

有理函数积分

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有理函数的积分

步骤:

1. 如果是假分式要先化为真分式
2. 因式分解到最简 (实数意义下)
3. 用待定系数法拆开, 例如:

$$\bullet \frac{3x^2 + 2x + 7}{(x+1)(x^2 + x + 1)} = \frac{a}{x+1} + \frac{bx+c}{x^2+x+1}$$

$$\bullet \frac{2x^3 + x^2 + x + 2}{(x+1)^2(x^2 + x + 1)} = \frac{a}{x+1} + \frac{b}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{cx+d}{x^2+x+1}$$

4. 对拆开后的各因式求积分

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

$$\blacktriangleright \int \frac{1}{(x-a)^k} dx = \frac{1}{1-k}(x-a)^{1-k} + C, k \neq 1;$$

\blacktriangleright

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+px+q} dx \\ &= \frac{A}{2} \int \frac{2x+p}{x^2+px+q} dx + \left(-\frac{pA}{2} + B\right) \int \frac{1}{x^2+px+q} dx \\ &= \frac{A}{2} \ln(x^2+px+q) + \left(-\frac{pA}{2} + B\right) \int \frac{1}{\left(x+\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 + q - \frac{p^2}{4}} dx \\ &= \frac{A}{2} \ln(x^2+px+q) \\ & \quad + \left(-\frac{pA}{2} + B\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{q - \frac{p^2}{4}}} \arctan\left(\frac{x + \frac{p}{2}}{\sqrt{q - \frac{p^2}{4}}}\right) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + px + q)^k} dx, \text{ 其中, } x^2 + px + q \text{ 已经最简, } k > 1 \\
 = & \frac{A}{2} \int \frac{2x + p}{(x^2 + px + q)^k} dx + (B - \frac{Ap}{2}) \int \frac{1}{(x^2 + px + q)^k} dx \\
 = & \frac{A}{2(1-k)} (x^2 + px + q)^{1-k} + (B - \frac{Ap}{2}) \int \frac{1}{(x^2 + px + q)^k} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x^2 + px + q)^k} dx = \int \frac{1}{((x + \frac{p}{2})^2 + q - \frac{p^2}{4})^k} dx$$

再利用 $\int \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} dx$ 的思路推导递推公式。