

第四节

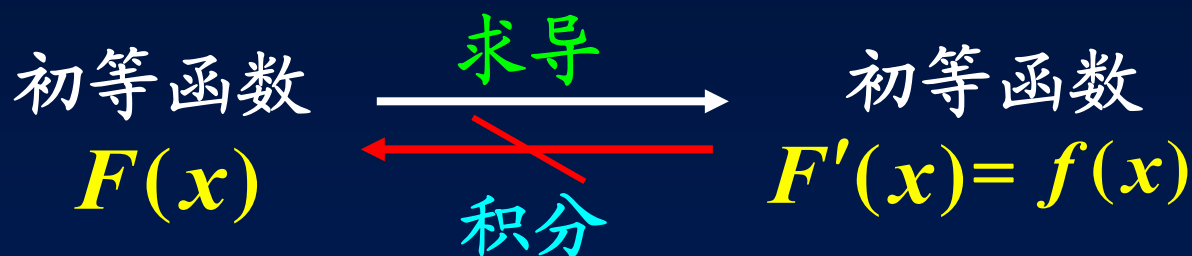
有理函数的积分 与积分表的使用

- 一、主要内容
- 二、典型例题
- 三、同步练习
- 四、同步练习解答

一、主要内容

(一)问题 1. 初等函数在其定义区间上一定有原函数，
但原函数是否一定是初等函数？

答： 不一定。 一般地，



如： 下列不定积分都不能用初等函数表示：

$$\int e^{-x^2} dx, \quad \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx, \quad \int \sin x^2 dx,$$



$$\int \frac{\sin x}{x^n} dx \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^+), \quad \int \ln \sin x dx,$$

$$\int \frac{\arctan x}{x} dx, \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} dx$$

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

2.有理函数的原函数是否一定是初等函数?

答: 一定是.



(二) 定义 (有理函数)

两个多项式的商表示的函数称之为有理函数.

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

其中 $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^+$, $a_0, a_1, \cdots, a_n, b_0, b_1, \cdots, b_m$ 均为实常数, $a_0 \neq 0, b_0 \neq 0$.



(三) 定义 (真分式, 假分式, 部分分式)

$$R(x) = \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)}$$

(1) $n < m$, 这有理函数称为真分式;

(2) $n \geq m$, 这有理函数称为假分式;

(3) 部分分式 如下四种分式称为部分分式:

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{A}{(x-a)},$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{A}{(x-a)^k},$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{Mx+N}{x^2+px+q},$$

$$\textcircled{4} \frac{Mx+N}{(x^2+px+q)^k}.$$

其中 $k \geq 2, k \in \mathbb{N}^+, a, A, M, N, p$ 和 q 均为实常数, $p^2 - 4q < 0$.



(四) 有理函数的积分(分解)

(1) 假分式 ($n \geq m$) 分解

假分式 ————— 多项式 + 真分式

$$R(x) = \underbrace{P^*(x)}_{\text{多项式}} + \underbrace{R^*(x)}_{\text{真分式}}$$

$$\frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)} = P^*(x) + \frac{P_k(x)}{Q_m(x)} \quad (k < m)$$



(2) 真分式 $\frac{P_k(x)}{Q_m(x)}$ ($k < m$) 的分解

真分式化为部分分式之和的一般规律:

定理 若真分式 $R^*(x) = \frac{P_k(x)}{Q_m(x)}$ 的分母:

$$Q_m(x) = b_0(x-a)^\alpha \cdots (x-b)^\beta (x^2+px+q)^\lambda \cdots (x^2+rx+s)^\mu$$

其中 $p^2 - 4q < 0, \cdots r^2 - 4s < 0$;

$\alpha, \cdots, \beta, \lambda, \cdots \mu$ 均为正整数;

$$\alpha + \cdots + \beta + 2(\lambda + \cdots + \mu) = m.$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{则 } R^*(x) = & \overbrace{\left[\frac{A_1}{x-a} + \frac{A_2}{(x-a)^2} + \cdots + \frac{A_\alpha}{(x-a)^\alpha} \right]}^{\alpha \text{ 项}} + \\
 & \cdots + \overbrace{\left[\frac{B_1}{x-b} + \frac{B_2}{(x-b)^2} + \cdots + \frac{B_\beta}{(x-b)^\beta} \right]}^{\beta \text{ 项}} + \\
 & \overbrace{\left[\frac{M_1x + N_1}{x^2 + px + q} + \frac{M_2x + N_2}{(x^2 + px + q)^2} + \cdots + \frac{M_\lambda x + N_\lambda}{(x^2 + px + q)^\lambda} \right]}^{\lambda \text{ 项}} + \\
 & \cdots + \overbrace{\left[\frac{R_1x + S_1}{x^2 + rx + s} + \frac{R_2x + S_2}{(x^2 + rx + s)^2} + \cdots + \frac{R_\mu x + S_\mu}{(x^2 + rx + s)^\mu} \right]}^{\mu \text{ 项}}.
 \end{aligned}$$



其中 $A_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, \alpha), \dots, B_j (j = 1, 2, \dots, \beta),$
 $M_k, N_k (k = 1, 2, \dots, \lambda), \dots, R_l, S_l (l = 1, 2, \dots, \mu)$
均为实常数。

注 1° 此定理为真分式化为部分分式之和的
待定系数法提供了理论根据。

2° 分解规则:

(a) 分母 $Q_m(x)$ 含因式 $(x-a)^l$, 则分解对应 l 项:

$$\frac{A_1}{(x-a)^l} + \frac{A_2}{(x-a)^{l-1}} + \dots + \frac{A_l}{x-a}$$



(b) $Q_m(x)$ 含因式 $(x^2 + px + q)^l$,

则分解对应 l 项:

$$\frac{M_1x + N_1}{(x^2 + px + q)^l} + \frac{M_2x + N_2}{(x^2 + px + q)^{l-1}} + \cdots + \frac{M_lx + N_l}{x^2 + px + q}$$



(3)有理函数积分小结

小结1 (a) 有理函数的分解

有理函数 $\xrightarrow{\text{相除}}$ 多项式 + 真分式
分解 \downarrow
部分分式之和

(b) 真分式分解为部分分式的方法

1⁰ 比较系数法; 2⁰ 赋值法; 3⁰ 配搭法; 4⁰ 综合法.



小结2 (四种典型部分分式的积分)

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

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

$$(3) \int \frac{Mx+N}{x^2+px+q} dx$$

$$(4) \int \frac{Mx+N}{(x^2+px+q)^k} dx$$

$$(p^2-4q < 0, k \neq 1)$$

变分子为

$$\frac{M}{2}(2x+p) + N - \frac{Mp}{2}$$

再分项积分



(五)可化为有理函数的积分举例

(1) 三角函数有理式的积分 $\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$

(a) 万能代换 令 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$

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

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

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

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

$$\underline{\underline{\text{令 } u = \tan \frac{x}{2}}} \int R\left(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}\right) \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt.$$



(2) 其他变换 $\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$

令 $u = \tan x$

$$(a) \quad \int R(\tan x) dx \xrightarrow{u = \tan x} \int R(u) \frac{du}{1+u^2}$$

$$(b) \quad \int R(\sin^2 x, \cos^2 x, \sin x \cos x) dx$$

$$\xrightarrow{u = \tan x} \int R\left(\frac{u^2}{u^2+1}, \frac{1}{u^2+1}, \frac{u}{u^2+1}\right) \frac{du}{u^2+1}$$

(六)简单无理函数的积分小结

$$1. \int R(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b}) dx,$$

$$\text{令 } t = \sqrt[n]{ax+b}$$

$$2. \int R(x, \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}) dx,$$

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

$$3. \int R(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b}, \sqrt[m]{ax+b}) dx,$$

$$\text{令 } t = \sqrt[p]{ax+b}$$

其中, p 为 m, n 的最小公倍数.



二、典型例题

例1 分解: $R(x) = \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 8}{x^3 - x}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \therefore R(x) &= \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 8}{x^3 - x} \\ &= (x^2 + x + 1) + \frac{x^2 + x - 8}{x^3 - x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + x + 1 \\ x^3 - x \overline{) x^5 + x^4 - 8} \\ \underline{x^5 - x^3} \\ x^4 + x^3 - 8 \\ \underline{x^4 - x^2} \\ x^3 + x^2 - 8 \\ \underline{x^3 - x} \\ x^2 + x - 8 \end{array}$$



例2 分解 $\frac{x^2 + x - 8}{x^3 - x}$.

解 (方法1) 比较系数法 $Q(x) = x^3 - x = x(x-1)(x+1)$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x^2 + x - 8}{x^3 - x} &= \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{x+1} \\ &= \frac{A(x^2 - 1) + B(x^2 + x) + C(x^2 - x)}{x^3 - x} \\ &= \frac{(A + B + C)x^2 + (B - C)x - A}{x^3 - x}\end{aligned}$$



$$\therefore x^2 + x - 8 = (A + B + C)x^2 + (B - C)x - A$$

比较两边 x 同次幂的系数，得

$$\begin{cases} A + B + C = 1 \\ B - C = 1 \\ -A = -8 \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} A = 8 \\ B = -3 \\ C = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^2 + x - 8}{x^3 - x} = \frac{8}{x} - \frac{3}{x-1} - \frac{4}{x+1}.$$

$$\frac{x^2 + x - 8}{x^3 - x} = \frac{(A + B + C)x^2 + (B - C)x - A}{x^3 - x}$$



(方法2) 赋值法

$$x^2 + x - 8 = A(x^2 - 1) + B(x^2 + x) + C(x^2 - x)$$

$$\text{令 } x=0, \text{ 得 } -8 = -A, A=8$$

$$\text{令 } x=1, \text{ 得 } -6 = 2B, B=-3$$

$$\text{令 } x=-1, \text{ 得 } -8 = 2C, C=-4$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^2 + x - 8}{x^3 - x} = \frac{8}{x} - \frac{3}{x-1} - \frac{4}{x+1}.$$



(方法3) 配搭法

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x^2 + x - 8}{x^3 - x} &= \frac{x^2 + x - 8}{x(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{(x^2 + x) - 8}{(x-1)(x^2 + x)} \\&= \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{8}{(x-1)(x^2 + x)} = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{4[(x+1) - (x-1)]}{x(x-1)(x+1)} \\&= \frac{1}{x-1} - 4 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{x(x-1)} - \frac{1}{x(x+1)} \right] \\&= \frac{1}{x-1} - 4 \cdot \left[\frac{x - (x-1)}{x(x-1)} - \frac{(x+1) - x}{x(x+1)} \right] \\&= \frac{8}{x} - \frac{3}{x-1} - \frac{4}{x+1}.\end{aligned}$$



例3 将 $\frac{1}{x(x-1)^2}$ 分解为部分分式.

解(方法1) 比较系数法

$$\text{设 } \frac{1}{x(x-1)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{x-1}$$

$$\text{通分 } \frac{1}{x(x-1)^2} = \frac{A(x-1)^2 + Bx + Cx(x-1)}{x(x-1)^2}$$

$$\text{去分母 } 1 = A(x-1)^2 + Bx + Cx(x-1)$$



去分母: $1 = A(x-1)^2 + Bx + Cx(x-1)$

比较系数法:
$$\begin{cases} x^0 \text{项: } A = 1, \\ x^1 \text{项: } -2A + B - C = 0, \\ x^2 \text{项: } A + C = 0, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = 1 \\ C = -1 \end{cases}$$

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



(方法2) 赋值法

$$\text{设 } \frac{1}{x(x-1)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{x-1}$$

$$\text{通分后去分母: } 1 = A(x-1)^2 + Bx + Cx(x-1)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{令 } x=0 \Rightarrow A=1 \\ \text{令 } x=1 \Rightarrow B=1 \\ \text{令 } x=2 \Rightarrow 1 = A + 2B + 2, C = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

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



(方法3) 配搭法

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

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



例4 $I = \int \frac{x-4}{x^2+2x+3} dx$

配分母的导数

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+2x+3| - \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + C$$



例5 求 $\int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 8}{x^3 - x} dx$.

解 1° 分解:

$$\frac{x^5 + x^4 - 8}{x^3 - x} = (x^2 + x + 1) + \frac{x^2 + x - 8}{x^3 - x} \quad (\text{例1})$$

$$= (x^2 + x + 1) + \frac{8}{x} - \frac{3}{x-1} - \frac{4}{x+1}.$$

(例2)



2° 求积分:

$$\begin{aligned}& \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 8}{x^3 - x} dx \\&= \int (x^2 + x + 1) dx + \int \frac{8}{x} dx - \int \frac{3}{x-1} dx - \int \frac{4}{x+1} dx \\&= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + 8 \ln|x| - 3 \ln|x-1| - 4 \ln|x+1| + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 8}{x^3 - x} dx = (x^2 + x + 1) + \frac{8}{x} - \frac{3}{x-1} - \frac{4}{x+1}.$$



例6 求 $\int \frac{1}{x(x-1)^2} dx$.

解 由例3, 得

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

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



例7 求积分 $\int \frac{1}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)} dx$.

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

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

整理得 $1 = (A+2B)x^2 + (B+2C)x + A+C,$

$$\begin{cases} A+2B=0, \\ B+2C=0, \\ A+C=1, \end{cases} \Rightarrow A=\frac{4}{5}, B=-\frac{2}{5}, C=\frac{1}{5},$$



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

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

$$= \frac{2}{5} \ln|1+2x| - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx + \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \ln|1+2x| - \frac{1}{5} \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{1}{5} \arctan x + C.$$



注 利用待定系数法分解有理函数为部分分式, 然后再求积分, 这是求有理函数积分的一般方法, 但运算起来常常比较麻烦. 因此, 在求有理函数的积分时, 应该首先考虑是否有**其他更简便**的方法.



例8 (1) $\int \frac{x^3}{(x-1)^{100}} dx$

处理分母

令 $x-1=t$ $\int \frac{(1+t)^3}{t^{100}} dt = \dots$ (四项幂函数积分)

(2) $I = \int \frac{dx}{x^6 + x^8} \xrightarrow{\text{令 } x = \frac{1}{t}} - \int \frac{t^6}{1+t^2} dt = - \int \frac{t^6 + t^4 - t^4}{1+t^2} dt$

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

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



另解:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{x^6 + x^8} &= \int \frac{1}{x^6(x^2 + 1)} dx \\&= \int \frac{1 + x^2 - x^2}{x^6(x^2 + 1)} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x^6} - \frac{1}{x^4(x^2 + 1)} \right) dx \\&= \int \left(\frac{1}{x^6} - \frac{1 + x^2 - x^2}{x^4(x^2 + 1)} \right) dx \\&= \dots = \int \left(\frac{1}{x^6} - \frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \right) dx = \dots\end{aligned}$$



例9 求 $\int \frac{x^{11}}{x^8 + 3x^4 + 2} dx$.

解 原式 $\frac{t = x^4}{dt = 4x^3 dx} \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{t^2}{t^2 + 3t + 2} dt$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[t - \int \frac{3t + 2}{(t + 1)(t + 2)} dt \right] = \frac{1}{4} \left[t - \int \left(\frac{4}{t + 2} - \frac{1}{t + 1} \right) dt \right]$$

$$\frac{3t + 2}{(t + 1)(t + 2)} = \frac{A}{t + 2} + \frac{B}{t + 1}$$

$$3t + 2 = A(t + 1) + B(t + 2)$$

$$A = 4, B = -1$$



$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{4} \left[t - \int \left(\frac{4}{t+2} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} t - \ln(t+2) + \frac{1}{4} \ln(t+1) + C$$

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



例10 求积分 $\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx$.

解(方法1) $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$, $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$, $dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$,

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx = \int \frac{1 + 3t^2 + 3t^4 + t^6}{8t^4} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left(-\frac{1}{3t^3} - \frac{3}{t} + 3t + \frac{t^3}{3} \right) + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{24(\tan \frac{x}{2})^3} - \frac{3}{8 \tan \frac{x}{2}} + \frac{3}{8} \tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{24} (\tan \frac{x}{2})^3 + C.$$



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

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

$$= \int \csc^2 x dx + \int \cot^2 x \cdot \csc^2 x dx$$

$$= -\cot x - \int \cot^2 x d(\cot x)$$

$$= -\cot x - \frac{1}{3} \cot^3 x + C.$$



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

注 比较以上三种解法, 便知万能代换不一定是最佳方法, 故三角有理式的计算中先考虑其它手段, 不得已才用万能代换.



例11 $I = \int \frac{\tan x}{1 + 2\cos^2 x} dx$

$$= \int \frac{\tan x dx}{(\sec^2 x + 2)\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\tan x}{\tan^2 x + 3} d\tan x$$

$u = \tan x$ $\int \frac{u}{u^2 + 3} du$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(u^2 + 3)}{u^2 + 3} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(u^2 + 3) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(\tan^2 x + 3) + C$$



$\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$ 令 $t = \sin x$, 或 $t = \cos x$

例12 $I = \int \frac{\cos^3 x - 2\cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x + \sin^4 x} dx.$

令 $t = \sin x$

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

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

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{t - \frac{1}{t}}{\sqrt{3}} + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sqrt{3} \sin x} + C$$

小结 被积函数为 $\cos x$ 的奇函数时, 令 $t = \sin x$



例13 $I = \int \frac{\sqrt{x+2}}{1+\sqrt{x+2}} dx$

解 令 $t = \sqrt{x+2}$, 则

$$x = t^2 - 2, \quad dx = 2t dt$$

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

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

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



例14 $I = \int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} dx.$

分子迎合分母

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

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

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

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



例15 (1)求 $I = \int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} dx$.

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

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

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

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

$$\text{令 } \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} = t$$

$$(2) I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x+1)^2}} = \int \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} \frac{1}{x+1} dx = \dots$$



例16 求 $I = \int \frac{dx}{3 - 2\sin x}$.

解 应用 P410 公式36 ($b^2 > c^2$)

$$\int \frac{dx}{b + c\sin ax} = -\frac{2}{a\sqrt{b^2 - c^2}} \arctan \left[\sqrt{\frac{b-c}{b+c}} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{ax}{2}\right) \right] + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{dx}{3 - 2\sin x} \quad (a=1, b=3, c=-2) \\ &= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3^2 - 2^2}} \arctan \left(\sqrt{\frac{3 - (-2)}{3 + (-2)}} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) \right) + C \\ &= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \left(\sqrt{5} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2}\right) \right) + C \end{aligned}$$



例17 求 $I = \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{3x-9x^2}}$.

解 附录积分表中查不到. 作变换 $t = 3x$, 则

$$I = \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{t-t^2}}, \text{ 应用 P409 公式24:}$$

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

$$I = \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{t-t^2}} = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{t}} + C \Big|_{t=3x} = -2 \sqrt{\frac{1-3x}{3x}} + C$$



三、同步练习

1. 求 $I = \int \frac{x^3 + x^2 + 2}{(x-1)(x^2+1)^2} dx$.

2. 求 $I = \int \frac{1}{x^6(1+x^2)} dx$.

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

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

5. $I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{x^4 + 1}$

6. $I = \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{3 + \cos x} dx$

7. $I = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x + 3\cos^2 x}$



$$8. \quad I = \int \frac{1}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^2} dx \quad (ab \neq 0).$$

$$9. \quad I = \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt[3]{x+2}}.$$

$$10. \quad I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}}$$

$$11. \quad \text{求 } I = \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{4x^2 + 9}}$$

$$12. \quad \text{求 } I = \int \frac{(x+4)dx}{(x^2 + 2x + 4)\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 5}}$$



四、同步练习解答

1. 求 $I = \int \frac{x^3 + x^2 + 2}{(x-1)(x^2+1)^2} dx$.

解 (1) 分解为部分分式 (综合法)

设
$$\frac{x^3 + x^2 + 2}{(x-1)(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{(x^2+1)^2} + \frac{Dx+E}{x^2+1}$$

通分后去分母: $x^3 + x^2 + 2 =$

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{令 } x=1 \Rightarrow 4=4A, A=1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{令 } x=0 \Rightarrow 2=A-C-E \Rightarrow C=A-E-2=-E-1 \end{array} \right.$$



令 $x=1, x=0 \Rightarrow A=1, C=-E-1=-1$

再比较系数:
$$\begin{cases} x^4 \text{项: } 0 = A + D, & \Rightarrow D = -1 \\ x^3 \text{项: } 1 = E - D, & \Rightarrow E = 0 \\ x^2 \text{项: } 1 = 2A + B + D - E, & \Rightarrow B = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$x^3 + x^2 + 2 = A(x^2 + 1)^2 + (Bx + C)(x - 1) + (Dx + E)(x - 1)(x^2 + 1)$$



(2) 积分 $I = \int \frac{x^3 + x^2 + 2}{(x-1)(x^2+1)^2} dx.$

由(1) $\int \left[\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{x}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^2} \right] dx$

$= \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| - \underline{I_2}$

由第3节例8, 知

$$I_2 = \frac{x}{2(x^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2} I_1 = \frac{x}{2(x^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C$$



2. 求 $I = \int \frac{1}{x^6(1+x^2)} dx$.

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

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



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

配分母的导数

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{4x^3 + 10x}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx + \int \frac{2x^2 + 5}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx$$

迎合分母

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^4 + 5x^2 + 5)}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} + \int \frac{(x^2 + 1) + (x^2 + 4)}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 4)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |x^4 + 5x^2 + 4| + \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x}{2} + \arctan x + C$$



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

迎合分母

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

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

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



$$5. \quad I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{x^4 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^2 + 1) - (x^2 - 1)}{x^4 + 1} dx$$

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

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

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

注意本题技巧

按常规方法较繁

问题 求 $I_2 = \int \frac{1}{x^4 + ax^2 + 1} dx$.



常规方法 1° 分解分母 令

$$x^4 + 1 = (x^2 + ax + b)(x^2 + cx + d)$$

比较系数 $x^4 + 1 = (x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1)(x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1)$

2° 化为部分分式. 令

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

$$= \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1}, \text{ 比较系数定 } A, B, C, D.$$

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

3° 分项积分.



前式令 $u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$

后式配元

$$\begin{aligned} 6. \quad I &= \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{3 + \cos x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{3 + \cos x} dx + \int \frac{\sin x}{3 + \cos x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+u^2} du - \int \frac{1}{3 + \cos x} d(3 + \cos x) \\ &= \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 2} du - \ln|3 + \cos x| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{u}{\sqrt{2}} - \ln|3 + \cos x| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) - \ln|3 + \cos x| + C \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 7. \quad I &= \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x + 3\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx}{\tan^2 x + 3} \\
 &= \int \frac{d \tan x}{\tan^2 x + 3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan x\right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$8. \quad I = \int \frac{1}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^2} dx \quad (ab \neq 0).$$

令 $t = \tan x$

解法 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int \frac{dx}{(a \tan x + b)^2 \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{dt}{(at + b)^2} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{a(at + b)} + C = -\frac{\cos x}{a(a \sin x + b \cos x)} + C
 \end{aligned}$$



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

$$I = \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2(x - \varphi)} \quad \left(\text{其中 } \varphi = \arctan \frac{a}{b} \right)$$

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

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

$$a \sin x + b \cos x$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \left[\boxed{\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}} \sin x + \boxed{\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}} \cos x \right]$$

$\swarrow \sin \varphi$
 $\swarrow \cos \varphi$



$$9. \quad I = \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt[3]{x+2}}.$$

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

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

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

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



$$\begin{aligned}
 10. \quad I &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}} = \int \frac{6t^5 dt}{t^3 + t^2} \\
 &= 6 \int \left(t^2 - t + 1 - \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt
 \end{aligned}$$

为同时去两根式

令 $x = t^6$,

则 $dx = 6t^5 dt$

$$= 6 \left[\frac{1}{3} t^3 - \frac{1}{2} t^2 + t - \ln|1+t| \right] + C$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt[3]{x} + 6\sqrt[6]{x} - 6\ln(1 + \sqrt[6]{x}) + C$$

小结 为同时去掉根式 $\sqrt[n]{x}, \sqrt[m]{x}$ 取根指数 n 和 m 的最小公倍数 l , 令 $x = t^l$.



11. 求 $I = \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{4x^2 + 9}}$

解 令 $u = \sqrt{4x^2 + 9}$,

则 $u^2 = 4x^2 + 9, u du = 4x dx$

$$I = \int \frac{4x dx}{4x^2 \sqrt{4x^2 + 9}} = \int \frac{du}{u^2 - 3^2} \quad (\text{P408 公式 10})$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{u-3}{u+3} \right| + C = \frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 9} - 3}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 9} + 3} \right| + C$$



12. 求 $I = \int \frac{(x+4)dx}{(x^2+2x+4)\sqrt{x^2+2x+5}}$ $(x+1)^2+3$

解 令 $x+1=2\tan t$, 则 $dx=2\sec^2 t dt$ $(x+1)^2+4$

$$I = \int \frac{2\tan t + 3}{(4\tan^2 t + 3)2\sec t} \cdot 2\sec^2 t dt = \int \frac{2\sin t + 3\cos t}{4\sin^2 t + 3\cos^2 t} dt$$

$$= 2\int \frac{\sin t dt}{4\sin^2 t + 3\cos^2 t} + 3\int \frac{\cos t dt}{4\sin^2 t + 3\cos^2 t}$$

$$= -2\int \frac{d\cos t}{4 - \cos^2 t} + 3\int \frac{d\sin t}{\sin^2 t + 3}$$



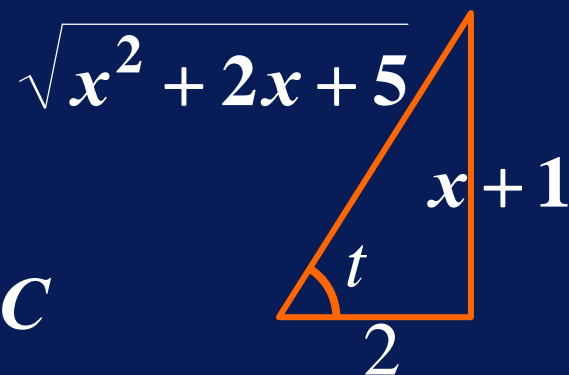
$$I = -2 \int \frac{d \cos t}{4 - \cos^2 t} + 3 \int \frac{d \sin t}{\sin^2 t + 3}$$

(P408 公式10)

(P408 公式8)

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 5} - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 5} + 1} \right| + \sqrt{3} \arctan \left(\frac{x + 1}{\sqrt{3(x^2 + 2x + 5)}} \right) + C$$



$$x + 1 = 2 \tan t$$

