

1.13 分母含有三角函数的积分

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x}, \int \frac{dx}{\cos x}, \int \frac{dx}{a+b\cos x}, \int \frac{dx}{a+b\sin x}, \int \frac{dx}{a\sin x+b\cos x}, \int \frac{dx}{a+b\cos x+c\sin x}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^n x}, \int \frac{dx}{\cos^n x}, \int \frac{dx}{(a+b\cos x)^n}, \int \frac{dx}{(a+b\sin x)^n}, \int \frac{dx}{(a\sin x+b\cos x)^n}, \int \frac{dx}{(a+b\cos x+c\sin x)^n}$$

微分积分法

$$(1) \int \frac{dx}{\sin x}$$

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

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

$$(2) \int \frac{dx}{\cos x}$$

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

$$(3) \int \frac{dx}{a+b\cos x}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 若 } a > b, \text{ 有 } a+b\cos x = a(\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}) + b(\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2})$$

$$= (a+b)\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + (a-b)\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}$$

$$= (a-b)\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \left(\frac{a+b}{a-b} + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{得 } \int \frac{dx}{a+b\cos x} = \int \frac{dx}{(a-b)\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \left(\frac{a+b}{a-b} + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{a-b} \int \frac{d(\tan \frac{x}{2})}{\frac{a+b}{a-b} + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} \quad \int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 若 } a < b, \text{ 有 } a+b\cos x = a(\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}) + b(\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2})$$

$$= (a+b)\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - (b-a)\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}$$

$$= (b-a)\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \left(\frac{b+a}{b-a} - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{得 } \int \frac{dx}{a+b\cos x} = \int \frac{dx}{(b-a)\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \left(\frac{b+a}{b-a} - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} \right)}$$

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

$$(4) \int \frac{dx}{a+b\sin x}$$

法1: 令 $x = \frac{x}{2} + y$, 则 $\sin x = \cos y$, $dx = dy$. 得 $\int \frac{dx}{a+b\sin x} = \int \frac{dy}{a+b\cos y}$

法2: $a+b\sin x = a(\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}) + 2b\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}$

$$= a\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} (1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + \frac{2b}{a} \tan \frac{x}{2})$$

$$= a\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \left[(\tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{b}{a})^2 - \frac{b^2}{a^2} + 1 \right]$$

$$\text{得} \int \frac{dx}{a+b\sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{a\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \left[(\tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{b}{a})^2 + \frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2} \right]}$$

$$= \frac{2}{a} \int \frac{d(\tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{b}{a})}{(\tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{b}{a})^2 + \frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2}} \quad \int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C \quad (a^2 > b^2)$$

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

$$(5) \int \frac{dx}{a\sin x + b\cos x}$$

$$a\sin x + b\cos x = \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \sin(x+\alpha), \quad \alpha = \arctan \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\text{得} \int \frac{dx}{a\sin x + b\cos x} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2} \sin(x+\alpha)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \int \frac{d(x+\alpha)}{\sin(x+\alpha)}$$

$$(6) \int \frac{dx}{a+b\cos x + c\sin x}$$

$$a+b\cos x + c\sin x = a + \sqrt{b^2+c^2} \sin(x+\alpha), \quad \alpha = \arctan \frac{b}{c}$$

$$a+b\cos x + c\sin x = a + \sqrt{b^2+c^2} \cos(x+\beta), \quad \beta = \arctan \frac{c}{b}$$