^2}\right) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, |\arg q| < \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$57. \int_0^\infty \Phi(qx) e^{-px^2} x dx = \frac{q}{2p\sqrt{p+q^2}} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, \operatorname{Re} p > -\operatorname{Re} q^2)$$

$$58. \int_0^\infty \Phi(qx) e^{(q^2-p^2)x^2} x dx = \frac{q}{2p(p^2-q^2)} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p^2 > \operatorname{Re} q^2, |\arg p| < \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$59. \int_0^\infty \Phi(ikx) e^{-px^2} x dx = \frac{iq}{2p\sqrt{p-q^2}} \quad (q > 0, \operatorname{Re} p > \operatorname{Re} q^2)$$

$$60. \int_0^\infty \Phi(ix) e^{-px-x^2} x dx = \frac{i}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[\frac{1}{p} + \frac{p}{4} \operatorname{Ei}\left(-\frac{p^2}{4}\right) \right] \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

[这里, $\operatorname{Ei}(x)$ 为指数积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$61. \int_0^\infty \Phi(iax) e^{-a^2 x^2 - bx} dx = -\frac{1}{2ai\sqrt{\pi}} \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \operatorname{Ei}\left(-\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right) \\ (\operatorname{Re} b > 0, |\arg a| < \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$62. \int_0^\infty \Phi(x) e^{-px^2} \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{p+1}+1}{\sqrt{p+1}-1} = \operatorname{arcoth} \sqrt{p+1} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$63. \int_0^\infty \Phi(ax) \sin bx^2 dx = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2\pi b}} \left(\ln \frac{a^2 + a\sqrt{2b} + b}{a^2 - a\sqrt{2b} + b} + 2\arctan \frac{a\sqrt{2b}}{b - a^2} \right) \\ (a > 0, b > 0)$$

II.2.2.5 菲涅耳函数的积分

$$64. \int_0^p S(ax) dx = pS(ap) + \frac{\cos(\alpha^2 p^2) - 1}{\alpha\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

[这里, $S(z)$ 为菲涅耳函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$65. \int_0^p C(ax) dx = pC(ap) - \frac{\sin(\alpha^2 p^2)}{\alpha\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

[这里, $C(z)$ 为菲涅耳函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$66. \int_0^\infty S(t) e^{-pt} dt = \frac{1}{p} \left\{ \cos \frac{p^2}{4} \left[\frac{1}{2} - C\left(\frac{p}{2}\right) \right] + \sin \frac{p^2}{4} \left[\frac{1}{2} - S\left(\frac{p}{2}\right) \right] \right\}$$

$$67. \int_0^{\infty} C(t)e^{-pt} dt = \frac{1}{p} \left\{ \cos \frac{p^2}{4} \left[\frac{1}{2} - S\left(\frac{p}{2}\right) \right] - \sin \frac{p^2}{4} \left[\frac{1}{2} - C\left(\frac{p}{2}\right) \right] \right\}$$

$$68. \int_0^{\infty} S(\sqrt{t})e^{-pt} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{p^2+1}-p}}{2p\sqrt{p^2+1}}$$

$$69. \int_0^{\infty} C(\sqrt{t})e^{-pt} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{p^2+1}+p}}{2p\sqrt{p^2+1}}$$

$$70. \int_0^{\infty} S(x)\sin b^2 x^2 dx = \begin{cases} 2^{-\frac{5}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{b} & (0 < b^2 < 1) \\ 0 & (b^2 > 1) \end{cases}$$

$$71. \int_0^{\infty} C(x)\cos b^2 x^2 dx = \begin{cases} 2^{-\frac{5}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{b} & (0 < b^2 < 1) \\ 0 & (b^2 > 1) \end{cases}$$

II.2.3 伽马(Gamma)函数的定积分

II.2.3.1 伽马函数的积分

$$72. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Gamma(a+x)\Gamma(b-x)dx = \begin{cases} -i\pi 2^{1-a-b} \Gamma(a+b) & [\operatorname{Re}(a+b) < 1, \operatorname{Im} a > 0, \operatorname{Im} b > 0] \\ i\pi 2^{1-a-b} \Gamma(a+b) & [\operatorname{Re}(a+b) < 1, \operatorname{Im} a < 0, \operatorname{Im} b < 0] \\ 0 & [\operatorname{Re}(a+b) < 1, \operatorname{Im} a < 0, \operatorname{Im} b < 0] \end{cases}$$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$73. \int_0^{\infty} |\Gamma(a+ix)\Gamma(b+ix)|^2 dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(a)\Gamma(a+\frac{1}{2})\Gamma(b)\Gamma(b+\frac{1}{2})\Gamma(a+b)}{2\Gamma(a+b+\frac{1}{2})} \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$74. \int_0^{\infty} \left| \frac{\Gamma(a+ix)}{\Gamma(b+ix)} \right|^2 dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(a)\Gamma(a+\frac{1}{2})\Gamma(b-a-\frac{1}{2})}{2\Gamma(b)\Gamma(b-\frac{1}{2})\Gamma(b-a)} \quad (0 < a < b - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$75. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(a+x)}{\Gamma(b+x)} dx = 0 \quad [\operatorname{Im} a \neq 0, \operatorname{Re}(a-b) < -1]$$

$$76. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\Gamma(a+x)\Gamma(b-x)} = \frac{2^{a+b-2}}{\Gamma(a+b-1)} \quad [\operatorname{Re}(a+b) > 1]$$

II.2.3.2 伽马函数与三角函数组合的积分

$$77. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin rx}{\Gamma(p+x)\Gamma(q-x)} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\left(2\cos \frac{r}{2}\right)^{p+q-2} \sin \frac{r(q-p)}{2}}{\Gamma(p+q-1)} & (|r| < \pi) \\ 0 & (|r| > \pi) \end{cases}$$

[Re(p+q) > 1, r 为实数]

$$78. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos rx}{\Gamma(p+x)\Gamma(q-x)} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\left(2\cos \frac{r}{2}\right)^{p+q-2} \cos \frac{r(q-p)}{2}}{\Gamma(p+q-1)} & (|r| < \pi) \\ 0 & (|r| > \pi) \end{cases}$$

[Re(p+q) > 1, r 为实数]

$$79. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin m\pi x}{\sin \pi x \Gamma(p+x)\Gamma(q-x)} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2^{p+q-2}}{\Gamma(p+q-1)} & (m \text{ 为奇数}) \\ 0 & (m \text{ 为偶数}) \end{cases}$$

II.2.3.3 伽马函数的对数的积分

$$80. \int_p^{p+1} \ln \Gamma(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2\pi + p \ln p - p$$

$$81. \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) dx = \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(1-x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2\pi$$

$$82. \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x+q) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2\pi + q \ln q - q \quad (q \geq 0)$$

$$83. \int_0^z \ln \Gamma(x+1) dx = \frac{z}{2} \ln 2\pi - \frac{z(z+1)}{2} + z \ln \Gamma(z+1) - \ln G(z+1)$$

{ 这里,

$$G(z+1) = (2\pi)^{\frac{z}{2}} \exp\left[-\frac{z(z+1)}{2} - \frac{z^2\gamma}{2}\right] \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{z}{k}\right)^k \exp\left(-z + \frac{z^2}{2k}\right)\right]$$

其中, γ 为欧拉常数}

$$84. \int_0^n \ln \Gamma(a+x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (a+k) \ln(a+k) - na + \frac{1}{2} n \ln(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} n(n-1) \\ (a \geq 0, n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$85. \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(a+x) \exp(2n\pi xi) dx = \frac{1}{2n\pi i} [\ln a - \exp(-2n\pi ai) \text{Ei}(2n\pi ai)] \\ (a > 0, n = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

[这里, Ei(x) 为指数积分(见附录)]

$$86. \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) \sin 2n\pi x \, dx = \frac{1}{2n\pi} [\ln(2n\pi) + \gamma]$$

[这里, γ 为欧拉常数(见附录), 以下同]

$$87. \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) \cos 2n\pi x \, dx = \frac{1}{4n}$$

$$88. \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) \sin(2n+1)\pi x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2n+1)\pi} \left[\ln \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} \right) + \frac{1}{2n+1} \right]$$

$$89. \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) \cos(2n+1)\pi x \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi^2} \left[\frac{\ln(2\pi) + \gamma}{(2n+1)^2} + 2 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\ln k}{4k^2 - (2n+1)^2} \right]$$

$$90. \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(a+x) \sin 2n\pi x \, dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2n\pi} [\ln a + \cos 2n\pi a \operatorname{ci}(2n\pi a) - \sin 2n\pi a \operatorname{si}(2n\pi a)] \quad (a > 0, n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

[这里, $\operatorname{si}(x)$ 和 $\operatorname{ci}(x)$ 分别为正弦积分和余弦积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$91. \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(a+x) \cos 2n\pi x \, dx = -\frac{1}{2n\pi} [\sin 2n\pi a \operatorname{ci}(2n\pi a) + \cos 2n\pi a \operatorname{si}(2n\pi a)]$$

($a > 0, n = 1, 2, \dots$)

II.2.3.4 ψ 函数的积分

$$92. \int_1^x \psi(x) \, dx = \ln \Gamma(x)$$

[这里, Psi 函数 $\psi(x)$ 的定义见附录, 以下同]

$$93. \int_0^1 \psi(a+x) \, dx = \ln a \quad (a > 0)$$

$$94. \int_0^1 e^{2\pi n x i} \psi(a+x) \, dx = e^{-2\pi n a i} \operatorname{Ei}(2\pi n a i) \quad (a > 0, n = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

[这里, $\operatorname{Ei}(x)$ 为指数积分(见附录)]

$$95. \int_0^1 \psi(x) \sin \pi x \, dx = -\frac{2}{\pi} \left[\gamma + \ln(2\pi) + 2 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\ln k}{4k^2 - 1} \right]$$

[这里, γ 为欧拉常数(见附录), 以下同]

$$96. \int_0^1 \psi(x) \sin^2 \pi x \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} [\gamma + \ln(2\pi)]$$

$$97. \int_0^1 \psi(x) \sin \pi x \cos \pi x \, dx = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$98. \int_0^1 \psi(x) \sin \pi x \sin n\pi x \, dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{n-1}{n+1} & (n \text{ 为奇数}) \\ \frac{n}{1-n^2} & (n \text{ 为偶数}) \end{cases}$$

$$99. \int_0^1 \psi(x) \sin 2n\pi x \, dx = -\frac{1}{2}\pi \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$100. \int_0^1 [\psi(a + ix) - \psi(a - ix)] \sin xy \, dx = i\pi \frac{e^{-ay}}{1 - e^{-y}} \quad (a > 0, y > 0)$$

$$101. \int_0^1 \psi(a + x) \sin 2n\pi x \, dx = \sin 2n\pi a \operatorname{ci}(2n\pi a) + \cos 2n\pi a \operatorname{si}(2n\pi a) \\ (a \geq 0, n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

[这里, $\operatorname{si}(x)$ 和 $\operatorname{ci}(x)$ 分别为正弦积分和余弦积分(见附录), 以下同]

$$102. \int_0^1 \psi(a + x) \cos 2n\pi x \, dx = \sin 2n\pi a \operatorname{si}(2n\pi a) - \cos 2n\pi a \operatorname{ci}(2n\pi a) \\ (a > 0, n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$103. \int_0^\infty [\psi(1 + x) - \ln x] \cos(2\pi xy) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} [\psi(y + 1) - \ln y]$$

II. 2.4 贝塞尔(Bessel)函数的定积分

II. 2.4.1 贝塞尔函数的积分

$$104. \int_0^\infty J_\nu(bx) \, dx = \frac{1}{b} \quad (\operatorname{Re} \nu > -1, b > 0)$$

[这里, $J_\nu(z)$ 为贝塞尔函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$105. \int_0^\infty N_\nu(bx) \, dx = -\frac{1}{b} \tan \frac{\nu\pi}{2} \quad (|\operatorname{Re} \nu| < 1, b > 0)$$

[这里, $N_\nu(z)$ 为贝塞尔函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$106. \int_0^a J_\nu(x) \, dx = 2 \sum_{k=0}^\infty J_{\nu+2k+1}(a) \quad (\operatorname{Re} \nu > -1)$$

$$107. \int_0^a J_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \, dx = 2S(\sqrt{a})$$

[这里, $S(z)$ 为非涅耳函数(见附录)]

$$108. \int_0^a J_{-\frac{1}{2}}(x) \, dx = 2C(\sqrt{a})$$

[这里, $C(z)$ 为非涅耳函数(见附录)]

$$109. \int_0^a J_1(x) \, dx = 1 - J_0(a) \quad (a > 0)$$

$$110. \int_a^\infty J_1(x) \, dx = J_0(a) \quad (a > 0)$$

$$111. \int_0^z J_0(\sqrt{z^2 - x^2}) \, dx = \sin z$$

$$112. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} J_{2\nu}(2z \sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} [J_\nu(z)]^2 \quad \left(\operatorname{Re} \nu > -\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$113. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} J_{2\nu}(2z \cos x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} [J_\nu(z)]^2 \quad \left(\operatorname{Re} \nu > -\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$114. \int_0^\infty K_{2\nu}(2z \sinh x) dx = \frac{\pi^2}{8 \cos \nu \pi} \{ [J_\nu(z)]^2 + [N_\nu(z)]^2 \} \\ \left(\operatorname{Re} z > 0, -\frac{1}{2} < \operatorname{Re} \nu < \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

II.2.4.2 贝塞尔函数与 x 组合的积分

$$115. \int_0^1 x J_\nu(ax) J_\nu(bx) dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} [J_{\nu+1}(a)]^2 & (a = b) \\ 0 & (a \neq b) \end{cases}$$

$$[J_\nu(a) = J_\nu(b) = 0, \nu > -1]$$

$$116. \int_0^1 x J_\nu(ax) J_\nu(bx) dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{\nu}{a} \right)^2 \right] [J_\nu(a)]^2 & (a = b) \\ 0 & (a \neq b) \end{cases}$$

$$[J'_\nu(a) = J'_\nu(b) = 0, \nu > -1]$$

$$117. \int_0^1 x J_\nu(ax) J_\nu(bx) dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{\nu}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{h}{a} \right)^2 \right] [J_\nu(a)]^2 & (a = b) \\ 0 & (a \neq b) \end{cases}$$

$$[a J'_\nu(a) + h J_\nu(a) = b J'_\nu(b) + h J_\nu(b) = 0, a > 0, b > 0, h > 0, \nu > -1]$$

$$118. \int_0^\infty x K_\nu(ax) K_\nu(bx) dx = \frac{\pi(a^{2\nu} - b^{2\nu})}{2(a^2 - b^2)(ab)^\nu \sin \nu \pi}$$

$$[|\operatorname{Re} \nu| < 1, \operatorname{Re}(a + b) > 0]$$

II.2.4.3 贝塞尔函数与代数函数组合的积分

$$119. \int_0^\infty \frac{x J_0(bx)}{x^2 + a^2} dx = K_0(ab) \quad (b > 0, \operatorname{Re} a > 0)$$

[这里, $K_\nu(z)$ 为第二类虚自变量贝塞尔函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$120. \int_0^\infty \frac{N_0(bx)}{x^2 + a^2} dx = -\frac{K_0(ab)}{a} \quad (b > 0, \operatorname{Re} a > 0)$$

$$121. \int_0^\infty \frac{J_\nu(xy)}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = I_{\frac{\nu}{2}}\left(\frac{ay}{2}\right) K_{\frac{\nu}{2}}\left(\frac{ay}{2}\right) \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > 0, y > 0, \operatorname{Re} \nu > -1)$$

[这里, $I_\nu(z)$ 为第一类虚自变量贝塞尔函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$122. \int_0^\infty \frac{N_\nu(xy)}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \sec \frac{\nu \pi}{2} K_{\frac{\nu}{2}}\left(\frac{ay}{2}\right) \left[K_{\frac{\nu}{2}}\left(\frac{ay}{2}\right) + \pi \sin \frac{\nu \pi}{2} I_{\frac{\nu}{2}}\left(\frac{ay}{2}\right) \right]$$

($\operatorname{Re} a > 0, y > 0, |\operatorname{Re} \nu| < 1$)

$$123. \int_0^\infty \frac{K_\nu(xy)}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{8} \sec \frac{\nu\pi}{2} \left\{ \left[J_{\frac{\nu}{2}}\left(\frac{ay}{2}\right) \right]^2 + \left[N_{\frac{\nu}{2}}\left(\frac{ay}{2}\right) \right]^2 \right\}$$

($\operatorname{Re} a > 0, \operatorname{Re} y > 0, |\operatorname{Re} \nu| < 1$)

$$124. \int_0^1 \frac{J_\nu(xy)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[J_{\frac{\nu}{2}}\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) \right]^2 \quad (y > 0, \operatorname{Re} \nu > -1)$$

$$125. \int_0^1 \frac{N_0(xy)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} J_0\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) N_0\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) \quad (y > 0)$$

$$126. \int_1^\infty \frac{J_\nu(xy)}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} J_{\frac{\nu}{2}}\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) N_{\frac{\nu}{2}}\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) \quad (y > 0)$$

$$127. \int_1^\infty \frac{N_\nu(xy)}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \left\{ \left[J_{\frac{\nu}{2}}\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) \right]^2 - \left[N_{\frac{\nu}{2}}\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) \right]^2 \right\} \quad (y > 0)$$

$$128. \int_0^\infty \frac{x J_0(xy)}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{y} e^{-ay} \quad (y > 0, \operatorname{Re} a > 0)$$

$$129. \int_0^1 \frac{x J_0(xy)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{y} \sin y \quad (y > 0)$$

$$130. \int_1^\infty \frac{x J_0(xy)}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \frac{1}{y} \cos y \quad (y > 0)$$

$$131. \int_0^\infty \frac{x J_0(xy)}{\sqrt{(x^2 + a^2)^3}} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{-ay} \quad (y > 0, \operatorname{Re} a > 0)$$

$$132. \int_0^\infty \frac{x J_0(ax)}{\sqrt{x^4 + 4b^4}} dx = K_0(ab) J_0(ab) \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$133. \int_0^\infty \frac{J_\nu(a\sqrt{x^2+1})}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} J_{\frac{\nu}{2}}\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) N_{\frac{\nu}{2}}\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) \quad (a > 0, \operatorname{Re} \nu > -1)$$

II.2.4.4 贝塞尔函数与幂函数组合的积分

$$134. \int_0^1 x^{\nu+1} J_\nu(ax) dx = a^{-1} J_{\nu+1}(a) \quad (\operatorname{Re} \nu > -1)$$

$$135. \int_0^1 x^{\nu+1} N_\nu(ax) dx = a^{-1} N_{\nu+1}(a) + 2^{\nu+1} a^{-\nu-2} \Gamma(\nu+1) \quad (\operatorname{Re} \nu > -1)$$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$136. \int_0^1 x^{\nu+1} I_\nu(ax) dx = a^{-1} I_{\nu+1}(a) \quad (\operatorname{Re} \nu > -1)$$

$$137. \int_0^1 x^{\nu+1} K_\nu(ax) dx = -a^{-1} K_{\nu+1}(a) + 2^\nu a^{-\nu-2} \Gamma(\nu+1) \quad (\operatorname{Re} \nu > -1)$$

$$138. \int_0^1 x^{1-\nu} J_\nu(ax) dx = \frac{a^{\nu-2}}{2^{\nu-1} \Gamma(\nu)} - a^{-1} J_{\nu-1}(a)$$

$$139. \int_0^1 x^{1-\nu} N_\nu(ax) dx = \frac{a^{\nu-2} \cot \nu \pi}{2^{\nu-1} \Gamma(\nu)} - a^{-1} N_{\nu-1}(a) \quad (\operatorname{Re} \nu < 1)$$

$$140. \int_0^1 x^{1-\nu} I_\nu(ax) dx = a^{-1} I_{\nu-1}(a) - \frac{a^{\nu-2}}{2^{\nu-1} \Gamma(\nu)}$$

$$141. \int_0^1 x^{1-\nu} K_\nu(ax) dx = -a^{-1} K_{\nu-1}(a) + 2^{-\nu} a^{\nu-2} \Gamma(1-\nu) \quad (\operatorname{Re} \nu < 1)$$

$$142. \int_0^\infty x^\mu J_\nu(ax) dx = 2^\mu a^{-\mu-1} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\nu}{2} + \frac{\mu}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\nu}{2} - \frac{\mu}{2}\right)}$$

$$\left(a > 0, -\operatorname{Re} \nu - 1 < \operatorname{Re} \mu < \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$143. \int_0^\infty x^\mu N_\nu(ax) dx = 2^\mu \cot \frac{(1+\nu-\mu)\pi}{2} \cdot a^{-\mu-1} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\nu}{2} + \frac{\mu}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\nu}{2} - \frac{\mu}{2}\right)}$$

$$\left(a > 0, |\operatorname{Re} \nu| - 1 < \mu < \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$144. \int_0^\infty x^\mu K_\nu(ax) dx = 2^{\mu-1} a^{-\mu-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{\mu+\nu+1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{\mu-\nu+1}{2}\right)$$

$$[\operatorname{Re} a > 0, \operatorname{Re}(\mu+1 \pm \nu) > 0]$$

$$145. \int_0^\infty \frac{J_\nu(ax)}{x^{\nu-\mu}} dx = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\mu}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2^{\nu-\mu} a^{\mu-\nu+1} \Gamma\left(\nu - \frac{\mu}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)} \quad \left(-1 < \operatorname{Re} \mu < \operatorname{Re} \nu - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$146. \int_0^\infty \frac{N_\nu(ax)}{x^{\nu-\mu}} dx = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\mu}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\mu}{2} - \nu\right) \sin\left(\frac{\mu}{2} - \nu\right) \pi}{2^{\nu-\mu} \pi}$$

$$\left[|\operatorname{Re} \nu| < \operatorname{Re}(1+\mu-\nu) < \frac{3}{2}\right]$$

II.2.4.5 贝塞尔函数与三角函数组合的积分

$$147. \int_0^\infty J_\nu(ax) \sin bx dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin\left(\nu \arcsin \frac{b}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} & (b < a, \operatorname{Re} \nu > -2) \\ \infty \text{ 或 } 0 & (b = a, \operatorname{Re} \nu > -2) \\ \frac{a^\nu \cos \frac{\nu\pi}{2}}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2} (b + \sqrt{b^2 - a^2})^\nu} & (b > a, \operatorname{Re} \nu > -2) \end{cases}$$

$$148. \int_0^{\infty} J_{\nu}(ax) \cos bx dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\cos\left(\nu \arcsin \frac{b}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} & (b < a, \operatorname{Re} \nu > -1) \\ \infty \text{ 或 } 0 & (b = a, \operatorname{Re} \nu > -1) \\ -\frac{a^{\nu} \sin \frac{\nu\pi}{2}}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2} (b + \sqrt{b^2 - a^2})^{\nu}} & (b > a, \operatorname{Re} \nu > -1) \end{cases}$$

$$149. \int_0^{\infty} N_{\nu}(ax) \sin bx dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\cot \frac{\nu\pi}{2}}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \sin\left(\nu \arcsin \frac{b}{a}\right) & (0 < b < a, |\operatorname{Re} \nu| < 2) \\ \frac{\csc \frac{\nu\pi}{2}}{2 \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \left[a^{-\nu} \cos \nu\pi (b - \sqrt{b^2 - a^2})^{\nu} - a^{\nu} (b - \sqrt{b^2 - a^2})^{-\nu} \right] & (0 < a < b, |\operatorname{Re} \nu| < 2) \end{cases}$$

$$150. \int_0^{\infty} N_{\nu}(ax) \cos bx dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\tan \frac{\nu\pi}{2}}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \cos\left(\nu \arcsin \frac{b}{a}\right) & (0 < b < a, |\operatorname{Re} \nu| < 1) \\ -\frac{\sin \frac{\nu\pi}{2}}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \left[a^{-\nu} (b - \sqrt{b^2 - a^2})^{\nu} + \cot \nu\pi \right. \\ \left. + a^{\nu} \csc \nu\pi (b - \sqrt{b^2 - a^2})^{-\nu} \right] & (0 < a < b, |\operatorname{Re} \nu| < 1) \end{cases}$$

$$151. \int_0^{\infty} K_{\nu}(ax) \sin bx dx = \frac{\pi a^{-\nu} \csc \frac{\nu\pi}{2}}{4 \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \left[(\sqrt{b^2 + a^2} + b)^{\nu} - (\sqrt{b^2 + a^2} - b)^{\nu} \right] \\ (\operatorname{Re} a > 0, b > 0, |\operatorname{Re} \nu| < 2, \nu \neq 0)$$

$$152. \int_0^{\infty} K_{\nu}(ax) \cos bx dx = \frac{\pi \sec \frac{\nu\pi}{2}}{4 \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \left[a^{-\nu} (\sqrt{b^2 + a^2} + b)^{\nu} + a^{\nu} (\sqrt{b^2 + a^2} + b)^{-\nu} \right] \\ (\operatorname{Re} a > 0, b > 0, |\operatorname{Re} \nu| < 1)$$

$$153. \int_0^{\infty} J_0(ax) \sin bx dx = \begin{cases} 0 & (0 < b < a) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} & (0 < a < b) \end{cases}$$

$$154. \int_0^{\infty} J_0(ax) \cos bx dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} & (0 < b < a) \\ \infty & (a = b) \\ 0 & (0 < a < b) \end{cases}$$

$$155. \int_0^{\infty} N_0(ax) \sin bx dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \arcsin \frac{b}{a} & (0 < b < a) \\ \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \ln \left(\frac{b}{a} - \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1} \right) & (0 < a < b) \end{cases}$$

$$156. \int_0^{\infty} N_0(ax) \cos bx dx = \begin{cases} 0 & (0 < b < a) \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} & (0 < a < b) \end{cases}$$

$$157. \int_0^{\infty} K_0(ax) \sin bx dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2 + a^2}} \ln \left(\frac{b}{a} + \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a^2} + 1} \right) \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$158. \int_0^{\infty} K_0(ax) \cos bx dx = \frac{\pi}{2 \sqrt{b^2 + a^2}} \quad (a > 0, a \text{ 和 } b \text{ 均为实数})$$

II.2.4.6 贝塞尔函数与指数函数和幂函数组合的积分

$$159. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} J_{\nu}(bx) dx = \frac{b^{-\nu} (\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} - a)^{\nu}}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \quad [\operatorname{Re} \nu > -1, \operatorname{Re}(a \pm ib) > 0]$$

$$160. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} N_{\nu}(bx) dx = \frac{\csc \nu \pi}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \left[b^{\nu} (\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + a)^{-\nu} \cos \nu \pi - b^{-\nu} (\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} - a)^{\nu} \right]$$

($\operatorname{Re} \nu > 0, b > 0, |\operatorname{Re} \nu| < 1$)

$$161. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} H_{\nu}^{(1,2)}(bx) dx = \frac{(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} - a)^{\nu}}{b^{\nu} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \left\{ 1 \pm \frac{i}{\sin \nu \pi} \left[\cos \nu \pi - \left(\frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{b} \right)^{2\nu} \right] \right\}$$

($-1 < \operatorname{Re} \nu < 1$; 正号相应于函数 $H_{\nu}^{(1)}$, 负号相应于函数 $H_{\nu}^{(2)}$)

$$162. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} I_{\nu}(bx) dx = \frac{(a - \sqrt{a^2 - b^2})^{\nu}}{b^{\nu} \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > |\operatorname{Re} b|, \operatorname{Re} \nu > -1)$$

$$163. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} K_{\nu}(bx) dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{b \sin \nu \pi} \cdot \frac{\sin \nu \theta}{\sin \theta} \left(\cos \theta = \frac{a}{b}, \text{当 } b \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } \theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ \frac{\pi \csc \nu \pi}{2 \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \left[b^{-\nu} (a + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2})^{\nu} - b^{\nu} (a + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2})^{-\nu} \right] \\ (\operatorname{Re}(a + b) > 0, |\operatorname{Re} \nu| < 1) \end{cases}$$

$$164. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} N_0(bx) dx = -\frac{2}{\pi \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{b} \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > |\operatorname{Im} b|)$$

$$165. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} H_0^{(1)}(bx) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \left\{ 1 - \frac{2i}{\pi} \ln \left[\frac{a}{b} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^2} \right] \right\} \\ (\operatorname{Re} a > |\operatorname{Im} b|)$$

$$166. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} H_0^{(2)}(bx) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \left\{ 1 + \frac{2i}{\pi} \ln \left[\frac{a}{b} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^2} \right] \right\} \\ (\operatorname{Re} a > |\operatorname{Im} b|)$$

$$167. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} K_0(bx) dx \\ = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \arccos \frac{a}{b} & [0 < a < b, \operatorname{Re}(a + b) > 0] \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \ln \left(\frac{a}{b} + \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2} - 1} \right) & [0 \leq b < a, \operatorname{Re}(a + b) > 0] \end{cases}$$

$$168. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} J_{\nu}(bx) dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{a}} \exp\left(-\frac{b^2}{8a}\right) I_{\frac{\nu}{2}}\left(\frac{b^2}{8a}\right) \\ (\operatorname{Re} a > 0, b > 0, \operatorname{Re} \nu > -1)$$

$$169. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} N_{\nu}(bx) dx \\ = -\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{a}} \exp\left(-\frac{b^2}{8a}\right) \left[\tan \frac{\nu\pi}{2} I_{\frac{\nu}{2}}\left(\frac{b^2}{8a}\right) + \frac{1}{\pi} \sec \frac{\nu\pi}{2} K_{\frac{\nu}{2}}\left(\frac{b^2}{8a}\right) \right] \\ (\operatorname{Re} a > 0, b > 0, |\operatorname{Re} \nu| < 1)$$

$$170. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} K_{\nu}(bx) dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4\sqrt{a}} \sec \frac{\nu\pi}{2} \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{8a}\right) K_{\frac{\nu}{2}}\left(\frac{b^2}{8a}\right) \\ (\operatorname{Re} a > 0, |\operatorname{Re} \nu| < 1)$$

$$171. \int_0^{\infty} x^{m+1} e^{-ax} J_{\nu}(bx) dx = (-1)^{m+1} b^{-\nu} \frac{d^{m+1}}{da^{m+1}} \left[\frac{(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} - a)^{\nu}}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right] \\ (b > 0, \operatorname{Re} \nu > -m - 2)$$

$$172. \int_0^{\infty} x^{\nu} e^{-ax} J_{\nu}(bx) dx = \frac{(2b)^{\nu} \Gamma\left(\nu + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi}(a^2 + b^2)^{\nu + \frac{1}{2}}} \quad \left(\operatorname{Re} \nu > -\frac{1}{2}, \operatorname{Re} a > |\operatorname{Im} b|\right)$$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$173. \int_0^{\infty} x^{\nu+1} e^{-ax} J_{\nu}(bx) dx = \frac{2a(2b)^{\nu} \Gamma\left(\nu + \frac{3}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi}(a^2 + b^2)^{\nu+\frac{3}{2}}} \quad (\operatorname{Re} \nu > -1, \operatorname{Re} a > |\operatorname{Im} b|)$$

II.2.4.7 贝塞尔函数与对数函数或双曲函数组合的积分

$$174. \int_0^{\infty} \ln x J_0(ax) dx = -\frac{1}{a} [\ln(2a) + \gamma]$$

[这里, γ 为欧拉常数(见附录), 以下同]

$$175. \int_0^{\infty} \ln x J_1(ax) dx = -\frac{1}{a} \left(\ln \frac{a}{2} + \gamma \right)$$

$$176. \int_0^{\infty} K_{\nu}(bx) \cosh ax dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\cos\left(\nu \arcsin \frac{a}{b}\right)}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2} \cos \frac{\nu\pi}{2}} \quad (\operatorname{Re} b > |\operatorname{Re} a|, |\operatorname{Re} \nu| < 1)$$

II.2.5 勒让德(Legendre) 函数和连带勒让德函数的定积分

II.2.5.1 连带勒让德函数的积分

$$177. \int_{-1}^1 P_n^m(x) P_k^m(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0 & (n \neq k) \\ \frac{2(n+m)!}{(2n+1)(n-m)!} & (n = k) \end{cases}$$

[这里, $P_n^m(x)$ 为连带勒让德函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$178. \int_0^1 \frac{[P_n^m(x)]^2}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{(n+m)!}{2m(n-m)!} \quad (0 < m \leq n)$$

$$179. \int_{-1}^1 \frac{P_n^m(x) P_n^k(x)}{1-x^2} dx = 0 \quad (0 \leq m \leq n, 0 \leq k \leq n; m \neq k)$$

II.2.5.2 勒让德多项式与代数函数组合的积分

$$180. \int_{-1}^1 P_n(x) P_m(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0 & (m \neq n) \\ \frac{2}{2n+1} & (m = n) \end{cases}$$

[这里, $P_n(x)$ 为勒让德多项式(见附录), 以下同]

$$181. \int_0^{2\pi} P_{2n}(\cos\varphi) d\varphi = 2\pi \left[\binom{2n}{n} 2^{-2n} \right]^2$$

$$182. \int_{-1}^1 x^m P_n(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0 & (m < n) \\ \frac{m! [1 + (-1)^{m-n}]}{(m-n)!!(m+n+1)!!} & (m \geq n) \end{cases}$$

$$183. \int_0^1 x^\lambda P_{2m}(x) dx = \frac{(-1)^m \Gamma\left(m - \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\lambda}{2}\right)}{2\Gamma\left(-\frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(m + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{\lambda}{2}\right)} \quad (\operatorname{Re} \lambda > -1)$$

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$184. \int_0^1 x^\lambda P_{2m+1}(x) dx = \frac{(-1)^m \Gamma\left(m + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{2}\right)}{2\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(m + 2 + \frac{\lambda}{2}\right)} \quad (\operatorname{Re} \lambda > -2)$$

$$185. \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^n P_{2m}(x) dx = \frac{2n^2}{(n-m)(2m+2n+1)} \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^{n-1} P_{2m}(x) dx$$

($m < n$)

$$186. \int_{-1}^1 (1+x)^{m+n} P_m(x) P_n(x) dx = \frac{2^{m+n+1} [(m+n)!]^4}{(m!n!)^2 (2m+2n+1)!}$$

$$187. \int_{-1}^1 (1+x)^{m-n-1} P_m(x) P_n(x) dx = 0 \quad (m > n)$$

$$188. \int_0^1 x^2 P_{n+1}(x) P_{n-1}(x) dx = \frac{n(n+1)}{(2n-1)(2n+1)(2n+3)}$$

$$189. \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{z-x} [P_n(x) P_{n-1}(z) - P_{n-1}(x) P_n(z)] dx = -\frac{2}{n}$$

$$190. \int_{-1}^1 (1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} P_n(x) dx = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2n+1}$$

$$191. \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} P_{2m}(x) dx = \left[\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + m\right)}{m!} \right]^2$$

$$192. \int_{-1}^1 x(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} P_{2m+1}(x) dx = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + m\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2} + m\right)}{m!(m+1)!}$$

$$193. \int_{-1}^1 (1+px^2)^{-m-\frac{3}{2}} P_{2m}(x) dx = \frac{2}{2m+1} (-p)^m (1+p)^{-m-\frac{1}{2}} \quad (|p| < 1)$$

II.2.5.3 勒让德多项式与其他初等函数组合的积分

$$194. \int_0^\infty P_n(e^{-x}) e^{-ax} dx = \frac{(a-1)(a-2)\cdots(a-n+1)}{(a+n)(a+n-2)\cdots(a-n+2)} \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > 0, n \geq 2)$$

$$195. \int_0^\infty P_{2n}(\cos x) e^{-ax} dx = \frac{(a^2+1^2)(a^2+3^2)\cdots[a^2+(2n-1)^2]}{a(a^2+2^2)(a^2+4^2)\cdots[a^2+(2n)^2]} \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > 0)$$

$$196. \int_0^{\infty} P_{2n+1}(\cos x) e^{-ax} dx = \frac{a(a^2 + 2^2)(a^2 + 4^2) \cdots [a^2 + (2n)^2]}{(a^2 + 1^2)(a^2 + 3^2) \cdots [a^2 + (2n+1)^2]} \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > 0)$$

$$197. \int_0^1 P_n(1 - 2x^2) \sin ax dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[J_{n+\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right]^2 \quad (a > 0)$$

[这里, $J_\nu(z)$ 为贝塞尔函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$198. \int_0^1 P_n(1 - 2x^2) \cos ax dx = \frac{\pi}{2} (-1)^n J_{n+\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) J_{-n-\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \quad (a > 0)$$

$$199. \int_0^{\pi} P_m(\cos \theta) \sin n\theta d\theta = \begin{cases} \frac{2(n-m+1)(n-m+3) \cdots (n+m-1)}{(n-m)(n-m+2) \cdots (n+m)} & (n > m, n+m \text{ 为奇数}) \\ 0 & (n \leq m, n+m \text{ 为偶数}) \end{cases}$$

$$200. \int_0^{2\pi} P_{2m+1}(\cos \theta) \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2^{4m+1}} \binom{2m}{m} \binom{2m+2}{m+1}$$

$$201. \int_0^{\pi} P_n(1 - 2\sin^2 x \sin^2 \theta) \sin x dx = \frac{2\sin(2n+1)\theta}{(2n+1)\sin \theta}$$

$$202. \int_0^1 P_{2n+1}(x) \sin ax \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = (-1)^{n+1} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2a}} J_{2n+\frac{3}{2}}(a) \quad (a > 0)$$

$$203. \int_{-1}^1 P_n(x) (\cosh 2p - x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2n+1} \exp[-(2n+1)p] \quad (p \geq 0)$$

II.2.6 正交多项式的定积分

II.2.6.1 埃尔米特(Hermite)多项式的积分

$$204. \int_0^x H_n(y) dy = \frac{1}{2(n+1)} [H_{n+1}(x) - H_{n+1}(0)]$$

[这里, $H_n(x)$ 为埃尔米特多项式(见附录), 以下同]

$$205. \int_0^x e^{-y^2} H_n(y) dy = H_{n-1}(0) - e^{-x^2} H_{n-1}(x)$$

$$206. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} H_n(x) dx = \sqrt{\pi} 2^n y^n$$

$$207. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} H_n(x) H_m(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0 & (m \neq n) \\ 2^n n! \sqrt{\pi} & (m = n) \end{cases}$$

$$208. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} H_m(ax) H_n(x) dx = 0 \quad (m < n)$$

$$209. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} H_{2m+n}(ax) H_n(x) dx = \frac{(2m+n)!}{m!} \sqrt{\pi} (2a)^n (a^2 - 1)^m$$

$$210. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-2x^2} H_m(x) H_n(x) dx = (-1)^{\frac{1}{2}(m+n)} 2^{\frac{1}{2}(m+n-1)} \Gamma\left(\frac{m+n+1}{2}\right)$$

($m+n$ 为偶数)

[这里, $\Gamma(z)$ 为伽马函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$211. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} H_m(x) H_n(x) dx = 2^n \sqrt{\pi} m! y^{n-m} L_m^{n-m}(-2y^2) \quad (m \leq n)$$

[这里, $L_n^{n-m}(x)$ 为连带拉盖尔多项式(见附录), 以下同]

$$212. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} H_m(x+y) H_n(x+z) dx = 2^n \sqrt{\pi} m! z^{n-m} L_m^{n-m}(-2yz) \quad (m \leq n)$$

$$213. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ixy} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} H_n(x) dx = i^n \sqrt{2\pi} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} H_n(y)$$

$$214. \int_0^{\infty} x^{a-1} e^{-bx} H_n(x) dx = 2^n \sum_{m=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} \frac{n! \Gamma(a+n-2m)}{m!(n-2m)!} (-1)^m 2^{-2m} b^{2m-a-n}$$

(如果 n 是偶数, 则 $\operatorname{Re} a > 0$; 如果 n 是奇数, 则 $\operatorname{Re} a > -1$; $\operatorname{Re} b > 0$)

$$215. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} H_{2m}(yx) dx = \frac{(2m)!}{m!} \sqrt{\pi} (y^2 - 1)^m$$

$$216. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-x^2} H_{2m+1}(yx) dx = \sqrt{\pi} \frac{(2m+1)!}{m!} y (y^2 - 1)^m$$

$$217. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n e^{-x^2} H_n(yx) dx = \sqrt{\pi} n! P_n(y)$$

[这里, $P_n(y)$ 为勒让德多项式(见附录)]

$$218. \int_0^{\infty} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-px} H_{2n}(\sqrt{x}) dx = (-1)^n 2^n (2n-1)!! \sqrt{\pi} (p-1)^n p^{-n-\frac{1}{2}}$$

II. 2.6.2 拉盖尔(Laguerre) 多项式的积分

$$219. \int_0^t L_n(x) dx = L_n(t) - \frac{1}{n+1} L_{n+1}(t)$$

[这里, $L_n(x)$ 为拉盖尔多项式(见附录), 以下同]

$$220. \int_0^t L_m(x) L_n(t-x) dx = L_{m+n}(t) - L_{m+n+1}(t)$$

$$221. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-bx} L_n(x) dx = (b-1)^n b^{-n-1} \quad (\operatorname{Re} b > 0)$$

$$222. \int_0^{\infty} e^{-bx} L_n(\lambda x) L_n(\mu x) dx = \frac{(b-\lambda-\mu)^n}{b^{n+1}} P_n\left[\frac{b^2 - (\lambda+\mu)b + 2\lambda\mu}{b(b-\lambda-\mu)}\right]$$

($\operatorname{Re} b > 0$)

[这里, $P_n(x)$ 为勒让德多项式(见附录)]

II.2.7 δ 函数的积分

$$223. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1$$

[这里, $\delta(x)$ 为 δ 函数(见附录), 以下同]

$$224. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(a-x)\delta(x-b)dx = \delta(a-b)$$

$$225. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta(x-a)dx = f(a)$$

$$226. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \frac{d^m \delta(x)}{dx^m} dx = (-1)^m \frac{d^m f(0)}{dx^m}$$

$$227. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta[\varphi(x)]dx = \sum_i \frac{f(x_i)}{|\varphi'(x_i)|}$$

{这里, 要求方程 $\varphi(x) = 0$ 只有单根[即 $\varphi(x)$ 的零点], 公式的右边表示对 $\varphi(x)$ 的所有零点 $x_i (i = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$ 求和}

Ⅲ 积分变换表

Ⅲ.1 拉普拉斯(Laplace)变换

拉普拉斯变换定义为

$$F(p) = L[f(x)] = \int_0^{\infty} f(x)e^{-px} dx \quad (\text{Re } p > c, c \text{ 为常数}, c \geq 0)$$

函数 $f(x)$ 和 $F(p)$ 称为拉普拉斯变换对. 它的逆变换为

$$f(x) = L^{-1}[F(p)] = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\sigma-i\infty}^{\sigma+i\infty} F(p)e^{px} dp \quad (\sigma > c).$$

拉普拉斯变换表

编号	$f(x)$	$F(p)$
1	1	$\frac{1}{p}$
2	x	$\frac{1}{p^2}$
3	$x^n \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots)$	$\frac{n!}{p^{n+1}} \quad (\text{Re } p > 0)$
4	$x^\nu \quad (\nu > -1)$	$\frac{\Gamma(\nu+1)}{p^{\nu+1}} \quad (\text{Re } p > 0)$
5	$x^{n-\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{1}{p^{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{n-1}{2} \quad (\text{Re } p > 0)$
6	$\sqrt{x}$	$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{p^{\frac{3}{2}}}$
7	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{p}}$
8	$\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+a} \quad (\arg a < \pi)$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{p}} - \pi e^{ap} \sqrt{a} \quad (\text{Re } p > 0)$

续表

编号	$f(x)$	$F(p)$
9	$\begin{cases} x & (0 < x < 1) \\ 1 & (x > 1) \end{cases}$	$\frac{1 - e^{-p}}{p^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$
10	e^{-ax}	$\frac{1}{p+a} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > -\operatorname{Re} a)$
11	xe^{-ax}	$\frac{1}{(p+a)^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > -\operatorname{Re} a)$
12	$x^{\nu-1}e^{-ax} \quad (\operatorname{Re} \nu > 0)$	$\frac{\Gamma(\nu)}{(p+a)^\nu} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > -\operatorname{Re} a)$
13	$xe^{-\frac{x^2}{4a}} \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > 0)$	$2a - 2\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} a^{\frac{3}{2}} pe^{ap^2} \operatorname{erfc}(pa^{\frac{1}{2}})$
14	$\exp(-ae^x) \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > 0)$	$a^p \Gamma(-p, a)$
15	$\ln x$	$-\frac{1}{p}(\gamma + \ln p) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0, \gamma \text{ 为欧拉常数})$
16	$\ln(1+ax) \quad (\arg a < \pi)$	$-\frac{1}{p}e^{\frac{p}{a}} \operatorname{Ei}\left(-\frac{p}{a}\right) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$
17	$\frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}}$	$-\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{p}} \ln(4\gamma p) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$
18	$\sin ax$	$\frac{a}{p^2 + a^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > \operatorname{Im} a)$
19	$\cos ax$	$\frac{p}{p^2 + a^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > \operatorname{Im} a)$
20	$\sinh ax$	$\frac{a}{p^2 - a^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > \operatorname{Re} a)$
21	$\cosh ax$	$\frac{p}{p^2 - a^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > \operatorname{Re} a)$
22	$x \sin ax$	$\frac{2ap}{(p^2 + a^2)^2}$
23	$x \cos ax$	$\frac{p^2 - a^2}{(p^2 + a^2)^2}$
24	$x \sinh ax$	$\frac{2ap}{(p^2 - a^2)^2}$
25	$x \cosh ax$	$\frac{p^2 + a^2}{(p^2 - a^2)^2}$
26	$x^{\nu-1} \sin ax \quad (\operatorname{Re} \nu > -1)$	$\frac{i\Gamma(\nu)}{2} \left[\frac{1}{(p+ia)^\nu} - \frac{1}{(p-ia)^\nu} \right]$
27	$x^{\nu-1} \cos ax \quad (\operatorname{Re} \nu > -1)$	$\frac{\Gamma(\nu)}{2} \left[\frac{1}{(p+ia)^\nu} + \frac{1}{(p-ia)^\nu} \right]$
28	$x^{\nu-1} \sinh ax \quad (\operatorname{Re} \nu > -1)$	$\frac{\Gamma(\nu)}{2} \left[\frac{1}{(p-a)^\nu} - \frac{1}{(p+a)^\nu} \right] \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > \operatorname{Re} a)$
29	$x^{\nu-1} \cosh ax \quad (\operatorname{Re} \nu > 0)$	$\frac{\Gamma(\nu)}{2} \left[\frac{1}{(p-a)^\nu} + \frac{1}{(p+a)^\nu} \right] \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > \operatorname{Re} a)$

续表

编号	$f(x)$	$F(p)$
30	$e^{-bx} \sin ax$	$\frac{a}{(p+b)^2 + a^2}$
31	$e^{-bx} \cos ax$	$\frac{p+b}{(p+b)^2 + a^2}$
32	$e^{-bx} \sin(ax+c)$	$\frac{(p+b)\operatorname{sinc} + a\operatorname{cosec}}{(p+b)^2 + a^2}$
33	$e^{-bx} \cos(ax+c)$	$\frac{(p+b)\operatorname{cosec} - a\operatorname{sinc}}{(p+b)^2 + a^2}$
34	$\sin^2 ax$	$\frac{2a^2}{p(p^2 + 4a^2)}$
35	$\cos^2 ax$	$\frac{p^2 + 2a}{p(p^2 + 4a^2)}$
36	$\sin ax \sin bx$	$\frac{2abp}{[p^2 + (a+b)^2][p^2 + (a-b)^2]}$
37	$e^{ax} - e^{bx}$	$\frac{a-b}{(p-a)(p-b)}$
38	$ae^{ax} - be^{bx}$	$\frac{(a-b)p}{(p-a)(p-b)}$
39	$\frac{1}{a} \sin ax - \frac{1}{b} \sin bx$	$\frac{b^2 - a^2}{(p^2 + a^2)(p^2 + b^2)}$
40	$\cos ax - \cos bx$	$\frac{(b^2 - a^2)p}{(p^2 + a^2)(p^2 + b^2)}$
41	$\frac{1}{a^3}(ax - \sin ax)$	$\frac{1}{p^2(p^2 + a^2)}$
42	$\frac{1}{a^4}(\cos ax - 1) + \frac{1}{2a^2}x^2$	$\frac{1}{p^3(p^2 + a^2)}$
43	$\frac{1}{a^4}(\cosh ax - 1) - \frac{1}{2a^2}x^2$	$\frac{1}{p^2(p^2 - a^2)}$
44	$\frac{1}{2a^3}(\sin ax - ax \cos ax)$	$\frac{1}{(p^2 + a^2)^2}$
45	$\frac{1}{2a}(\sin ax + ax \cos ax)$	$\frac{p^2}{(p^2 + a^2)^2}$
46	$\frac{1}{a^4}(1 - \cos ax) - \frac{x}{2a^3} \sin ax$	$\frac{1}{p(p^2 + a^2)^2}$
47	$(1 - ax)e^{-ax}$	$\frac{p}{(p+a)^2}$
48	$x\left(1 - \frac{a}{2}x\right)e^{-ax}$	$\frac{p}{(p+a)^3}$
49	$\frac{1}{a}(1 - e^{-ax})$	$\frac{1}{p(p+a)}$
50	$\frac{1}{ab} + \frac{1}{b-a}\left(\frac{e^{-bx}}{b} - \frac{e^{-ax}}{a}\right)$	$\frac{1}{p(p+a)(p+b)}$

续表

编号	$f(x)$	$F(p)$
51	$\sin ax \cosh ax - \cos ax \sinh ax$	$\frac{4a^3}{p^4 + 4a^4}$
52	$\frac{1}{2a^2} \sin ax \sinh ax$	$\frac{p}{p^4 + 4a^4}$
53	$\frac{1}{2a^3} (\sinh ax - \sin ax)$	$\frac{1}{p^4 - a^4}$
54	$\frac{1}{2a^2} (\cosh ax - \cos ax)$	$\frac{p}{p^4 - a^4}$
55	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi x}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}$
56	$2\sqrt{\frac{x}{\pi}}$	$\frac{1}{p\sqrt{p}}$
57	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi x}} e^{ax} (1 + 2ax)$	$\frac{p}{(p-a)\sqrt{(p-a)}}$
58	$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi x^3}} (e^{bx} - e^{ax})$	$\sqrt{p-a} - \sqrt{p-b}$
59	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi x}} \cos(2\sqrt{ax})$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} e^{-\frac{a}{p}}$
60	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi x}} \cosh(2\sqrt{ax})$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} e^{\frac{a}{p}}$
61	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi x}} \sin(2\sqrt{ax})$	$\frac{1}{p\sqrt{p}} e^{-\frac{a}{p}}$
62	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi x}} \sinh(2\sqrt{ax})$	$\frac{1}{p\sqrt{p}} e^{\frac{a}{p}}$
63	$\frac{1}{x} (e^{bx} - e^{ax})$	$\ln \frac{p-a}{p-b}$
64	$\frac{2}{x} \sinh ax$	$\ln \frac{p+a}{p-a}$
65	$\frac{2}{x} (1 - \cos ax)$	$\ln \frac{p^2 + a^2}{p^2}$
66	$\frac{2}{x} (1 - \cosh ax)$	$\ln \frac{p^2 - a^2}{p^2}$
67	$\frac{1}{x} \sin ax$	$\arctan \frac{a}{p}$
68	$\frac{1}{x} (\cosh ax - \cos ax)$	$\ln \sqrt{\frac{p^2 + b^2}{p^2 - a^2}}$
69	$\text{Si}(x) \equiv \int_0^x \frac{\sin \xi}{\xi} d\xi$	$\frac{1}{p} \operatorname{arccot} p \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$
70	$\text{Ci}(x) \equiv -\int_x^\infty \frac{\cos \xi}{\xi} d\xi$	$-\frac{1}{2p} \ln(1 + p^2) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$
71	$\frac{1}{\pi x} \sin(2a\sqrt{x})$	$\operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{p}}\right)$

续表

编号	$f(x)$	$F(p)$
72	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi x}} e^{-2a\sqrt{x}} \quad (a>0)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} e^{\frac{a^2}{p}} \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{p}}\right)$
73	$\Phi(a\sqrt{x})$	$\frac{a}{p\sqrt{p+a^2}} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p>0)$
74	$\operatorname{erfc}(a\sqrt{x}) \equiv 1 - \Phi(a\sqrt{x})$	$1 - \frac{a}{p\sqrt{p+a^2}} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p>0)$
75	$\operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{x}}\right)$	$\frac{1}{p} e^{-2a\sqrt{p}} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p>0)$
76	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} e^{-\frac{a^2}{4x}} \quad (a>0)$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{p}} e^{-a\sqrt{p}}$
77	$\operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{x}{2a}\right) \quad (a>0)$	$\frac{1}{p} e^{a^2 p^2} \operatorname{erfc}(ap)$
78	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi(x+a)}} \quad (a>0)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} e^{ap} \operatorname{erfc}(\sqrt{ap})$
79	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \operatorname{erf}(\sqrt{ax})$	$\frac{1}{p\sqrt{p+a}}$
80	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} e^{ax} \operatorname{erf}(\sqrt{ax})$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}(p-a)}$
81	$ \cos ax \quad (a>0)$	$\frac{1}{p^2+a^2} \left(p + \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{p\pi}{2a} \right)$
82	$ \sin ax \quad (a>0)$	$\frac{a}{p^2+a^2} \coth \frac{p\pi}{2a}$
83	$J_0(ax)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{p^2+a^2}}$
84	$I_0(ax)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{p^2-a^2}}$
85	$J_\nu(ax) \quad (\operatorname{Re} \nu>-1)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{p^2+a^2}} \frac{a^\nu}{\left(p + \sqrt{p^2+a^2}\right)^\nu} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p> \operatorname{Im} a)$
86	$x J_\nu(ax) \quad (\operatorname{Re} \nu>-2)$	$\frac{p + \nu \sqrt{p^2+a^2}}{(p^2+a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{a^\nu}{\left(p + \sqrt{p^2+a^2}\right)^\nu} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p> \operatorname{Im} a)$
87	$\frac{J_\nu(ax)}{x} \quad (\operatorname{Re} \nu>0)$	$\frac{1}{\nu} \frac{a^\nu}{\left(p + \sqrt{p^2+a^2}\right)^\nu} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p> \operatorname{Im} a)$
88	$x^n J_n(ax)$	$\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1) a^n}{(p^2+a^2)^{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p> \operatorname{Im} a)$
89	$x^\nu J_\nu(ax) \quad \left(\operatorname{Re} \nu>-\frac{1}{2}\right)$	$\frac{(2a)^\nu}{\sqrt{\pi}(p^2+a^2)^{\nu+\frac{1}{2}}} \Gamma\left(\nu+\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p> \operatorname{Im} a)$

续表

编号	$f(x)$	$F(p)$
90	$I_\nu(ax) \quad (\text{Re } \nu > -1)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{p^2-a^2}} \frac{a^\nu}{\left(p+\sqrt{p^2-a^2}\right)^\nu} \quad (\text{Re } p > \text{Re } a)$
91	$x^\nu I_\nu(ax) \quad \left(\text{Re } \nu > -\frac{1}{2}\right)$	$\frac{(2a)^\nu}{\sqrt{\pi}(p^2-a^2)^{\nu+\frac{1}{2}}} \Gamma\left(\nu+\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad (\text{Re } p > \text{Re } a)$
92	$\frac{I_\nu(ax)}{x} \quad (\text{Re } \nu > 0)$	$\frac{1}{\nu} \frac{a^\nu}{\left(p+\sqrt{p^2-a^2}\right)^\nu} \quad (\text{Re } p > \text{Re } a)$
93	$\delta(x)$ (狄拉克 δ 函数)	1
94	$\delta'(x)$	p
95	$\delta(x-a) \quad (a>0)$	e^{-ap}
96	$\delta'(x-a) \quad (a>0)$	pe^{-ap}
97	$\delta^{(k)}(x-a)$	$p^k e^{-ap} \quad (-\infty < p < \infty)$
98	$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \delta(x-ma)$	$-\frac{1}{1-e^{ap}} \quad (\text{Re } p > 0)$
99	x_+^λ	$\frac{\Gamma(\lambda+1)}{p^{\lambda+1}} \quad (\lambda \neq -1, -2, \cdots; \text{Re } p > 0)$
100	x_+^{-k}	$-\frac{(-p)^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} [\ln p - \psi(k)] \quad (k=2,3,\cdots; \text{Re } p > 0)$

III.2 傅里叶(Fourier)变换

一个函数 $f(t)$ 的傅里叶变换定义为

$$F(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{i\omega t} dt$$

式中, $e^{i\omega t}$ 称为变换核. 它的逆变换为

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega$$

傅里叶变换表

编号	$f(t)$	$F(\omega)$
1	$e^{-a t } \quad (a>0)$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{a}{a^2 + \omega^2}$
2	$te^{-a t } \quad (a>0)$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{2ia\omega}{(a^2 + \omega^2)^2}$
3	$ t e^{-a t } \quad (a>0)$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{(a^2 - \omega^2)}{(a^2 + \omega^2)^2}$
4	$\frac{e^{-a t }}{\sqrt{ t }} \quad (a>0)$	$\frac{\sqrt{a + \sqrt{a^2 + \omega^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 + \omega^2}}$
5	$\frac{\operatorname{sgn} t e^{-a t }}{\sqrt{ t }} \quad (a>0)$	$\frac{i \operatorname{sgn} \omega \sqrt{\sqrt{a^2 + \omega^2} - a}}{\sqrt{a^2 + \omega^2}}$
6	$e^{-a^2 t^2} \quad (a>0)$	$\frac{\exp\left(-\frac{\omega^2}{4a^2}\right)}{a\sqrt{2}}$
7	$e^{-b\sqrt{a^2 + t^2}} \quad (a>0, b>0)$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{ab}{\sqrt{b^2 + \omega^2}} K_1(a\sqrt{b^2 + \omega^2})$
8	$\frac{e^{-b\sqrt{a^2 + t^2}}}{\sqrt{a^2 + t^2}} \quad (a>0, b>0)$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} K_0(a\sqrt{b^2 + \omega^2})$
9	$\frac{1}{a^2 + t^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} a>0)$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{ae^{a \omega }}$
10	$\frac{t}{(a^2 + t^2)^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} a>0)$	$i \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\omega}{2ae^{a \omega }}$
11	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + t^2}}$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} K_0(a \omega)$
12	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - t^2}} \quad (t <a)$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} J_0(a \omega)$
13	$\frac{1}{(a^2 + t^2)^{\nu + \frac{1}{2}}} \quad \left(\operatorname{Re} \nu > -\frac{1}{2}\right)$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\Gamma\left(\nu + \frac{1}{2}\right)} \left \frac{\omega}{2a}\right ^\nu K_\nu(a \omega)$
14	$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{(a^2 - t^2)^{\nu + \frac{1}{2}}} \\ \quad \left(t <a, \operatorname{Re} \nu < \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ 0 \quad \left(t >a, \operatorname{Re} \nu < \frac{1}{2}\right) \end{cases}$	$\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} - \nu\right)}{\sqrt{2}} \left \frac{\omega}{2a}\right ^\nu J_{-\nu}(a \omega)$
15	$\sin at^2$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} \sin\left(\frac{\omega^2}{4a} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$
16	$\cos at^2$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} \cos\left(\frac{\omega^2}{4a} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

续表

编号	$f(t)$	$F(\omega)$
17	$\frac{\sin at}{t}$	$\begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} & (\omega < a) \\ 0 & (\omega > a) \end{cases}$
18	$\frac{t}{\sinh t}$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi^3}} \frac{e^{a\pi}}{(1 + e^{a\pi})^2}$
19	$\frac{\sin at}{\sqrt{ t }}$	$\frac{i}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{ a + \omega }} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{ a - \omega }} \right)$
20	$\frac{\cos at}{\sqrt{ t }}$	$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{ a + \omega }} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{ a - \omega }} \right)$
21	$\frac{\sin^2 at}{t^2} \quad (a > 0)$	$\begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(a - \frac{ \omega }{2} \right) & (\omega < 2a) \\ 0 & (\omega > 2a) \end{cases}$
22	$\frac{\sinh at}{\sinh bt} \quad (0 < a < b)$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \frac{a\pi}{b}}{b \left(\cosh \frac{\omega\pi}{b} + \cos \frac{a\pi}{b} \right)}$
23	$\frac{\cosh at}{\sinh bt} \quad (0 < a < b)$	$i \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sinh \frac{\omega\pi}{b}}{b \left(\cosh \frac{\omega\pi}{b} + \cos \frac{a\pi}{b} \right)}$
24	$t^\nu \operatorname{sgn} t \quad (\nu < -1, \text{非整数})$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\nu!}{(-i\omega)^{1+\nu}}$
25	$ t ^\nu \quad (\nu < -1, \text{非整数})$	$-\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\Gamma(\nu+1)}{ \omega ^{\nu+1}} \sin \frac{\nu\pi}{2}$
26	$\frac{1}{ t ^a} \quad (0 < \operatorname{Re} a < 1)$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\Gamma(1-a)}{ \omega ^{1-a}} \sin \frac{a\pi}{2}$
27	$ t ^\nu \operatorname{sgn} t \quad (\nu < -1, \text{非整数})$	$i \operatorname{sgn} \omega \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\Gamma(\nu+1)}{ \omega ^{\nu+1}} \cos \frac{\nu\pi}{2}$
28	$e^{-at} \ln 1 - e^{-t} $ $(-1 < \operatorname{Re} a < 0)$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cot(a\pi - i\omega\pi)}{a - i\omega}$
29	$e^{-at} \ln(1 + e^{-t})$ $(-1 < \operatorname{Re} a < 0)$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\csc(a\pi - i\omega\pi)}{a - i\omega}$
30	$J_0(\sqrt{b} \sqrt{a^2 - t^2}) H(a^2 - t^2)$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\sin(a \sqrt{\omega^2 + b})}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + b}} \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$

续表

编号	$f(t)$	$F(\omega)$
31	$J_0(\sqrt{b}\sqrt{a^2+t^2})$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\cos(a\sqrt{b-\omega^2})}{\sqrt{b-\omega^2}} H(b-\omega^2) \quad (a \geq 0, b > 0)$
32	$\frac{\cosh(\sqrt{b}\sqrt{a^2-t^2})}{\sqrt{a^2-t^2}} H(a^2-t^2)$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} J_0(a\sqrt{\omega^2-b}) H(\omega^2-b) \quad (a > 0, b \geq 0)$
33	$e^{-at} H(t)$	$\frac{i}{\sqrt{2\pi}(\omega+ia)} \quad (a > 0)$
34	$P_n(t) H(1-t^2)$	$\frac{i^n}{\sqrt{\pi}} J_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(\omega)$
35	1	$\sqrt{2\pi} \delta(\omega)$
36	t	$-i \sqrt{2\pi} \delta'(\omega)$
37	t^n	$(-i)^n \sqrt{2\pi} \delta^{(n)}(\omega)$
38	$\frac{1}{t}$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} i \operatorname{sgn} \omega$
39	$\delta(t)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$
40	$\delta(t-\tau)$	$\frac{e^{i\tau\omega}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$
41	$\delta^{(n)}(t)$	$\frac{(-i\omega)^n}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$
42	$\frac{1}{ t }$	$\frac{1}{ \omega }$
43	$e^{iat} \quad (a \text{ 为实数})$	$\sqrt{2\pi} \delta(\omega+a)$
44	$\cos bt$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\delta(\omega+b) + \delta(\omega-b)]$
45	$\sin bt$	$-i \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\delta(\omega+b) - \delta(\omega-b)]$
46	$\cosh bt$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\delta(\omega+ib) + \delta(\omega-ib)]$
47	$\sinh bt$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\delta(\omega+ib) - \delta(\omega-ib)]$
48	$H(t)^*$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \delta(\omega) + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\omega}$
49	$\operatorname{sgn} t$	$\frac{2i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\omega}$

续表

编号	$f(t)$	$F(\omega)$
50	$\frac{1}{t}$	$i \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \operatorname{sgn} \omega$
51	t^{-m}	$\frac{i^m \omega^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \operatorname{sgn} \omega \quad (m=1, 2, \dots)$
52	$(t-a)^{-m}$	$\frac{i^m \omega^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{i a \omega} \operatorname{sgn} \omega$
53	$t_{\pm}^{\lambda}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\pm i \frac{(\lambda+1)\pi}{2}} \Gamma(\lambda+1) (\omega \pm i0)^{-\lambda-1}$ $(\lambda \neq -1, -2, \dots)$
54	$\frac{t_{\pm}^{\lambda}}{\Gamma(\lambda+1)}$	$\frac{e^{\pm i \left(\frac{\lambda}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi} (\omega \pm i0)^{-\lambda-1}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$ $(\lambda \neq -1, -2, \dots)$
55	t_{+}^{-m}	$\frac{i^{m+1}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} [m! \omega^{-m-1} + (-1)^{m+1} i \pi \delta^{(m)}(\omega)]$ $(m=1, 2, \dots)$
56	t_{-}^{-m}	$\frac{i^{m+1}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} [(-1)^{m+1} m! \omega^{-m-1} - i \pi \delta^{(m)}(\omega)]$ $(m=1, 2, \dots)$
57	$ t ^{\lambda}$	$-\frac{2\Gamma(\lambda+1)}{\sqrt{2\pi} \omega ^{\lambda+1}} \sin \frac{\lambda\pi}{2} \quad (\lambda \neq \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$
58	$ t ^{\lambda} \operatorname{sgn} t$	$\frac{2i\Gamma(\lambda+1)}{\sqrt{2\pi} \omega ^{\lambda+1}} \cos \frac{\lambda\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} \omega \quad (\lambda \neq \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$
59	$ t ^m$	$\frac{i^{m+1}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \{ [1 + (-1)^{m+1}] m! \omega^{-m-1} + [(-1)^{m+1} - 1] i \pi \delta^{(m)}(\omega) \} \quad (m=0, 1, 2, \dots)$
60	$ t ^m \operatorname{sgn} t$	$\frac{i^{m+1}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \{ [1 - (-1)^{m+1}] m! \omega^{-m-1} + [(-1)^{m+1} + 1] i \pi \delta^{(m)}(\omega) \} \quad (m=0, 1, 2, \dots)$
61	$\ln x_{\pm}$	$\pm \frac{i}{\sqrt{2\pi} (\omega \pm i0)} \left[\Gamma'(1) \pm \frac{i\pi}{2} - \ln(\omega \pm i0) \right]$
62	$\ln x $	$-\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{ \omega } + 2\gamma \delta(\omega) \right]$
63	$(x^2+1)^{\lambda}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\Gamma(-\lambda)} \left(\frac{ \omega }{2} \right)^{-\lambda-\frac{1}{2}} N_{-\lambda-\frac{1}{2}}(\omega)$

续表

编号	$f(t)$	$F(\omega)$
64	$(x^2-1)_+^\lambda$	$-\frac{\Gamma(\lambda+1)}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{ \omega }{2}\right)^{-\lambda-\frac{1}{2}}N_{-\lambda-\frac{1}{2}}(\omega)$
65	$(x^2-1)_+^m$	$(-1)^m\sqrt{2\pi}\left(1+\frac{d^2}{d\omega^2}\right)\delta(\omega)$ $+\frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)^{-m-\frac{1}{2}}J_{m+\frac{1}{2}}(\omega)$ $(m=1,2,\cdots)$

* $H(t)$ 为赫维赛德(Heaviside)函数,通常也称阶跃函数,它的表达式为

$$H(t)=\begin{cases}0 & (t\leqslant 0) \\ 1 & (t>0)\end{cases}$$

Ⅲ.3 傅里叶(Fourier)正弦变换

傅里叶正弦变换定义为

$$F_s(\xi)=\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}\int_0^\infty f(x)\sin \xi xdx$$

它的逆变换为

$$f(x)=\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}\int_0^\infty F_s(\xi)\sin \xi x d\xi$$

傅里叶正弦变换表

编号	$f(x)$	$F_s(\xi)$
1	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}\quad (\xi>0)$
2	$x^{-\nu}\quad (0<\text{Re } \nu<2)$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}\xi^{\nu-1}\Gamma(1-\nu)\cos \frac{\nu\pi}{2}\quad (\xi>0)$
3	$x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	$\xi^{-\frac{1}{2}}\quad (\xi>0)$
4	$x^{-\frac{3}{2}}$	$2\sqrt{\xi}\quad (\xi>0)$
5	$\frac{\sin ax}{x}\quad (a>0)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\ln\left \frac{\xi+a}{\xi-a}\right \quad (\xi>0)$

续表

编号	$f(x)$	$F_s(\xi)$
6	$\frac{\sin ax}{x^2} \quad (a>0)$	$\begin{cases} \xi \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} & (0<\xi<a) \\ a \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} & (a<\xi<\infty) \end{cases}$
7	$\sin \frac{a^2}{x} \quad (a>0)$	$a \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{J_1(2a\sqrt{\xi})}{\sqrt{\xi}} \quad (\xi>0)$
8	$\frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{a^2}{x} \quad (a>0)$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} N_0(2a\sqrt{\xi}) + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} K_0(2a\sqrt{\xi}) \quad (\xi>0)$
9	$\frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{a^2}{x} \quad (a>0)$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\xi}}{a} J_1(2a\sqrt{\xi}) \quad (\xi>0)$
10	$\frac{x}{a^2+x^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} a>0)$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-a\xi} \quad (\xi>0)$
11	$\frac{x}{(a^2+x^2)^2}$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{8}} \frac{\xi}{a} e^{-a\xi} \quad (\xi>0)$
12	$\frac{1}{x(a^2+x^2)} \quad (\operatorname{Re} a>0)$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-e^{-a\xi}}{a^2} \quad (\xi>0)$
13	$e^{-ax} \quad (\operatorname{Re} a>0)$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\xi}{a^2+\xi^2} \quad (\xi>0)$
14	$xe^{-ax} \quad (\operatorname{Re} a>0)$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{2a\xi}{(a^2+\xi^2)^2} \quad (\xi>0)$
15	$x^{-1}e^{-ax} \quad (\operatorname{Re} a>0)$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \arctan \frac{\xi}{a} \quad (\xi>0)$
16	$x^{\nu-1}e^{-ax} \quad (\operatorname{Re} a>0, \operatorname{Re} \nu>-1)$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\Gamma(\nu) \sin(\nu \arctan \frac{\xi}{a})}{(a^2+\xi^2)^{\frac{\nu}{2}}} \quad (\xi>0)$
17	$\operatorname{csch} ax \quad (\operatorname{Re} a>0)$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tanh \frac{\xi\pi}{2a}}{a} \quad (\xi>0)$
18	$\coth \frac{ax}{2} - 1 \quad (\operatorname{Re} a>0)$	$\sqrt{2\pi} \frac{\coth \frac{\xi\pi}{a}}{a} - \xi \quad (\xi>0)$
19	$J_0(ax) \quad (a>0)$	$\begin{cases} 0 & (0<\xi<a) \\ \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\xi^2-a^2}} & (a<\xi<\infty) \end{cases}$

续表

编号	$f(x)$	$F_s(\xi)$
20	$J_\nu(ax)$ ($a>0, \operatorname{Re} \nu>-2$)	$\begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\sin\left(\nu \arcsin \frac{\xi}{a}\right)}{\sqrt{a^2-\xi^2}} & (0<\xi<a) \\ \frac{a^\nu \cos \frac{\nu\pi}{2}}{\sqrt{\xi^2-a^2}(\xi+\sqrt{\xi^2-a^2})^\nu} & (a<\xi<\infty) \end{cases}$
21	$\frac{J_0(ax)}{x}$ ($a>0$)	$\begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \arcsin \frac{\xi}{a} & (0<\xi<a) \\ \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} & (a<\xi<\infty) \end{cases}$
22	$\frac{J_0(ax)}{x^2+b^2}$ ($a>0, \operatorname{Re} b>0$)	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\sinh b\xi K_0(ab)}{b} \quad (0<\xi<a)$
23	$\frac{xJ_0(ax)}{x^2+b^2}$ ($a>0, \operatorname{Re} b>0$)	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{I_0(ab)}{e^{b\xi}} \quad (a<\xi<\infty)$

Ⅲ.4 傅里叶(Fourier)余弦变换

傅里叶余弦变换定义为

$$F_c(\xi) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^\infty f(x) \cos \xi x \, dx$$

它的逆变换为

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^\infty F_c(\xi) \cos \xi x \, d\xi$$

傅里叶余弦变换表

编号	$f(x)$	$F_c(\xi)$
1	$x^{-\nu}$ ($0<\operatorname{Re} \nu<1$)	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\xi^{\nu-1} \sec \frac{\nu\pi}{2}}{\Gamma(\nu)} \quad (\xi>0)$
2	$\frac{1}{x^2+a^2}$ ($\operatorname{Re} a>0$)	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{ae^{a\xi}} \quad (\xi>0)$

续表

编号	$f(x)$	$F_c(\xi)$
3	$\frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > 0)$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + a\xi}{2a^3 e^{a\xi}} \quad (\xi > 0)$
4	$\frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^{\nu + \frac{1}{2}}} \quad \left(\operatorname{Re} a > 0, \operatorname{Re} \nu > -\frac{1}{2} \right)$	$\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\xi}{2a} \right)^{\nu} \frac{K_{\nu}(a\xi)}{\Gamma(\nu + \frac{1}{2})} \quad (\xi > 0)$
5	$e^{-ax} \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > 0)$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{a}{a^2 + \xi^2} \quad (\xi > 0)$
6	$xe^{-ax} \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > 0)$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{a^2 - \xi^2}{(a^2 + \xi^2)^2} \quad (\xi > 0)$
7	$x^{\nu-1} e^{-ax} \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > 0, \operatorname{Re} \nu > 0)$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\Gamma(\nu) \cos\left(\nu \arctan \frac{\xi}{a}\right)}{(a^2 + \xi^2)^{\frac{\nu}{2}}} \quad (\xi > 0)$
8	$e^{-a^2 x^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} a > 0)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} a \exp\left(\frac{\xi^2}{4a^2}\right)} \quad (\xi > 0)$
9	$\frac{\sin x}{xe^x}$	$\frac{\arctan \frac{2}{\xi^2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \quad (\xi > 0)$
10	$\sin ax^2 \quad (a > 0)$	$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} \left(\cos \frac{\xi^2}{4a} - \sin \frac{\xi^2}{4a} \right) \quad (\xi > 0)$
11	$\cos ax^2 \quad (a > 0)$	$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} \left(\cos \frac{\xi^2}{4a} + \sin \frac{\xi^2}{4a} \right) \quad (\xi > 0)$
12	$\frac{\sinh ax}{\sinh bx} \quad (\operatorname{Re} a < \operatorname{Re} b)$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \frac{a\pi}{b}}{b \left(\cosh \frac{\xi\pi}{b} + \cos \frac{a\pi}{b} \right)} \quad (\xi > 0)$
13	$\frac{\cosh ax}{\cosh bx} \quad (\operatorname{Re} a < \operatorname{Re} b)$	$\sqrt{2\pi} \frac{\cos \frac{a\pi}{2b} \cosh \frac{\xi\pi}{2b}}{b \left(\cos \frac{a\pi}{b} + \cosh \frac{\xi\pi}{b} \right)} \quad (\xi > 0)$
14	$\frac{J_0(ax)}{x^2 + b^2} \quad (a > 0, \operatorname{Re} b > 0)$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{I_0(ab)}{be^{b\xi}} \quad (a < \xi < \infty)$
15	$\frac{xJ_0(ax)}{x^2 + b^2} \quad (a > 0, \operatorname{Re} b > 0)$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cosh b\xi K_0(ab) \quad (0 < \xi < a)$

IV 附 录

IV.1 常用函数的定义和性质

IV.1.1 初等函数

IV.1.1.1 幂函数和代数函数

1. 幂函数

形如 $y = x^\mu$ 的函数称为幂函数,式中, μ 为任何实常数. 幂函数的定义域随不同的 μ 而异,但无论 μ 为何值,在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内幂函数总是有定义的.

2. 代数函数

代数函数包括有理函数(多项式与多项式之商)和无理函数(有理函数的根式)两类,代数函数是解析函数.

IV.1.1.2 指数函数和对数函数

1. 指数函数

定义 $y = e^x$ 为指数函数,其中, e 为自然对数的底, x 为指数,通常是实数. 指数函数满足加法定理

$$e^{x_1+x_2} = e^{x_1} \cdot e^{x_2}$$

当指数为复数 $z = x + iy$ 时,则称 $e^z = e^x(\cos y + i \sin y)$ 是复数 z 的指数函数,加法定理

$$e^{z_1+z_2} = e^{z_1} \cdot e^{z_2}$$

依然成立. 由于 $e^{2\pi i} = 1$, 因此 e^z 是以 $2\pi i$ 为周期的周期函数.

2. 对数函数

(1) 定义

指数函数的反函数称为对数函数. 设 $z = e^w$, 则 $w = \operatorname{Ln} z$ 为对数函数. 因此有

$$\operatorname{Ln} z = \ln |z| + i \arg z = \ln |z| + i(\arg z + 2k\pi) \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

$\operatorname{Ln} z$ 是一个无穷多值函数, 其中

$$\ln z = \ln |z| + i \arg z \quad (-\pi < \arg z \leq \pi)$$

称为对数函数 $\operatorname{Ln} z$ 的主值, $\ln z$ 是单值函数. 所以

$$\operatorname{Ln} z = \ln z + 2k\pi i$$

(2) 性质

$$\operatorname{Ln}(z_1 z_2) = \operatorname{Ln} z_1 + \operatorname{Ln} z_2$$

$$\ln(z_1 z_2) = \ln z_1 + \ln z_2 \quad (-\pi < \arg z_1 + \arg z_2 < \pi)$$

$$\operatorname{Ln} \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \operatorname{Ln} z_1 - \operatorname{Ln} z_2$$

$$\ln \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \ln z_1 - \ln z_2 \quad (-\pi < \arg z_1 - \arg z_2 < \pi)$$

(3) 特殊值

$$\ln 0 = -\infty, \quad \ln 1 = 0$$

$$\ln e = 1, \quad \ln(-1) = i\pi$$

$$\ln(\pm i) = \pm \frac{i\pi}{2}$$

IV.1.1.3 三角函数和反三角函数

1. 三角函数

(1) 三角函数的定义

三角函数又称圆函数. 设任意角 α 的顶点为原点, 始边位于 x 轴的正半轴, 终边上任一点 P 的坐标为 (x, y) , P 点离原点的距离为 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ (如图所示), 则任意角 α 的三角函数为

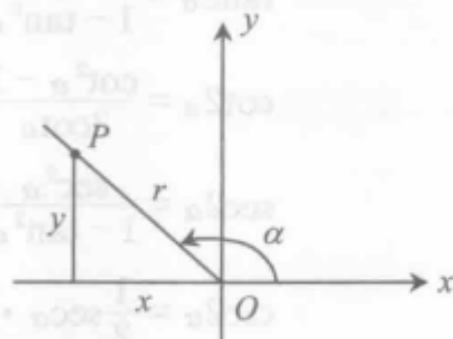
正弦函数

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{y}{r}$$

余弦函数

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{r}$$

正切函数



余切函数

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{y}{x}$$

正割函数

$$\cot \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{x}{y}$$

余割函数

$$\sec \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{r}{x}$$

$$\csc \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{r}{y}$$

(2) 三角函数之间的关系

$$\sin \alpha \cdot \csc \alpha = 1$$

$$\cos \alpha \cdot \sec \alpha = 1$$

$$\tan \alpha \cdot \cot \alpha = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\sec^2 \alpha - \tan^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\csc^2 \alpha - \cot^2 \alpha = 1$$

(3) 和差公式

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\tan(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha \pm \tan \beta}{1 \mp \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$\cot(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\cot \alpha \cot \beta \mp 1}{\cot \beta \pm \cot \alpha}$$

(4) 倍角公式

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{2\tan \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}$$

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2\tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}$$

$$\cot 2\alpha = \frac{\cot^2 \alpha - 1}{2\cot \alpha}$$

$$\sec 2\alpha = \frac{\sec^2 \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{\cot \alpha + \tan \alpha}{\cot \alpha - \tan \alpha}$$

$$\csc 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \sec \alpha \cdot \csc \alpha = \frac{1}{2} (\tan \alpha + \cot \alpha)$$

$$\sin 3\alpha = -4\sin^3 \alpha + 3\sin \alpha$$

$$\cos 3\alpha = 4\cos^3 \alpha - 3\cos \alpha$$

$$\tan 3\alpha = \frac{3\tan \alpha - \tan^3 \alpha}{1 - 3\tan^2 \alpha}$$

$$\cot 3\alpha = \frac{\cot^3 \alpha - 3\cot \alpha}{3\cot^2 \alpha - 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin n\alpha &= n\cos^{n-1} \alpha \sin \alpha - C_n^3 \cos^{n-3} \alpha \sin^3 \alpha \\ &\quad + C_n^5 \cos^{n-5} \alpha \sin^5 \alpha - \cdots \quad (n \text{ 为正整数}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos n\alpha &= \cos^n \alpha - C_n^2 \cos^{n-2} \alpha \sin^2 \alpha + C_n^4 \cos^{n-4} \alpha \sin^4 \alpha \\ &\quad - C_n^6 \cos^{n-6} \alpha \sin^6 \alpha + \cdots \quad (n \text{ 为正整数}) \end{aligned}$$

(5) 半角公式

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}}$$

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}}$$

$$\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}$$

$$\cot \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}} = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}$$

$$\sec \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2\sec \alpha}{\sec \alpha + 1}}$$

$$\csc \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2\sec \alpha}{\sec \alpha - 1}}$$

(6) 和差化积公式

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2\sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2\cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2\cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2\sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\tan \alpha \pm \tan \beta = \frac{\sin(\alpha \pm \beta)}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}$$

$$\cot \alpha \pm \cot \beta = \pm \frac{\sin(\alpha \pm \beta)}{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}$$

$$\tan \alpha \pm \cot \beta = \pm \frac{\cos(\alpha \mp \beta)}{\cos \alpha \sin \beta}$$

$$\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right)$$

$$\sin\alpha - \cos\alpha = -\sqrt{2}\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right)$$

$$\tan\alpha + \cot\alpha = 2\csc 2\alpha$$

$$\tan\alpha - \cot\alpha = -2\cot 2\alpha$$

$$\frac{1 + \tan\alpha}{1 - \tan\alpha} = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right)$$

$$\frac{1 + \cot\alpha}{1 - \cot\alpha} = -\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)$$

(7) 积化和差公式

$$\sin\alpha \sin\beta = -\frac{1}{2}[\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta)]$$

$$\cos\alpha \cos\beta = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)]$$

$$\sin\alpha \cos\beta = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)]$$

(8) 棣莫弗(de Moivre)公式

$$(\cos\alpha + i\sin\alpha)^n = \cos n\alpha + i\sin n\alpha$$

(9) 欧拉(Euler)公式

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

$$e^{-i\theta} = \cos\theta - i\sin\theta$$

2. 反三角函数

(1) 反三角函数的定义

反三角函数是三角函数的反函数,一般是多值函数. 它们分别是反正弦、反余弦、反正切、反余切、反正割和反余割函数. 若 $x = \sin y$, 则 $y = \arcsin x$, 我们把 $\arcsin x$ 叫做 x 的反正弦函数, 其余类推. 通常把反三角函数的值限制在一定的范围内, 称为主值, 并分别记为

反正弦函数

$$y = \arcsin x \quad \left(\text{主值范围为}\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]\right)$$

反余弦函数

$$y = \arccos x \quad (\text{主值范围为}[0, \pi])$$

反正切函数

$$y = \arctan x \quad \left(\text{主值范围为}\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)$$

反余切函数

$$y = \operatorname{arccot} x \quad (\text{主值范围为}(0, \pi))$$

反正割函数

$$y = \operatorname{arcsec} x \quad \left(\text{主值范围为} \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi \right] \right)$$

反余割函数

$$y = \operatorname{arccsc} x \quad \left(\text{主值范围为} \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \right) \cup \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \right)$$

有时反三角函数的主值也记为 $y = \sin^{-1} x$, $y = \cos^{-1} x$, $y = \tan^{-1} x$, $y = \cot^{-1} x$, $y = \sec^{-1} x$, $y = \csc^{-1} x$, 但本书不用.

(2) 反三角函数的性质

$$\arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\arctan x + \operatorname{arccot} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(3) 反三角函数之间的关系

$$\arcsin x = \arccos \sqrt{1-x^2} = \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \operatorname{arcsec} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \operatorname{arccsc} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\arccos x = \arcsin \sqrt{1-x^2} = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} = \operatorname{arccsc} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \operatorname{arcsec} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\arctan x = \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \operatorname{arcsec} \sqrt{1+x^2} = \operatorname{arccot} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\operatorname{arccot} x = \arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \arccos \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \operatorname{arccsc} \sqrt{1+x^2} = \arctan \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\operatorname{arcsec} x = \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} = \arctan \sqrt{x^2-1} = \operatorname{arccsc} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \arccos \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\operatorname{arccsc} x = \arccos \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} = \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \operatorname{arcsec} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \arcsin \frac{1}{x}$$

IV.1.1.4 双曲函数和反双曲函数

1. 双曲函数

(1) 双曲函数的定义

双曲正弦函数

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

双曲余弦函数

$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

双曲正切函数

$$\tanh x = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

双曲余切函数

$$\coth x = \frac{\cosh x}{\sinh x} = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$

双曲正割函数

$$\operatorname{sech} x = \frac{1}{\cosh x} = \frac{2}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

双曲余割函数

$$\operatorname{csch} x = \frac{1}{\sinh x} = \frac{2}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$

(2) 双曲函数之间的关系

$$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$$

$$\tanh^2 x + \operatorname{sech}^2 x = 1$$

$$\coth^2 x - \operatorname{csch}^2 x = 1$$

(3) 和差的双曲函数

$$\sinh(x \pm y) = \sinh x \cosh y \pm \cosh x \sinh y$$

$$\cosh(x \pm y) = \cosh x \cosh y \pm \sinh x \sinh y$$

$$\tanh(x \pm y) = \frac{\tanh x \pm \tanh y}{1 \pm \tanh x \tanh y}$$

$$\coth(x \pm y) = \frac{1 \pm \coth x \coth y}{\coth x \pm \coth y}$$

(4) 双曲函数的和差

$$\sinh x \pm \sinh y = 2 \sinh \frac{x \pm y}{2} \cosh \frac{x \mp y}{2}$$

$$\cosh x + \cosh y = 2 \cosh \frac{x + y}{2} \cosh \frac{x - y}{2}$$

$$\cosh x - \cosh y = 2 \sinh \frac{x + y}{2} \sinh \frac{x - y}{2}$$

$$\tanh x \pm \tanh y = \frac{\sinh(x \pm y)}{\cosh x \cosh y}$$

$$\coth x \pm \coth y = \pm \frac{\sinh(x \pm y)}{\sinh x \sinh y}$$

(5) 倍角公式

$$\sinh 2x = 2 \sinh x \cosh x = \frac{2 \tanh x}{1 - \tanh^2 x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cosh 2x &= \sinh^2 x + \cosh^2 x = 1 + 2 \sinh^2 x \\ &= 2 \cosh^2 x - 1 = \frac{1 + \tanh^2 x}{1 - \tanh^2 x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\tanh 2x = \frac{2 \tanh x}{1 + \tanh^2 x}$$

$$\coth 2x = \frac{1 + \coth^2 x}{2 \coth x}$$

(6) 半角公式

$$\sinh \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\cosh x - 1}{2}} \quad (x > 0, \text{取正号}; x < 0, \text{取负号})$$

$$\cosh \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\cosh x + 1}{2}}$$

$$\tanh \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\cosh x - 1}{\cosh x + 1}} = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x + 1} = \frac{\cosh x - 1}{\sinh x}$$

$$\coth \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\cosh x + 1}{\cosh x - 1}} = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x - 1} = \frac{\cosh x + 1}{\sinh x}$$

(7) 双曲函数的棣莫弗(de Moivre)公式

$$(\cosh x \pm \sinh x)^n = \cosh nx \pm \sinh nx \quad (n \text{ 为正整数})$$

(8) 双曲函数与三角函数的关系

$$\sinh z = -i \sin iz, \quad \sin z = -i \sinh iz$$

$$\cosh z = \cos iz, \quad \cos z = \cosh iz$$

$$\tanh z = -i \tan iz, \quad \tan z = -i \tanh iz$$

$$\coth z = i \cot iz, \quad \cot z = i \coth iz$$

在上述诸式中, $i = \sqrt{-1}$.

2. 反双曲函数

(1) 反双曲函数的定义

若 $x = \sinh y$, 则 $y = \operatorname{arsinh} x$ 称为反双曲正弦函数, x 的定义域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

若 $x = \cosh y$, 则 $y = \operatorname{arcosh} x$ 称为反双曲余弦函数, x 的定义域为 $[1, +\infty)$.

若 $x = \tanh y$, 则 $y = \operatorname{artanh} x$ 称为反双曲正切函数, x 的定义域为 $(-1, 1)$.

若 $x = \coth y$, 则 $y = \operatorname{arcoth} x$ 称为反双曲余切函数, x 的定义域为 $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$.

若 $x = \operatorname{sech} y$, 则 $y = \operatorname{arsech} x$ 称为反双曲正割函数, x 的定义域为 $(0, 1]$.

若 $x = \operatorname{csch} y$, 则 $y = \operatorname{arcsch} x$ 称为反双曲余割函数, x 的定义域为 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$.

反双曲正弦、余弦、正切、余切、正割、余割函数有时也分别记为 $\sinh^{-1} x$, $\cosh^{-1} x$, $\tanh^{-1} x$, $\coth^{-1} x$, $\operatorname{sech}^{-1} x$, $\operatorname{csch}^{-1} x$, 但本书不用.

(2) 反双曲函数的相互关系

$$\operatorname{arsinh} x = \pm \operatorname{arcosh} \sqrt{x^2 + 1} = \operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \operatorname{arcoth} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x}$$

$$\operatorname{arcosh} x = \pm \operatorname{arsinh} \sqrt{x^2 - 1} = \pm \operatorname{artanh} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x} = \pm \operatorname{arcoth} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$\operatorname{artanh} x = \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \pm \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \operatorname{arcoth} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\operatorname{arcoth} x = \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \pm \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \operatorname{artanh} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\operatorname{arsech} x = \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x} = \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{1}{x} = \operatorname{artanh} \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$\operatorname{arcsch} x = \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{1}{x} = \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x} = \operatorname{artanh} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

在上述诸式中,当 $x > 0$ 时,取正号;当 $x < 0$ 时,取负号.

(3) 基本公式

$$\operatorname{arsinh} x \pm \operatorname{arsinh} y = \operatorname{arsinh} (x \sqrt{1 + y^2} \pm y \sqrt{1 + x^2})$$

$$\operatorname{arcosh} x \pm \operatorname{arcosh} y = \operatorname{arcosh} (xy \pm \sqrt{(x^2 - 1)(y^2 - 1)})$$

$$\operatorname{artanh} x \pm \operatorname{artanh} y = \operatorname{artanh} \frac{x \pm y}{1 \pm xy}$$

(4) 双曲函数与对数函数的关系

$$\operatorname{arsinh} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\operatorname{arcosh} x = \pm \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) \quad (x \geq 1)$$

$$\operatorname{artanh} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + x}{1 - x} \quad (|x| < 1)$$

$$\operatorname{arcoth} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x + 1}{x - 1} \quad (|x| > 1)$$

$$\operatorname{arsech} x = \pm \ln\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x}\right) \quad (0 < x \leq 1)$$

$$\operatorname{arcsch} x = \ln\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}{x}\right) \quad (x > 0)$$

IV.1.2 特殊函数

IV.1.2.1 Γ 函数(第二类欧拉积分)

1. 定义

Γ 函数(Gamma Function, 译称伽马函数)的定义为

$$\Gamma(z) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{z-1} e^{-t} dt \quad (\operatorname{Re} z > 0)$$

上式的右边称为第二类欧拉积分.

2. 围道积分

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(z)} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{(-\infty)^{(0+)}}^{(0+)} t^{-z} e^t dt \quad (|\arg t| < \pi)$$

其中的围道从负实轴无穷远处($t = -\infty$)出发, 正向绕原点一周, 再回到出发点.

3. 无穷乘积形式

欧拉无穷乘积形式为

$$\Gamma(z) = \frac{1}{z} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^z}{1 + \frac{z}{n}} \quad (z \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots, -n)$$

该式对于任何 z , 除了极点 $z = -n$ 外都是成立的, 因此它是普遍的 $\Gamma(z)$ 的定义.

魏尔斯特拉斯(Weierstrass)无穷乘积形式为

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(z)} = z e^{\gamma z} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{z}{n}\right) e^{-\frac{z}{n}} \right]$$

这里, γ 为欧拉常数.

4. 递推公式及有关公式

$$\Gamma(1+z) = z\Gamma(z) \quad (\operatorname{Re} z > 0)$$

$$\Gamma(1-z) = -z\Gamma(-z)$$

$$\Gamma(z)\Gamma(-z) = -\frac{\pi}{z \sin \pi z} \quad (z \text{ 为非整数})$$

$$\Gamma(z)\Gamma(1-z) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi z} \quad (z \text{ 为非整数})$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + z\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} - z\right) = \frac{\pi}{\cos \pi z}$$

$$\Gamma(n+z)\Gamma(n-z)$$

$$= \frac{\pi z}{\sin \pi z} [(n-1)!]^2 \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{k^2}\right) \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$\Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2} + z\right)\Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2} - z\right) = \frac{1}{\cos\pi z} \left[\Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right]^2 \prod_{k=1}^n \left[1 - \frac{4z^2}{(2k-1)^2}\right] \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$\Gamma(nz) = (2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}(1-n)} n^{nz-\frac{1}{2}} \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \Gamma\left(z + \frac{k}{n}\right) \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$\Gamma(2z) = \frac{2^{2z-1}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma(z) \Gamma\left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2x-1}\theta \sin^{2y-1}\theta d\theta = \frac{\Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)}{2\Gamma(x+y)} \quad (x > 0, y > 0)$$

5. 斯特林(Stirling)公式

$$\Gamma(z) = \sqrt{2\pi} z^{z-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-z} \left[1 + \frac{1}{12z} + \frac{1}{288z^2} - \frac{139}{51840z^3} - \frac{571}{2488320z^4} + \frac{163879}{209018880z^5} + \dots\right] \quad (|\arg z| < \pi, |z| \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$n! = \sqrt{2n\pi} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n e^{\frac{\theta_n}{12n}} \quad (0 < \theta_n < 1)$$

6. 特殊值

$$\Gamma(n+1) = n! \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots; 0! = 1)$$

$$\Gamma(1) = 1, \quad \Gamma(2) = 1, \quad \Gamma(3) = 2!, \quad \Gamma(4) = 3!$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi} = 1.7724538509\dots = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)!$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = 0.8862269254\dots = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)!$$

$$\Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdot 13 \cdot \dots \cdot (4n-3)}{4^n} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = 3.6256099082\dots$$

$$\Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 10 \cdot \dots \cdot (3n-2)}{3^n} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 2.6789385347\dots$$

$$\Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{2^n} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$\Gamma\left(n + \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11 \cdot \dots \cdot (3n-1)}{3^n} \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 1.3541179394\dots$$

$$\Gamma\left(n + \frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 15 \cdot \dots \cdot (4n-1)}{4^n} \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = 1.2254167024\cdots$$

IV.1.2.2 B 函数(第一类欧拉积分)

1. 定义

B 函数(Beta Function)为双变量函数,译称贝塔函数,其定义为

$$B(x, y) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} dt \quad (\operatorname{Re} x > 0, \operatorname{Re} y > 0)$$

上式的右边称为第一类欧拉积分. 如果在上式中作变量替换(令 $t = \frac{1}{1+z}$, 或 $t = \sin^2 \theta$), 可得到不同的表达式:

$$B(x, y) = \int_0^\infty \frac{t^{x-1}}{(1+t)^{x+y}} dt \quad (\operatorname{Re} x > 0, \operatorname{Re} y > 0)$$

$$B(x, y) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2x-1} \theta \sin^{2y-1} \theta d\theta \quad (\operatorname{Re} x > 0, \operatorname{Re} y > 0)$$

2. B 函数的对称特性

$$B(x, y) = B(y, x)$$

3. B 函数与 Γ 函数的关系

$$B(x, y) = \frac{\Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)}$$

IV.1.2.3 ψ 函数

1. ψ 函数的定义及其他表达式

ψ 函数(Psi Function)的定义为

$$\psi(z) = \frac{d}{dz} \ln \Gamma(z) = \frac{\Gamma'(z)}{\Gamma(z)}$$

ψ 函数还有两种不同的表达式:

$$\psi(z) = \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{e^{-t}}{t} - \frac{e^{-zt}}{1-e^{-t}} \right) dt \quad (\operatorname{Re} z > 0) \quad (\text{高斯积分})$$

$$\psi(z) = \int_0^\infty \left[\frac{e^{-t}}{t} - \frac{1}{t(1+t)^z} \right] dt \quad (\operatorname{Re} z > 0) \quad (\text{狄利克雷积分})$$

2. ψ 函数的有关公式

$$\psi(x) = -\gamma + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+x} \right) \quad (\gamma \text{ 为欧拉常数})$$

$$\psi(x+1) = \psi(x) + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\psi(1-x) - \psi(x) = \pi \cot \pi x$$

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

3. ψ 函数的特殊值

$$\psi(1) = -\gamma \quad (\gamma \text{ 为欧拉常数, 以下同})$$

$$\psi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\gamma - 2\ln 2$$

$$\psi\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = -\gamma - 2\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)(3n+1)}$$

$$\psi(n+1) = -\gamma + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$\psi(x+1) = -\gamma + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \zeta(n+1) x^n$$

$$\left[-1 < x < 1, \zeta(n+1) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{n+1}}\right]$$

$$\psi^{(m)}(x) = \frac{d^{m+1}}{dx^{m+1}} [\ln \Gamma(x)] \quad (m = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$\psi'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x+n)^2} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\psi'(1) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} = 1.644934066\dots$$

$$\psi'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{2} = 4.934802200\dots$$

$$\psi'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{3} + n\right)^2} = 10.09559712\dots$$

$$\psi'(n) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k^2} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$\psi'(-n) = \infty \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

4. ψ 函数的渐近表达式

$$\psi(x+1) \approx \ln x + \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_{2n}}{n} x^{-2n} \quad (x \rightarrow \infty, B_{2n} \text{ 为伯努利数})$$

IV.1.2.4 误差函数 $\operatorname{erf}(x)$ 和补余误差函数 $\operatorname{erfc}(x)$

1. 误差函数(概率积分)的定义

误差函数的定义为

$$\operatorname{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt = \Phi(x)$$

这里定义的误差函数 $\operatorname{erf}(x)$ 是与概率积分 $\Phi(x)$ 相等的, 此处的概率函数有别于以坐标原点为对称点的正态分布的概率函数.

2. 补余误差函数(补余概率积分)的定义

补余误差函数的定义为

$$\operatorname{erfc}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^\infty e^{-t^2} dt$$

3. 特性与关系式

$$\operatorname{erf}(x) + \operatorname{erfc}(x) = 1$$

$$\operatorname{erf}(-x) = -\operatorname{erf}(x)$$

$$\operatorname{erfc}(-x) = 2 - \operatorname{erfc}(x)$$

$$\operatorname{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)n!} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(x - \frac{1}{1!} \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{1}{3!} \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots \right)$$

$$(-\infty < x < \infty)$$

$$\operatorname{erfc}(x) \approx \frac{e^{-x^2}}{x\sqrt{\pi}} \left[1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{(2x^2)^n} \right] \quad (x \rightarrow \infty)$$

4. 特殊值

$$\operatorname{erf}(0) = 0, \quad \operatorname{erf}(\infty) = 1, \quad \operatorname{erf}(-\infty) = -1$$

$$\operatorname{erfc}(-\infty) = 2, \quad \operatorname{erfc}(\infty) = 0$$

$$\operatorname{erf}(x_0) = \operatorname{erfc}(x_0) = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{当 } x_0 = 0.476936\dots \text{时})$$

5. 误差函数与标准正态概率函数的关系

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

这里, $f(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$ 为标准正态分布的概率密度函数.

6. 误差函数与等离子体弥散函数 $w(z)$ 的关系

$$w(z) = e^{-z^2} \operatorname{erfc}(-iz) = \frac{1}{\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t^2}}{t-z} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(iz)^n}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2} + 1\right)}$$

7. 误差函数与道生(Dawson)积分 $F(x)$ 的关系

$$F(x) = e^{-x^2} \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt = -\frac{1}{2}i\sqrt{\pi}e^{-x^2}\operatorname{erf}(ix)$$

IV.1.2.5 菲涅耳(Fresnel)函数 $S(z)$ 和 $C(z)$

菲涅耳函数定义为

$$S(z) = \int_0^z \sin \frac{\pi t^2}{2} dt$$

$$C(z) = \int_0^z \cos \frac{\pi t^2}{2} dt$$

它们都是 z 的整函数,也可用级数表述:

$$S(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2k+1} \frac{z^{4k+3}}{(2k+1)!(4k+3)} \quad (|z| < \infty)$$

$$C(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2k} \frac{z^{4k+1}}{(2k)!(4k+1)} \quad (|z| < \infty)$$

IV.1.2.6 正弦积分 $\operatorname{Si}(z)$, $\operatorname{si}(z)$ 和余弦积分 $\operatorname{Ci}(z)$, $\operatorname{ci}(z)$

1. 正弦积分

$$\operatorname{Si}(z) = \int_0^z \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{z^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!(2k+1)} \quad (|z| < \infty)$$

$$\operatorname{si}(z) = -\int_z^{\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \operatorname{Si}(z) - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

2. 余弦积分

$$\operatorname{Ci}(z) = \operatorname{ci}(z) = -\int_z^{\infty} \frac{\cos t}{t} dt = \ln z + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{z^{2k}}{(2k)!2k} + \gamma$$

($|\arg z| < \pi$, γ 为欧拉常数)

3. 双曲正弦积分与双曲余弦积分

$$\operatorname{shi}(z) = \int_0^z \frac{\sinh t}{t} dt = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!(2k+1)}$$

$$\operatorname{chi}(z) = \int_0^z \frac{\cosh t - 1}{t} dt + \ln z + \gamma = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2k}}{(2k)!2k} + \ln z + \gamma$$

(γ 为欧拉常数)

IV.1.2.7 指数积分 $Ei(z)$ 和对数积分 $li(z)$

1. 指数积分

(1) 指数积分的定义

指数积分的定义为

$$Ei(z) = \int_{-\infty}^z \frac{e^t}{t} dt = \ln(-z) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{k!k} + \gamma \quad (\gamma \text{ 为欧拉常数})$$

上式在除去半实轴 $(0, +\infty)$ 的 z 平面内单值解析.

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{Ei}(x) &= -(\text{P. V.}) \int_{-x}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t}}{t} dt \\ &= -\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \left(\int_{-x}^{-\epsilon} \frac{e^{-t}}{t} dt + \int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t}}{t} dt \right) \quad (0 < x < \infty) \end{aligned}$$

$$E_n(x) = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{e^{-xt}}{t^n} dt \quad (0 < x < \infty)$$

(2) 特殊值

$$Ei(x) = \gamma + \ln x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!n} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$E_1(x) = -\gamma - \ln x - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n!n} \quad (x > 0)$$

(3) 指数积分的渐近表达式

$$Ei(x) \approx \frac{e^x}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{x^n} \quad (x > 0, x \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$E_1(x) \approx \frac{e^{-x}}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n!}{x^n} \quad (x > 0, x \rightarrow \infty)$$

2. 对数积分

对数积分的定义为

$$li(z) = \int_0^z \frac{dt}{\ln t} = Ei(\ln z)$$

它在除去 $(-\infty, 0)$ 和 $[1, +\infty)$ 的 z 平面内单值解析.

当 z 为正实数 x 时, 积分主值为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{li}(x) &= (\text{P. V.}) \int_0^x \frac{dt}{\ln t} = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_0^{1-\epsilon} \frac{dt}{\ln t} + \int_{1+\epsilon}^x \frac{dt}{\ln t} \right) \\ &= \bar{Ei}(\ln x) \quad (1 < x < \infty) \end{aligned}$$

这里, $\bar{Ei}$ 为指数积分.

IV.1.2.8 勒让德(Legendre)椭圆积分 $F(k, \varphi), E(k, \varphi), \Pi(h, k, \varphi)$

1. 第一类椭圆积分

$$F(k, \varphi) = \int_0^{\sin \varphi} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{(1-t^2)(1-k^2 t^2)}} = \int_0^{\varphi} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \theta}} \quad (k^2 < 1)$$

2. 第二类椭圆积分

$$E(k, \varphi) = \int_0^{\sin \varphi} \sqrt{\frac{1-k^2 t^2}{1-t^2}} dt = \int_0^{\varphi} \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta \quad (k^2 < 1)$$

3. 第三类椭圆积分

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi(h, k, \varphi) &= \int_0^{\sin \varphi} \frac{dt}{(1+ht^2) \sqrt{(1-t^2)(1-k^2 t^2)}} \\ &= \int_0^{\varphi} \frac{d\theta}{(1+h \sin^2 \theta) \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \theta}} \quad (k^2 < 1, h \text{ 为非负整数}) \end{aligned}$$

这里, k 称为这些积分的模数, $k' = \sqrt{1-k^2}$ 称为补模数, h 称为第三类椭圆积分的参数.

IV.1.2.9 完全椭圆积分 $K(k), E(k), \Pi(h, k)$

1. 第一类完全椭圆积分

$$\begin{aligned} K = K(k) &= F\left(k, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{(1-t^2)(1-k^2 t^2)}} \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \theta}} \quad (k^2 < 1) \end{aligned}$$

2. 第二类完全椭圆积分

$$\begin{aligned} E &= E(k) = E\left(k, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1-k^2 t^2}{1-t^2}} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta \quad (k^2 < 1) \end{aligned}$$

3. 第三类完全椭圆积分

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi(h, k) &= \Pi\left(h, k, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{(1+ht^2) \sqrt{(1-t^2)(1-k^2 t^2)}} \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{(1+h \sin^2 \theta) \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \theta}} \quad (k^2 < 1) \end{aligned}$$

并定义

$$K'(k) = K(k'), \quad E'(k) = E(k')$$

$$K'(k') = K(k), \quad E'(k') = E(k)$$

第一类和第二类完全椭圆积分也可写成级数形式:

$$K(k) = \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\begin{matrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ n \end{matrix} \right] k^{2n}$$

$$E(k) = \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ n \end{matrix} \right] \left[\begin{matrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ n \end{matrix} \right] k^{2n}$$

IV.1.2.10 贝塞尔(Bessel)函数(柱函数) $J_\nu(z)$, $N_\nu(z)$, $H_\nu^{(1)}(z)$, $H_\nu^{(2)}(z)$, $I_\nu(z)$, $K_\nu(z)$

1. 贝塞尔方程

贝塞尔方程为

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{dy}{dz} + \left(1 - \frac{\nu^2}{z^2}\right) y = 0$$

其中, ν 是常数, 称为方程的阶或方程的解的阶, 它可以是任何实数或复数.

贝塞尔方程的解为贝塞尔函数, 或称柱函数:

$$J_{\pm\nu}(z) = \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{\pm\nu} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\pm\nu + k + 1)} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k}$$

(ν 为常数, $|\arg z| < \pi$)

它们是 ν 阶贝塞尔方程的两个解, $J_{\pm\nu}(z)$ 称为第一类贝塞尔函数. 除 ν 为整数的情形外, $J_\nu(z)$ 和 $J_{-\nu}(z)$ 线性无关; 当 ν 为整数时, $J_\nu(z)$ 和 $J_{-\nu}(z)$ 线性相关, 此时可构造方程的另一个解, 称为诺伊曼(Neumann)函数:

$$N_\nu(z) = \frac{J_\nu(z) \cos \nu \pi - J_{-\nu}(z)}{\sin \nu \pi}$$

$N_\nu(z)$ 称为第二类贝塞尔函数. $J_\nu(z)$ 和 $N_\nu(z)$ 也是 ν 阶贝塞尔方程的两个线性独立解.

由 $J_\nu(z)$ 和 $N_\nu(z)$ 可线性组合成汉克尔(Hankel)函数, 其定义为

$$H_\nu^{(1)}(z) = J_\nu(z) + i N_\nu(z)$$

$$H_\nu^{(2)}(z) = J_\nu(z) - i N_\nu(z)$$

$H_\nu^{(1)}(z)$ 和 $H_\nu^{(2)}(z)$ 也是 ν 阶贝塞尔方程的两个线性独立解, 分别叫做第一种汉克尔函数和第二种汉克尔函数, 也称为第三类贝塞尔函数.

2. 虚自变量贝塞尔方程

在方程

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dx} + \left(1 - \frac{\nu^2}{x^2}\right) y = 0$$

中,令 $z = ix$, 此处 x 为实数, 则方程变为

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{dy}{dz} - \left(1 + \frac{\nu^2}{z^2}\right) y = 0$$

该方程称为虚自变量贝塞尔方程.

它的第一个解为第一类虚自变量贝塞尔函数

$$I_\nu(z) = \begin{cases} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} J_\nu\left(ze^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}\right) & \left(-\pi < \arg z \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} J_\nu\left(ze^{-i\frac{3\pi}{2}}\right) & \left(\frac{\pi}{2} < \arg z < \pi\right) \end{cases}$$

它的另一个线性独立解为第二类虚自变量贝塞尔函数

$$K_\nu(z) = \frac{\pi}{2\sin\nu\pi} [I_{-\nu}(z) - I_\nu(z)]$$

或

$$K_\nu(z) = \frac{i\pi}{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} H_\nu^{(1)}\left(ze^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}\right) = -i \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} H_\nu^{(2)}\left(ze^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}}\right)$$

3. 贝塞尔函数的特性及有关公式

(1) 第一类贝塞尔函数 $J_\nu(z)$

定义:

$$J_\nu(z) = \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^\nu \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\nu + k + 1)} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k}$$

关系式:

$$J_{-n}(z) = (-1)^n J_n(z) \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

特殊值:

$$J_0(0) = 1, \quad J_\nu(0) = 0 \quad (\nu > 0)$$

递推关系:

$$\frac{d}{dz} [z^\nu J_\nu(z)] = z^\nu J_{\nu-1}(z)$$

$$\frac{d}{dz} [z^{-\nu} J_\nu(z)] = -z^{-\nu} J_{\nu+1}(z)$$

$$J_{\nu-1}(z) + J_{\nu+1}(z) = \frac{2\nu}{z} J_\nu(z)$$

$$J_{\nu-1}(z) - J_{\nu+1}(z) = 2J'_\nu(z)$$

积分表达式:

$$J_\nu(z) = \frac{\left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^\nu}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma\left(\nu + \frac{1}{2}\right)} \int_{-1}^1 e^{izt} (1-t^2)^{\nu-\frac{1}{2}} dt \quad \left(\operatorname{Re} \nu > -\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$J_n(z) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(n\theta - z \sin\theta) d\theta \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$J_0(z) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(z \sin \theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(z \cos \theta) d\theta$$

$$J_0(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \sin(x \cosh t) dt \quad (x > 0)$$

渐近公式:

$$J_\nu(x) \approx \frac{1}{\Gamma(\nu+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^\nu \quad (\nu \neq -1, -2, -3, \dots; x \rightarrow 0^+)$$

$$J_\nu(x) \approx \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos\left[x - \left(\nu + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \quad (x \rightarrow \infty)$$

半奇数阶贝塞尔函数:

$$J_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x$$

$$J_{-\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos x$$

$$J_{\frac{3}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} - \cos x\right)$$

$$J_{-\frac{3}{2}}(x) = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left(\frac{\cos x}{x} + \sin x\right)$$

$$J_{\frac{5}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[\left(\frac{3}{x^2} - 1\right) \sin x - \frac{3}{x} \cos x\right]$$

$$J_{-\frac{5}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[\left(\frac{3}{x^2} - 1\right) \cos x + \frac{3}{x} \sin x\right]$$

(2) 第二类贝塞尔函数[诺伊曼(Neumann)函数] $N_\nu(z)$

定义:

$$N_\nu(z) = \frac{J_\nu(z) \cos \nu \pi - J_{-\nu}(z)}{\sin \nu \pi}$$

关系式:

$$N_{-n}(z) = (-1)^n N_n(z) \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

特殊值:

$$N_n(0) = N_0(0) = -\infty$$

递推关系:

$$\frac{d}{dz} [z^\nu N_\nu(z)] = z^\nu N_{\nu-1}(z)$$

$$\frac{d}{dz} [z^{-\nu} N_\nu(z)] = -z^{-\nu} N_{\nu+1}(z)$$

$$N_{\nu-1}(z) + N_{\nu+1}(z) = \frac{2\nu}{z} N_\nu(z)$$

$$N_{\nu-1}(z) - N_{\nu+1}(z) = 2N'_\nu(z)$$

积分表达式:

$$N_{\nu}(x) = -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \cos\left(x \cosh t - \frac{\nu\pi}{2}\right) \cosh \nu t dt$$

$$(-1 < \operatorname{Re} \nu < 1, x > 0)$$

$$N_{\nu}(z) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(z \sin \theta - \nu \theta) d\theta - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} (e^{\nu t} + e^{-\nu t} \cos \nu \pi) e^{-z \sinh t} dt$$

$$(\operatorname{Re} z > 0, |\arg z| < \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$N_0(z) = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(z \cos \theta) [\ln(2z \sin^2 \theta) + \gamma] d\theta$$

$$N_0(x) = -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \cos(x \cosh t) dt \quad (x > 0)$$

近似公式:

$$N_0(x) \approx \frac{2}{\pi} \ln x \quad (x \rightarrow 0^+)$$

$$N_{\nu}(x) \approx -\frac{\Gamma(\nu)}{\pi} \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^{\nu} \quad (\nu > 0, x \rightarrow 0^+)$$

$$N_{\nu}(x) \approx \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin\left[x - \frac{1}{2}\left(\nu + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi\right] \quad (x \rightarrow \infty)$$

半奇数阶诺伊曼函数:

$$N_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos x$$

$$N_{-\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x$$

$$N_{\frac{3}{2}}(x) = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left(\frac{\cos x}{x} + \sin x\right)$$

$$N_{-\frac{3}{2}}(x) = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} + \cos x\right)$$

$$N_{\frac{5}{2}}(x) = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[\left(\frac{3}{x^2} - 1\right) \cos x + \frac{3}{x} \sin x\right]$$

$$N_{-\frac{5}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[\left(\frac{3}{x^2} - 1\right) \sin x - \frac{3}{x} \cos x\right]$$

(3) 第三类贝塞尔函数[汉克尔(Hankel)函数] $H_{\nu}^{(1)}(z)$ 和 $H_{\nu}^{(2)}(z)$

定义:

$$H_{\nu}^{(1)}(z) = J_{\nu}(z) + i N_{\nu}(z)$$

$$H_{\nu}^{(2)}(z) = J_{\nu}(z) - i N_{\nu}(z)$$

积分表达式:

$$H_{\nu}^{(1)}(x) = \frac{2}{i\pi} e^{-i\frac{\nu\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{ix \cosh t} \cosh \nu t dt \quad (-1 < \operatorname{Re} \nu < 1, x > 0)$$

$$H_{\nu}^{(2)}(x) = -\frac{2}{i\pi} e^{i\frac{\nu\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ix \cosh t} \cosh \nu t dt \quad (-1 < \operatorname{Re} \nu < 1, x > 0)$$

$$H_{\nu}^{(1)}(z) = -\frac{2^{\nu+1} i z^{\nu}}{\Gamma(\nu + \frac{1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{1}{2})} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{\nu-\frac{1}{2}} t \cdot e^{i(z-\nu t+\frac{1}{2})}}{\sin^{2\nu+1} t} \exp(-2z \cot t) dt$$

$$(\operatorname{Re} \nu > -\frac{1}{2}, \operatorname{Re} z > 0)$$

$$H_{\nu}^{(2)}(z) = -\frac{2^{\nu+1} i z^{\nu}}{\Gamma(\nu + \frac{1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{1}{2})} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{\nu-\frac{1}{2}} t \cdot e^{-i(z-\nu t+\frac{1}{2})}}{\sin^{2\nu+1} t} \exp(-2z \cot t) dt$$

$$(\operatorname{Re} \nu > -\frac{1}{2}, \operatorname{Re} z > 0)$$

$$H_0^{(1)}(x) = -\frac{i}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\exp(i \sqrt{x^2 + t^2})}{\sqrt{x^2 + t^2}} dt \quad (x > 0)$$

(4) 第一类修正贝塞尔函数 $I_{\nu}(z)$

定义:

$$I_{\nu}(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k! \Gamma(k + \nu + 1)} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{\nu+2k} \quad (|z| < \infty, |\arg z| < \pi)$$

$$I_{\nu}(z) = \begin{cases} e^{-i\frac{\nu\pi}{2}} J_{\nu}(ze^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}) & (-\pi < \arg z \leq \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ e^{i\frac{3\nu\pi}{2}} J_{\nu}(ze^{-i\frac{3\pi}{2}}) & (\frac{\pi}{2} < \arg z < \pi) \end{cases}$$

积分表达式:

$$I_{\nu}(z) = \frac{\left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{\nu}}{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(\nu + \frac{1}{2})} \int_{-1}^1 e^{-zt} (1-t^2)^{\nu-\frac{1}{2}} dt \quad (\operatorname{Re} \nu > -\frac{1}{2})$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{\nu}}{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(\nu + \frac{1}{2})} \int_0^{\pi} \cosh(z \cos \theta) \sin^{2\nu} \theta d\theta \quad (\operatorname{Re} \nu > -\frac{1}{2})$$

$$I_{\nu}(z) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^{z \cos \theta} \cos \nu \theta d\theta - \frac{\sin \nu \pi}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-z \cosh t - \nu t} dt$$

$$(\operatorname{Re} \nu > 0, |\arg z| \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$$

关系式:

$$I_{-n}(z) = I_n(z) \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

特殊值:

$$I_0(0) = 1, \quad I_{\nu}(0) = 0 \quad (\nu > 0)$$

递推公式:

$$\left(\frac{d}{zdz}\right)^m [z^\nu I_\nu(z)] = z^{\nu-m} I_{\nu-m}(z) \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\left(\frac{d}{zdz}\right)^m [z^{-\nu} I_\nu(z)] = z^{-\nu-m} I_{\nu+m}(z) \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$I_{\nu-1}(z) + I_{\nu+1}(z) = 2I'_\nu(z)$$

$$I_{\nu-1}(z) - I_{\nu+1}(z) = \frac{2\nu}{z} I_\nu(z)$$

近似值:

$$I_\nu(x) \approx \frac{1}{\Gamma(\nu+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^\nu \quad (\nu > 0, x \rightarrow 0^+)$$

$$I_\nu(x) \approx \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{2\pi x}} \quad (x \rightarrow \infty)$$

半奇数阶时:

$$I_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sinh x$$

$$I_{-\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cosh x$$

$$I_{\frac{3}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left(\frac{\sinh x}{x} - \cosh x\right)$$

$$I_{-\frac{3}{2}}(x) = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left(\frac{\cosh x}{x} - \sinh x\right)$$

$$I_{\frac{5}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[\left(\frac{3}{x^2} + 1\right) \sinh x - \frac{3}{x} \cosh x\right]$$

$$I_{-\frac{5}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[\left(\frac{3}{x^2} + 1\right) \cosh x - \frac{3}{x} \sinh x\right]$$

(5) 第二类修正贝塞尔函数 $K_\nu(z)$

定义:

$$K_\nu(z) = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{I_{-\nu}(z) - I_\nu(z)}{\sin \nu \pi}$$

与汉克尔函数的关系:

$$K_\nu(z) = \frac{i\pi}{2} e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}\nu} H_\nu^{(1)}(ze^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}) \quad \left(-\pi < \arg z < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$K_\nu(z) = -\frac{i\pi}{2} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}\nu} H_\nu^{(2)}(ze^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}) \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < \arg z < \pi\right)$$

级数展开:

$$K_0(z) = -I_0(z) \left(\ln \frac{z}{2} + \gamma\right) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k!)^2} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{k}\right)$$

$$K_n(z) = (-1)^{n+1} I_n(z) \left(\ln \frac{z}{2} + \gamma\right) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^k (n-k-1)!}{k!} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k-n}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!(k+n)!} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k+n} [\psi(k+n+1) + \psi(k+1)]$$

$$(n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

积分表达式:

$$K_{\nu}(z) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-z \cosh t} \cosh^{\nu} t \, dt \quad \left(|\arg z| < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$K_{\nu}(z) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{\nu}}{\Gamma\left(\nu + \frac{1}{2}\right)} \int_1^{\infty} e^{-zt} (t^2 - 1)^{\nu - \frac{1}{2}} dt \quad \left(\operatorname{Re} \nu > -\frac{1}{2}, |\arg z| < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$K_n(z) = \frac{(2n)!}{2^n n! z^n} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos(z \sinh t)}{\cosh^{2n} t} dt \quad (\operatorname{Re} z > 0, n \text{ 为整数})$$

$$K_{\nu}(x) = \frac{1}{\cos \frac{\nu\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\infty} \cos(x \sinh t) \cosh^{\nu} t \, dt \quad (x > 0, -1 < \operatorname{Re} \nu < 1)$$

关系式:

$$K_{-\nu}(z) = K_{\nu}(z)$$

递推公式:

$$\frac{d}{dz} [z^{\nu} K_{\nu}(z)] = -z^{\nu} K_{\nu-1}(z)$$

$$\frac{d}{dz} [z^{-\nu} K_{\nu}(z)] = -z^{-\nu} K_{\nu+1}(z)$$

$$K_{\nu-1}(z) + K_{\nu+1}(z) = -2K'_{\nu}(z)$$

$$K_{\nu-1}(z) - K_{\nu+1}(z) = -\frac{2\nu}{z} K'_{\nu}(z)$$

近似公式:

$$K_0(x) \approx -\ln x \quad (x \rightarrow 0^+)$$

$$K_{\nu}(x) \approx \frac{\Gamma(\nu)}{2} \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^{\nu} \quad (\nu > 0, x \rightarrow 0^+)$$

$$K_{\nu}(x) \approx \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} e^{-x} \quad (x \rightarrow \infty)$$

半奇数阶时:

$$K_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = K_{-\frac{1}{2}}(x) = e^{-x} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}}$$

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

$$K_{\frac{5}{2}}(x) = K_{-\frac{5}{2}}(x) = e^{-x} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} \left(\frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x} + 1\right)$$

IV.1.2.11 勒让德(Legendre)函数(球函数) $P_n(x)$ 和 $Q_n(x)$

勒让德方程

$$(1-x^2) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + \nu(\nu+1)y = 0$$

的解为勒让德函数. 方程中的 ν 和 x 可以是任何复数, 该方程称为 ν 次勒让德方程.

1. ν 为 0 或正整数

当 ν 为 0 或正整数时, 勒让德方程成为

$$(1-x^2) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + n(n+1)y = 0 \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

它的一个解是多项式, 该多项式记作 $P_n(x)$.

(1) 勒让德多项式 $P_n(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} P_n(x) &= \frac{(2n)!}{2^n (n!)^2} \left[x^n - \frac{n(n-1)}{2(2n-1)} x^{n-2} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{2 \cdot 4(2n-1)(2n-3)} x^{n-4} - \dots \right] \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} \frac{(-1)^k (2n-2k)! x^{n-2k}}{2^n k! (n-k)! (n-2k)!} \end{aligned}$$

$P_n(x)$ 称为第一类勒让德函数.

勒让德多项式也可用微商形式的罗德里格斯(Rodrigues)公式表示, 即

$$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} [(x^2-1)^n]$$

(2) 第一类勒让德函数的积分表述

$$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{(t^2-1)^n}{2^n (t-x)^{n+1}} dt$$

这个公式叫做施拉夫利(Schläfli)公式, 其中, C 是 t 平面上绕 $t=x$ 点的围道, n 为整数.

勒让德函数也可表示为定积分:

$$\begin{aligned} P_n(x) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(x + \sqrt{x^2-1} \cos \varphi \right)^n d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(x + \sqrt{x^2-1} \cos \varphi \right)^n d\varphi \end{aligned}$$

这是 $P_n(x)$ 的拉普拉斯第一积分表示; 或者

$$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d\varphi}{\left(x + \sqrt{x^2-1} \cos \varphi \right)^{n+1}}$$

该式是拉普拉斯第二积分.

(3) $P_n(x)$ 的递推关系式

$$P_1(x) - xP_0(x) = 0$$

$$(n+1)P_{n+1}(x) - (2n+1)xP_n(x) + nP_{n-1}(x) = 0$$

$$(n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$P'_{n+1}(x) - P'_{n-1}(x) = (2n+1)P_n(x) \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

(4) 前几个勒让德多项式 $P_n(x)$

$$P_0(x) = 1$$

$$P_1(x) = x$$

$$P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1)$$

$$P_3(x) = \frac{1}{2}(5x^3 - 3x)$$

$$P_4(x) = \frac{1}{8}(35x^4 - 30x^2 + 3)$$

$$P_5(x) = \frac{1}{8}(63x^5 - 70x^3 + 15x)$$

$$P_6(x) = \frac{1}{16}(231x^6 - 315x^4 + 105x^2 - 5)$$

$$P_7(x) = \frac{1}{16}(429x^7 - 693x^5 + 315x^3 - 35x)$$

(5) 勒让德多项式的正交性

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_n(x)P_k(x)dx = 0 \quad (k \neq n)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 [P_n(x)]^2 dx = \frac{2}{2n+1}$$

2. ν 为正整数

当 ν 为正整数时, 可求得勒让德方程

$$(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + n(n+1)y = 0$$

的第二个解

$$Q_n(x) = P_n(x) \int_x^\infty \frac{dx}{(x^2-1)[P_n(x)]^2} \quad (|x| > 1)$$

$Q_n(x)$ 称为第二类勒让德函数. 把 $P_n(x)$ 代入上式的右方, 可得到用级数表示的第二类勒让德函数:

$$Q_n(x) = \frac{2^n(n!)^2}{(2n+1)!} x^{-n-1} \left[1 + \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2(2n+3)} x^{-2} + \dots \right] \quad (|x| > 1)$$

(1) 第二类勒让德函数 $Q_n(x)$

$$Q_n(x) = \frac{2^n(n!)^2}{(2n+1)!} x^{-n-1} \left[1 + \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2(2n+3)} x^{-2} + \dots \right] \quad (|x| > 1)$$

或

$$Q_n(x) = \frac{1}{2} P_n(x) \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} \frac{2n-4k-1}{(2k+1)(n-k)} P_{n-2k-1}(x)$$

($|x| < 1, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$)

(2) $Q_n(x)$ 的递推关系式

$$Q_1(x) - xQ_0(x) + 1 = 0$$

$$(n+1)Q_{n+1}(x) - (2n+1)xQ_n(x) + nQ_{n-1}(x) = 0$$

$$(n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$Q'_{n+1}(x) - Q'_{n-1}(x) = (2n+1)Q_n(x) \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

IV.1.2.12 连带勒让德函数 $P_n^m(x)$ 和 $Q_n^m(x)$

1. 第一类连带勒让德函数 $P_n^m(x)$

连带勒让德方程

$$(1-x^2) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + \left[n(n+1) - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2} \right] y = 0$$

的解为连带勒让德函数. 在 $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 和 m 为任何整数时, 连带勒让德函数为

$$P_n^m(x) = (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{d^m}{dx^m} [P_n(x)] \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1, n \geq m \geq 0)$$

$P_n^m(x)$ 称为 m 阶 n 次的**第一类连带勒让德函数**. 它满足关系式

$$P_n^0(x) = P_n(x) \quad [P_n(x) \text{ 是勒让德函数}]$$

$$P_n^{-m}(x) = (-1)^m \frac{(n-m)!}{(n+m)!} P_n^m(x)$$

2. 第二类连带勒让德函数 $Q_n^m(x)$

连带勒让德方程的另一个解为

$$Q_n^m(x) = (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{d^m}{dx^m} [Q_n(x)] \quad (-1 < x < 1)$$

$Q_n^m(x)$ 称为 m 阶 n 次的**第二类连带勒让德函数**.

3. 递推关系

$$(2n+1)xP_n^m(x) = (n+m)P_{n-1}^m(x) + (n-m+1)P_{n+1}^m(x)$$

$$(2n+1)(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} P_n^m(x) = P_{n-1}^{m+1}(x) - P_{n+1}^{m+1}(x)$$

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

$$= (n-m+2)(n-m+1)P_{n+1}^{m-1}(x) - (n+m)(n+m-1)P_{n-1}^{m-1}(x)$$

$$(2n+1)(1-x^2) \frac{dP_n^m(x)}{dx}$$

$$= (n+1)(n+m)P_{n-1}^m(x) - n(n-m+1)P_{n+1}^m(x)$$

$Q_n^m(x)$ 的递推关系与 $P_n^m(x)$ 相似.

4. 连带勒让德函数的正交性

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_n^m(x) P_k^m(x) dx = 0 \quad (k \neq n)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 [P_n^m(x)]^2 dx = \frac{2(n+m)!}{(2n+1)(n-m)!}$$

IV.1.2.13 埃尔米特(Hermite)多项式 $H_n(x)$

1. 定义

埃尔米特方程

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2ny = 0$$

的一个解为埃尔米特多项式

$$H_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} \frac{(-1)^k n!}{k!(n-2k)!} (2x)^{n-2k} \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

2. 递推公式

$$H_{2n+1}(x) = 2xH_n(x) - 2nH_{n-1}(x)$$

$$\frac{dH_n(x)}{dx} = 2nH_{n-1}(x)$$

3. 特殊值

$$H_0(x) = 1$$

$$H_1(x) = 2x$$

$$H_2(x) = 4x^2 - 2$$

$$H_3(x) = 8x^3 - 12x$$

$$H_4(x) = 16x^4 - 48x^2 + 12$$

$$H_{2n}(0) = (-1)^n 2^n (2n-1)!!$$

$$H_{2n+1}(0) = 0$$

4. 埃尔米特多项式的正交性

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} H_n(x) H_k(x) dx = 0 \quad (k \neq n)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} [H_n(x)]^2 dx = 2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}$$

IV.1.2.14 拉盖尔(Laguerre)多项式 $L_n(x)$ 和连带拉盖尔多项式 $L_n^m(x)$

1. 定义

拉盖尔方程

$$x \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + (1-x) \frac{dy}{dx} + ny = 0$$

的多项式解为拉盖尔多项式

$$L_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k n! x^k}{(k!)^2 (n-k)!}$$

2. 递推公式

$$(n+1)L_{n+1}(x) + (x-1-2n)L_n(x) + nL_{n-1}(x) = 0$$

$$L'_n(x) = L'_{n-1}(x) - L_{n-1}(x)$$

3. 特殊值

$$L_0(x) = 1$$

$$L_1(x) = -x + 1$$

$$L_2(x) = x^2 - 4x + 2$$

$$L_3(x) = -x^3 + 9x^2 - 18x + 6$$

$$L_4(x) = x^4 - 16x^3 + 72x^2 - 96x + 24$$

4. 拉盖尔多项式的正交性

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x} L_n(x) L_k(x) dx = 0 \quad (k \neq n)$$

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x} [L_n(x)]^2 dx = 1$$

5. 连带拉盖尔多项式及其性质

(1) 定义

连带拉盖尔多项式为

$$L_n^m(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k (n+m)! x^k}{(n-k)! (m+k)! k!} \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

它满足连带拉盖尔方程

$$x \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + (m+1-x) \frac{dy}{dx} + ny = 0$$

(2) 连带拉盖尔多项式与拉盖尔多项式的关系

$$L_n^0(x) = L_n(x)$$

$$L_n^m(x) = (-1)^m \frac{d^m}{dx^m} [L_{n+m}(x)] \quad (m = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

(3) 连带拉盖尔多项式的正交性

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^m L_n^m(x) L_k^m(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0 & (n \neq k) \\ \frac{\Gamma(n+m+1)}{n!} & (n = k) \end{cases}$$

IV.1.2.15 δ 函数

1. 定义

δ 函数(Dirac Delta Function)的定义为

$$\delta(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x \neq 0) \\ \infty & (x = 0) \end{cases}$$

并且满足

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1$$

2. 极限表示

δ 函数可用非奇异函数的极限表示,例如:

$$\delta(x) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin mx}{\pi x} \quad (\text{傅里叶定理})$$

$$\delta(x) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} e^{-\alpha x^2}$$

$$\delta(x) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{-i\alpha x^2}$$

$$\delta(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\epsilon} e^{-\frac{|x|}{\epsilon}}$$

$$\delta(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\epsilon}{x^2 + \epsilon^2}$$

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x \pm i\epsilon} = (\text{P. V.}) \frac{1}{x} \mp i\pi \delta(x) = \frac{1}{x \pm i0}$$

等等.

3. 微商表示

δ 函数也可用阶梯函数的微商来表示,设

$$H(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x < 0) \\ 1 & (x > 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\ln(x \pm i0) = \ln |x| \pm i\pi H(-x)$$

则

$$\delta(x) = H'(x)$$

因此有

$$\frac{d \ln(x \pm i0)}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \mp i\pi \delta(x)$$

或

$$\delta(x) = \pm \frac{1}{i\pi x} \mp \frac{1}{i\pi} \frac{d \ln(x \pm i0)}{dx}$$

4. δ 函数的特性和积分表达式

$$\delta(ax) = \frac{1}{|a|} \delta(x)$$

$$\delta(x^2 - a^2) = \frac{1}{2a} [\delta(x + a) + \delta(x - a)]$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x - a) dx = f(a)$$

$$\delta(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikx} dk \quad (\text{傅里叶积分变换})$$

$$\delta(\rho - \rho') = \rho \int_0^{\infty} k J_m(k\rho) J_m(k\rho') dk \quad (\text{傅里叶-贝塞尔积分变换})$$

IV.2 常用导数表

$$1. \frac{d}{dx}(a) = 0$$

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

$$3. \frac{d}{dx}(au) = a \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$4. \frac{d}{dx}(u + v - w) = \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dx} - \frac{dw}{dx}$$

$$5. \frac{d}{dx}(uv) = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$6. \frac{d}{dx}(uvw) = uv \frac{dw}{dx} + uw \frac{dv}{dx} + vw \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$7. \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

$$8. \frac{d}{dx}(u^n) = nu^{n-1} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$9. \frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{u}) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$10. \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{u}\right) = -\frac{1}{u^2} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$11. \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{u^n}\right) = -\frac{n}{u^{n+1}} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$12. \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{u^n}{v^m} \right) = \frac{u^{n-1}}{v^{m+1}} \left(nv \frac{du}{dx} - mu \frac{dv}{dx} \right)$$

$$13. \frac{d}{dx} (u^n v^m) = u^{n-1} v^{m-1} \left(nv \frac{du}{dx} + mu \frac{dv}{dx} \right)$$

$$14. \frac{d}{dx} [f(u)] = \frac{df(u)}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$15. \frac{d^2}{dx^2} [f(u)] = \frac{df(u)}{du} \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2 f(u)}{du^2} \left(\frac{du}{dx} \right)^2$$

$$16. \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (uv) = \binom{n}{0} v \frac{d^n u}{dx^n} + \binom{n}{1} \frac{dv}{dx} \frac{d^{n-1} u}{dx^{n-1}} + \binom{n}{2} \frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} \frac{d^{n-2} u}{dx^{n-2}} + \dots$$

$$+ \binom{n}{k} \frac{d^k v}{dx^k} \frac{d^{n-k} u}{dx^{n-k}} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} u \frac{d^n v}{dx^n}$$

$$\left[\text{这里, } \binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}, \binom{n}{0} = 1 \right]$$

$$17. \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{du}} \quad \left(\frac{dx}{du} \neq 0 \right)$$

$$18. \frac{d}{dx} (\log_a u) = \frac{1}{u \ln a} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$19. \frac{d}{dx} (\ln u) = \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$20. \frac{d}{dx} (a^u) = a^u \ln a \frac{du}{dx} \quad (a^u = e^{u \ln a})$$

$$21. \frac{d}{dx} (e^u) = e^u \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$22. \frac{d}{dx} (u^v) = vu^{v-1} \frac{du}{dx} + (\ln u) u^v \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$23. \frac{d}{dx} (\sin u) = \cos u \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$24. \frac{d}{dx} (\cos u) = -\sin u \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$25. \frac{d}{dx} (\tan u) = \sec^2 u \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$26. \frac{d}{dx} (\cot u) = -\csc^2 u \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$27. \frac{d}{dx} (\sec u) = \sec u \tan u \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$28. \frac{d}{dx} (\csc u) = -\csc u \cot u \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$29. \frac{d}{dx} (\operatorname{vers} u) = \sin u \frac{du}{dx}$$

(这里, $\text{vers}u = 1 - \cos u$, 称为角的正矢)

$$30. \frac{d}{dx}(\arcsin u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \frac{du}{dx} \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \arcsin u \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$31. \frac{d}{dx}(\arccos u) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \frac{du}{dx} \quad (0 \leq \arccos u \leq \pi)$$

$$32. \frac{d}{dx}(\arctan u) = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \frac{du}{dx} \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < \arctan u < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$33. \frac{d}{dx}(\text{arccot} u) = -\frac{1}{1+u^2} \frac{du}{dx} \quad (0 < \text{arccot} u < \pi)$$

$$34. \frac{d}{dx}(\text{arcsec} u) = \frac{1}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}} \frac{du}{dx} \quad \left(0 \leq \text{arcsec} u < \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} < \text{arcsec} u \leq \pi\right)$$

$$35. \frac{d}{dx}(\text{arccsc} u) = -\frac{1}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}} \frac{du}{dx} \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \text{arccsc} u < 0, 0 < \text{arccsc} u \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$36. \frac{d}{dx}(\text{arcvers} u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2u-u^2}} \frac{du}{dx} \quad (0 \leq \text{arcvers} u \leq \pi)$$

(这里, $\text{arcvers} u$ 称为反正矢函数)

$$37. \frac{d}{dx}(\sinh u) = \cosh u \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$38. \frac{d}{dx}(\cosh u) = \sinh u \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$39. \frac{d}{dx}(\tanh u) = \text{sech}^2 u \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$40. \frac{d}{dx}(\coth u) = -\text{csch}^2 u \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$41. \frac{d}{dx}(\text{sech} u) = -\text{sech} u \tanh u \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$42. \frac{d}{dx}(\text{csch} u) = -\text{csch} u \coth u \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$43. \frac{d}{dx}(\text{arsinh} u) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\ln(u + \sqrt{u^2+1}) \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2+1}} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$44. \frac{d}{dx}(\text{arcosh} u) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\ln(u + \sqrt{u^2-1}) \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2-1}} \frac{du}{dx}$$

($u > 1$, $\text{arcosh} u > 0$)

$$45. \frac{d}{dx}(\text{artanh} u) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+u}{1-u} \right) = \frac{1}{1-u^2} \frac{du}{dx} \quad (u^2 < 1)$$

$$46. \frac{d}{dx}(\text{arcoth} u) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{u+1}{u-1} \right) = -\frac{1}{u^2-1} \frac{du}{dx} \quad (u^2 > 1)$$

$$47. \frac{d}{dx}(\text{arsech} u) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-u^2}}{u} \right) = -\frac{1}{u\sqrt{1-u^2}} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$(0 < u < 1, \operatorname{ar} \operatorname{sech} u > 0)$$

$$48. \frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{arcsch} u) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + u^2}}{u} \right) = - \frac{1}{|u| \sqrt{1 + u^2}} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$49. \frac{d}{dq} \int_p^q f(x) dx = f(q)$$

$$50. \frac{d}{dp} \int_p^q f(x) dx = -f(p)$$

$$51. \frac{d}{da} \int_p^q f(x, a) dx = \int_p^q \frac{\partial}{\partial a} [f(x, a)] dx + f(q, a) \frac{dq}{da} - f(p, a) \frac{dp}{da}$$

IV.3 常用级数展开

IV.3.1 二项式函数

$$1. (x + y)^n = x^n + \binom{n}{1} x^{n-1} y + \binom{n}{2} x^{n-2} y^2 + \cdots + y^n$$

$$\left[\text{这里, 二项式系数 } \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)\cdots(n-k+1)}{k!}, \text{ 或 } \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}, \text{ 以下同} \right]$$

$$2. (1 \pm x)^n = 1 \pm \binom{n}{1} x + \binom{n}{2} x^2 \pm \binom{n}{3} x^3 + \cdots + (\pm 1)^m \binom{n}{m} x^m + \cdots \\ + (\pm 1)^n x^n \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots)$$

$$3. (1 \pm x)^{-n} = 1 \mp \binom{n}{1} x + \binom{n+1}{2} x^2 \mp \binom{n+2}{3} x^3 + \cdots \\ + (\mp 1)^m \binom{n+m-1}{m} x^m + \cdots \quad (x^2 < 1)$$

$$4. (1 \pm x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 \pm \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{8} x^2 \pm \frac{1}{16} x^3 - \frac{5}{128} x^4 \pm \cdots \quad (x^2 < 1)$$

$$5. (1 \pm x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 \mp \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{3}{8} x^2 \mp \frac{5}{16} x^3 + \frac{35}{128} x^4 \mp \cdots \quad (x^2 < 1)$$

$$6. (1 \pm x)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1 \pm \frac{1}{3} x - \frac{1}{9} x^2 \pm \frac{5}{81} x^3 - \frac{10}{243} x^4 \pm \cdots \quad (x^2 < 1)$$

$$7. (1 \pm x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = 1 \mp \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{9}x^2 \mp \frac{14}{81}x^3 + \frac{35}{243}x^4 \mp \dots \quad (x^2 < 1)$$

$$8. (1 \pm x)^{\frac{3}{2}} = 1 \pm \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{8}x^2 \mp \frac{3}{48}x^3 + \frac{3}{128}x^4 \mp \frac{15}{1280}x^5 + \dots \quad (x^2 < 1)$$

$$9. (1 \pm x)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = 1 \mp \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{15}{8}x^2 \mp \frac{105}{48}x^3 + \frac{945}{384}x^4 \mp \dots \quad (x^2 < 1)$$

$$10. (1 \pm x)^{-1} = 1 \mp x + x^2 \mp x^3 + x^4 \mp x^5 + \dots \quad (x^2 < 1)$$

$$11. (1 \pm x)^{-2} = 1 \mp 2x + 3x^2 \mp 4x^3 + 5x^4 \mp 6x^5 + \dots \quad (x^2 < 1)$$

$$12. (1 \mp x)^\alpha = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{k} (\pm x)^k \quad (x^2 < 1)$$

$$\left[\text{这里, } \binom{\alpha}{k} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-k+1)}{k!}, \alpha \text{ 为任何实数} \right]$$

IV.3.2 指数函数

$$1. e = 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$2. e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

$$3. a^x = e^{x \ln a} = 1 + x \ln a + \frac{(x \ln a)^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{(x \ln a)^n}{n!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x \ln a)^n}{n!}$$

$$4. e^{-x^2} = 1 - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2!} - \frac{x^6}{3!} + \frac{x^8}{4!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{n!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{n!}$$

$$5. e^{e^x} = e \left(1 + x + \frac{2x^2}{2!} + \frac{5x^3}{3!} + \frac{15x^4}{4!} + \dots \right)$$

$$6. e^{\sin x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{3x^4}{4!} - \frac{8x^5}{5!} - \frac{3x^6}{6!} + \frac{56x^7}{7!} + \dots$$

$$7. e^{\cos x} = e \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{4x^4}{4!} - \frac{31x^6}{6!} + \dots \right)$$

$$8. e^{\tan x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{3x^3}{3!} + \frac{9x^4}{4!} + \frac{37x^5}{5!} + \dots \quad (x^2 < \frac{\pi^2}{4})$$

$$9. e^{\arcsin x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{2x^3}{3!} - \frac{5x^4}{4!} + \dots$$

$$10. e^{\arctan x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} - \frac{7x^4}{4!} + \dots$$

IV.3.3 对数函数

$$1. \ln x = (x-1) - \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(x-1)^3 - \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n} \quad (2 \geq x > 0)$$

$$2. \ln x = 2 \left[\frac{x-1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)^5 + \dots \right]$$

$$= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)^{2n-1} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$3. \ln x = \frac{x-1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x-1}{x} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x-1}{x} \right)^3 + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{x-1}{x} \right)^n \quad \left(x \geq \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$4. \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^n}{n} \quad (1 \geq x > -1)$$

$$5. \ln(1-x) = - \left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots \right) = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} \quad (-1 \leq x < 1)$$

$$6. \ln(n+1) = \ln(n-1) + 2 \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{3n^3} + \frac{1}{5n^5} + \dots \right)$$

$$7. \ln(a+x) = \ln a + 2 \left[\frac{x}{2a+x} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x}{2a+x} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{x}{2a+x} \right)^5 + \dots \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2n+1} \left(\frac{x}{2a+x} \right)^{2n+1} + \dots \right] \quad (a > 0, -a < x)$$

$$8. \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = 2 \left(x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} + \dots \right)$$

$$= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} \quad (|x| < 1)$$

$$9. \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1} = 2 \left[\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3x^3} + \frac{1}{5x^5} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n+1)x^{2n+1}} + \dots \right]$$

$$= 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)x^{2n+1}} \quad (|x| > 1)$$

$$10. \ln(\sin x) = \ln x - \frac{x^2}{6} - \frac{x^4}{180} - \frac{x^6}{2835} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{2^{2n-1} B_{2n}}{n(2n)!} x^{2n} + \dots$$

$$= \ln x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2^{2n-1} B_{2n}}{n(2n)!} x^{2n} \quad (0 < x^2 < \pi^2)$$

(这里, B_{2n} 为第 $2n$ 次伯努利数, 以下同)

$$11. \ln(\cos x) = -\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{12} - \frac{x^6}{45} - \frac{17x^8}{2520} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{2^{2n-1} (2^{2n-1} - 1) B_{2n}}{n(2n)!} x^{2n} + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2^{2n-1}(2^{2n-1}-1)B_{2n}}{n(2n)!} x^{2n} \quad \left(x^2 < \frac{\pi^2}{4}\right)$$

$$12. \ln(\tan x) = \ln x + \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{7x^4}{90} + \frac{62x^6}{2835} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2^{2n}(2^{2n-1}-1)B_{2n}}{n(2n)!} x^{2n} + \cdots$$

$$= \ln x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2^{2n}(2^{2n-1}-1)B_{2n}}{n(2n)!} x^{2n} \quad \left(0 < x^2 < \frac{\pi^2}{4}\right)$$

IV.3.4 三角函数

$$1. \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \cdots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}$$

$$2. \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \cdots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$3. \tan x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{15} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2^{2n}(2^{2n}-1)B_{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n-1} + \cdots$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2^{2n}(2^{2n}-1)B_{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n-1} \quad \left(x^2 < \frac{\pi^2}{4}\right)$$

(这里, B_{2n} 为第 $2n$ 次伯努利数, 以下同)

$$4. \cot x = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x^3}{45} - \frac{2x^5}{945} - \frac{x^7}{4725} - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{2^{2n}B_{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n-1} + \cdots$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2^{2n}B_{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n-1} \quad (0 < x^2 < \pi^2)$$

$$5. \sec x = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{24}x^4 + \frac{61}{720}x^6 + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{E_{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n} + \cdots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{E_{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n} \quad \left(x^2 < \frac{\pi^2}{4}\right)$$

(这里, E_{2n} 为第 $2n$ 次欧拉数)

$$6. \csc x = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{7}{360}x^3 + \frac{31}{15120}x^5 + \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2(2^{2n-1}-1)B_{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n-1} + \cdots$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2(2^{2n-1}-1)B_{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n-1} \quad (0 < x^2 < \pi^2)$$

IV.3.5 反三角函数

$$1. \arcsin x = x + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3}x^3 + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}x^5 + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 7}x^7 + \cdots$$

$$+ \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2(2n+1)} x^{2n+1} + \cdots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2(2n+1)} x^{2n+1} \quad \left(x^2 < 1, -\frac{\pi}{2} < \arcsin x < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \arccos x &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \left[x + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} x^3 + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} x^5 + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} x^7 + \dots \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2(2n+1)} x^{2n+1} + \dots \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2(2n+1)} x^{2n+1} \quad (x^2 < 1, 0 < \arccos x < \pi) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \arctan x &= x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \dots \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} \quad (x^2 < 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \operatorname{arccot} x &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \dots \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} \quad (x^2 < 1) \end{aligned}$$

IV.3.6 双曲函数

$$1. \sinh x = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}$$

$$2. \cosh x = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \tanh x &= x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{2}{15} x^5 - \frac{17}{315} x^7 + \dots + \frac{2^{2n}(2^{2n}-1)B_{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n-1} + \dots \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2n}(2^{2n}-1)B_{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n-1} \quad \left(|x| < \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \coth x &= \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x^3}{45} + \frac{2x^5}{945} - \dots + \frac{2^{2n}B_{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n-1} - \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{x} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2n}B_{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n-1} \quad (0 < |x| < \pi) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \operatorname{sech} x &= 1 - \frac{1}{2!} x^2 + \frac{5}{4!} x^4 - \frac{61}{6!} x^6 + \frac{1385}{8!} x^8 - \dots + \frac{E_{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n} - \dots \\ &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{E_{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n} \quad \left(|x| < \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6. \operatorname{csch} x &= \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{6} + \frac{7x^3}{360} - \frac{31x^5}{15120} + \dots - \frac{2(2^{2n-1}-1)B_{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n-1} + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{x} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(2^{2n-1}-1)B_{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n-1} \quad (0 < |x| < \pi) \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \sinh ax = \frac{2}{\pi} \sinh \pi a \left(\frac{\sin x}{a^2 + 1^2} - \frac{2 \sin 2x}{a^2 + 2^2} + \frac{3 \sin 3x}{a^2 + 3^2} - \dots \right) \quad (|x| < \pi)$$

$$8. \cosh ax = \frac{2a}{\pi} \sinh \pi a \left(\frac{1}{2a^2} - \frac{\cos x}{a^2 + 1^2} + \frac{\cos 2x}{a^2 + 2^2} - \frac{\cos 3x}{a^2 + 3^2} + \dots \right) \quad (|x| < \pi)$$

$$9. \sinh nu = \sinh u \left[(2 \cosh u)^{n-1} - \frac{n-2}{1!} (2 \cosh u)^{n-3} + \frac{(n-3)(n-4)}{2!} (2 \cosh u)^{n-5} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{(n-4)(n-5)(n-6)}{3!} (2 \cosh u)^{n-7} + \dots \right]$$

$$10. \cosh nu = \frac{1}{2} \left[(2 \cosh u)^n - \frac{n}{1!} (2 \cosh u)^{n-2} + \frac{n(n-3)}{2} (2 \cosh u)^{n-4} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{n(n-4)(n-5)}{3!} (2 \cosh u)^{n-6} + \dots \right]$$

IV.3.7 反双曲函数

$$1. \operatorname{arsinh} x = x - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} x^3 + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} x^5 - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} x^7 + \dots$$

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

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2 (2n+1)} x^{2n+1} \quad (|x| < 1)$$

$$2. \operatorname{arcosh} x = \ln(2x) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2x^2} - \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} \frac{1}{4x^4} - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} \frac{1}{6x^6} - \dots - \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} \frac{1}{2nx^{2n}} - \dots$$

$$= \ln(2x) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} x^{-2n} \quad (|x| > 1)$$

$$3. \operatorname{artanh} x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} \quad (|x| < 1)$$

$$4. \operatorname{arcoth} x = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3x^3} + \frac{1}{5x^5} + \frac{1}{7x^7} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n+1)x^{2n+1}} + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{-(2n+1)} \quad (|x| > 1)$$

$$5. \operatorname{arsech} x = \ln \frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} \frac{x^6}{6} - \dots - \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} \frac{x^{2n}}{2n} - \dots$$

$$= \ln \frac{2}{x} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} x^{2n} \quad (0 < x < 1)$$

$$6. \operatorname{arcsch} x = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3x^3} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} \frac{1}{5x^5} - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} \frac{1}{7x^7} + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+ (-1)^n \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \frac{1}{(2n+1)x^{2n+1}} + \dots \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2(2n+1)} x^{-(2n+1)} \quad (|x| > 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

IV.4 自然科学基本常数

IV.4.1 数学常数

IV.4.1.1 常数 π (圆周率)

圆周率 π 被定义为圆的周长与直径之比, 即 $C(\text{圆周长}) = 2\pi r$, 其中 $2r$ 为直径. 利用圆周率 π 和半径 r 可得到下列有用公式:

$$A(\text{圆面积}) = \pi r^2$$

$$V(\text{球体积}) = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$SA(\text{球面积}) = 4\pi r^2$$

π 的近似值为

$\pi \approx 3.14159\ 26535\ 89793\ 23846\ 26433\ 83279\ 50288\ 41971\ 69399\ 37510$
 $58209\ 74944\ 59230\ 78164\ 06286\ 20899\ 86280\ 34825\ 34211\ 70679$
 (前 100 位)

IV.4.1.2 常数 e (自然对数之底)

自然对数之底 e 由下式定义:

$$e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$$

e 的近似值为

$e \approx 2.71828\ 18284\ 59045\ 23536\ 02874\ 71352\ 66249\ 77572\ 47093\ 69995$
 $95749\ 66967\ 62772\ 40766\ 30353\ 54759\ 45713\ 82178\ 52516\ 64274$
 (前 100 位)

函数 e^x 的定义为

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

e 和 π 的关系式为

$$e^{\pi i} = -1$$

$$e^{2\pi i} = 1$$

e^π 和 π^e 的近似值为

$$e^\pi \approx 23.14069\ 26327\ 79269\ 00572\ 90863\ 67948\ 54738\ 02661\ 06242\ 60021$$

(前 50 位)

$$\pi^e \approx 22.45915\ 77183\ 61045\ 47342\ 71522\ 04543\ 73502\ 75893\ 15133\ 99669$$

(前 50 位)

IV.4.1.3 欧拉(Euler)常数 γ

欧拉常数 γ 被定义为

$$\gamma = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \ln n \right)$$

γ 的近似值为

$$\gamma \approx 0.57721\ 56649\ 01532\ 86060\ 65120\ 90082\ 40243\ 10421\ 59335\ 93992$$

(前 50 位)

IV.4.1.4 黄金分割比例常数 φ

黄金分割比例常数 φ 被定义为方程 $\frac{1}{\varphi} = \frac{\varphi}{1-\varphi}$ 的正根, 也就是

$$\varphi = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$$

φ 的近似值为

$$\varphi \approx 0.61803\ 39887\ 49894\ 84820\ 45868\ 34365\ 63811\ 77203\ 09179\ 80576$$

(前 50 位)

IV.4.1.5 卡塔兰(Catalan)常数 G

卡塔兰常数 G 定义为

$$G = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 K dk = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{(2m+1)^2}$$

其中, K 为完全椭圆积分:

$$K \equiv K(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \theta}}$$

G 的近似值为

$$G = 0.915965594 \cdots$$

IV.4.1.6 伯努利(Bernoulli)多项式 $B_n(x)$ 和伯努利数 B_n

伯努利多项式 $B_n(x)$ 是用母函数

$$\frac{te^{xt}}{e^t - 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n(x) \frac{t^n}{n!}$$

定义的. 伯努利数 B_n 是伯努利多项式中的系数 $B_n(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处的值, 即 $B_n = B_n(0)$, 因此伯努利数的母函数为

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n \frac{t^n}{n!} = \frac{t}{e^t - 1}$$

前 13 位伯努利数 B_n 分别为

B_0	B_1	B_2	B_3	B_4	B_5	B_6	B_7	B_8	B_9	B_{10}	B_{11}	B_{12}	$\cdots$
1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	0	$-\frac{1}{30}$	0	$\frac{1}{42}$	0	$-\frac{1}{30}$	0	$\frac{5}{66}$	0	$-\frac{691}{2730}$	$\cdots$

伯努利数 B_n 中, 除 B_1 外的所有奇数项皆为 0. 因此, 公式中常常只使用偶数项的伯努利数 B_{2n} , 当 $n=0, 1, 2, \cdots$ 时, 伯努利数分别是 $B_0, B_2, B_4, \cdots$.

IV.4.1.7 欧拉(Euler)多项式 $E_n(x)$ 和欧拉数 E_n

欧拉多项式 $E_n(x)$ 是用母函数

$$\frac{2e^{xt}}{e^t + 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n(x) \frac{t^n}{n!}$$

定义的. 欧拉数 E_n 是欧拉多项式中的系数 $E_n(x)$ 在 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 处的值, 即 $E_n = 2^n E_n\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$, 因此欧拉数 E_n 的母函数为

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n \frac{t^n}{n!} = \frac{2e^t}{e^{2t} + 1} = \frac{1}{\cosh t}$$

前 11 位欧拉数 E_n 为

E_0	E_1	E_2	E_3	E_4	E_5	E_6	E_7	E_8	E_9	E_{10}	$\cdots$
1	0	-1	0	5	0	-61	0	1385	0	-50521	$\cdots$

欧拉数 E_n 的所有奇数项皆为 0, 只有偶数项才有数值. 因此, 公式中经常只使用偶数项的欧拉数 E_{2n} , 当 $n=0, 1, 2, \cdots$ 时, 欧拉数分别是 $E_0, E_2, E_4, \cdots$.

Ⅳ.4.2 物理学常数

物 理 量	符 号	数 值	单 位	备 注
真空中的光速	c	2.99792458×10^8	m/s	
普朗克常数	h	$6.62606896(33) \times 10^{-34}$	J · s	
约化普朗克常数	$\hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi}$	$1.054571628(53) \times 10^{-34}$	J · s	
电子电荷	e	$1.602176487(40) \times 10^{-19}$	C	
		$4.80320427(12) \times 10^{-10}$	esu	
电子的荷质比	$\frac{e}{m_e}$	$1.75882015 \times 10^{11}$	C/kg	
电子的静止质量	m_e	$9.10938215(45) \times 10^{-31}$	kg	
		0.510998910(13)	MeV/ c^2	
质子的静止质量	m_p	$1.672621637(83) \times 10^{-27}$	kg	
		938.272013(23)	MeV/ c^2	
中子的静止质量	m_n	$1.67494101 \times 10^{-27}$	kg	
		939.5731	MeV/ c^2	
电子的经典半径	r_e	$2.8179402894(58) \times 10^{-15}$	m	
质子的经典半径	r_p	1.534698×10^{-18}	m	
自由空间的介电常数	$\epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{\mu_0 c^2}$	$8.854187817 \times 10^{-12}$	F/m	
自由空间的磁导率	μ_0	$1.2566370614 \times 10^{-6}$	H/m	
精细结构常数	$\alpha = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \hbar c}$	$\frac{1}{137.035999679(94)}$		
阿伏伽德罗常数	N_A	$6.02214179(30) \times 10^{23}$	mol ⁻¹	
玻耳兹曼常数	k	$1.3806504(24) \times 10^{-23}$	J/K	
标准重力加速度	g_n	9.80665	m/s ²	
里德伯常数	R_∞	1.097373177×10^7	m ⁻¹	
声速(大气中)	V_A	340.5	m/s	15 ℃, 10%湿度

选自 AMSLER C, et al. Particle Physics Booklet[M]. LBNL&CERN,2008.

IV.4.3 化学常数(元素周期表)

元素周期表

Group	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
周期																			
1	1 H 氢 1.008																		2 He 氦 4.003
2	3 Li 锂 6.941	4 Be 铍 9.012												5 B 硼 10.81	6 C 碳 12.01	7 N 氮 14.01	8 O 氧 16.00	9 F 氟 19.00	10 Ne 氖 20.18
3	11 Na 钠 22.99	12 Mg 镁 24.31												13 Al 铝 26.98	14 Si 硅 28.09	15 P 磷 30.97	16 S 硫 32.07	17 Cl 氯 35.45	18 Ar 氩 39.95
4	19 K 钾 39.10	20 Ca 钙 40.08		21 Sc 钪 44.96	22 Ti 钛 47.87	23 V 钒 50.94	24 Cr 铬 52.00	25 Mn 锰 54.94	26 Fe 铁 55.85	27 Co 钴 58.93	28 Ni 镍 58.69	29 Cu 铜 63.55	30 Zn 锌 65.41	31 Ga 镓 69.72	32 Ge 锗 72.61	33 As 砷 74.92	34 Se 硒 78.96	35 Br 溴 79.90	36 Kr 氪 83.80
5	37 Rb 铷 85.47	38 Sr 锶 87.62		39 Y 钇 88.91	40 Zr 锆 91.22	41 Nb 铌 92.91	42 Mo 钼 95.94	43 Tc 锝 98.91	44 Ru 钌 101.1	45 Rh 铑 102.9	46 Pd 钯 106.4	47 Ag 银 107.9	48 Cd 镉 112.4	49 In 铟 114.8	50 Sn 锡 118.7	51 Sb 锑 121.8	52 Te 碲 127.6	53 I 碘 126.9	54 Xe 氙 131.3
6	55 Cs 铯 132.9	56 Ba 钡 137.3	56-70 镧系*	71 La 镧 138.9	72 Ce 铈 140.1	73 Pr 镨 140.9	74 Nd 钕 144.2	75 Pm 钷 144.9	76 Sm 钐 150.4	77 Eu 铕 152.0	78 Gd 钆 157.3	79 Tb 铽 158.9	80 Dy 镝 162.5	81 Ho 钬 164.9	82 Er 铒 167.3	83 Tm 铥 168.9	84 Yb 镱 173.0	85 Lu 镥 175.0	86 Hf 铪 178.5
7	87 Fr 钫 (223)	88 Ra 镭 (226)	89-102 锕系**	103 Ac 锕 (227)	104 Th 钍 (232.0)	105 Pa 镤 (231.0)	106 U 铀 (238.0)	107 Np 镎 (237)	108 Pu 钚 (239)	109 Am 镅 (243)	110 Cm 锔 (247)	111 Bk 锫 (247)	112 Cf 锿 (252)	113 Es 镅 (252)	114 Fm 镆 (257)	115 Md 镎 (256)	116 No 钆 (259)	117 Lr 铹 (260)	118 Uuo 鰐 (277)
镧系	57 La 镧 138.9	58 Ce 铈 140.1	59 Pr 镨 140.9	60 Nd 钕 144.2	61 Pm 钷 144.9	62 Sm 钐 150.4	63 Eu 铕 152.0	64 Gd 钆 157.3	65 Tb 铽 158.9	66 Dy 镝 162.5	67 Ho 钬 164.9	68 Er 铒 167.3	69 Tm 铥 168.9	70 Yb 镱 173.0					
锕系	89 Ac 锕 (227)	90 Th 钍 232.0	91 Pa 镤 231.0	92 U 铀 238.0	93 Np 镎 (237)	94 Pu 钚 (239)	95 Am 镅 (243)	96 Cm 锔 (247)	97 Bk 锫 (247)	98 Cf 锿 (252)	99 Es 镅 (252)	100 Fm 镆 (257)	101 Md 镎 (256)	102 No 钆 (259)					

N.4.4 天文学常数

名 称	符 号	数 值	单 位
光速	c	299792458	m/s
牛顿重力常数	G_N	$6.6743(7) \times 10^{-11}$	$\text{m}^3/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^2)$
天文单位	AU	149597870700(3)	m
回归年	yr	31556925.2	s
恒星年		31558149.8	s
平均恒星日		23h56m04.09053s	
普朗克质量	$\sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G_N}}$	$2.17644(11) \times 10^{-8}$ $1.22089(6) \times 10^{19}$	kg GeV/ c^2
普朗克长度	$\sqrt{\frac{\hbar G_N}{c^3}}$	$1.61624(8) \times 10^{-35}$	m
哈勃长度	$\frac{c}{H_0}$	$\sim 1.27 \times 10^{26}$	m
秒差距	pc	$3.0856775807 \times 10^{16}$	m
光年	ly	$0.946053\cdots \times 10^{16}$	m
太阳的史瓦西半径	$\frac{2G_N M_\odot}{c^2}$	2.9532500770(2)	km
太阳质量	$M_\odot$	$1.9884(2) \times 10^{30}$	kg
太阳赤道半径	$R_\odot$	$6.9551(3) \times 10^8$	m
太阳光度	$L_\odot$	$3.8427(14) \times 10^{26}$	W
太阳到银河系中心的距离	R_0	8.0(5) $24.68542064 \times 10^{16}$	kpc km
太阳绕银河系中心的运动速度	$v_\odot$	220(20)	km/s
哈勃常数	H_0	100h	km/(s · pc)
归一化哈勃常数	h	0.73(3)	
宇宙的临界密度	$\rho_c = \frac{3H_0^2}{8\pi G_N}$	$1.87835(19) \times 10^{-26} \times h^2$	kg/ m^3
宇宙年龄	t_0	$13.73(15) \times 10^9$	yr(回归年)
宇宙背景辐射(CBR)温度	T_0	2.725 ± 0.001	K
太阳相对于 CBR 的速度		369(2)	km/s

选自 AMSLER C, et al. Particle Physics Booklet[M]. LBNL&CERN, 2008.

几个非国际单位制的常用单位的说明:

(1) 电子伏特(eV), 能量单位, 为 1 个单电荷粒子经过 1 V 电位差所获得的能量, $1 \text{ eV} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$.

(2) 秒差距 parsec(pc), 为 1 天文单位的距离所张的角为 1 角秒时的距离.

IV.4.5 地学常数

特 性	整个地球	地 核
地球赤道半径 a	6378.137 km	3488 km
地球地极半径 c	6356.752 km	3479 km
地球扁率 $e = \frac{a-c}{a}$	$\frac{1}{298.2572}$	$\frac{1}{390}$
地球平均半径 $\sqrt[3]{a^2 c}$	6371.00 km	3485 km
地球质量	$5.976 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$	$1.88 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$
地球平均密度	5518 kg/m^3	10720 kg/m^3
地球自旋角速度	$7.2921152 \times 10^{-5} \text{ rad/s}$	
地球表面积	$5.101 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^2$	$1.52 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^2$
地球体积	$1.083 \times 10^{21} \text{ m}^3$	$0.176 \times 10^{21} \text{ m}^3$
地球子午线的四分之一长度	10002.002 km	5640 km
地球陆地面积	$1.49 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^2$	
地球陆地平均高度	840 m	
地球陆地最高高度	8840 m	
地球海洋面积	$3.61 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^2$	
地球海洋体积	$1.37 \times 10^{18} \text{ m}^3$	
地球海水质量	$1.42 \times 10^{21} \text{ kg}$	
地球海洋平均深度	3800 m	
地球海洋最深深度	10550 m	
地球大气质量	$5.27 \times 10^{18} \text{ kg}$	
地球标准重力加速度	9.80665 m/s^2	

选自 KAYE G W C, LABY T H. Tables of Physical and Chemical Constants(物理和化学常数表)[M]. 北京:世界图书出版公司, 1999.

第一宇宙速度(first cosmic velocity)

$$v_1 = 7.9 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$$

第二宇宙速度(second cosmic velocity)

$v_2 = 11.2 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$

第三宇宙速度(third cosmic velocity)

$v_3 = 16.7 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$

IV.5 国际单位制(SI)

IV.5.1 国际单位制(SI)中十进制倍数和词头表示法

倍 数	词 头		符 号	常用名称
	英 文	中 文		
10^{100}				googolplex
10^{100}				googol
10^{24}	yotta	尧[它]	Y	heptillion
10^{21}	zetta	泽[它]	Z	hexillion
10^{18}	exa	艾[可萨]	E	quintillion
10^{15}	peta	拍[它]	P	quadrillion
10^{12}	tera	太[拉]	T	trillion
10^9	giga	吉[咖]	G	billion
10^6	mega	兆	M	million
10^3	kilo	千	k	thousand
10^2	hecto	百	h	hundred
10^1	deca	十	da	ten
10^{-1}	deci	分	d	tenth
10^{-2}	centi	厘	c	hundredth
10^{-3}	milli	毫	m	thousandth
10^{-6}	micro	微	μ	millionth
10^{-9}	nano	纳[诺]	n	billionth
10^{-12}	pico	皮[可]	p	trillionth
10^{-15}	femto	飞[母托]	f	quadrillionth
10^{-18}	atto	阿[托]	a	quintillionth
10^{-21}	zepto	仄[普托]	z	hexillionth
10^{-24}	yocto	么[科托]	y	heptillionth

IV.5.2 国际单位制(SI)的基本单位

量的名称	单位名称	单位符号
长度	米	m
质量	千克(公斤)	kg
时间	秒	s
电流	安[培]	A
热力学温度	开[尔文]	K
物质的量	摩[尔]	mol
发光强度	坎[德拉]	cd

IV.5.3 国际单位制(SI)中具有专门名称的导出单位

量的名称	单位名称	单位符号	用其他国际制单位表示的关系式	用国际制基本单位表示的关系式
[平面]角	弧度	rad	1	
立体角	球面度	sr	1	
频率	赫兹	Hz		s^{-1}
力	牛顿	N		$m \cdot kg \cdot s^{-2}$
压力,压强,应力	帕斯卡	Pa	N/m^2	$m^{-1} \cdot kg \cdot s^{-2}$
能[量],功,热量	焦耳	J	$N \cdot m$	$m^2 \cdot kg \cdot s^{-2}$
功率,辐[射能]通量	瓦特	W	J/s	$m^2 \cdot kg \cdot s^{-3}$
电量,电荷	库仑	C		$s \cdot A$
电压,电位,电动势	伏特	V	W/A	$m^2 \cdot kg \cdot s^{-3} \cdot A^{-1}$
电容	法拉	F	C/V	$m^{-2} \cdot kg^{-1} \cdot s^4 \cdot A^2$
电阻	欧姆	Ω	V/A	$m^2 \cdot kg \cdot s^{-3} \cdot A^{-2}$
电导	西门子	S	A/V	$m^{-2} \cdot kg^{-1} \cdot s^3 \cdot A^2$
磁通[量]	韦伯	Wb	$V \cdot s$	$m^2 \cdot kg \cdot s^{-2} \cdot A^{-1}$
磁感应强度	特斯拉	T	Wb/m^2	$kg \cdot s^{-2} \cdot A^{-1}$
电感	亨利	H	Wb/A	$m^2 \cdot kg \cdot s^{-2} \cdot A^{-2}$
摄氏温度	摄氏度	$^{\circ}C$		
光通量	流明	lm		$cd \cdot sr$
光照度	勒克斯	lx	lm/m^2	$m^{-2} \cdot cd \cdot sr$
[放射性]活度	贝可勒尔	Bq		s^{-1}
吸收剂量	戈瑞	Gy	J/kg	$m^2 \cdot s^{-2}$
剂量当量	希沃特	Sv	J/kg	$m^2 \cdot s^{-2}$

符号索引

1. 特殊函数的符号

B_n, B_{2k} 伯努利数

$B_n(x)$ 伯努利多项式

$B(x, y)$ 贝塔函数

$C(x)$ 菲涅耳余弦积分函数

$Ci(x), ci(x)$ 余弦积分

E_n, E_{2k} 欧拉数

$E_n(x)$ 欧拉多项式

$E(k) = E$ 第二类完全椭圆积分

$Ei(z)$ 指数积分

$\operatorname{erf}(x) = \Phi(x)$ 误差函数(概率积分函数)

$\operatorname{erfc}(x)$ 补余误差函数

$F(k, \varphi)$ 勒让德第一类椭圆积分

$E(k, \varphi)$ 勒让德第二类椭圆积分

$\Pi(h, k, \varphi)$ 勒让德第三类椭圆积分

G 卡特兰常数

γ 欧拉常数

$\Gamma(z)$ 伽马函数

$H_\nu^{(1)}(z), H_\nu^{(2)}(z)$ 第一类和第二类汉克尔函数, 第三类贝塞尔函数

$H_n(x)$ 埃尔米特多项式

$I_\nu(z)$ 第一类修正贝塞尔函数

$J_\nu(z)$ 第一类贝塞尔函数

$K(k) = K, K(k') = K'$ 第一类完全椭圆积分

$K_\nu(z)$ 第二类修正贝塞尔函数

$L_n(x)$ 拉盖尔多项式

$L_n^m(x)$ 连带拉盖尔多项式

$\operatorname{li}(x)$ 对数积分

$N_\nu(z)$ 诺伊曼函数(第二类贝塞尔函数)

$P_\nu(z), P_n(x)$ 勒让德函数和勒让德多项式

$P_\nu^m(z), P_n^m(x)$ 连带勒让德函数和连带勒让德多项式

$\Phi(x)$ 概率积分函数

$\psi(x)$ 普赛函数

$Q_\nu(z), Q_n(x)$ 第二类勒让德函数和勒让德多项式

$Q_\nu^m(z), Q_n^m(x)$ 第二类连带勒让德函数和连带勒让德多项式

$S(x)$ 菲涅耳正弦积分函数

$Si(x), si(x)$ 正弦积分

$Z_\nu(z)$ 贝塞尔函数

2. 本书中几个常用的数学符号

$n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \cdots \cdot (n-1) \cdot n$ n 的阶乘, n 为大于零的正整数. $0! = 1!$
 $= 1$

$(2n+1)!! = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n+1)$ $2n+1$ 的双阶乘. $1!! = 1, (-1)!!$
 $= 1$

$(2n)!! = 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n)$ $2n$ 的双阶乘. $0!! = 1, 2!! = 2$

$i = \sqrt{-1}$ 虚数单位. $i^2 = -1, i^3 = -i, i^4 = 1, i^{4n+1} = i$

$z = a + ib$ z 为复数, a 和 b 分别为复数的实部和虚部, 记作 $a = \operatorname{Re} z, b$
 $= \operatorname{Im} z$

$$\arg z = \begin{cases} \arctan \frac{b}{a} & (a > 0) \\ \pi + \arctan \frac{b}{a} & (a < 0, b > 0) \\ -\pi + \arctan \frac{b}{a} & (a < 0, b < 0) \end{cases} \quad \text{复数 } z \text{ 的辐角}$$

$$C_n^k = \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \quad \text{二项式系数}$$

$$C_\alpha^k = \binom{\alpha}{k} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-k+1)}{k!} \quad \text{推广的二项式系数} (\alpha \text{ 为任意实数}).$$

$$C_\alpha^0 = 1$$

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