



## 5.5 特殊函数的不定积分



### 定义 5.5.1

两个多项式  $P(x)$ ,  $Q(x)$  的商表示的函数称之为 **有理函数** .

假定分子与分母之间没有公因式

$P(x)$  的次数小于  $Q(x)$  的次数 有理函数是真分式;

否则, 有理函数是假分式;



### 1 真分式有理函数化为部分分式之和的一般规律:

(1) 分母中若有因式  $(x-a)^k$  ,

则分解后为

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

其中  $A_1, A_2, \cdots, A_k$  都是常数.



例1

$$\frac{1}{x(x-1)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{x-1},$$

$$1 = A(x-1)^2 + Bx + Cx(x-1) \quad (1)$$

代入特殊值来确定系数  $A, B, C$

$$\text{取 } x=0, \Rightarrow A=1 \quad \text{取 } x=1, \Rightarrow B=1$$

$$\text{取 } x=2, \text{ 并将 } A, B \text{ 值代入(1)} \Rightarrow C=-1$$

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



所以

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



(2) 分母中若有因式  $(x^2 + px + q)^k$

$p^2 - 4q < 0$  则分解后为

$$\frac{M_1 x + N_1}{(x^2 + px + q)^k} + \frac{M_2 x + N_2}{(x^2 + px + q)^{k-1}} + \cdots + \frac{M_k x + N_k}{x^2 + px + q}$$

其中  $M_i, N_i$  都是常数 ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ ).

例如 
$$\frac{M_1 x + N_1}{(x^2 + px + q)^2} + \frac{M_2 x + N_2}{x^2 + px + q}$$



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

整理得  $1 = (A+2B)x^2 + (B+2C)x + C + A,$

$$\begin{cases} A+2B=0, \\ B+2C=0, \\ A+C=1, \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = \frac{4}{5}, B = -\frac{2}{5}, C = \frac{1}{5},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)} = \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{1+2x} + \frac{-\frac{2}{5}x + \frac{1}{5}}{1+x^2}.$$



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

$$+ \frac{A_1}{(x-b)^l} + \frac{A_2}{(x-b)^{l-1}} + \cdots + \frac{A_k}{x-b} + \cdots$$

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

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





- 部分分式可求积分

讨论积分  $\int \frac{Mx + N}{(x^2 + px + q)^n} dx,$

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

$$\text{令 } x + \frac{p}{2} = t \quad q - \frac{p^2}{4} = a^2, \quad \text{则 } \underline{x^2 + px + q = t^2 + a^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \underline{Mx + N} &= M\left(x + \frac{p}{2}\right) + N - \frac{Mp}{2} \\ &= Mt + b \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } b = N - \frac{Mp}{2},$$



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

(1)  $n = 1$ ,

$$= \frac{M}{2} \ln(t^2 + a^2) + \frac{b}{a} \arctan \frac{t}{a} + C;$$

$$= \frac{M}{2} \ln(x^2 + px + q) + \frac{b}{a} \arctan \frac{x + \frac{p}{2}}{a} + C;$$

(2)  $n > 1$ ,

$$= -\frac{M}{2(n-1)(t^2 + a^2)^{n-1}} + b \int \frac{1}{(t^2 + a^2)^n} dt.$$



$$I_1 = \int \frac{1}{(t^2 + a^2)} dt = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{t}{a} + C$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{1}{(t^2 + a^2)^2} dt = \frac{1}{2a^2} \left( \frac{t}{t^2 + a^2} + I_1 \right)$$

$$I_3 = \int \frac{1}{(t^2 + a^2)^3} dt = \frac{1}{4a^2} \left( \frac{t}{(t^2 + a^2)^2} + 3I_2 \right)$$

**结论** 有理函数的原函数都是初等函数.



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

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

$$= \frac{2}{5} \ln |1+2x| - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx + \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \ln |1+2x| - \frac{1}{5} \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{1}{5} \arctan x + C.$$



### 例3

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{5x+3}{(x^2-2x+5)^2} dx &= \int \frac{\frac{5}{2}(2x-2)+8}{(x^2-2x+5)^2} dx \\ &= \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{1}{(x^2-2x+5)^2} d(x^2-2x+5) + \int \frac{8}{(x^2-2x+5)^2} dx\end{aligned}$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{1}{(t^2+a^2)^2} dt = \frac{1}{2a^2} \left( \frac{t}{t^2+a^2} + I_1 \right)$$



### 2 假分式有理函数:

可以化成一个多项式和一个真分式之和.

例 
$$\frac{x^3 + x + 1}{x^2 + 1} = x + \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}.$$



### 二、三角函数有理式的积分

三角有理式的定义:

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

$$\text{令 } u = \tan \frac{x}{2} \quad x = 2 \arctan u \quad (\text{万能置换公式})$$

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

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



例4  $\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx.$

解 (一)  $u = \tan \frac{x}{2}, \sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}, dx = \frac{2}{1+u^2} du,$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx &= \int \frac{1+3u^2+3u^4+u^6}{8u^4} du \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \left[ -\frac{1}{3u^3} - \frac{3}{u} + 3u + \frac{u^3}{3} \right] + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{24 \left( \tan \frac{x}{2} \right)^3} - \frac{3}{8 \tan \frac{x}{2}} + \frac{3}{8} \tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{24} \left( \tan \frac{x}{2} \right)^3 + C. \end{aligned}$$





解 (二) 修改万能置换公式, 令  $u = \tan x$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}\right)^4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = \int \frac{1+u^2}{u^4} du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3u^3} - \frac{1}{u} + C = -\frac{1}{3} \cot^3 x - \cot x + C.$$



解（三）可以不用万能置换公式.

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx &= \int \csc^2 x (1 + \cot^2 x) dx \\ &= \int \csc^2 x dx + \int \cot^2 x \csc^2 x dx \\ &= -\cot x - \frac{1}{3} \cot^3 x + C.\end{aligned}$$

结论 比较以上三种解法,

便知万能置换不一定是最佳方法,

故三角有理式的计算中先考虑其它手段,  
不得已才用万能置换.



### 三、其他可化为有理式函数的积分

例5 求积分  $\int \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{\frac{x}{3}} + e^{\frac{x}{6}}} dx.$

解 令  $t = e^{\frac{x}{6}} \Rightarrow x = 6 \ln t, \quad dx = \frac{6}{t} dt,$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{\frac{x}{3}} + e^{\frac{x}{6}}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{1 + t^3 + t^2 + t} \cdot \frac{6}{t} dt \\ &= 6 \int \frac{1}{t(1+t)(1+t^2)} dt \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \left( \frac{6}{t} - \frac{3}{1+t} - \frac{3t+3}{1+t^2} \right) dt \\ &= 6\ln t - 3\ln(1+t) - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{d(1+t^2)}{1+t^2} - 3 \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \\ &= 6\ln t - 3\ln(1+t) - \frac{3}{2} \ln(1+t^2) - 3\arctan t + C \\ &= x - 3\ln(1+e^{\frac{x}{6}}) - \frac{3}{2} \ln(1+e^{\frac{x}{3}}) - 3\arctan(e^{\frac{x}{6}}) + C. \end{aligned}$$



### 四、简单无理函数的积分

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

解决方法 作代换去掉根号.

例6

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} dx$$

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



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



例7 求积分  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2(x-1)^4}} dx$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \sqrt[3]{\frac{(x+1)}{(x-1)}} dx$$

令  $t = \sqrt[3]{\frac{(x+1)}{(x-1)}}$  则  $x = \frac{t^3 + 1}{t^3 - 1}$   $dx = \frac{6t^2}{(t^3 - 1)^2} dt$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \int dt = -\frac{3}{2} t + C = -\frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{\frac{(x+1)}{(x-1)}} + C$$



作业:

习题5.5

1 偶数项; 2 奇数项; 3 偶数项;