7有理函数的原函数

1.1 有理 函数是指两个实施多项指引商 RCxx=P(xx)

1.2 机分思路

step1. Ren = P(x) 化为真分式

(it deg Pm) < deg Q(x) 13:40

$$\frac{x^{5}}{1-x^{2}} = \frac{x^{5}-x^{3}+x^{3}}{1-x^{2}} = -x^{3} + \frac{x^{3}}{1-x^{2}} = -x^{3} - x + \frac{x}{1-x^{2}}$$

Step2. 复分式总可以化成下列 两类分式法知:A $A \times +B$ $(x^2+1\times +9)^2$

定理:设 R(x) = P(x)/Q(x)是一个真分式,其分母 Q(x) 有分解式 $Q(x) = (x-a)^{d} \cdot \cdot \cdot (x-b)^{d} (x^{2} + px + q)^{d} \cdot \cdot \cdot (x^{2} + rx + s)^{y}$

且 p2-49 <0 , +2-45 < 0 我们有

$$R(x) = \frac{A_1}{(x-a)^{a-1}} + \frac{A_1}{x-a} + \cdots$$

$$+\frac{B_{p}}{(x-b)^{p}}+\frac{B_{p-1}}{(x-b)^{p-1}}+\cdots+\frac{B_{1}}{x-b}$$

$$+ \frac{M_{\nu} \times + N_{\nu}}{(x^2 + r \times + 5)^{\nu}} + \cdots + \frac{M_{\nu} \times + N_{\nu}}{x^2 + r \times + 5}$$

13小化 x4-3x3+3x2-x 为青的分析.

$$Q(x) = x^4 - 3x^3 + 3x^2 - x = x(x-1)^3$$

$$\frac{A^{3}+1}{(2)^{4}+3x^{2}+3x^{2}-x} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^{3}} + \frac{C}{(x-1)^{2}} + \frac{D}{x-1}$$

面治律 $x^3+1 = A(x-1)^3 + Bx + Cx(x-1) + Dx(x-1)^2$ (1)

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最出る不要暴力展开清学は対从下方法
                               至x=0 / 1=-A+0 ⇒ A=-1
                          于是 い式(七角 x3+1+(x-1)3=Bx+Cx(x-1)+Dx(x-1)2
                                                                  2x3-3x2+3x= Bx+ Cx (x-1) + Dx(x-1)2.
                                   国籍x 得 2x2-3x+3=B+((x-1)+D(x-1)2
                                                                      全×=1律 B=23是上式文化为
                                                        2x^2-3x+1=C(x-1)+D(x-1)^2
                           マオ×東京 4×-3 = C + 2D(×-1)
                                                                           ②x=1 徨 C=1. f皇上式化为 4x-4=2D(x-1)
                           对为某事 4 = 20 ⇒ 0 = 2.
                  化工业3+3×+3 为部分分寸。
                                   \chi^3 + \chi^2 + 3 \times + 3 = (\times + 1)(\chi^2 + 3).
                           数 (多寸 = A Bx+C
                             面分得等式 x=A(x²+3) +(Bx+C)(x+1).
                                全x=-1 得 八=-14.3将A代回得
                                                        = x2+ x+ 3 = (Bx+C) (x+1)
                   比较多数(也可求字作) 有  = \frac{3}{4}x^2 + x + \frac{3}{4} = \beta x^2 + (\beta + C)x + C
                                                                                    B= 1/4 , C= 3/4
step3 持 (x-a) 与 (x2+ px+q) 的复数数.
               \int \frac{A}{(x-a)^k} dx = \int \frac{A}{(x-a)^k} d(x-a) = \begin{cases} A \ln |x-a| + \zeta, k=1 \\ A (x-a)^{k+1} & k \ge 2 \end{cases}
= \int \frac{A}{(x-a)^k} dx = \int \frac{A}{(x-a)^k}
             \int \frac{A \times + B}{(x^{2} + p \times + q)^{k}} dx = \frac{A}{2} \int \frac{d(x^{2} + p \times + q)^{k}}{(x^{2} + p \times + q)^{k}} dx = \frac{A}{2} \int \frac{d(x^{2} + p \times + q)^{k}}{(x^{2} + p \times + q)^{k}} + (-\frac{A}{2} + B) \int \frac{dx}{(x^{2} + p \times + q)^{k}}
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$$\int \frac{A \times + B}{(x^{2} + p \times + q)^{2}} dx \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} \text{ idea}} \int \frac{A \times + B}{(x^{2} + p \times + q)^{2}} dx \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} \times + \frac{p}{2} = u} \int \frac{A(u - \frac{p}{2}) + B}{(u^{2} + a^{2})^{k}} du$$

$$\frac{A^{2}(2u) - A^{2} + B}{(u^{2} + a^{2})^{4}} du = \frac{A}{2} \int \frac{d(u^{2} + a^{2})}{(u^{2} + a^{2})^{4}} du$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\int_{u^2+\alpha^2)^k} du}{(u^2+\alpha^2)^k} - \int_{u^2+\alpha^2)^k} \frac{-k(u^2+\alpha^2)^{k-1}}{(u^2+\alpha^2)^{2k}} du$$

$$= \frac{u}{(u^2 + a^2)^k} + k \int \frac{2u^2}{(u^2 + a^2)^{k+1}} du$$

$$= \frac{u}{(u^{2}+a^{2})^{k}} + k \int \frac{2(u^{2}+a^{2})-2a^{2}}{(u^{2}+a^{2})^{k+1}} du$$

$$-\frac{2l}{(u^2+\alpha^2)^{k}} + 2k \prod_{k} - 2\alpha^2 k \prod_{k+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{k+1} = \frac{1}{2ka^2} \frac{u}{(a^2+u^2)^k} + \frac{2k-1}{2ka^2} I_k$$

$$I_1 = \int \frac{du}{a^2 + u^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{u}{a} + C$$

B ing San

2. 数值积分

Trapezoidal Rule

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \approx T = \frac{\Delta x}{3} \left(y_{0} + 2y_{1} + 2y_{2} + \cdots + 2y_{n-1} + y_{n} \right) , \Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$|E_{T}| \leq \frac{M(b-a)^{3}}{12n^{2}} , MR f'' \neq [a, b] \neq 3 \pm \frac{a}{n}$$
Simpson's Rule

$$\int_{\alpha}^{b} f_{K} dx \approx S = \frac{\Delta x}{3} (y_{0} + 4y_{1} + 2y_{2} + 4y_{3} + \dots + 2y_{n-2} + 4y_{n-1} + y_{n}), \Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$|E_{S}| \leq \frac{M(b-a)^{\frac{1}{5}}}{160n^{4}}, \quad M_{e}^{2} |f^{(4)}| \leq [a,b] + 63 + 7.$$

s, 反常积分.

3.1 无穷积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{c} f(x) dx + \int_{c}^{+\infty} f(x) dx , 5 c = 2.2.2.$$

1.很要的例识,最好记住:

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{p}} \frac{dx}{x} p > 1 \theta dx \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{b} \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left[\ln b - \ln a = +\infty \right]$$

$$Case I. p = I. \int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{b} \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left[\ln \frac{x^{-p+1}}{p-1} \right]_{a}^{b}$$

$$= \lim_{b \to +\infty} \frac{b^{-p+1}}{-p+1} = \begin{cases} +\infty & p < 1 \\ \frac{\alpha^{-p+1}}{p-1} & p > 1 \end{cases}$$

3定理: 设fm/在[a,+∞)上可和月目有原函数F,那么 [fx)dx = (-(+00) - F(02) 书 $fa(-\infty, \alpha]$ 上 可积且有压强 钣F, 职以 $\int_{-\infty}^{\alpha} fa(-\infty) dx = F(a) - F(-\infty)$ 若f在(-0,+00)上可积有后数数,则[100 fer)dx=F(100)-F(-00) 良見 f(+00)=lim f(x). F(-00)=lim f(x). $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(a^{2}+x^{2})^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{a^{2}} \int_{0}^{\pi/2} cost dt = \frac{1}{a^{2}}$ 一个无穷积分换元后可变成常处不的积分;反之,一个常处积分换元后也可变 成无穷积分。 3.2 政积分 1.Def: 沒f在(a,b]上右定义,且limfx)=0,10x+4EG(0,b-a),f在[a+E,b]上可采见 岩极限lim Sbfixld x 存在且有限,则铅建这积分,是foodx 收益之, Safondx=lim Sbfixld x 假如 a, b同为建设点, fordx = fordx + fordx (程定在地两个主段积分收敛) 1. 很重要的例子,最好记住 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p}$ 当 p<1 时收敛,当p>1 时发制文 Cose I p=1 $\lim_{\xi \to 0} \int_{\xi}^{\alpha} \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{\xi \to 0} \ln \alpha - \ln \xi = -\infty$ $\frac{2\pi i}{2}$ Case 1 $p \neq 1$. $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \int_{\varepsilon}^{\alpha} \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{a^{+\rho} - \varepsilon^{-\rho}}{1 - \rho} = \begin{cases} \frac{a^{1-\rho}}{1 - \rho} & \rho < 1 \\ + \infty & \rho > 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{$ $= \int_{1}^{2} \frac{d \ln x}{(\ln x)^{P}}$ = [h2 du

当P<101收敛.

$$\frac{1}{2} \times = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$$
. Ri) $I = -\int_{\pi/2}^{0} \ln \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - t) dt = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \ln \cos t dt$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\pi/h} \left[n \sin x \, dx + \int_{0}^{\pi/h} \left[n \cos t \, dt \right] \right]$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \ln(\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x) dx = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \ln \frac{1}{2} + \ln \sin 2x dx$$

$$= - \left[n \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \int_0^{\pi / 2} \left[n \sin 2x \, dx \right] (*)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 2 $x = t$ $\frac{3}{3}$ $\int_{0}^{\pi h} \left[\ln \sin 2x dx \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[\ln \sin t dt \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[\ln \sin t dt \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[\ln \sin t dt \right]$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\ln \sin \left(u + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) du \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot I + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\ln \cos u dv \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot I + \frac{1}{2} \cdot I = I.$$

4. 反常积分收敛性本质上是极限收敛问题

Direct comparison test

Limit comparison test

$$T43$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{dx}{1-x^{2}}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{1-x^{2}} + \int_{0}^{2} \frac{dx}{1-x^{2}}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{1-x^{2}} + \int_{0}^{2} \frac{dx}{1-x^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{1-x} + \int_{1+x}^{1} dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \left[\ln \left[\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right] \right]_{1}^{2} = -\infty$$
图比符級分发散