

10 不定積分の計算方法

① 有理式の積分

[定義] $f(x), g(x)$ を実数係数の多項式とし

$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ を有理式とす

以下、 f と g を同時に (x) で多項式がないうちの最大公約数 (既約式)

[定理] 有理式 $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ は次の3つの式の和に分解される。

(1) 多項式

(2) $\frac{a}{(x+b)^m}$ $a, b \in \mathbb{R}, m \in \mathbb{N}, m \geq 1$

(3) $\frac{ax+b}{(x^2+cx+d)^m}$ $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}, m \in \mathbb{N}, m \geq 1$

特に $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l \in \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$ $m_1, \dots, m_l \in \mathbb{N}$ を用いて

$g(x) = (x-\alpha_1)^{m_1} \cdots (x-\alpha_l)^{m_l}$ と分解

$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ は多項式と $\frac{h_i}{(x-\alpha_i)^{m_i}}$ ($1 \leq i \leq l$)

の和で表わす

$$\textcircled{1511} \quad h(x) = \frac{5x-4}{2x^2+x-6} \quad 1 = h(2).$$

$$2x^2+x-6 = (2x-3)(x+2) \quad \text{or} \quad \text{or}$$

$$\frac{5x-4}{2x^2+x-6} = \frac{a}{2x-3} + \frac{b}{x+2} \quad \text{or}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a}{2x-3} + \frac{b}{x+2} &= \frac{a(x+2) + b(2x-3)}{(2x-3)(x+2)} \\ &= \frac{(a+b)x + 2a-3b}{(2x-3)(x+2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a+2b=5, \quad 2a-3b=1$$

$$a=1, b=2.$$

未定係數法

$$\therefore \frac{5x-4}{2x^2+x-6} = \frac{1}{2x-3} + \frac{2}{x+2} \quad \text{or}$$

or

$$h(x) = \frac{a}{2x-3} + \frac{b}{x+2} \quad \text{or}$$

$$a = h(x)(2x-3) = \frac{(2x-3)}{x+2} b \quad \text{or}$$

$$= \frac{5x-4}{x+2} - \frac{2x-3}{x+2} b.$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad a = \frac{\frac{5}{2}-4}{\frac{3}{2}+2} = \frac{15-8}{3+4} = 1$$

$$h = h(x)(x+2) - \frac{x+2}{2x-3} a$$

$$= \frac{5x-4}{2x-3} - \frac{x+2}{2x-3} a$$

$$x = -2 \text{ かつ } x = 2.$$

$$h = \frac{-10-4}{-4-3} = 2. \quad // \quad]$$

7-7-1 展開法

$$\boxed{\sqrt{A}||2} \quad \frac{2}{(x-1)(x^2+1)}$$

$$\frac{2}{(x-1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{a}{x-1} + \frac{bx+c}{x^2+1} \quad x \neq \pm i$$

$$(\text{右辺}) \frac{a(x^2+1) + (bx+c)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{(a+bx^2 + (c-b)x + a-c)}{(x-1)(x^2+1)}$$

$$a+bx = c-b, \quad a-c = -2.$$

$$\therefore a = 1 \quad b = -1 \quad c = -1$$

未定係数法

$$\therefore \frac{2}{(x-1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{x+1}{x^2+1} \quad // \quad]$$

$$\text{左辺} \quad \frac{2}{(x-1)(x^2+1)} \quad \text{は} \quad \frac{1}{(x-1)^m} \times \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^n} \text{ の } 1^{0-1}/2^{11}$$

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おかしなはずだ

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

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

念のため。

多項式、 $\frac{a}{(x+b)^m}$, $\frac{ax+b}{(x^2+ax+b)^m}$ は

不定積分が求まるので、

有理式の不定積分は、計算で済む!

例11

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{5x-4}{2x^2+x-6} dx &= \int \frac{1}{2x-3} + \frac{2}{x+2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log|2x-3| + 2 \log|x+2|\end{aligned}$$

例12 $\int \frac{2dx}{(x-1)(x^2+1)}$

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

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

$$= \log|x-1| - \frac{1}{2} \log|x^2+1| - \tan^{-1} x.$$

② 無理関数の場合

2-1 $\sqrt[n]{ax+bx}$ があるとき $t = \sqrt[n]{ax+bx}$ とおくと
 $x = \frac{t^n}{a}$, $dx = \frac{n}{a} t^{n-1} dt$ あり 有理関数に帰着

2-2 $\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}$ があるとき $a > 0$ のとき
 $\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} = t - \sqrt{ax}$ とおけば
III = 0 があるから

2-3 $ax^2+bx+c = (x-\alpha)(x-\beta)$ $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\alpha \neq \beta$

$t = \sqrt{\frac{a(x-\beta)}{x-\alpha}}$ とおけば III = 0 があるから

[例] $\int \frac{dx}{x+2\sqrt{x-1}}$ $t = \sqrt{x-1}$ とおくと

$x = t^2 + 1$
 $dx = 2t dt$

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

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

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

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

$$= 2 \ln|t+1| + \frac{2}{t+1}$$

$$= 2 \ln(1+\sqrt{x-1}) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x-1}+1} \quad //$$

① 三角関数の有理式積分

$$\frac{1 + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2} \quad \text{etc.} \quad \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}) = \frac{1+t^2}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

＝なんかん？計算で！

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

$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$= \int \frac{1 + \frac{2t}{1+t^2}}{1 + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$

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

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

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

$$= t + \log(1+t^2)$$

$$= \tan \frac{x}{2} + \log(1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}) //$$

[三] $\int \frac{x^2}{x^2-x-6} dx$ ~~find~~

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2-x-6} = \frac{x^2}{(x+2)(x-3)} \quad \text{Partial Fraction}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{x^2}{(x+2)(x-3)} = Q(x) + \frac{a}{x+2} + \frac{b}{x-3}$$

$Q(x) = 1$

$$\times (x+2) \text{ i.e. } x = -2 \text{ find } a$$

$$-\frac{4}{5} = \frac{x^2}{x-3} \Big|_{x=-2} = a \quad a = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\times (x-3) \text{ i.e. } x = 3 \text{ find } b$$

$$\frac{9}{5} = \frac{x^2}{x+2} \Big|_{x=3} = b \quad b = \frac{9}{5}$$

$$Q(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2-x-6} = 1 - \frac{a}{x+2} - \frac{b}{x-3}$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{(x+2)(x-3)} + \frac{4}{5} \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{9}{5} \frac{1}{x-3}$$

$$= \frac{5x^2 + 4(x-3) - 9(x+2)}{5(x+2)(x-3)}$$

$$= \frac{5x^2 + 4x - 12 - 9x - 18}{5(x+2)(x-3)} = \frac{5x^2 - 5x - 30}{5(x+2)(x-3)}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - x - 6}{(x+2)(x-3)} = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^2}{(x+2)(x-3)} = 1 - \frac{4}{5(x+2)} + \frac{9}{5(x-3)}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^2}{(x+2)(x-3)} = \int \left(1 - \frac{4}{5(x+2)} + \frac{9}{5(x-3)} \right) dx$$

$$= x - \frac{4}{5} \log |x+2| + \frac{9}{5} \log |x-3| + C$$

Ex 2.1

$$x^2 - x - 6$$

$$\frac{x^2}{(x+2)(x-3)} = 1 + \frac{x+6}{(x+2)(x-3)}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{a(x+2) + b(x-3)}{(x+2)(x-3)}$$

$$a + b = 1$$

$$2a - 3b = 6$$

$$5a = 9 \quad a = \frac{9}{5}$$

$$b = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{\frac{9}{5}(x+2) - \frac{4}{5}(x-3)}{(x+2)(x-3)}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} 1 - 1 = 0 \\ 1 - 0 = 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{4}{5(x+2)} + \frac{9}{5(x-3)}$$