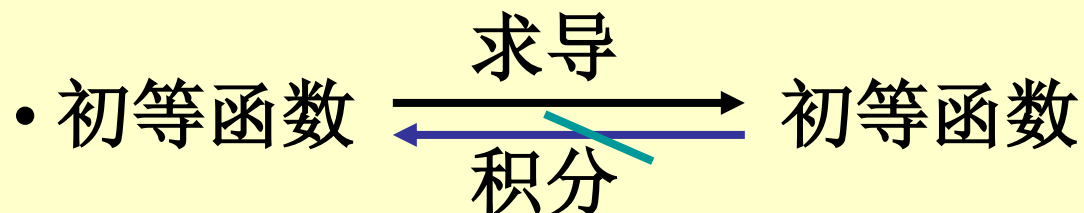


## 5.1.3 有理函数和可化为有理函数的不定积分

- 基本积分法：分项积分法；换元积分法；  
分部积分法



本节内容：

一、有理函数的积分

二、可化为有理函数的积分

# 一、有理函数的积分

有理函数:

$$R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_n}{b_0x^m + b_1x^{m-1} + \cdots + b_m}$$

$m \leq n$  时,  $R(x)$  为假分式;  $m > n$  时,  $R(x)$  为真分式

有理函数  $\xrightarrow{\text{相除}}$  多项式 + 真分式

分解 ↓

若干部分分式之和

其中部分分式的形式为

$$\frac{A}{(x-a)^k}; \quad \frac{Mx+N}{(x^2+px+q)^k} \quad (k \in \mathbb{N}^+, p^2-4q < 0)$$

将有理真分式  $R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$  分解为部分分式的步骤:

第一步: 将  $Q(x)$  在实数系内作标准分解:

$$Q(x) = (x - a_1)^{\lambda_1} \cdots (x - a_s)^{\lambda_s} (x^2 + p_1x + q_1)^{\mu_1} \cdots (x^2 + p_tx + q_t)^{\mu_t}$$

第二步: 根据上述分解式的各个因子, 写出对应的部分分式.

对应  $(x - a)^k$  的部分分式为:

$$\frac{A_1}{x - a} + \frac{A_2}{(x - a)^2} + \cdots + \frac{A_k}{(x - a)^k}$$

对应  $(x^2 + px + q)^k$  的部分分式为:

$$\frac{B_1x + C_1}{x^2 + px + q} + \frac{B_2x + C_2}{(x^2 + px + q)^2} + \cdots + \frac{B_kx + C_k}{(x^2 + px + q)^k}$$

第三步: 通分后, 通过比较分子同次项的系数, 或代入特殊值的方式, 确定以上待定系数.

设给定分式  $\frac{2x^2 + 2x + 13}{(x-2)(x^2+1)^2}$ . 按照普遍定理它有分解式

$$\frac{2x^2 + 2x + 13}{(x-2)(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1} + \frac{Dx+E}{(x^2+1)^2}.$$

我们由恒等式

$$2x^2 + 2x + 13 = A(x^2+1)^2 + (Bx+C)(x^2+1)(x-2) + (Dx+E)(x-2)$$

确定系数  $A, B, C, D, E$ . 使左右两端同幂次的  $x$  的系数相等, 得到五个方程的方程组

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x^4 & A + B = 0, \\ x^3 & -2B + C = 0, \\ x^2 & 2A + B - 2C + D = 2, \\ x^1 & -2B + C - 2D + E = 2, \\ x^0 & A - 2C - 2E = 13. \end{array}$$

由此

$$A = 1, B = -1, C = -2, D = -3, E = -4.$$

最后

$$\frac{2x^2 + 2x + 13}{(x-2)(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{x+2}{x^2+1} - \frac{3x+4}{(x^2+1)^2}.$$

## 四种典型部分分式的积分:

$$1. \int \frac{A}{x-a} dx = A \ln|x-a| + C$$

$$2. \int \frac{A}{(x-a)^n} dx = \frac{A}{1-n} (x-a)^{1-n} + C \quad (n > 1)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 3. \int \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+px+q} dx \\ 4. \int \frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{变分子为} \\ \frac{A}{2}(2x+p) + (B - \frac{Ap}{2}) \\ \text{再分项积分} \end{array}$$

$$(p^2 - 4q < 0, n > 1)$$

对于积分： 3.  $\int \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + px + q} dx \quad (p^2 - 4q < 0)$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + px + q} dx &= \int \frac{\frac{A}{2}(2x + p) + (B - \frac{1}{2}Ap)}{x^2 + px + q} dx \\&= \frac{A}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2 + px + q)}{x^2 + px + q} + (B - \frac{1}{2}Ap) \int \frac{d(x + \frac{p}{2})}{(x + \frac{p}{2})^2 + \frac{4q - p^2}{4}} \\&= \frac{A}{2} \ln(x^2 + px + q) + \frac{2B - Ap}{\sqrt{4q - p^2}} \arctan \frac{2x + p}{\sqrt{4q - p^2}} + C\end{aligned}$$

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$$\text{令 } t = x + \frac{p}{2}, a = \frac{\sqrt{4q - p^2}}{2}, \int \frac{d(x + \frac{p}{2})}{(x + \frac{p}{2})^2 + \frac{4q - p^2}{4}} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{t}{a} + C$$

对于积分：4.  $\int \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + px + q)^n} dx \quad (p^2 - 4q < 0, n > 1)$

$$\int \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + px + q)^n} dx = \int \frac{\frac{A}{2}(2x + p) + (B - \frac{Ap}{2})}{(x^2 + px + q)^n} dx$$

$$= \frac{A}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2 + px + q)}{(x^2 + px + q)^n} + (B - \frac{1}{2}Ap) \int \frac{d(x + \frac{p}{2})}{\left[ (x + \frac{p}{2})^2 + \frac{4q - p^2}{4} \right]^n}$$

$$= \frac{A}{2(1-n)} (x^2 + px + q)^{1-n} + (B - \frac{Ap}{2}) \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + a^2)^n}$$

$$\text{其中} \quad t = x + \frac{p}{2} \quad a = \frac{\sqrt{4q - p^2}}{2} \quad I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^n}.$$

求  $I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^n}.$

解: 令  $u = \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^n}$ ,  $v' = 1$ , 则  $u' = \frac{-2nx}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}}$ ,  $v = x$

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

得递推公式  $I_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2na^2} \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} + \frac{2n-1}{2na^2} I_n$



$$1. \int \frac{A}{x-a} dx = A \ln|x-a| + C$$

$$2. \int \frac{A}{(x-a)^n} dx = \frac{A}{1-n} (x-a)^{1-n} + C \quad (n > 1)$$

$$3. \int \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+px+q} dx = \frac{A}{2} \ln(x^2+px+q) + \frac{2B-Ap}{\sqrt{4q-p^2}} \arctan \frac{2x+p}{\sqrt{4q-p^2}} + C$$

$$4. \int \frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx \quad (n > 1)$$

$$= \frac{A}{2(1-n)} (x^2+px+q)^{1-n} + (B - \frac{Ap}{2}) \int \frac{dt}{(t^2+a^2)^n}$$

这四类积分均可积出, 且原函数都是初等函数.

结论: 有理函数的原函数都是初等函数.

例1. 将下列真分式分解为部分分式：

$$(1) \frac{1}{x(x-1)^2}; \quad (2) \frac{x+3}{x^2-5x+6}; \quad (3) \frac{1}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)}.$$

解：(1) 用拼凑法

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

## (2) 用赋值法

$$\frac{x+3}{x^2-5x+6} = \frac{x+3}{(x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x-3}$$

$$\therefore A = (x-2) \cdot \text{原式} \Big|_{x=2} = \frac{x+3}{x-3} \Big|_{x=2} = -5$$

$$B = (x-3) \cdot \text{原式} \Big|_{x=3} = \frac{x+3}{x-2} \Big|_{x=3} = 6$$

故

$$\text{原式} = \frac{-5}{x-2} + \frac{6}{x-3}$$

### (3) 混合法

$$\frac{1}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)} = \frac{A}{1+2x} + \frac{Bx+C}{1+x^2}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} A = (1+2x) \cdot \text{原式} \\ x = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right| = \frac{4}{5}$$

分别令  $x=0, 1$  代入等式两端

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 = \frac{4}{5} + C \\ \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{15} + \frac{B+C}{2} \end{array} \right. \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B = -\frac{2}{5} \\ C = \frac{1}{5} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{5} \left[ \frac{4}{1+2x} - \frac{2x-1}{1+x^2} \right]$$

例2. 求  $\int \frac{dx}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)}$ .

解: 已知

$$\frac{1}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)} = \frac{1}{5} \left[ \frac{4}{1+2x} - \frac{2x}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{d(1+2x)}{1+2x} - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{d(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{5} \ln|1+2x| - \frac{1}{5} \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{1}{5} \arctan x + C \end{aligned}$$

例3. 求  $\int \frac{x-2}{x^2+2x+3} dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: 原式} &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x+2)-3}{x^2+2x+3} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+2x+3)}{x^2+2x+3} - 3 \int \frac{d(x+1)}{(x+1)^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+2x+3| - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + C\end{aligned}$$

思考: 如何求  $\int \frac{x-2}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} dx$  ?

提示: 变形方法同例3.

例4. 设  $R(x) = \frac{2x^4 - x^3 + 4x^2 + 9x - 10}{x^5 + x^4 - 5x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 8}$ , 求  $\int R(x)dx$ .

解:  $x^5 + x^4 - 5x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 8 = (x-2)(x+2)^2(x^2 - x + 1)$

设 
$$\frac{2x^4 - x^3 + 4x^2 + 9x - 10}{x^5 + x^4 - 5x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 8} = \frac{A_0}{x-2} + \frac{A_1}{x+2} + \frac{A_2}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-x+1}$$

则 
$$\begin{aligned} 2x^4 - x^3 + 4x^2 + 9x - 10 &= A_0(x+2)^2(x^2 - x + 1) + A_1(x-2)(x+2)(x^2 - x + 1) \\ &\quad + A_2(x-2)(x^2 - x + 1) + (Bx+C)(x-2)(x+2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

令  $x=2$  得  $32 = 32A_0$ ,  $A_0 = 1$

令  $x=-2$  得  $12 = -12A_2$ ,  $A_2 = -1$

比较两边  $x^4$  的系数,得  $A_0 + A_1 + B = 1$ .

令  $x=0$  得  $-10 = 4A_0 - 4A_1 - A_2 - 8C$

令  $x=1$  得  $3 = 9A_0 - 3A_1 - A_2 - 9(B+C)$

解得:  $A_0 = 1, A_1 = 2, A_2 = -1, B = -1, C = 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{故 } \int R(x)dx &= \int \frac{dx}{x-2} + \int \frac{2}{x+2} dx - \int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2} - \int \frac{x-1}{x^2-x+1} dx \\
 &= \ln|x-2| + 2\ln|x+2| + \frac{1}{x+2} - \int \frac{x-1}{x^2-x+1} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

注意到

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{x-1}{x^2-x+1} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x-1-1}{x^2-x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2-x+1)}{x^2-x+1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2-x+1) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2-x+1) - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}} (x - \frac{1}{2}) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\int R(x)dx = \ln|(x+2)(x^2-4)\sqrt{x^2-x+1}| + \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{4x-2}{3}} + C$$



**注** 将有理函数分解为部分分式进行积分虽可行，但不一定简便，因此要注意根据被积函数的结构寻求简便的方法.

例5. 求  $I = \int \frac{2x^3 + 2x^2 + 5x + 5}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx.$

解: 
$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{2x^3 + 5x}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx + \int \frac{2x^2 + 5}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^4 + 5x^2 + 4)}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} + \int \frac{(x^2 + 1) + (x^2 + 4)}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 4)} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln |x^4 + 5x^2 + 4| + \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x}{2} + \arctan x + C \end{aligned}$$

例6. 求  $\int \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2} dx$ .

解: 原式  $= \int \frac{(x^2 + 2x + 2) - (2x + 2)}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2} dx$

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

例7. 求  $\int \frac{dx}{x^4 + 1}$

解: 原式  $= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^2 + 1) - (x^2 - 1)}{x^4 + 1} dx$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x - \frac{1}{x})}{(x - \frac{1}{x})^2 + 2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x + \frac{1}{x})}{(x + \frac{1}{x})^2 - 2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x^2 - 1}{\sqrt{2}x} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1} \right| + C \quad (x \neq 0)$$

注意本题技巧  
按常规方法较繁

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

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^4 + 1}.$$

因为

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

于是可得出分解式为

$$\frac{1}{x^4 + 1} = \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1}.$$

由恒等式

$$1 = (Ax + B)(x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1) + (Cx + D)(x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

得到方程组

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x^3 & A + C = 0, \\ x^2 & -\sqrt{2}A + B + \sqrt{2}C + D = 0, \\ x^1 & A - \sqrt{2}B + C + \sqrt{2}D = 0, \\ x^0 & B + D = 1, \end{array}$$

由此

$$A = -C = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, \quad B = D = \frac{1}{2},$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x^4 + 1} &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{x + \sqrt{2}}{x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1} dx - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{x - \sqrt{2}}{x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1}{x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg}(x\sqrt{2} + 1) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg}(x\sqrt{2} - 1) + C. \end{aligned}$$

## 二、可化为有理函数的积分

### 1. 三角函数有理式的积分

设  $R(\sin x, \cos x)$  表示三角函数有理式，则

$$\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$$

↓ 令  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$

万能代换

$t$  的有理函数的积分

$$\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx \quad \text{令 } t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\text{则 } \sin x = \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}$$

$$dx = \frac{2}{1 + t^2} dt$$

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

例8. 求  $\int \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sin x(1 + \cos x)} dx$ .

解: 令  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ , 则

$$\sin x = \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}$$

$$dx = \frac{2}{1 + t^2} dt$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + \tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C$$



例9. 求  $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} \quad (ab \neq 0)$  .

解: 原式  $= \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx}{a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{d \tan x}{\tan^2 x + (\frac{b}{a})^2}$

$$= \frac{1}{ab} \arctan\left(\frac{a}{b} \tan x\right) + C$$

说明: 通常求含  $\sin^2 x$ ,  $\cos^2 x$  及  $\sin x \cos x$  的有理式的积分时, 用代换  $t = \tan x$  往往更方便.

总结一下，有以下规律：

$$\int R(\sin x) \cos x dx \quad \text{令 } u = \sin x$$

$$\int R(\cos x) \sin x dx \quad \text{令 } u = \cos x$$

$$\int R(\tan x) \sec^2 x dx \quad \text{令 } u = \tan x$$

$$R(\sin x, -\cos x) = -R(\sin x, \cos x) \quad \text{令 } u = \sin x$$

$$R(-\sin x, \cos x) = -R(\sin x, \cos x) \quad \text{令 } u = \cos x$$

$$R(-\sin x, -\cos x) = R(\sin x, \cos x) \quad \text{令 } u = \tan x$$

例10. 求  $\int \frac{1}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^2} dx$  ( $ab \neq 0$ ).

解法 1

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{dx}{(a \tan x + b)^2 \cos^2 x}$$

↓ 令  $t = \tan x$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{(at + b)^2} = -\frac{1}{a(at + b)} + C$$

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

例10. 求  $\int \frac{1}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^2} dx \quad (ab \neq 0)$

解法 2 令  $\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \sin \varphi$ ,  $\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \cos \varphi$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2(x - \varphi)} \\ &= \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} \tan(x - \varphi) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{a}{b}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} \tan\left(x - \arctan \frac{a}{b}\right) + C$$

例11. 求  $\int \frac{\cos^3 x - 2\cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x + \sin^4 x} dx$ .

解: 因被积函数关于  $\cos x$  为奇函数, 可令  $t = \sin x$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int \frac{(\cos^2 x - 2)\cos x dx}{1 + \sin^2 x + \sin^4 x} = -\int \frac{(\sin^2 x + 1) d\sin x}{1 + \sin^2 x + \sin^4 x} \\&= -\int \frac{(t^2 + 1) dt}{1 + t^2 + t^4} = -\int \frac{1 + \frac{1}{t^2}}{t^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{t^2}} dt = -\int \frac{d(t - \frac{1}{t})}{(t - \frac{1}{t})^2 + 3} \\&= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{t - \frac{1}{t}}{\sqrt{3}} + C \\&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sqrt{3} \sin x} + C\end{aligned}$$

## 2. 简单无理函数的积分

被积函数为简单根式的有理式，可通过根式代换化为有理函数的积分。例如：

$$\int R(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b}) dx, \quad \text{令 } t = \sqrt[n]{ax+b}$$

$$\int R(x, \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}) dx, \quad \text{令 } t = \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}$$

$$\int R(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b}, \sqrt[m]{ax+b}) dx,$$

令  $t = \sqrt[p]{ax+b}$ ,  $p$  为  $m, n$  的最小公倍数.

$$\int (Mx+N)\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} dx \rightarrow \int \sqrt{t^2 \pm A^2} dt$$

例12. 求  $\int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt[3]{x+2}}$ .

解: 令  $u = \sqrt[3]{x+2}$ , 则  $x = u^3 - 2$ ,  $dx = 3u^2 du$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{3u^2}{1+u} du = 3 \int \frac{(u^2-1)+1}{1+u} du$$

$$= 3 \int \left( u - 1 + \frac{1}{1+u} \right) du$$

$$= 3 \left[ \frac{1}{2} u^2 - u + \ln|1+u| \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{(x+2)^2} - 3 \sqrt[3]{x+2} + 3 \ln \left| 1 + \sqrt[3]{x+2} \right| + C$$

例13. 求  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}}.$

解: 为去掉被积函数分母中的根式, 取根指数 2, 3 的最小公倍数 6, 令  $x = t^6$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int \frac{6t^5 dt}{t^3 + t^2} \\&= 6 \int \left( t^2 - t + 1 - \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt \\&= 6 \left[ \frac{1}{3} t^3 - \frac{1}{2} t^2 + t - \ln|1+t| \right] + C \\&= 2\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt[3]{x} + 6\sqrt[6]{x} - 6\ln(1 + \sqrt[6]{x}) + C\end{aligned}$$



例14. 求  $\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} dx$ .

解: 令  $t = \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}$ , 则  $x = \frac{1}{t^2 - 1}$ ,  $dx = \frac{-2t dt}{(t^2 - 1)^2}$

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

$$= -2 \int \frac{t^2}{t^2 - 1} dt = -2t - \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C$$

$$= -2 \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} + \ln |2x + 2x\sqrt{x+1} + 1| + C$$

对  $\int R(x, \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}) dx$  作Euler变换:

$$\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} = \begin{cases} t - \sqrt{a}x, & \text{若 } a > 0 \\ tx \pm \sqrt{c}, & \text{若 } c > 0 \\ t(x - \alpha), & \text{若 } ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - \alpha)(x - \beta) \end{cases}$$

可将  $\int R(x, \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}) dx$  化为有理函数的不定积分.

例如, 当  $a > 0$  时, 作变换  $\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} = u - \sqrt{a}x$

则 
$$x = \frac{u^2 - c}{b + 2u\sqrt{a}}, \quad \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} = \frac{\sqrt{a}u^2 + bu + c\sqrt{a}}{b + 2\sqrt{a}u}$$

$$dx = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a}u^2 + bu + c\sqrt{a}}{(b + 2\sqrt{a}u)^2} du$$

求解  $\int R(x, \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}) dx$  的欧拉变换

例15. 求不定积分  $I = \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 2x - 3}}.$

解: 令  $\sqrt{x^2 - 2x - 3} = x - t$ , 则

$$x = \frac{t^2 + 3}{2(t-1)}, \quad dx = \frac{t^2 - 2t - 3}{2(t-1)^2} dt,$$

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

$$\text{故 } I = \int \frac{2(t-1)}{t^2 + 3} \cdot \frac{2(t-1)}{-(t^2 - 2t - 3)} \cdot \frac{t^2 - 2t - 3}{2(t-1)^2} dt = -\int \frac{2}{t^2 + 3} dt$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{3}} + C = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x - 3} - x}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

求解  $\int R(x, \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c})dx$  的常规步骤

例15. 求不定积分  $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 2x - 3}}$ .

$$\text{解: } \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 2x - 3}} = \int \frac{d(x-1)}{x\sqrt{(x-1)^2 - 4}} \quad (x-1 = u)$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{(u+1)\sqrt{u^2 - 4}} \quad (u = 2\sec\theta)$$

$$= \int \frac{2\sec\theta \tan\theta}{(2\sec\theta + 1) \cdot 2\tan\theta} d\theta = \int \frac{d\theta}{2 + \cos\theta} \quad (\tan\frac{\theta}{2} = t)$$

$$= \int \frac{2}{t^2 + 3} dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

将变量还原即可.

例16. 求  $\int \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}}$

解: 令  $\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} = u - x$ , 则

$$x = \frac{u^2 - 1}{2u - 1}, \quad dx = 2 \cdot \frac{u^2 - u + 1}{(2u - 1)^2},$$

$$x + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} = x + (u - x) = u$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } \int \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}} &= \int \frac{2(u^2 - u + 1)}{u(2u - 1)^2} du \\ &= 2 \ln |u| - \frac{3}{2} \ln |2u - 1| - \frac{3}{2(2u - 1)} + C \\ &= 2 \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}| - \frac{3}{2} \ln |2x + 2\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - 1| \\ &\quad - \frac{3}{2(2x + 2\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1})} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{求 } \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}$$

$$\text{解: 令 } \sqrt{x^2+x+1} = u - x, \text{ 则 } u = \sqrt{x^2+x+1} + x$$

$$x = \frac{u^2 - 1}{2u + 1}, \quad dx = 2 \cdot \frac{u^2 + u + 1}{(2u + 1)^2},$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}$$

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

$$= \ln \left| \frac{u}{u + 2} \right| + C = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1} + x}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1} + x + 2} \right| + C$$

并不是任何不定积分都是可以积出来的：

(并不是任何不定积分都可以表示为初等函数的形式)

$$\int e^{x^2} dx, \quad \int e^{-x^2} dx, \quad \int \frac{\sin x}{x} dx, \quad \int \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x} dx \quad (0 < k^2 < 1)$$

但要注意：任何连续函数都是有原函数的。

(原函数有时要用其它形式表示)

(3) 形如  $\int x^p(a+bx^q)^r dx$  的不定积分, 其中,  $a, b$  是非零常数;  $p, q, r$  都是有理数.

显然, 如果  $r$  是整数, 则只要令  $x = t^N$ , 其中  $N$  是  $p$  和  $q$  的公分母, 就可把以上积分化为有理函数的积分. 对于  $r$  不是整数因而  $(a+bx^q)^r$  是根式的情况, 先作变换  $x^q = t$ , 即  $x = t^{\frac{1}{q}}$ , 则  $dx = \frac{1}{q}t^{\frac{1}{q}-1}dt$ , 从而

$$\int x^p(a+bx^q)^r dx = \frac{1}{q} \int t^{\frac{p+1}{q}-1}(a+bt)^r dt.$$

如果  $\frac{p+1}{q}$  是整数, 则只要再作变换  $a+bt = u^N$ , 其中  $N$  是  $r$  的分母, 就可把以上积分化为有理函数的积分. 如果  $\frac{p+1}{q}$  不是整数, 但  $\frac{p+1}{q} + r$  是整数, 则把上式右端的积分变形为

$$\frac{1}{q} \int t^{\frac{p+1}{q}+r-1} \left( \frac{a+bt}{t} \right)^r dt,$$

它是前面已经处理过的积分, 因而是能够算出来的. 切比雪夫证明了, 除了以上三种情况,  $x^p(a+bx^q)^r$  的原函数不是初等函数, 因而积分  $\int x^p(a+bx^q)^r dx$  是不能算出来的.



Liouville 在十九世纪三十年代对于初等函数的不定积分在什么条件下是初等函数进行过深入的研究 (参见 [54]), 他得到的一个结果是:

**定理** 设  $f, g$  为有理函数,  $g$  不是常值函数, 如果  $\int f(x) e^{g(x)} dx$  是初等函数, 则存在有理函数  $h$ , 使得

$$\int f(x) e^{g(x)} dx = h(x) e^{g(x)} + C.$$

试用这个定理证明:  $\int e^{-x^2} dx$  和  $\int \frac{e^x}{x} dx$  都是非初等不定积分 (由后者又可推出  $\int \frac{dx}{\ln x}$  也是非初等不定积分).

# 积分表与软件的使用

积分计算比导数计算灵活复杂, 为提高求积分的效率, 已把常用积分公式汇集成表, 以备查用.

积分表的结构: 按被积函数类型排列

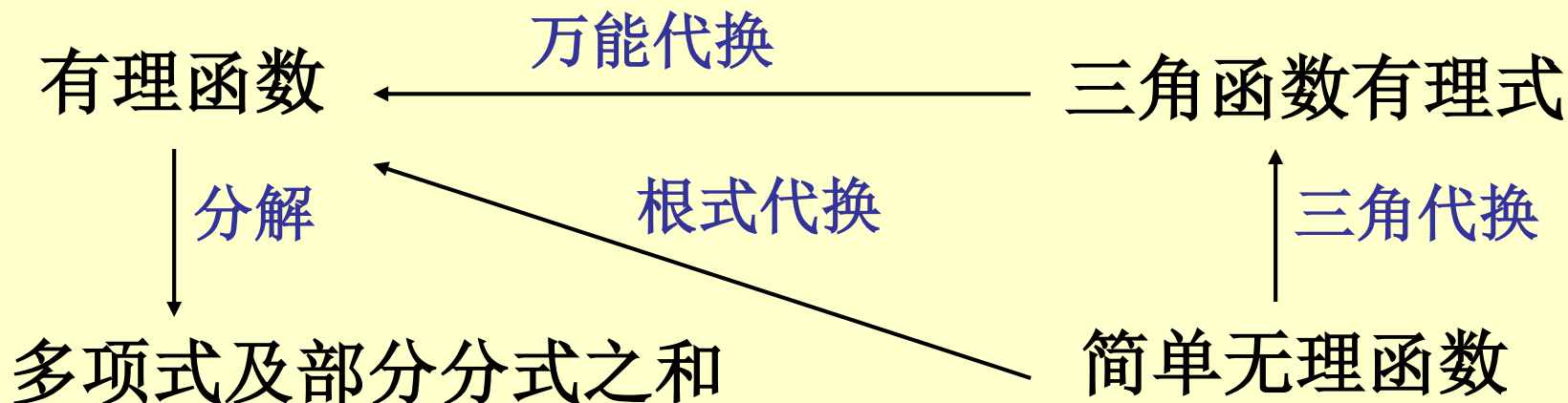
积分表的使用: 1) 注意公式的条件

2) 注意简单变形的技巧

注: 很多不定积分也可通过 **Mathematica** , **Maple** , **Mathcad**等数学软件的符号演算功能求得 .

# 内容小结

## 1. 可积函数的特殊类型



2. 特殊类型的积分按上述方法虽然可以积出,但不一定简便,要注意综合使用基本积分法,简便计算.

## 思考与练习

如何用简便方法求下列积分？

$$1. \int \frac{x^2}{a^6 - x^6} dx \quad (a > 0) \qquad 2. \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x \cos x}$$

解: 1. 原式 =  $\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx^3}{(a^3)^2 - (x^3)^2} = \frac{1}{6a^3} \ln \left| \frac{x^3 + a^3}{x^3 - a^3} \right| + C$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{原式} &= \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x \cos x} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos x} + \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^3 x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{d \tan x}{\tan x} + \int \frac{d \sin x}{\sin^3 x} = \ln |\tan x| - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + C \end{aligned}$$

3. 求不定积分  $\int \frac{1}{x^6(1+x^2)} dx$ .

分母次数较高,  
宜使用倒代换.

解: 令  $t = \frac{1}{x}$ , 则  $x = \frac{1}{t}$ ,  $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{x^6(1+x^2)} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{t^6}(1+\frac{1}{t^2})} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = -\int \frac{t^6}{1+t^2} dt \\&= -\int (t^4 - t^2 + 1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}) dt \\&= -\frac{1}{5}t^5 + \frac{1}{3}t^3 - t + \arctan t + C \\&= -\frac{1}{5x^5} + \frac{1}{3x^3} - \frac{1}{x} + \arctan \frac{1}{x} + C\end{aligned}$$

4. 求不定积分  $\int \frac{1 + \sin x}{3 + \cos x} dx$ .

解：原式 =  $\int \frac{1}{3 + \cos x} dx + \int \frac{\sin x}{3 + \cos x} dx$

前式令  $u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$  ; 后式配元

$$= \int \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+u^2} du - \int \frac{1}{3 + \cos x} d(3 + \cos x)$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 2} du - \ln|3 + \cos x|$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{u}{\sqrt{2}} - \ln|3 + \cos x| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) - \ln|3 + \cos x| + C$$

## 补充例题

1. 求不定积分  $\int \frac{1}{x-3y} dx$ , 其中  $x = y(x-y)^2$ .

解: 令  $x-y=t$ , 则  $x=yt^2$ , 从而  $x=\frac{t^3}{t^2-1}, y=\frac{t}{t^2-1}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{x-3y} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\frac{t^3}{t^2-1} - \frac{3t}{t^2-1}} d\left(\frac{t^3}{t^2-1}\right) \\&= \int \frac{t}{t^2-1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln |t^2-1| + C \\&= \frac{1}{2} \ln |(x-y)^2-1| + C\end{aligned}$$

2. 计算  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{14} - x^2}} dx$ .

解：被积函数的定义域为  $D = \{x \mid |x| > 1\}$ ，所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{14} - x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{|x|^7 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^6}}} dx \\ &= \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{6} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{1}{x^6})^2}} d\left(\frac{1}{x^6}\right), & x > 1 \\ \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{1}{x^6})^2}} d\left(\frac{1}{x^6}\right), & x < -1 \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{6} \arcsin \frac{1}{x^6} + C, & x > 1 \\ \frac{1}{6} \arcsin \frac{1}{x^6} + C, & x < -1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$



3. 计算  $I = \int \frac{A \sin x + B \cos x}{C \sin x + D \cos x} dx$ .

解：将分子拆成分母及其导数两部分的线性组合，令

$$A \sin x + B \cos x = m(C \sin x + D \cos x) + n(C \cos x - D \sin x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} mC - nD = A \\ mD + nC = B \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \quad m = \frac{AC + BD}{C^2 + D^2}, \quad n = \frac{CB - AD}{C^2 + D^2}. \quad \text{所以}$$

$$I = \int \left( m + n \frac{C \cos x - D \sin x}{C \sin x + D \cos x} \right) dx$$

$$= mx + n \int \frac{d(C \sin x + D \cos x)}{C \sin x + D \cos x}$$

$$= mx + n \ln |C \sin x + D \cos x| + C'$$

4. 计算  $I = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}} dx.$

解法1: 不妨设  $a < x < b$  , 令  $\frac{x-a}{b-a} = \sin^2 \theta$  ( $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ), 则

$$\frac{b-x}{b-a} = \cos^2 \theta, \quad dx = 2(b-a) \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta, \quad \text{于是}$$

$$I = \int \frac{2(b-a) \sin \theta \cos \theta}{(b-a) \sin \theta \cos \theta} d\theta = 2\theta + C$$

$$= 2 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} + C.$$

解法2: 令  $x - a = t^2(b - x)$  ( $t > 0$ ), 则

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-x}}, \quad x = \frac{bt^2 + a}{1+t^2},$$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{(b-x)\sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-x}}} dx = \int \frac{d(\frac{bt^2+a}{1+t^2})}{(b - \frac{bt^2+a}{1+t^2})t}$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = 2 \arctan t + C$$

$$= 2 \arctan \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} + C.$$

解法3:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{b-x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-a}} dx = 2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{b-x}} d\sqrt{x-a} \\ &= 2 \int \frac{d\sqrt{x-a}}{\sqrt{(b-a) - (\sqrt{x-a})^2}} \\ &= 2 \int \frac{d\sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-a}}}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-a}}\right)^2}} = 2 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

解法4: 
$$I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^2 - \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x - \frac{a+b}{2}}{\frac{b-a}{2}}\right)}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x - \frac{a+b}{2}}{\frac{b-a}{2}}\right)^2}}$$

$$= \arcsin \frac{2x - (a+b)}{b-a} + C.$$

**解法5:** 令  $x = a \cos^2 \theta + b \sin^2 \theta$  ( $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ), 则

$$x - a = (b - a) \sin^2 \theta, \quad b - x = (b - a) \cos^2 \theta,$$

$$\theta = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x - a}{b - a}}, \quad dx = 2(b - a) \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta.$$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - a)(b - x)}} dx.$$

$$= \int \frac{2(b - a) \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta}{(b - a) \sin \theta \cos \theta} = \theta + C$$

$$= 2 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x - a}{b - a}} + C.$$

5. 计算  $I = \int \frac{1 + \ln x}{x^{-x} - x^x} dx$ .

解:  $I = \int \frac{x^x(1 + \ln x)}{1 + x^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{d(x^x)}{1 + (x^x)^2} = \arctan x^x + C$ .

6. 计算  $I = \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1}}$ .

解: 令  $t = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1}$ , 则  $\frac{1}{t} = \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}$ ,  $x = \frac{1}{4}(t - \frac{1}{t})^2$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{1+t} d\left(\frac{1}{4}\left(t - \frac{1}{t}\right)^2\right) = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{1}{t^3}\right) dt$$

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