

一道竞赛题的多解与多变

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$I = \int \frac{1}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x} dx$ 是首届全国大学生数学竞赛决赛题, 该题在利用

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

的基础上, 切入点不同, 可以产生不同的解法; 而通过对 $\sin x$ 与 $\cos x$ 的方次的增减, 可以产生系列变式。

先看原题的多种解法:

解法 1 因为 $\frac{1}{\sin x + \cos x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})}$ 是容易积分的, 因此以 $\sin x + \cos x$ 为整体,

拆项, 得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{dx}{(\sin x + \cos x)(\sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x)} \\ &= \int \frac{2dx}{(\sin x + \cos x)(2 - 2\sin x \cos x)} = \int \frac{2dx}{(\sin x + \cos x)[3 - (\sin x + \cos x)^2]} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \left[\int \frac{dx}{\sin x + \cos x} + \int \frac{(\sin x + \cos x)dx}{3 - (\sin x + \cos x)^2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

注意到 $(\sin x + \cos x)dx = d(\sin x - \cos x)$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{2}{3} \left[\int \frac{d(x + \frac{\pi}{4})}{\sqrt{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})} + \int \frac{d(\sin x - \cos x)}{1 + (\sin x - \cos x)^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \ln \left| \csc(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \cot(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \right| + \frac{2}{3} \arctan(\sin x - \cos x) + C. \end{aligned}$$

解法 2 利用 “ $1 = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$ ”, 将分子凑出分母中所含的因式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{(\sin x + \cos x)(\sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x)} dx \\ &= \int \frac{(\sin x + \cos x)^2 - 2\sin x \cos x + 2 - 2}{(\sin x + \cos x)(1 - \sin x \cos x)} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{1 - \sin x \cos x} dx + 2 \int \frac{1 - \sin x \cos x}{(\sin x + \cos x)(1 - \sin x \cos x)} dx - 2I$$

而 $\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{1 - \sin x \cos x} dx = 2 \int \frac{d(\sin x - \cos x)}{1 + (\sin x - \cos x)^2} = 2 \arctan(\sin x - \cos x) + C_1$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \csc(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \cot(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \right| + C_2$$

于是 $I = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \ln \left| \csc(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \cot(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \right| + \frac{2}{3} \arctan(\sin x - \cos x) + C$ 。

解法 3 利用 $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ 以及 $(\sin x + \cos x)dx = d(\sin x - \cos x)$ 进行分项与整合。

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{(\sin x + \cos x)dx}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2(\sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x)} \\ &= \int \frac{d(\sin x - \cos x)}{(1 + 2 \sin x \cos x)(1 - \sin x \cos x)} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \int \left[\frac{1/2}{(1 - \sin x \cos x)} + \frac{1}{(1 + 2 \sin x \cos x)} \right] d(\sin x - \cos x) \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{d(\sin x - \cos x)}{1 + (\sin x - \cos x)^2} + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{d(\sin x - \cos x)}{2 - (\sin x - \cos x)^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \arctan(\sin x - \cos x) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sin x - \cos x}{\sqrt{2} - \sin x + \cos x} \right| + C。 \end{aligned}$$

解法 4 抓住 $\sin x$ 与 $\cos x$ 之间的关系，利用

$$\sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}), \quad \sin x - \cos x = -\sqrt{2} \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

进行恒等变形，再分项积分。

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{dx}{(\sin x + \cos x)(\sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x)} \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{(\sin x + \cos x) \frac{[(\sin x - \cos x)^2 + 1]}{2}} = \sqrt{2} \int \frac{d(x + \frac{\pi}{4})}{\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) [2 \cos^2(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) + 1]} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sqrt{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sin t(2\cos^2 t + 1)} \quad (\text{令 } t = x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \\
&= \sqrt{2} \int \frac{\sin t dt}{\sin^2 t(3 - 2\sin^2 t)} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \left[\int \frac{\sin t dt}{2\sin^2 t} + \int \frac{\sin t dt}{(3 - 2\sin^2 t)} \right] \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \int \frac{dt}{\sin t} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \int \frac{d(\cos t)}{\cos^2 t + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \ln \left| \frac{1 - \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4})}{\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})} \right| - \frac{2}{3} \arctan(\sqrt{2} \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4})) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

在本题的求解过程中，涉及到

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \csc(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \cot(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \right| + C;$$

因 $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ ，所以也容易求得 $\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} dx = x + C$ 。

那么，如何计算 $\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx$ 呢？（可参见《微积分学（上）》P180 例 5（1））

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\cos^4 x (\tan^4 x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{u^2 + 1}{u^4 + 1} du \quad (\text{令 } \tan x = u) \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{u^2 - 1}{\sqrt{2}u} + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\tan^2 x - 1}{\sqrt{2} \tan x} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

进一步，还可得到

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{dx}{\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x} &= \int \frac{dx}{(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)(\sin^4 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x)} \\
&= \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan^4 x - \tan^2 x + 1} d(\tan x) = \int \frac{\tan^2 x + 1}{\tan^4 x - \tan^2 x + 1} d(\tan x) \\
&= \int \frac{1 + \tan^{-2} x}{\tan^2 x + \tan^{-2} x - 1} dx = \int \frac{d(\tan x - \tan^{-1} x)}{(\tan x - \tan^{-1} x)^2 + 1} = \arctan(\tan x - \tan^{-1} x) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

（另解见韩老师课件）

在吉米多维奇的习题集上还有如下题目：

$$\int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}; \quad \int \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx; \quad \int \frac{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{\sin^8 x + \cos^8 x} dx; \quad \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx.$$