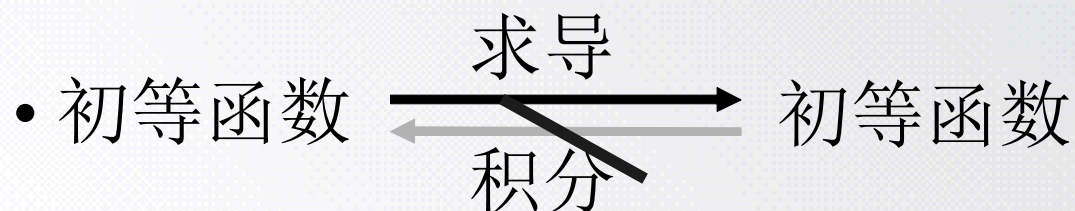


第四节

有理函数的积分

- 基本积分法：直接积分法；换元积分法；分部积分法



本节内容：

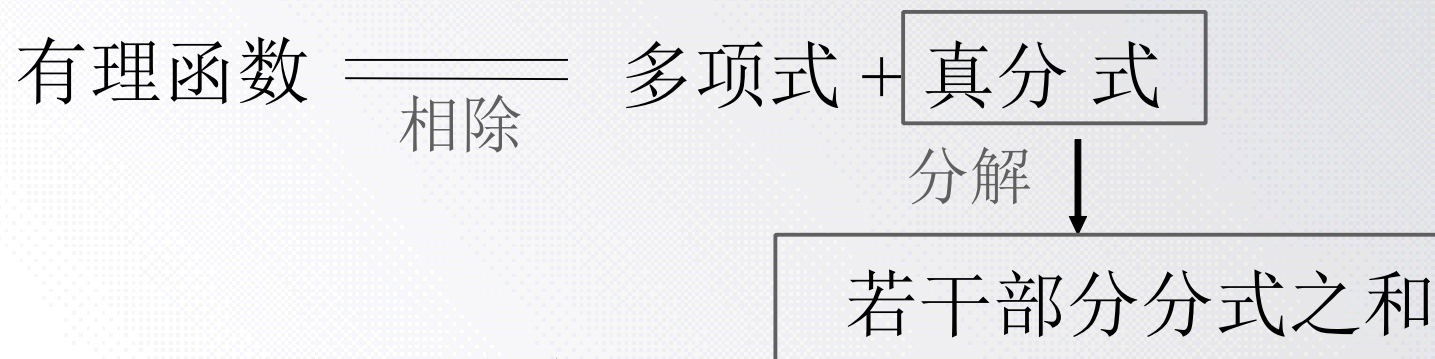
- 一、有理函数的积分
- 二、可化为有理函数的积分举例

一、有理函数的积分

有理函数:

$$R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_n}{b_0x^m + b_1x^{m-1} + \cdots + b_m}$$

$m \leq n$ 时, $R(x)$ 为假分式; $m > n$ 时, $R(x)$ 为真分式



其中部分分式的形式为

$$\frac{A}{(x-a)^k}; \quad \frac{Mx+N}{(x^2+px+q)^k} \quad (k \in \mathbf{N}^+, p^2 - 4q < 0)$$

例1. 将下列真分式分解为部分分式：

$$(1) \frac{1}{x(x-1)^2}; \quad (2) \frac{x+3}{x^2-5x+6}; \quad (3) \frac{1}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)}.$$

解：(1) 用拼凑法

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x(x-1)^2} &= \frac{x-(x-1)}{x(x-1)^2} = \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{1}{x(x-1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{x-(x-1)}{x(x-1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 用赋值法

$$\frac{x+3}{x^2-5x+6} = \frac{x+3}{(x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x-3}$$

$$\therefore A = (x-2) \cdot \text{原式} \Big|_{x=2} = \frac{x+3}{x-3} \Big|_{x=2} = -5$$

$$B = (x-3) \cdot \text{原式} \Big|_{x=3} = \frac{x+3}{x-2} \Big|_{x=3} = 6$$

故

$$\text{原式} = \frac{-5}{x-2} + \frac{6}{x-3}$$



(3) 混合法

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A = (1+2x) \cdot \text{原式} \\ \phantom{A = (1+2x) \cdot \text{原式}} \end{array} \right|_{x=-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

分别令 $x=0, 1$ 代入等式两端

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 = \frac{4}{5} + C \\ \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{15} + \frac{B+C}{2} \end{array} \right. \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B = -\frac{2}{5} \\ C = \frac{1}{5} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{4}{1+2x} - \frac{2x-1}{1+x^2} \right]$$



四种典型部分分式的积分：

$$1. \int \frac{A}{x-a} dx = A \ln|x-a| + C$$

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

$$3. \int \frac{Mx+N}{x^2+px+q} dx$$

$$4. \int \frac{Mx+N}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx$$

$$(p^2 - 4q < 0, n \neq 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x^2 + px + q)' \\ = 2x + p \end{aligned}$$

变分子为

$$\frac{M}{2}(2x+p) + N - \frac{Mp}{2}$$

再分项积分



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

解: 已知

$$\frac{1}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)} = \frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{4}{1+2x} - \frac{2x}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{d(1+2x)}{1+2x} - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{d(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{5} \ln|1+2x| - \frac{1}{5} \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{1}{5} \arctan x + C \end{aligned}$$



例3. 求 $\int \frac{x-2}{x^2+2x+3} dx$.

解: 原式 $= \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x+2)-3}{x^2+2x+3} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+2x+3)}{x^2+2x+3} - 3 \int \frac{d(x+1)}{(x+1)^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+2x+3| - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + C$$

思考: 如何求 $\int \frac{x-2}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} dx$?

提示: 变形方法同例3, 并利用书 P363 公式20.

说明：将有理函数分解为部分分式进行积分虽可行，但不一定简便，因此要注意根据被积函数的结构寻求简便的方法。

例4. 求 $I = \int \frac{2x^3 + 2x^2 + 5x + 5}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx$.

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

例5. 求 $\int \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2} dx$.

解: 原式 $= \int \frac{(x^2 + 2x + 2) - (2x + 2)}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2} dx$

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

例6. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{x^4 + 1}$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x^2 - 1}{\sqrt{2}x} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1} \right| + C \quad (x \neq 0)$$

注意本题技巧

按常规方法解 $\int \frac{dx}{x^4 + 1}$

第一步 令 $x^4 + 1 = (x^2 + ax + b)(x^2 + cx + d)$

比较系数定 a, b, c, d . 得

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

第二步 化为部分分式. 即令

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x^4 + 1} &= \frac{1}{(x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1)(x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1)} \\ &= \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1} \end{aligned}$$

比较系数定 A, B, C, D .

第三步 分项积分.

此解法较繁!



二、可化为有理函数的积分举例

1. 三角函数有理式的积分

设 $R(\sin x, \cos x)$ 表示三角函数有理式，则

$$\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$$

↓
令 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$

万能代换
(参考下页例7)

t 的有理函数的积分

例7. 求 $\int \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sin x(1 + \cos x)} dx$.

解: 令 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$, 则

$$\sin x = \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}$$

$$dx = \frac{2}{1 + t^2} dt$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} t^2 + 2t + \ln |t| \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + \tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C$$

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$



例8. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} \quad (ab \neq 0)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx}{a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{d \tan x}{\tan^2 x + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{ab} \arctan\left(\frac{a}{b} \tan x\right) + C \end{aligned}$$

说明: 通常求含 $\sin^2 x$, $\cos^2 x$ 及 $\sin x \cos x$ 的有理式的积分时, 用代换 $t = \tan x$ 往往更方便.

例9. 求 $\int \frac{1}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^2} dx$ ($ab \neq 0$).

解法 1

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{dx}{(a \tan x + b)^2 \cos^2 x}$$

↓ 令 $t = \tan x$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{(at + b)^2} = -\frac{1}{a(at + b)} + C$$

$$= -\frac{\cos x}{a(a \sin x + b \cos x)} + C$$



例9. 求 $\int \frac{1}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^2} dx \quad (ab \neq 0)$

解法 2 令 $\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \sin \varphi$, $\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \cos \varphi$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2(x - \varphi)} \\ &= \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} \tan(x - \varphi) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{a}{b}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} \tan\left(x - \arctan \frac{a}{b}\right) + C$$



例10. 求 $\int \frac{\cos^3 x - 2 \cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x + \sin^4 x} dx$.

解: 因被积函数关于 $\cos x$ 为奇函数, 可令 $t = \sin x$,

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{(\cos^2 x - 2) \cos x dx}{1 + \sin^2 x + \sin^4 x} = - \int \frac{(\sin^2 x + 1) d \sin x}{1 + \sin^2 x + \sin^4 x}$$

$$= - \int \frac{(t^2 + 1) dt}{1 + t^2 + t^4} = - \int \frac{1 + \frac{1}{t^2}}{t^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{t^2}} dt = - \int \frac{d(t - \frac{1}{t})}{(t - \frac{1}{t})^2 + 3}$$

$$= - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{t - \frac{1}{t}}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sqrt{3} \sin x} + C$$



2. 简单无理函数的积分

被积函数为简单根式的有理式，可通过根式代换化为有理函数的积分。例如：

$$\int R(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b}) dx, \quad \text{令 } t = \sqrt[n]{ax+b}$$

$$\int R(x, \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}) dx, \quad \text{令 } t = \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}$$

$$\int R(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b}, \sqrt[m]{ax+b}) dx,$$

令 $t = \sqrt[p]{ax+b}$, p 为 m, n 的最小公倍数。



例11. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt[3]{x+2}}$.

解: 令 $u = \sqrt[3]{x+2}$, 则 $x = u^3 - 2$, $dx = 3u^2 du$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int \frac{3u^2}{1+u} du = 3 \int \frac{(u^2-1)+1}{1+u} du \\ &= 3 \int \left(u-1 + \frac{1}{1+u} \right) du \\ &= 3 \left[\frac{1}{2} u^2 - u + \ln |1+u| \right] + C \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{(x+2)^2} - 3 \sqrt[3]{x+2} \\ &\quad + 3 \ln \left| 1 + \sqrt[3]{x+2} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$



例12. 求

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

解: 为去掉被积函数分母中的根式, 取根指数 2, 3 的最小公倍数 6, 令 $x = t^6$, 则有

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



例13. 求 $\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} dx$.

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

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

$$= -2 \int \frac{t^2}{t^2 - 1} dt = -2t - \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C$$

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

