

莫比烏斯變換



等域变换 (退化 Möbius) $[0,1] \rightarrow [0,1]$ (本使为等价元)

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1-t}{1+t} \\ dx = -\frac{2}{(1+t)^2} dt \end{cases}$$

适用于 $f(1+x)$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{k(1-t)}{k+t} \\ dx = -\frac{k(k+1)}{(k+t)^2} dt \end{cases}$$

适用于 $f(k+x)$

例:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(I)} \quad & \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1-x} \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{2x}\right) dx \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{1-t}{1+t} \\ dx = -\frac{2}{(1+t)^2} dt \end{cases} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{(1+t)^2}{4t} \ln\left(\frac{1}{1-t}\right) \frac{1}{(1+t)^2} dt \\ &= - \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-t)}{t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} t^{k-1} dt \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(II)} \quad & \int_0^1 \frac{x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1}}{(k+x)^{m+n}} dx \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{k(1-t)}{k+t} \\ dx = -\frac{k(k+1)}{(k+t)^2} dt \end{cases} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{(k-kt)^{m-1} (t+kt)^{n-1}}{(k+k^2)^{m+n-1}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{(t+k)^{m+n}} B(m, n) \end{aligned}$$

大果! Möbius 变换 (本质上为多次三角换元、自相似)

$$\text{Möbius 变换 } x = \frac{at+b}{ct+d}$$

Möbius 反解

$$t = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$$

用于处理 形如:

$$\int \frac{1}{(x-x_0)^n \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}} dx$$

化为 $\int \frac{1}{(x-x_0)^n \sqrt{A(x-x_0)^2 + (Bx+C)}} dx$

进行 $x = \frac{t+x_0}{Bt+C}$ 或 $x = \frac{Bt+C}{t+x_0}$

例:

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

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

$$x = \frac{1+t}{1-t} \quad I = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{3+t^2}} dt = \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{t}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

(II)

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2 (x-3)^3}$$

幂次高的放分母上

$$t = \frac{x-2}{x-3}$$

$$I = \int \frac{(1-t)^3}{t^2} dt = -\frac{1}{t} - 3 \ln|t| + 3t - \frac{1}{2}t^2 + C$$

扩展：

对于 $\int \frac{gx+h}{(ax^2+bx+c)\sqrt{dx^2+ex+f}} dx$

令 $x = \frac{\alpha t + \beta}{t+1}$ $dx = \frac{\alpha - \beta}{(t+1)^2} dt$

其中 α, β 为 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -x & x^2 \\ a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 的解

例：

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

$$\begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=-\frac{1}{2} \\ c=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} d=1 \\ e=\frac{1}{2} \\ f=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -x & x^2 \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \iff x^2 - 1 = 0, \quad \alpha=1, \beta=-1$$

令 $x = \frac{t-1}{t+1}$

$$I = 2 \int \frac{t+1}{(t^2+3)\sqrt{3t^2+1}} dt$$