第15课:不定积分计算-被积函数有理化

第6章 不定积分/原函数

• 内容:

第6.2节 不定积分计算-被积函数有理化代换 第6.3-6.4节 有理函数积分与三角有理式的积分

不定积分计算-有理化变量代换

■ 复习-不定积分换元法 (积分变量代换)

$$\int f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)dx = \int f(u)du$$

其中 $u = \varphi(x)$ 有反函数 x = x(u)

■ 第一换元法 (凑微分)

$$\int f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)dx = \int f(\varphi(x))d[\varphi(x)] = \int f(u)du$$

$$= F(u) + C = F(\varphi(x)) + C$$

第二换元法

$$\int f(u)du = \int f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)dx = G(x) + C$$

$$= G(x(u)) + C$$

夕 例1:
$$I_1 = \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = ?$$
 $|x| < a \ (a > 0)$

解:为被积函数有理化,利用三角公式 $1-\sin^2 t = \cos^2 t$

引入积分变量代换 $x = a \sin t$, $|t| < \pi/2$

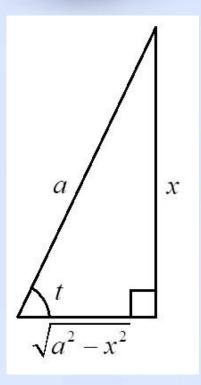
则
$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = |a\cos t| = a\cos t, \quad dx = a\cos tdt$$

$$I_{1} = \int a^{2} \cos^{2} t dt = \frac{a^{2}}{2} \int [1 + \cos(2t)] dt$$

$$= \frac{a^{2}}{4} \int (1 + \cos u) du = \frac{a^{2}}{4} (u + \sin u) + C$$

$$= \frac{a^{2}}{4} (2t + \sin 2t) + C = \frac{a^{2}}{2} (t + \sin t \cos t) + C$$

$$= \frac{a^{2}}{2} (\arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}}{a}) + C \qquad \Box$$



✓ **例2**:
$$a > 0$$
, $I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = ?$ $|x| > a$ 解: 为有理化被积函数, 利用三角公式 $1 + \tan^2 t = \frac{1}{\cos^2 t}$ 引入积分变量代换 $x = \frac{a}{\cos t}$, 不妨令 $x > a$, 取 $|t| < \pi/2$ 则 $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = |a \tan t| = a \tan t$, $dx = \frac{a \sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt$ ∴ $I_2 = \int \frac{1}{a \tan t} \cdot \frac{a \sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt = \int \frac{dt}{\cos t}$ $= \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\cos^2 t} = \int \frac{d(\sin t)}{1 - \sin^2 t}$

✓ 例2 (续):
$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = ?$$
 $|x| > a$

利用积分变量代换 $x = \frac{a}{\cos t}$, $u = \sin t = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x}$

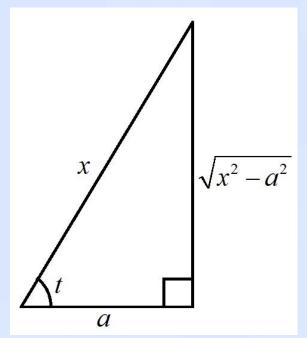
得到

$$I_{2} = \int \frac{du}{1 - u^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{1 - u} + \frac{1}{1 + u} \right) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + u}{1 - u} + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(1 + u)^{2}}{1 - u^{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(x + \sqrt{x^{2} - a^{2}})^{2}}{a^{2}} + C$$

$$= \ln(x + \sqrt{x^{2} - a^{2}}) + C'$$



✓ 例3:
$$I_3 = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = ?$$
 $(a > 0)$

解: 为将被积函数有理化, 利用三角公式 $1+\tan^2 t = \frac{1}{\cos^2 t}$

引入积分变量代换 $x = a \tan t$, $|t| < \pi/2$

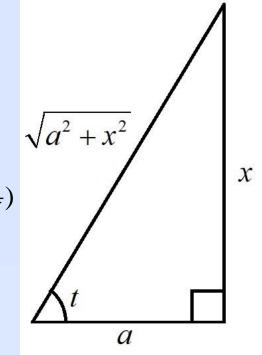
$$\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = \left| \frac{a}{\cos t} \right| = \frac{a}{\cos t}, \quad dx = \frac{adt}{\cos^2 t}$$

$$\therefore I_3 = \int \frac{\cos t}{a} \cdot \frac{adt}{\cos^2 t} = \int \frac{dt}{\cos t} \quad (u = \sin t)$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{1 - u^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + u}{1 - u} + C \quad (u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2})^2}{a^2} + C$$

$$= \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) + C' \qquad \square$$



▶ 小结: 利用积分变量三角代换,将2次无理式有理化

回忆三角公式
$$\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t = 1$$
, $\frac{1}{\cos^2 t} = \tan^2 t + 1$

1)
$$\mathbb{R}$$
 $x = a \sin t$, \mathbb{R} $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = |a \cos t|$, $dx = a \cos t dt$

3) IX
$$x = a \tan t$$
, III $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = |\frac{a}{\cos t}|$, $dx = \frac{adt}{\cos^2 t}$

■ 推广: 一般2次无理式的处理

$$\sqrt{-x^2 + 2px + q} = \sqrt{-(x-p)^2 + (q+p^2)}$$
 ——类似于情况1)
$$\sqrt{x^2 + 2px + q} = \sqrt{(x+p)^2 + (q-p^2)}$$
 ——类似于情况2)或3)

✓ Ø 4:
$$I_4 = \int \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} dx = ?$$
 $(a > 0)$

解:除了三角代换有理化之外,也可试试分部积分

$$I_{4} = x\sqrt{a^{2} + x^{2}} - \int xd(\sqrt{a^{2} + x^{2}}) = x\sqrt{a^{2} + x^{2}} - \int \frac{x^{2}dx}{\sqrt{a^{2} + x^{2}}}$$

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

$$= x\sqrt{a^{2} + x^{2}} - I_{4} + \int \frac{a^{2}dx}{\sqrt{a^{2} + x^{2}}}$$

$$I_4 = \frac{1}{2} (x\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}})$$
 — 利用例3结果
$$= \frac{1}{2} [x\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + a^2 \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2})] + C$$
 □

不定积分计算-有理函数积分

- **目的:** 计算 $\int f(x)dx$, $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$, P(x), Q(x)都是多项式
- 方法 (将函数 f 分解成为"简单函数"的和-逐项积分)
 - 1) 将 f 表示为多项式 + "真分式"
 - "真分式": 分子多项式P的次数<分母多项式Q的次数
 - "假分式": 分子多项式P的次数≥分母多项式Q的次数
 - 2) 将"真分式"分解成部分分式的和:
 - "真分式"=∑部分分式
 - 3) 将多项式与部分分式逐项积分

■ 有理函数 = 多项式 + "真分式"

✓ 例1:
$$f_1(x) = \frac{x^4 - 3x^3 + 4x^2 + 1}{x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x}$$

解:可以用长除法,也可以用待定系数法。

比较等式两端多项式系数:

$$-3 = a - 4$$
, $4 = -4a + 4 + b$, $0 = 4a + c$, $1 = d$

得到 a=1, b=4, c=-4, d=1

$$\therefore f_1(x) = x + 1 + \frac{4x^2 - 4x + 1}{x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x}$$

✓ 例2:
$$f_2(x) = \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x}$$

解: 仍用待定系数法,可以令

$$f_2(x) = \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x} = x + a + \frac{bx^2 + cx + d}{x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x}$$

由此得到

$$x^4 + 1 = (x + a)(x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x) + bx^2 + cx + d$$

比较多项式系数:

$$0 = a + 2$$
, $0 = 2a + 2 + b$, $0 = 2a + c$, $1 = d$

$$\therefore$$
 $a = -2$, $b = -2a - 2 = 2$, $c = -2a = 4$, $d = 1$

世即
$$f_2(x) = x - 2 + \frac{2x^2 + 4x + 1}{x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x}$$

- "真分式" = ∑部分分式
- 部分分式: $\frac{A}{(x-a)^i}$, $\frac{Bx+C}{(x^2+2px+q)^j}$, $i, j=1,2,\cdots$
- 方法: n次多项式有n个根(重根)-实根或共轭复根(一对) 对应于此, 多项式必存在以下因式分解:

$$Q(x) = (x-a)^{k} (x^{2} + 2px + q)^{m} \cdots \qquad (p^{2} < q)$$

由此导出"真分式"可以作部分分式分解(高等代数知识)

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

$$+\frac{B_1x+C_1}{(x^2+2px+q)}+\cdots+\frac{B_mx+C_m}{(x^2+2px+q)^m}+\cdots$$

✓ **例1** (续):
$$f_1(x) = \frac{x^4 - 3x^3 + 4x^2 + 1}{x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x} = x + 1 + \frac{4x^2 - 4x + 1}{x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x}$$

"真分式"的部分分式分解: 分母 $x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x = x(x - 2)^2$
可以设 $\frac{4x^2 - 4x + 1}{x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x} = \frac{A_1}{x} + \frac{A_2}{x - 2} + \frac{A_3}{(x - 2)^2}$, 则 $4x^2 - 4x + 1 = A_1(x - 2)^2 + A_2x(x - 2) + A_3x$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 x=0: $1 = 4A_1$, $A_1 = 1/4$

$$x=2: 9 = 2A_3, A_3 = 9/2$$

x=1:
$$1 = A_1 - A_2 + A_3$$
, $A_2 = A_1 + A_3 - 1 = 15/4$

综上得到
$$f_1(x) = x+1+\frac{1}{4x}+\frac{15}{4(x-2)}+\frac{9}{2(x-2)^2}$$

✓ 例1 (续二):
$$I_1 = \int f_1(x) dx = ?$$
 $f_1(x) = \frac{x^4 - 3x^3 + 4x^2 + 1}{x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x}$

解: 根据前面的推导

$$f_1(x) = x + 1 + \frac{1}{4x} + \frac{15}{4(x-2)} + \frac{9}{2(x-2)^2}$$

所以

$$I_1 = \int x dx + \int dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{15}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x - 2} + \frac{9}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x - 2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{1}{4} \ln|x| + \frac{15}{4} \ln|x - 2| - \frac{9}{2(x - 2)} + C$$

▼ 例2 (续):
$$f_2(x) = \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x} = x - 2 + \frac{2x^2 + 4x + 1}{x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x}$$
"真分式"的部分分式分解: 分母 $x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x = x(x^2 + 2x + 2)$
令 $\frac{2x^2 + 4x + 1}{x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$
则有 $2x^2 + 4x + 1 = A(x^2 + 2x + 2) + (Bx + C)x$
令 $x = 0$: $1 = 2A$, $A = 1/2$
 $x = 1$: $7 = 5A + B + C$, $B + C = 7 - 5A = 9/2$
 $x = -1$: $-1 = A + B - C$, $B - C = -1 - A = -3/2$

$$\begin{cases} B = \frac{3}{2}, C = 3 \\ (x) = x - 2 + \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{(3/2)x + 3}{x^2 + 2x + 2} \end{cases}$$
□

▼ 例2 (续三):
$$I_2 = \int f_2(x) dx = ?$$
 $f_2(x) = \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x}$
解: 日知 $f_2(x) = x - 2 + \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{(3/2)x + 3}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$
∴ $I_2 = \int x dx - 2 \int dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{x dx}{x^2 + 2x + 2} + 3 \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$
 $= \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| + \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{(2x + 2)dx}{x^2 + 2x + 2} + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{d(x + 1)}{(x + 1)^2 + 1}$
 $= \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| + \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{d(x^2 + 2x + 2)}{x^2 + 2x + 2} + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{d(x + 1)}{(x + 1)^2 + 1}$
 $= \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| + \frac{3}{4} \ln(x^2 + 2x + 2)$
 $+ \frac{3}{2} \arctan(x + 1) + C$

■ 小结-有理函数积分

根据上面步骤,有理函数积分归结于以下部分分式积分

$$\frac{A}{(x-a)^{i}}, \quad \frac{Bx+C}{(x^{2}+2px+q)^{j}}, \quad i, j=1,2,\dots \qquad (p^{2} < q)$$

$$\frac{Bx+C}{(x^{2}+2px+q)^{j}} = \frac{Bx+C}{[(x+p)^{2}+q-p^{2}]^{j}}$$

因而可以归结为以下积分

$$\int \frac{bx+c}{[x^2+a^2]^n} dx = \frac{b}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+a^2)}{[x^2+a^2]^n} + c \int \frac{dx}{[x^2+a^2]^n}$$

后面两类积分前面都已计算过(回忆上一课例5递推公式)

综上,有理函数的积分理论上都可以解决(有初等积分)

不定积分计算-三角有理式积分

- 目的: 计算 $\int f(x)dx$, $f(x) = R(\cos x, \sin x)$ 三角有理式 其中 $R(u,v) = \frac{P(u,v)}{Q(u,v)}$ 称为为2元有理函数, P,Q为2元多项式
- **实例:** $P_1(u,v) = u^2 v^2$, $P_2(u,v) = (u+v)^n$ Q(u,v) = u - v + 1

$$f_1(x) = R_1(\cos x, \sin x) = \frac{P_1(\cos x, \sin x)}{Q(\cos x, \sin x)} = \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x + 1}$$

$$f_2(x) = R_2(\cos x, \sin x) = \frac{P_2(\cos x, \sin x)}{Q(\cos x, \sin x)} = \frac{(\cos x + \sin x)^n}{\cos x - \sin x + 1}$$

■ 三角有理式积分法

通过换元(积分变量三角代换) 转化为有理函数的积分

■ "万能代换": $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$, $x = 2 \arctan t$, $dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$

$$\cos x = \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\cos^2(x/2) - \sin^2(x/2)}{\cos^2(x/2) + \sin^2(x/2)} = \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}$$

$$\sin x = 2\cos\frac{x}{2}\sin\frac{x}{2} = \frac{2\cos(x/2)\sin(x/2)}{\cos^2(x/2) + \sin^2(x/2)} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

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

这时Â(t)是t的有理函数,积分之后再将t=tan(x/2)代回

✓ **例1:**
$$ab \neq 0$$
, $I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{a + b \cos x} = ?$

解: $\Rightarrow t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$, 则 $dx = \frac{2dt}{1 + t^2}$, $\cos x = \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}$

$$I_1 = \int \frac{1}{a + b(1 - t^2)/(1 + t^2)} \cdot \frac{2dt}{1 + t^2} = \int \frac{2dt}{a + b + (a - b)t^2}$$

以下根据(a+b)(a-b)的符号分别讨论:

情况1)
$$(a+b)(a-b)=0$$

若a+b=0:
$$I_1 = \int \frac{2dt}{(a-b)t^2} = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = -\frac{1}{at} + C = -\frac{1}{a} \cot \frac{x}{2} + C$$

若 a-b=0:
$$I_1 = \int \frac{2dt}{a+b} = \frac{1}{a} \int dt = \frac{t}{a} + C = \frac{1}{a} \tan \frac{x}{2} + C$$

例1 (继续):
$$I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{a+b\cos x} = ?$$

情况2) $(a+b)(a-b) > 0$
 $I_1 = \int \frac{2dt}{a+b+(a-b)t^2} = \frac{2}{a-b} \int \frac{dt}{(a+b)/(a-b)+t^2}$
记 $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{a+b}{a-b}}$, 回忆 $\int \frac{dt}{\omega^2+t^2} = \frac{1}{\omega} \arctan \frac{t}{\omega} + C$
 $\therefore I_1 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a^2-b^2}} \arctan(\sqrt{\frac{a-b}{a+b}}t) + C$
 $= \frac{2}{\sqrt{a^2-b^2}} \arctan(\sqrt{\frac{a-b}{a+b}}\tan \frac{x}{2}) + C$

▼ 例1 (续二):
$$I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{a+b\cos x} = ?$$

情况3) $(a+b)(a-b) < 0$
$$I_1 = \int \frac{2dt}{a+b+(a-b)t^2} = \frac{2}{b-a} \int \frac{dt}{(a+b)/(b-a)-t^2}$$

记 $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{b+a}{b-a}}, \int \frac{dt}{\omega^2-t^2} = \frac{1}{2\omega} \int (\frac{1}{\omega-t} + \frac{1}{\omega+t}) dt = \frac{1}{2\omega} \ln |\frac{\omega+t}{\omega-t}| + C$
$$I_1 = \frac{2}{b-a} \int \frac{dt}{\omega^2-t^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2-a^2}} \ln |\frac{\omega+t}{\omega-t}| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2-a^2}} \ln |\frac{\sqrt{b+a} + \sqrt{b-a} \tan(x/2)}{\sqrt{b+a} - \sqrt{b-a} \tan(x/2)}| + C$$

例2:
$$I_2 = \int \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x} dx = ?$$

解: 令 $t = \tan x$, 則 $x = \arctan t$, $dx = \frac{dt}{1 + t^2}$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{1 - t}{1 + t} \cdot \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} = \int (\frac{1}{1 + t} - \frac{t}{1 + t^2}) dt$$

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

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

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

$$= \ln|\cos x + \sin x| + C$$

✓ 例2:
$$I_2 = \int \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x} dx = ?$$

解法二: 观察被积函数

$$I_2 = \int \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$$
$$= \int \frac{d(\sin x + \cos x)}{\cos x + \sin x}$$
$$= \ln|\cos x + \sin x| + C \qquad \Box$$

注:上面例题说明,"万能代换"可以解决三角有理式的积分问题,但未必总是最好的方法。

第15课:不定积分计算-被积函数有理化

• 预习 (下次课内容): 第6.4节 简单无理式的积分 小结 不定积分策略

■ 作业 (本次课):

练习题6.2: 5,6(也可以用三角代换),7.

练习题6.3: 7, 9, 12, 14. [自己练习2,5,6]

练习题6.4: 1(1-2[自己练习],5,7,11).