

## 第六节 有理函数的积分

**一、有理函数的积分**

**二、三角函数有理式的积分**

**三、简单无理函数的积分**

# 一、有理函数的积分

两个多项式的商表示的函数称为有理函数.

## 定义

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1}x + a_n}{b_0x^m + b_1x^{m-1} + \cdots + b_{m-1}x + b_m}, \text{ 其中 } m, n \in \mathbf{N}_+,$$

$a_0, a_1, \cdots, a_n \in \mathbf{R}, b_0, b_1, \cdots, b_m \in \mathbf{R}$ , 并且  $a_0 \neq 0, b_0 \neq 0$ .

假定分子与分母之间没有公因式

(1) 当  $n < m$  时, 这有理函数是 **真分式**;

(2) 当  $n \geq m$  时, 这有理函数是 **假分式**;

→ 多项式 + 真分式之和  
利用多项式除法

**例如:**  $\frac{x^3 + x + 1}{x^2 + 1} = x + \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}.$

**难点** 将有理函数化为部分分式之和.

## 有理函数化为部分分式之和的一般规律:

(1) 分母中若有因式  $(x - a)^k$ , 则分解后为

$$\frac{A_1}{(x - a)^k} + \frac{A_2}{(x - a)^{k-1}} + \cdots + \frac{A_k}{x - a}, \text{其中 } A_1, A_2, \cdots, A_k \text{ 都是常数}$$

(2) 分母中若有因式  $(x^2 + Px + q)^k$ , 则分解后为

$$\frac{M_1x + N_1}{(x^2 + Px + q)^k} + \frac{M_2x + N_2}{(x^2 + Px + q)^{k-1}} + \cdots + \frac{M_kx + N_k}{x^2 + Px + q}$$

其中  $M_i, N_i, i = 1, \cdots, k$  都是常数

**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

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

## (2) 用待定系数法

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

$$\because \text{右端分子} = A(x-3) + B(x-2)$$

$$\therefore x+3 = A(x-3) + B(x-2)$$

$$\text{比较两端同次幂的系数得} \begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ -3A-2B=3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=-5, \\ B=6. \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x+3}{x^2-5x+6} = \frac{-5}{x-2} + \frac{6}{x-3}$$

### (3) 赋值法

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

$$\therefore A(1+x^2) + (1+2x)(Bx+C) = 1$$

代入特殊值来确定系数  $A, B, C$ . 
$$\begin{cases} A + C = 1 \\ 2A + 3B + 3C = 1 \\ 2A + B - C = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{4}{5} \\ B = -\frac{2}{5} \\ C = \frac{1}{5} \end{cases}$$

依次取  $x = 0, 1, -1$ , 得

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

**例2** 求下列积分:

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

**解** (1) 由例1知

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

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



(2) 由例1知

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

$$\therefore \int \frac{x+3}{x^2-5x+6} dx = \int \frac{-5}{x-3} dx + \int \frac{6}{x-2} dx$$

$$= -5 \int \frac{1}{x-3} d(x-3) + 6 \int \frac{1}{x-2} d(x-2)$$

$$= -5 \ln |x-3| + 6 \ln |x-2| + C$$

(3) 由例1知

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

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \int \frac{1}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)} dx &= \int \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{1+2x} dx + \int \frac{-\frac{2}{5}x + \frac{1}{5}}{1+x^2} dx \\&= \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+2x} d(1+2x) - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx + \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\&= \frac{2}{5} \ln |1+2x| - \frac{1}{5} \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{1}{5} \arctan x + C\end{aligned}$$

**例3** 求  $\int \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{\frac{x}{3}} + e^{\frac{x}{6}}} dx$ .

**解** 原式  $\frac{\text{令 } t = e^{\frac{x}{6}}}{dx = \frac{6}{t} dt} \int \frac{1}{1 + t + t^2 + t^3} \cdot \frac{6}{t} dx = \int \frac{6}{t(1 + t)(1 + t^2)} dt$

$$= \int \left( \frac{6}{t} - \frac{3}{1 + t} - \frac{3t + 3}{1 + t^2} \right) dt = 6 \ln |t| - 3 \ln |1 + t| - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{d(1 + t^2)}{1 + t^2} - 3 \int \frac{1}{1 + t^2} dt$$

$$= 6 \ln |t| - 3 \ln |1 + t| - \frac{3}{2} \ln |1 + t^2| - 3 \arctan t + C$$

$x = 6 \ln |t|$

$$= x - 3 \ln(1 + e^{\frac{x}{6}}) - \frac{3}{2} \ln(1 + e^{\frac{x}{3}}) - 3 \arctan(e^{\frac{x}{6}}) + C.$$

## 二、三角函数有理式的积分

### 定义

由三角函数和常数经过有限次四则运算构成的函数称为**三角有理式**. 一般记为  $R(\sin x, \cos x)$

$$\because \sin x = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}, \quad \cos x = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\text{令 } u = \tan \frac{x}{2}, \text{ 则 } x = 2 \arctan u, \text{ 且 } dx = \frac{2}{1 + u^2} du$$

于是得到**万能置换公式**

$$\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}, \quad \cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}, \quad dx = \frac{2}{1+u^2} du$$

进而

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

三角函数有理式的积分化为有理函数的积分

**例4**  $\int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} dx.$

**解** 由万能置换公式  $\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}$ ,  $\cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}$  及  $dx = \frac{2}{1+u^2} du$

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

$$= \int \frac{1+u}{1+u^2} du - \int \frac{1}{1+u} du$$

$$= \arctan u + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+u^2) - \ln|1+u| + C \quad \because u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} + \ln \left| \sec \frac{x}{2} \right| - \ln \left| 1 + \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.$$

**例5** 求  $\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx$ .

**解** 方法1. 设  $u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ ,  $\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}$ ,  $dx = \frac{2}{1+u^2} du$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx &= \int \frac{1 + 3u^2 + 3u^4 + u^6}{8u^4} du \\&= \frac{1}{8} \left( -\frac{1}{3u^3} - \frac{3}{u} + 3u + \frac{u^3}{3} \right) + C \\&= -\frac{1}{24 \left( \tan \frac{x}{2} \right)^3} - \frac{3}{8 \tan \frac{x}{2}} + \frac{3}{8} \tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{24} \left( \tan \frac{x}{2} \right)^3 + C.\end{aligned}$$

**解** 方法2. 修改万能置换公式

$$\text{令 } u = \tan x, \text{ 则 } \sin x = \frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}, dx = \frac{1}{1+u^2} du.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}\right)^4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = \int \frac{1+u^2}{u^4} du \\ &= -\frac{1}{3u^3} - \frac{1}{u} + C = -\frac{1}{3} \cot^3 x - \cot x + C. \end{aligned}$$



**解** 方法3. 可以不用万能置换公式.

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx &= \int \csc^2 x (1 + \cot^2 x) dx \\ &= \int \csc^2 x dx + \int \cot^2 x \boxed{\csc^2 x dx} = d(\cot x) \\ &= -\cot x - \frac{1}{3} \cot^3 x + C.\end{aligned}$$

**结论：**比较以上三种解法可知,万能置换不一定是最佳方法,故三角有理式的计算中应优先考虑其他手段.

**例6** 求  $\int \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sin 3x + \sin x} dx$ .

公式  $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$

**解** 原式  $= \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{2 \sin 2x \cos x} dx = \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{4 \sin x \cos^2 x} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos^2 x} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

不用万能置换公式

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin x \cos^2 x} dx + \frac{1}{4} \tan x$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx + \frac{1}{4} \tan x$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} d(\cos x) + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx + \frac{1}{4} \tan x$$

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

## 三、简单无理函数的积分

### 讨论类型

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

**解决方法** 作代换去掉根号.

$$\text{令 } t = \sqrt[n]{ax+b}$$

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

$$\text{令 } t = \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}$$

$$\int R(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b}, \sqrt[m]{ax+b}) dx \quad \text{令 } t = \sqrt[P]{ax+b}, P \text{ 为 } m, n \text{ 的最小公倍数.}$$

**例7** 求  $\int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt[3]{x+2}}$  .

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

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

**例8** 求  $\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} dx$  .

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

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

**例9** 求  $\int \frac{dx}{(1 + \sqrt[3]{x})\sqrt{x}}$  .

**解** 令  $x = t^6$ , 则  $dx = 6t^5 dt$ ,

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{6t^5 dt}{(1 + t^2)t^3} = 6 \int \frac{t^2}{1 + t^2} dt = 6 \int \frac{(t^2 + 1) - 1}{1 + t^2} dt$$

$$= 6 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + t^2}\right) dt = 6(t - \arctan t) + C$$

$$= 6(\sqrt[6]{x} - \arctan \sqrt[6]{x}) + C$$

# 积分表的使用

## 一、关于积分表的说明



## 一、关于积分表的说明

- (1) 常用积分公式汇集成的表称为积分表.
- (2) 积分表是按照被积函数的类型来排列的.
- (3) 求积分时,可根据被积函数的类型直接或经过简单变形后,查得所需结果.

## 基本积分表

$$(1) \quad \int k dx = kx + C \quad (k \text{ 是常数});$$

$$(2) \quad \int x^{\mu} dx = \frac{x^{\mu+1}}{\mu+1} + C \quad (\mu \neq -1);$$

$$(3) \quad \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln |x| + C;$$

**说明:**  $x > 0$ ,  $\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln x + C$ ,

$$x < 0, \quad [\ln(-x)]' = \frac{1}{-x}(-x)' = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln(-x) + C,$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln |x| + C$$

$$(4) \quad \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C;$$

$$(5) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C;$$

$$(6) \quad \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C;$$

$$(7) \quad \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C;$$

$$(8) \quad \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C;$$

$$(9) \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C;$$

$$(10) \quad \int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C;$$

$$(11) \quad \int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C;$$

$$(12) \quad \int e^x dx = e^x + C;$$

$$(13) \quad \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C;$$

$$(14) \quad \int \sinh x dx = \cosh x + C;$$

$$(15) \quad \int \cosh x dx = \sinh x + C.$$

$$(16) \quad \int \tan x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

$$(17) \quad \int \cot x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

$$(18) \quad \int \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$(19) \quad \int \csc x dx = \ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C$$

$$(20) \quad \int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$(21) \quad \int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + C$$

$$(22) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$(23) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + C$$

$$(24) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + C$$

**结论** 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续,

$$(1) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx;$$

$$(2) \quad \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx.$$

$$(3) \quad \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx.$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为正偶数,} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3}, & n \text{ 为大于1的正奇数} \end{cases}$$

设 $f(x)$ 是连续的周期函数, 周期为 $T$  :

$$(1) \quad \int_a^{a+T} f(x)dx = \int_0^T f(x)dx;$$

$$(2) \quad \int_a^{a+nT} f(x)dx = n \int_0^T f(x)dx \quad (n \in \mathbf{N}).$$



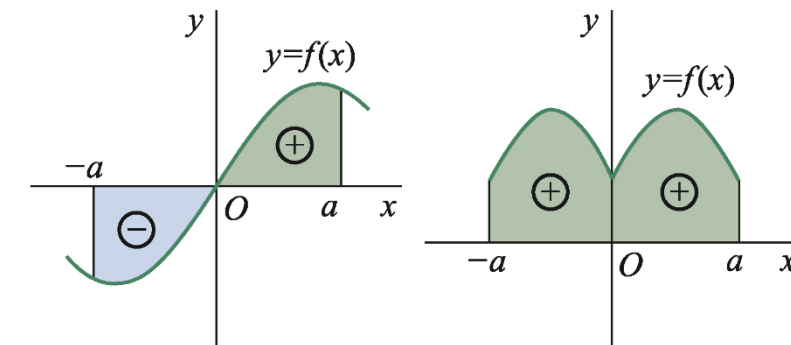
设 $f(x)$ 为 $[-a, a]$ 上的连续函数.

(1) 若 $f(-x) = f(x)$ , 则  $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$  ;

(2) 若 $f(-x) = -f(x)$ , 则  $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$ .

由定积分的几何意义(面积的代数和)可得.

偶倍奇零





初等函数在其定义区间上原函数一定存在,但原函数不一定都是初等函数.

**例如:**  $\int e^{-x^2} dx, \int \frac{\sin x}{x} dx, \int \frac{1}{\ln x} dx, \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} dx,$

等等, 它们原函数都不是初等函数.