

有理函数的积分

主要结论

① 多项式在实数域内分解为不高于二次因式的乘积.

↓ (即: 任何高于二次的因子一定能被继续分解).

② 真分式 (分子次数小于分子度)

- 可以分解为两种简单分式的线性组合

$$\frac{C}{(x-a)^k} \quad (k \geq 1), \quad \frac{Mx+N}{(x^2+px+q)^n} \quad (n \geq 1) \quad (\text{分解为二者的前提是唯一})$$

③ 非真分式可以化为真分式

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

↗
 分式
 (互为倒数)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例: } I &= \int \frac{x^2}{1+x} dx = \int \frac{x^2-1+1}{1+x} dx \\ &= \int (x-1) dx + \int \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - x + \ln|1+x| + C. \end{aligned}$$

分母含一次

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例: } I &= \int \frac{2x^2+3x+2}{(x+1)(2x+1)^2} dx \quad \text{若 } \frac{C}{(x-a)^k}, \text{ 对于 } x+1: k=1 \\ &= \int \left(\frac{C_1}{x+1} + \frac{C_2}{2x+1} + \frac{C_3}{(2x+1)^2} \right) dx \quad \text{对于 } 2x+1: k=1, 2. \end{aligned}$$

待定系数法: ① 展开, 化简各带一次多项
② 利用极限.

(i) 同时 $x+1, \lim_{x \rightarrow -1}$

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{右式} = C_1, \text{ 左式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x^2+3x+2}{(2x+1)^2} = 1 \Rightarrow C_1 = 1$$

(ii) 同时 $(2x+1)^2, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}}$.

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{左式} = \frac{2x^2+3x+2}{x+1} \Big|_{x=-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2}+2}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \quad \Rightarrow C_3 = 2.$$

$$\text{右式} = C_2$$

(iii) 最后处理非最高次项 (消掉)

令 $x = 4$ 为待定值 或 令 $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$.

$$\rightarrow \text{令 } x=0, \text{ 左式} = 2, \text{ 右式} = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 \Rightarrow C_2 = -1$$

$$\text{或 同乘 } x, \text{ 令 } x \rightarrow +\infty, \frac{1}{x} = C_1 + \frac{1}{2}C_2 \Rightarrow C_2 = -1.$$

$$\text{总之, } I = \int \left(\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{-1}{2x+1} + \frac{2}{(2x+1)^2} \right) dx \\ = \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2}\ln|2x+1| - \frac{1}{2x+1} + C.$$

分母有二次不可约式

$$\text{例: } I = \int \frac{-5x^2-4}{(x-1)(x^2+2)^2} dx$$

$$\text{分解: } \frac{-5x^2-4}{(x-1)(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{C_1}{x-1} + \frac{M_1x+N_1}{x^2+2} + \frac{M_2x+N_2}{(x^2+2)^2}$$

$$\text{待定系数法: (i) 同乘 } x-1, \text{ 令 } x \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow C_1 = -1.$$

(ii) 同理: 二次式无根.

先相减, 再代入复数

简化于计算.

$$\text{相减相减: } \frac{-5x^2-4}{(x-1)(x^2+2)^2} + \frac{1}{x-1} \\ = \frac{-5x^2-4+(x^2+2)^2}{(x-1)(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{x^4-x^2}{(x-1)(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{x^2(x+1)}{(x^2+2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{M_1x+N_1}{x^2+2} + \frac{M_2x+N_2}{(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{x^2(x+1)}{(x^2+2)^2}$$

$$\text{同乘 } (x^2+2)^2, \text{ 令 } x \rightarrow i\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_2 \cdot i\sqrt{2} + N_2 = -2 \cdot (i\sqrt{2} + 1) = -2\sqrt{2}i - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow M_2 = N_2 = -2 \quad (\text{一次求两个})$$

(iii) 用 $\overline{\text{通分}} - \text{约分}$

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

$$\Rightarrow M_1 = N_1 = 1.$$

$$\text{总之, } I = \int \left(\frac{-1}{x-1} - \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2} + \frac{x+1}{(x^2+2)^2} \right) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -|\ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{2}|\ln|x^2+2| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + \int \frac{x+1}{(x^2+2)^2} dx \\
\text{其中 } \int \frac{x+1}{(x^2+2)^2} dx &= \int \frac{x}{(x^2+2)^2} dx + \int \frac{1}{(x^2+2)^2} dx \\
&= \frac{-1}{2(x^2+2)} + \int \frac{1}{(x^2+2)^2} dx \\
&\quad \uparrow \\
&\quad \text{先求 } \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2}, \text{ 再用分部积分法} \\
\int \frac{dx}{x^2+2} &= \frac{x}{x^2+2} + \int \frac{2x}{(x^2+2)^2} dx \\
&= \frac{x}{x^2+2} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2} - 4 \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2)^2} \\
\Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2)^2} &= \frac{x}{4(x^2+2)} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + C
\end{aligned}$$

最终, $I = -|\ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{2}|\ln|x^2+2| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2(x^2+2)}$

$$+ \frac{x}{4(x^2+2)} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + C$$

下一节再讲: $I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+px+q)^n}$.

x^2+px+q 不完全平方, $\Delta = p^2 - 4q < 0$.

⇒ 高2方: $(x-x_0)^2 + a^2 = x^2+px+q$, $dx = d(x-x_0)$

原式转化为 $I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n}$ ($a > 0$).

计算 I_n 的两种方法.

(一) 直接计算, 分部降次

乘1后作分部积分.

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{n-1} &= \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{x}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} - \int x(1-n) \cdot (x^2+a^2)^{-n} \cdot 2x \cdot dx \\
&= \frac{x}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} + 2(n-1) \int \frac{(x^2+a^2)-a^2}{(x^2+a^2)^n} dx \\
&= \frac{x}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} + 2(n-1) I_{n-1} - 2(n-1) \cdot a^2 I_n.
\end{aligned}$$

分子要出现分母的形式

$$\Rightarrow I_n = \frac{1}{2a^2(n-1)} \cdot \frac{x}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{2a^2(n-1)} I_{n-1} \leftarrow \text{不加C.}$$

回代 线性形式，再待定系数

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{Ax}{x^2+2} + \lambda \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2}$$

两边求导得
 $\frac{1}{(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{A(x^2+2) - 2x \cdot Ax}{(x^2+2)^2} + \lambda \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+2}$
 $= \frac{A}{x^2+2} - \frac{2Ax^2}{(x^2+2)^2} + \frac{\lambda}{x^2+2}$
 $= \frac{(A+\lambda)(x^2+2) - 2Ax^2}{(x^2+2)^2}$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda - A = 0, 2(A + \lambda) = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = A = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2)^2} &= \frac{x}{4(x^2+2)} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2} \\ &= \frac{x}{4(x^2+2)} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

(二) 三角代换法

在 $I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n}$ 中, 令 $x = a \tan t$

则 $dx = a \sec^2 t dt$. 逐项公式求解

$$\Rightarrow I_n = \int \frac{a \sec^2 t dt}{a^{2n} \sec^{2n} t} = \frac{1}{a^{2n-1}} \int \cos^{2n-2} t dt$$

$$\text{应用: } \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \cos^2 t dt$$

一个难算的不定积分

例: $I = \int \frac{dx}{1+x^4}$

解法一: 分母因式分解 (高于2次入高元配方)

$$\begin{aligned} x^4+1 &= (x^4+2x^2+1) - 2x^2 = (x^2+1)^2 - (\sqrt{2}x)^2 \\ &= (x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1)(x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1). \end{aligned}$$

⇒ 部分因式分解

$$\frac{1}{1+x^4} = \frac{M_1 x + N_1}{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1} + \frac{M_2 x + N_2}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1}.$$

待定系数法 M_1, N_1, M_2, N_2 : 直接代入值

$$\begin{cases} x=0, \text{ 左式} = 1, \text{ 右式} = N_1 + N_2 \end{cases}$$

∞ 是整数

$$\begin{cases} x \rightarrow +\infty, \text{ 左式} = 0, \text{ 右式} = M_1 + M_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x=\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 左式} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 右式} = \frac{M_1 + N_1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{M_2 + N_2}{-\sqrt{2}} = \frac{(M_1 - M_2) + (N_1 - N_2)}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_1 - M_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, N_1 - N_2 = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow N_1 = N_2 = \frac{1}{2}, M_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, M_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1} dx + \int \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} dx \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} \right| + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}x + 1) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}x - 1) + C. \end{aligned}$$

解法二 = 待定系数法

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{dx}{1+x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2-1}{x^4+1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x - \frac{1}{x})}{(x - \frac{1}{x})^2 + 2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x + \frac{1}{x})}{(x + \frac{1}{x})^2 - 2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x - \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x + \frac{1}{x} - \sqrt{2}}{x + \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{2}} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\uparrow \text{记忆: } \int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$

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