第一换元法

• 不定积分的第一换元法: 若 ϕ 是可微函数, $g(x) = f(\phi(x))\phi'(x)$,F'(y) = f(y),则有 $F(\phi(x))' = g(x)$,即如果 $\int f(y)dy = F(y) + C$,则有 $\int f(\phi(x))\phi'(x)dx = F(\phi(x)) + C$. 积分过程可写成:

$$\int f(\phi(x))\phi'(x)dx \xrightarrow{\underline{y=\phi(x)}} \int f(y)dy = F(y) + C$$

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- 例: $\int f(kx)dx = \frac{1}{k} \int f(kx)d(kx) = \frac{1}{k}F(kx) + C$, 这里F' = f.
- 例:

$$\int \tan x dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = -\int \frac{(\cos x)'}{\cos x} dx$$

$$\frac{y = \cos(x)}{y} - \int \frac{dy}{y} = -\ln|y| + C \frac{y = \cos(x)}{y} - \ln|\cos x| + C.$$

这里不定积分是在某个区间 $(k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})$.

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例:m≠n,

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int \cos(n-m)x dx - \int \cos(n+m)x dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{n-m} \int \cos(n-m)x d(n-m)x - \frac{1}{n+m} \int \cos(n+m)x d(n+m)x \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin(n-m)x}{n-m} - \frac{\sin(n+m)x}{n+m} \right) + C.$$

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

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

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

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例: 求 $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x}$.

• 方法1.

$$\begin{split} &\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}} = \int \frac{dx}{2\tan\frac{x}{2}\cos^2\frac{x}{2}} \\ &= \int \frac{d\tan\frac{x}{2}}{\tan\frac{x}{2}} = \ln\left|\tan\frac{x}{2}\right| + C. \end{split}$$

• 方法2.

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

• 注:上面得到的两个结果相同.事实上, $\frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x}=\tan^2\frac{x}{2}$.

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• 设 $x = \phi(t)$ 可逆,且 ϕ, ϕ^{-1} 均可导($\phi'(x) \neq 0$),若 $F'(t) = f(\phi(t))\phi'(t)$,则有 $F(\phi^{-1}(x))' = f(x)\phi'(t)\frac{1}{\phi'(t)} = f(x)$.即 $F(\phi^{-1}(x))$ 是f(x)的原函数,积分过程可写成:

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$$\xrightarrow{t=\phi^{-1}(t)} F(\phi^{-1}(x)) + C$$

- 注:不定积分的第二换元法要求∅可逆.
- 常用变换 (目的是去根号): 含有根号 $\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$ 时,用变换 $x=a\sin t,\,|t|<\frac{\pi}{2}$,此时

$$t = \arcsin \frac{x}{a}$$
, $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a \cos t$, $dx = a \cos t dt$.

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• 含有根号 $\sqrt{x^2-a^2}$ 时,对x>a用变换 $x=\frac{a}{\cos t},\ t\in(0,\frac{\pi}{2}),$ 此时

$$t = \arccos \frac{a}{x}, \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = a \tan t, dx = \frac{a \sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt.$$

对
$$x < -a$$
用变换 $x = -\frac{a}{\cos t}$, $t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 此时

$$t = \arccos(-\frac{x}{a}), \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = a \tan t, dx = -\frac{a \sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt.$$

• 含有根号 $\sqrt{a^2+x^2}$ 时,用变换 $x=a \tan t$, $|t|<\frac{\pi}{2}$. 此时

$$t = \arctan \frac{x}{a}, \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{a}{\cos t}, dx = \frac{a}{\cos^2 t} dt.$$

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• 例:

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1}+1} \frac{x=t^2-1}{t>0} \int \frac{2tdt}{t+1} = 2 \int (1-\frac{1}{t+1})dt$$
$$= 2(t-\ln(1+t)) + C \frac{t=\sqrt{x+1}}{2} 2(\sqrt{x+1}-\ln(1+\sqrt{x+1})) + C.$$

• 例: $\frac{x}{2}a > 0$, $x = a\sin t$, $|t| < \frac{\pi}{2}$. $t = \arcsin\frac{x}{a}$ $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \xrightarrow{x = a\sin t} \int \sqrt{a^2\cos^2 t} \cdot a\cos t dt = a^2 \int \cos^2 t dt$ $= \frac{a^2}{2}(t + \sin t\cos t) + C = \frac{a^2}{2}\left(\arcsin\frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{a}\sqrt{1 - (\frac{x}{a})^2}\right) + C$ $= \frac{a^2}{2}\arcsin\frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C.$

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• 例: 利用变换 $x = a \tan t$, $|t| < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $t = \arctan \frac{x}{a}$.

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \frac{x = a \tan t}{\int \frac{1}{\frac{a}{\cos t}} \frac{a}{\cos^2 t} dt} = \int \frac{dt}{\cos t}$$

$$= \int \frac{d \sin t}{1 - \sin^2 t} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + \sin t}{1 - \sin t} + C = \ln \frac{1 + \sin t}{\cos t} + C$$

$$= \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{a} + \frac{x}{a} \right) + C_1 = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + C.$$

- 例: 求 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}$, 积分区间 $(a,+\infty)$.
- 解: x > a, 利用变换 $x = \frac{a}{\cos t}$, $t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, $t = \arccos \frac{a}{x}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \frac{x = \frac{a}{\cos t}}{\sum \frac{1}{a^2 \tan t}} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} dt = \int \frac{dt}{\cos t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + \sin t}{1 - \sin t} + C = \ln \frac{1 + \sin t}{\cos t} + C$$

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- 例: 求 $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}$, 积分区间 $(-\infty, a)$.
- 解: x < -a, 利用变换 $x = -\frac{a}{\cos t}$, $t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, $t = \arccos(-\frac{a}{x})$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \frac{x = -\frac{a}{\cos t}}{t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})} - \int \frac{1}{a^2 \tan t} \frac{a \sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt = -\int \frac{dt}{\cos t}$$

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• 总结:
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + C$$
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- 解: x<-a, 利用变换 $x=-\frac{a}{\cos t}$, $t\in(0,\frac{\pi}{2})$, $t=\arccos(-\frac{a}{x})$

$$\begin{split} &\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \, \frac{\frac{x = -\frac{a}{\cos t}}{t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})} - \int \frac{1}{a^2 \tan t} \frac{a \sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt = - \int \frac{dt}{\cos t} \\ &= -\ln \frac{1 + \sin t}{\cos t} + C_1 = -\ln \left| -x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + C_2 \\ &= \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + C. \end{split}$$

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$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + C$$
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分部积分法

• 设u(x), v(x)可微,由于 $(uv)' = u'v + uv', 若\int u'(x)v(x)dx = F(x) + C$,则有(u(x)v(x) - F(x))' = u(x)v'(x),即 $\int u(x)v'(x)dx = u(x)v(x) - \int u'(x)v(x)dx.$

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注:选u(x)使得u'(x)比较简单,如lnx,反三角函数,多项式,ax,三角函数.

∫ P(x)e^xdx, 其中P(x)为多项式.

$$\int P(x)e^{x}dx = \int P(x)de^{x} = P(x)e^{x} - \int P'(x)e^{x}dx.$$

• $\int x^n \ln x dx$, 其中P(x)为多项式.

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

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• $\int \arctan x dx$,

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

•
$$I_n = \int \cos^n x dx$$
,
 $I_n = \int \cos^{n-1} x d \sin x = \cos^{n-1} \sin x + (n-1) \int \cos^{n-2} \sin^2 x dx$
 $= \cos^{n-1} \sin x + (n-1)(I_{n-2} - I_n)$.

从而得得到递推公式 $I_n = \frac{1}{n}\cos^{n-1}\sin x + \frac{n-1}{n}I_{n-2}$. 由 $I_0 = x + C$, $I_1 = \sin x + C$ 可求出所有的 I_n .

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$$\int \arctan x dx = x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2}$$
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从而得得到递推公式 $I_n = \frac{1}{n}\cos^{n-1}\sin x + \frac{n-1}{n}I_{n-2}$. 由 $I_0 = x + C$, $I_1 = \sin x + C$ 可求出所有的 I_n .

•
$$I_n = \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + a^2)^n}, \ n \ge 1, a > 0.$$

$$I_n = \frac{t}{(t^2 + a^2)^n} + 2n \int \frac{t^2 + a^2 - a^2}{(t^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} dt$$
$$= \frac{t}{(t^2 + a^2)^n} + 2nI_n - 2na^2I_{n+1},$$

从而得得到递推公式 $I_{n+1} = \frac{2n-1}{2na^2}I_n + \frac{t}{2na^2(t^2+a^2)^n}$. 由 $I_1 = \frac{1}{a}\arctan\frac{t}{a} + C$,可得所有的 I_n ,如: $I_2 = \frac{1}{2a^3}\arctan\frac{t}{a} + \frac{t}{2a^2(t^2+a^2)} + C$.

• 求不定积分 $I = \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx$.

$$I = \frac{1}{a} \int \cos bx de^{ax} = \frac{1}{a} \cos bx \cdot e^{ax} + \frac{b}{a} \int e^{ax} \sin bx dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{a} \cos bx \cdot e^{ax} + \frac{b}{a^2} \Big(e^{ax} \sin bx - b \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx \Big),$$

从而得得到公式
$$I = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a\cos bx + b\sin bx) + C$$
. 类似可得
$$\int e^{ax} \sin bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a\sin bx - b\cos bx) + C.$$

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一些重要的不定积分

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

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

•
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \int \frac{d(\frac{x}{a})}{1 - (\frac{x}{a})^2} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C.$$

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

•
$$\int \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \pm a^2 \ln|x + x \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| \right) + C.$$
if $AA : A = x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - A = x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$

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

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

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

•
$$\int \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} (x \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \pm a^2 \ln|x + x\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}|) + C.$$
if $\mathfrak{H}: I = x\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} - \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx = x\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} - I \pm \int \frac{a^2}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}}.$

简单有理式的不定积分1

• 有理式: 一般有理式 $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n}{b_0x^m + b_1x^{m-1} + \dots + b_m}$. 其中 a_0, b_0 不为0. 当n < m时,称为(有理)真分式,任何有理式可分解为多项式和真分式之和. 如

$$\frac{x^3}{x^2+1} = \frac{x(x^2+1)-x}{x^2+1} = x - \frac{x}{x^2+1}.$$

•
$$n > 1$$
 H, $\int \frac{1}{(x-a)^n} dx = \frac{1}{1-n} (x-a)^{1-n} + C$.

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回例題 回注记 回根式积分

$$\int \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + px + q} dx$$

$$= \frac{B}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2 + px + q)}{x^2 + px + q} + (C - \frac{Bp}{2}) \int \frac{dx}{(x + \frac{p}{2})^2 + (q - \frac{q^2}{4})}$$

$$= \frac{B}{2} \ln(x^2 + px + q) + (C - \frac{Bp}{2}) \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x + \frac{p}{2}}{a} + K$$

• 设
$$q > \frac{p^2}{4}$$
, $n > 1$, 设 $a = \sqrt{q - \frac{p^2}{4}}$.

$$\int \frac{Bx + C}{(x^2 + px + q)^n} dx$$

$$= \frac{B}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2 + px + q)}{(x^2 + px + q)^n} + (C - \frac{Bp}{2}) \int \frac{dx}{(x + \frac{p}{2})^2 + (q - \frac{q^2}{4})^n}$$

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

其中不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{(x+\frac{\rho}{2})^2+(q-\frac{q^2}{4})^n}$ 由 $I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n}$ 的递推公式得出.

• 任何多项式 $Q(x) = b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + b_m$, 设 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k 是 Q(x) = 0的所有实根,重数分别为 n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k . 则Q(x)可分解为

$$Q(x) = (x - a_1)^{n_1} (x - a_2)^{n_2} \cdots (x - a_k)^{n_k} \cdot (x^2 + p_1 x + q_1)^{m_1} \cdots (x^2 + p_l x + q_l)^{m_l}$$

$$\sharp + m = n_1 + n_2 + \cdots + n_k + 2(m_1 + m_2 + \cdots + m_l).$$

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

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•
$$\mathfrak{F}$$
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• 注: 由代数基本定理, Q(x)可分解为

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其中 $c_1, \bar{c}_1, \cdots c_l, \bar{c}_l$ 是虚根(成对出现). $(x - c_j)(x - \bar{c}_j) = x^2 + p_j x + q_j.(j = 1, \cdots l).$

• 注: 多项式的因式分解问题本质上就是求解多项式方程. 16世纪意大利数学家Tartagia 和Ferrari给出了三次方程和四次方程的解法. 5次及以上方程没有一般的公式.

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- 1826年阿贝尔发表了《五次方程代数解法不可能存在》一 文,第一个正式从否定的角度来谈求根公式的存在.他证明 了"具有未定系数的、高于4次的方程是不能用根式求解的". 不过他的思想当时是有很多人(包括高斯在内)表示不理 解,而且他的证明也还不很清楚,有一些漏洞.
- 伽罗华理论的大意是:每个方程对应于一个域,即含有方程全部根的域,称为这方程的伽罗华域,这个域对应一个群,即这个方程根的置换群,称为这方程的伽罗华群. 伽罗华域的子域和伽罗华群的子群有一一对应关系;当且仅当一个方程的伽罗华群是可解群时,这方程是根式可解的. 对 $n \geq 5$,我们完全可以构造一个n次多项式,使得它所对应的伽罗华群不是可解群. 因此对每个 $n \geq 5$,都存在一个不是根式可解的n次多项式. 这样就彻底解决了一般五次以上方程的根式不可解性.

有理式的分解

- 任何有理真分式可以分解为以下四类简单分式之和: $\frac{1}{(x-a)^n}(n>1)$, $\frac{Bx+C}{x^2+px+q}$, $\frac{Bx+C}{(x^2+px+q)^n}(n>1)$.
- 例: P(x)是二次多项式, $Q(x) = (x-a)(x^2+px+q)(q > \frac{p^2}{4})$, 设 $Q_1(x) = x^2 + px + q$, 则有

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{P(a)/Q_1(a)}{x-a} + \frac{\frac{P(x) - \frac{P(a)}{Q_1(a)}(x^2 + px + q)}{x-a}}{\frac{x^2 + px + q}{x^2 + px + q}}$$

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• 把有理式的分母分解为

$$Q(x) = (x - a_1)^{n_1} (x - a_2)^{n_2} \cdots (x - a_k)^{n_k} \cdot (x^2 + p_1 x + q_1)^{m_1} \cdots (x^2 + p_l x + q_l)^{m_l}.$$

• 有理真分式 $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ 可分解为

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{A_{11}}{x - a_1} + \frac{A_{21}}{(x - a_1)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_{n_1 1}}{(x - a_1)^{n_1}} + \frac{A_{12}}{x - a_2} + \frac{A_{22}}{(x - a_2)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_{n_2 2}}{(x - a_2)^{n_2}} + \dots + \frac{B_{11}x + C_{11}}{x^2 + p_1 x + q_1} + \frac{B_{21}x + C_{21}}{(x^2 + p_1 x + q_1)^2} + \dots + \frac{B_{m_1 1}x + C_{m_1 1}}{(x^2 + p_1 x + q_1)^{m_1 1}} + \dots$$

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- 上面分解等式两边同乘以Q(x), 两边是次数不大于m-1的多项式. 比较两边的多项式, 可得到m方程, 从而解出待定系数 (一共是 $n_1+\cdots+n_k+2(m_1+\cdots+m_l)=m$ 个待定系数).
- 例: $\frac{1}{x^4+1} = \frac{ax+b}{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1} + \frac{cx+d}{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1}$,两边同乘以 $(x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1)(x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1) = x^4+1$,得

$$1 = (a+c)x^{3} + (b-\sqrt{2}a+d+\sqrt{2}c)x^{2} + (-\sqrt{2}b+a+\sqrt{2}d+c)x+b+d$$

得方程组
$$\begin{cases} a+c=0\\ b-\sqrt{2}a+d+\sqrt{2}c=0\\ -\sqrt{2}b+a+\sqrt{2}d+c=0 \end{cases}$$
 有解
$$\begin{cases} a=-c=\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\\ b=d=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

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得方程组
$$\begin{cases} a+c=0\\ b-\sqrt{2}a+d+\sqrt{2}c=0\\ -\sqrt{2}b+a+\sqrt{2}d+c=0 \end{cases} \qquad \text{有解} \begin{cases} a=-c=\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\\ b=d=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases},$$

$$b+d=1$$

• 上面我们得到了分解

$$\frac{1}{x^4+1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1}.$$

• 由上面的分解我们可以写出不定积分 简单有理式积分

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

- 三角函数有理式:三角函数进行有限次加、减、乘、除运算所得的表达式.等价于sinx,cosx进行有限次加、减、乘、除运算所得的表达式,可表示为R(sinx,cosx),其中R(x,y)是二元多项式.
- 理论上, 三角函数有理式的不定积分可以用的变换x=2 arctan t (称为万能变换) 转化为有理式的积分, 此时 $\sin x=\frac{2t}{1+t^2}$, $\cos x=\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$, $dx=\frac{2tdt}{1+t^2}$

$$\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx = \frac{x=2 \arctan t}{1+t^2} \int R(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}) \frac{2tdt}{1+t^2}$$

万能变换

- 三角函数有理式: 三角函数进行有限次加、减、乘、除运算所得的表达式. 等价于 $\sin x$, $\cos x$ 进行有限次加、减、乘、除运算所得的表达式, 可表示为 $R(\sin x$, $\cos x$), 其中R(x,y)是二元多项式.
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其它三角变换

$$\int f(\sin x)\cos x dx \xrightarrow{t=\sin x} \int f(t)dt.$$

• $R(\sin x, \cos x) = f(\cos x)\sin x$, 作变换 $t = \cos x$,

• 若 $R(\sin x, \cos x) = f(\tan x)$, 作变换 $t = \tan x$, $dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$,

$$\int f(\tan x)dx = \frac{t = tanx}{1 + t^2} \int f(t) \frac{dt}{1 + t^2}$$

其它三角变换

• $R(\sin x, \cos x) = f(\sin x) \cos x$, 作变换 $t = \sin x$,

$$\int f(\sin x)\cos x dx \stackrel{t=sinx}{=\!=\!=} \int f(t)dt.$$

• $R(\sin x, \cos x) = f(\cos x)\sin x$, 作变换 $t = \cos x$,

$$\int f(\cos x) \sin x dx \stackrel{t=\cos x}{=} - \int f(t) dt.$$

• 若 $R(\sin x, \cos x) = f(\tan x)$, 作变换 $t = \tan x$, $dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$,

$$\int f(\tan x) dx \xrightarrow{t=tanx} \int f(t) \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$$

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$$\int f(\tan x)dx \xrightarrow{t=tanx} \int f(t)\frac{dt}{1+t^2}.$$

• 例: 求不定积分

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

也可用正切变换:

$$\begin{split} &\int \frac{\sin x}{1+\sin^2 x} = \int \frac{\tan x \cos x}{1+2\tan^2 x} dx \xrightarrow{\frac{t=\tan x}{2}} \int \frac{tdt}{(1+2t^2)(1+t^2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{2}{1+2t^2} - \frac{1}{1+t^2}\right) dt^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln(1+2t^2) - \ln(1+t^2)) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+2\tan^2 x}{1+\tan^2 x} + C = \frac{1}{2} (1+\sin^2 x) + C. \end{split}$$

• 求不定积分

$$\begin{split} &\int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} = \int \frac{1}{1 + \tan x} dx \\ &\frac{t = tanx}{T} \int \frac{dt}{(1 + t)(1 + t^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \int (\frac{1}{1 + t} - \frac{t - 1}{1 + t^2}) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\ln|1 + t| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + t^2) + \arctan t) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\ln|1 + \tan x| - \ln|\sec x| + x) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x + \ln|\sin x + \cos x|) + C. \end{split}$$

• 注:上面计算要求 $x \neq k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$

• 求不定积分

$$\int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} = \int \frac{1}{1 + \tan x} dx$$

$$\frac{t = \tan x}{T} \int \frac{dt}{(1+t)(1+t^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \int (\frac{1}{1+t} - \frac{t-1}{1+t^2}) dt$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\ln|1+\tan x| - \ln|\sec x| + x) + C$$

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

• 注:上面计算要求 $x \neq k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$

• 上面不定积分也可如下计算

$$\int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{2}\sin(x+\frac{\pi}{4})} \frac{\frac{t=x+\frac{\pi}{4}}{2}}{\int \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\cos t + \sin t)dt}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2}(1+\frac{\cos t}{\sin t})dt = \frac{1}{2}(t+\ln|\sin t|) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(x+\ln|\sin x + \cos x|) + C'.$$

• 注:上面计算只要求 $X + \frac{\pi}{4} \neq K\pi$.与函数定义域一致.

• 上面不定积分也可如下计算

$$\int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{2}\sin(x+\frac{\pi}{4})} \frac{t=x+\frac{\pi}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}} \int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\cos t + \sin t)dt}{\sqrt{2}\sin t}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2}(1+\frac{\cos t}{\sin t})dt = \frac{1}{2}(t+\ln|\sin t|) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(x+\ln|\sin x + \cos x|) + C'.$$

• 注:上面计算只要求 $x + \frac{\pi}{4} \neq k\pi$.与函数定义域一致.

三角多项式的不定积分1

• 方法1: 利用倍角公式、积化和差降低次数, 如

$$\int \sin^4 x \cos^2 x dx = \int \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2x \sin^2 x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \int (1 - \cos 4x)(1 - \cos 2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \int (1 - \cos 2x - \cos 4x + \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2x + \cos 6x)) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} (x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{12} \sin 6x) + C$$

三角多项式的不定积分2

• 方法2: 利用递推公式. 设 $I_{m,n} = \int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx$,则有

$$I_{m,n} = \frac{\sin^{m+1} x \cos^{n-1} x}{m+n} + \frac{n-1}{m+n} I_{m,n-2}$$
$$= -\frac{\sin^{m-1} x \cos^{n+1} x}{m+n} + \frac{m-1}{m+n} I_{m-2,n}$$

证明:

$$I_{m,n} = \frac{1}{m+1} \int \cos^{n-1} x d \sin^{m+1} x$$

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

$$= \frac{\sin^{m+1} x \cos^{n-1} x}{m+1} + \frac{n-1}{m+1} (I_{m,n-2} - I_{m,n})$$

三角多项式的不定积分3

- $I_{1,0} = -\cos x + C$, $I_{0,1} = \sin x + C$, $I_{2,0} = \frac{1}{2}x \frac{1}{2}\sin x \cos x + C$, $I_{2,0} = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}\sin x \cos x + C$.
- 例:

$$\int \sin^4 x \cos^2 x dx = I_{4,2} = -\frac{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x}{6} + \frac{1}{2}I_{2,2}$$

$$= -\frac{\sin^3 x \cos^3 x}{6} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\sin^3 x \cos x}{4} + \frac{1}{4}I_{2,0}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6}\sin^3 x \cos^3 x + \frac{1}{8}\sin^3 x \cos x + \frac{1}{16}(x - \sin x \cos x) + C$$

关于三角有理式不定积分的一个注记

• 考虑不定积分 $(t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ 时, $x = 2 \arctan t$) 回筒单有理式积分

$$\begin{split} & \int \frac{dx}{\sin x + 2} \stackrel{t = \tan \frac{x}{2}}{===} \int \frac{1}{\frac{2t}{1 + t^2} + 2} \frac{2dt}{1 + t^2} = \int \frac{dt}{1 + t + t^2} \\ & = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2t + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C. \end{split}$$

• 上面被积函数的定义域为 \mathbb{R} , 但是得到的函数是在 $(2k\pi - \pi, 2k\pi + \pi)$ 上定义的函数,且在端点处的单边极限存在. 可以通过调整在每个区间 $(2k\pi - \pi, 2k\pi + \pi)$ 上的任意常数C, 得到的原函数延拓到 \mathbb{R} , 然后验证该函数确实是处处可导,确实是 \mathbb{R} 上的原函数,从而求出严格意义下的不定积分.

关于三角有理式不定积分的一个注记

• 考虑不定积分 $(t = \tan \frac{x}{2})$ 时, $x = 2 \arctan t$

$$\begin{split} &\int \frac{dx}{\sin x + 2} \stackrel{t = \tan \frac{x}{2}}{===} \int \frac{1}{\frac{2t}{1 + t^2}} = \int \frac{dt}{1 + t + t^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2t + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C. \end{split}$$

• 上面被积函数的定义域为 \mathbb{R} , 但是得到的函数是在($2k\pi - \pi$, $2k\pi + \pi$)上定义的函数,且在端点处的单边极限存在. 可以通过调整在每个区间($2k\pi - \pi$, $2k\pi + \pi$)上的任意常数C, 得到的原函数延拓到 \mathbb{R} , 然后验证该函数确实是处处可导,确实是 \mathbb{R} 上的原函数,从而求出严格意义下的不定积分.

- 复习: 含根式 $\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$, $\sqrt{a^2+x^2}$, $\sqrt{x^2-a^2}$ 分别通过变换 $x=a\sin t$, $x=a\tan t$, $x=\pm\frac{a}{\cos t}$ 化成三角有理式的积分.

$$\int R(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b}) dx = \int R(\frac{t^n-b}{a}, t) \frac{nt^{n-1}}{a} dt$$

- 复习: 含根式 $\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$, $\sqrt{a^2+x^2}$, $\sqrt{x^2-a^2}$ 分别通过变换 $x=a\sin t$, $x=a\tan t$, $x=\pm\frac{a}{\cos t}$ 化成三角有理式的积分.

$$\int R(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b})dx = \int R(\frac{t^n-b}{a}, t)\frac{nt^{n-1}}{a}dt.$$

例:

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln|\sqrt[3]{3x + 2} - 1| + \frac{3}{8} \ln(\sqrt[3]{(3x + 2)^2}$$

$$+ \sqrt[3]{3x + 2} + 2\right) + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{7}} \arctan \frac{2\sqrt[3]{3x + 2} + 1}{\sqrt{7}} + C$$

- 被积函数可写成为 $R(x, \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}})$ 时,令 $\sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}, x = \frac{dt^n-b}{-ct^n+a}$.
- 例:

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1-t}{1+t} \right| + \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+t} - \frac{1}{1-t} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(1-t)^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(1+t)^2} + C$$

- 被积函数可写成为 $R(x, \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}})$ 时,令 $\sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}, x = \frac{dt^n-b}{-ct^n+a}$.
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- 被积函数可含有二次根式 $\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$, 可以通过线性变换 化把根式变为 $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$, $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$, $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$.
- 例:

$$\int \frac{dx}{(2x+1)^2 \sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + 5}} = \frac{t=2x+1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 \sqrt{t^2 + 4}}$$

$$= \frac{t=\tan \theta}{2} \int \frac{1}{4 \tan^2 \theta} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{2d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{\sin \theta} + C = -\frac{1}{8} \frac{\sqrt{t^2 + 4}}{t} + C = -\frac{1}{8} \frac{4x^2 + 4x + 5}{2x + 1} + C$$

- 被积函数可含有二次根式 $\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$, 可以通过线性变换 化把根式变为 $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$, $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$, $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$.
- 例:

$$\int \frac{dx}{(2x+1)^2 \sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + 5}} = \frac{t=2x+1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 \sqrt{t^2 + 4}}$$

$$= \frac{t=\tan \theta}{2} \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{4 \tan^2 \theta \frac{2}{\cos^2 \theta}} \cdot \frac{2d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{\sin \theta} + C = -\frac{1}{8} \frac{\sqrt{t^2 + 4}}{t} + C = -\frac{1}{8} \frac{4x^2 + 4x + 5}{2x + 1} + C.$$