

第四节

第四章

有理函数的积分

- 基本积分法：直接积分法；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举例

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 $\xrightarrow[\text{相除}]{\text{多项式}} + \boxed{\text{真分式}}$

\downarrow
分解
若干部分分式之和

其中部分分式的形式为

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

例1. 将下列真分式分解为部分分式：

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

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

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

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

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

(3) 混合法

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)} &= \frac{A}{1+2x} + \frac{Bx+C}{1+x^2} \\ \left| \begin{array}{l} A = (1+2x) \cdot \text{原式} \Big|_{x=-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4}{5} \\ \text{分别令 } x=0, 1 \text{ 代入等式两端} \end{array} \right. & \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = \frac{4}{5} + C \\ \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{15} + \frac{B+C}{2} \end{cases} \\ & \rightarrow \begin{cases} B = -\frac{2}{5} \\ C = \frac{1}{5} \end{cases} \\ \text{原式} &= \frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{4}{1+2x} - \frac{2x-1}{1+x^2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

四种典型部分分式的积分：

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

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 3. \int \frac{Mx+N}{x^2+px+q} dx \\ 4. \int \frac{Mx+N}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{变分子为} \\ \frac{M}{2}(2x+p) + N - \frac{Mp}{2} \\ \text{再分项积分} \end{array}$$

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

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, 并利用 P209 例9.

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

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

例5. 求 $\int \frac{x^2}{(x^2+2x+2)^2} dx$.

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

例6. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{x^4+1}$

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

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

注意本题技巧
按常规方法较繁

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

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

二、可化为有理函数的积分举例

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

例7. 求 $\int \frac{1+\sin x}{\sin x(1+\cos x)} dx$.

解: 令 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$, 则

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1+\sin x}{\sin x(1+\cos x)} dx &= \int \frac{1+\frac{2t}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}(1+\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2})} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(t+2+\frac{1}{t} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} t^2 + 2t + \ln|t| \right) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + \tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

例8. 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.

例9. 求 $\int \frac{1}{(a \sin x + b \cos x)^2} dx \quad (ab \neq 0)$.

解法 1

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9. 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10. 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.

例11. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt[3]{x+2}}$.

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

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

例12. 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

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

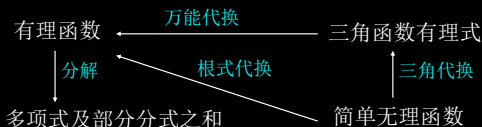
例13. 求 $\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} dx$.

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

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

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

如何求下列积分更简便?

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

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

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

备用题 1. 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

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

2. 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

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