



## § 4 特殊类型初等函数的不定积分

### 1 有理函数的积分

有理分式函数  $R(x) = \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)}$ ,

$P_n(x), Q_m(x)$  分别是  $n, m$  次多项式, 且没有公因式,

这时  $R(x)$  称为既约分式.

当  $n < m$  时, 称  $R(x)$  为有理真分式;

当  $n \geq m$  时, 称  $R(x)$  为有理假分式.

有理假分式可以分解成: 多项式+有理真分式.



## 有理假分式的分解

例如分解式  $\frac{x^5 + 2x^4 + x^2 + 1}{x^3 + 1} = x^2 + 2x - \frac{2x-1}{x^3 + 1},$

多项式除法的步骤如下:

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



## 有理真分式的分解

设  $R(x) = \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)}$  是实系数既约真分式, 则代数学理论知:

$$Q_m(x) = b_0(x-a)^\alpha \cdots (x-b)^\beta (x^2+px+q)^\gamma \cdots (x^2+sx+t)^\mu,$$

$$\text{及 } \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)} = \frac{A_1}{x-a} + \frac{A_2}{(x-a)^2} + \cdots + \frac{A_\alpha}{(x-a)^\alpha} + \cdots \\ + \frac{C_1x+D_1}{x^2+px+q} + \frac{C_2x+D_2}{(x^2+px+q)^2} + \cdots + \frac{C_\gamma x+D_\gamma}{(x^2+px+q)^\gamma} + \cdots.$$

例如 
$$\frac{x^5-5}{(x-2)^3(x^2+x+1)^2} = \frac{A_1}{x-2} + \frac{A_2}{(x-2)^2} + \frac{A_3}{(x-2)^3} + \\ + \frac{C_1x+D_1}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{C_2x+D_2}{(x^2+x+1)^2}.$$



## 有理函数的积分

对有理函数的积分可分解成对多项式的积分, 及

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-a)^m}, \quad \int \frac{Cx+D}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx \quad (p^2-4q < 0).$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-a)^m} = \begin{cases} \ln|x-a| + C, & m=1, \\ \frac{1}{(1-m)(x-a)^{m-1}} + C, & m>1. \end{cases}$$

对第二部分, 分解  $Cx+D = \frac{C}{2}(2x+p) + D - \frac{pC}{2},$

$$\int \frac{(2x+p)dx}{(x^2+px+q)^n} = \int \frac{d(x^2+px+q)}{(x^2+px+q)^n} = \begin{cases} \ln|x^2+px+q| + C, & n=1, \\ \frac{1}{(1-m)(x^2+px+q)^{n-1}} + C, & n>1. \end{cases}$$



## 有理函数的积分

对常数部分, 先配方

$$x^2 + px + q = \left(x + \frac{p}{2}\right)^2 + q - \frac{p^2}{4} = t^2 + a^2,$$

转换成求  $\int \frac{dx}{(t^2 + a^2)^n},$

这个积分可以用递推公式

$$I_n = \frac{x}{2(n-1)a^2(x^2 + a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{2n-3}{2(n-1)a^2} I_{n-1}.$$

和下式求出.

$$\int \frac{dx}{t^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C.$$

实际解题时, (1) 分解  $Q_m(x)$ , (2) 分解分式, (3) 逐个积分.



## 积分举例

例1 求  $\int \frac{3x+4}{x^2+x-6} dx$ .

解 
$$\frac{3x+4}{x^2+x-6} = \frac{3x+4}{(x+3)(x-2)} = \frac{A_1}{x+3} + \frac{A_2}{x-2}.$$

等式两边乘以  $(x+3)(x-2)$ ,

$$3x+4 = A_1(x-2) + A_2(x+3) = (A_1 + A_2)x + (-2A_1 + 3A_2),$$

比较系数得 
$$\begin{cases} 3 = A_1 + A_2, \\ 4 = -2A_1 + 3A_2. \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } A_1 = 1, A_2 = 2.$$

$$\int \frac{3x+4}{x^2+x-6} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x+3} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{x-2} = \ln|x+3| + 2\ln|x-2| + C.$$

另一个解  $A_1, A_2$  的方法是在  $3x+4 = A_1(x-2) + A_2(x+3)$

中令  $x = -3$  得  $A_1 = 1$ , 令  $x = 2$  得  $A_2 = 2$ .



## 积分举例

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

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

等式两边乘以  $(x+1)^2(x-1)$ ,

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

令  $x=1$  得  $C = \frac{1}{4}$ , 令  $x=-1$  得  $B = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,

再比较  $x^2$  的系数得  $A + C = 0$ ,  $A = -\frac{1}{4}$ .

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



## 积分举例

例3 求  $\int \frac{1}{x^3-1} dx$ .

解

$$\frac{1}{x^3-1} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+1},$$

等式两边乘以  $x^3-1$ ,  $1 = A(x^2+x+1) + (Bx+C)(x-1)$ ,

令  $x=1$  得  $A=\frac{1}{3}$ , 令  $x=0$  得  $C=-\frac{2}{3}$ ,

再比较  $x^2$  的系数得  $A+B=0$ ,  $B=-\frac{1}{3}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{x^3-1} &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x+2}{x^2+x+1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2+x+1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.\end{aligned}$$





## 积分举例

例4 求  $\int \frac{2x^3 + 5x^2 + 12x + 6}{(x^2 + 2x + 5)^2} dx$ .

解 设 
$$\frac{2x^3 + 5x^2 + 12x + 6}{(x^2 + 2x + 5)^2} = \frac{B_1x + D_1}{(x^2 + 2x + 5)^2} + \frac{B_2x + D_2}{x^2 + 2x + 5},$$

等式两边乘以  $(x^2 + 2x + 5)^2$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^3 + 5x^2 + 12x + 6 &= B_1x + D_1 + (B_2x + D_2)(x^2 + 2x + 5) \\ &= B_2x^3 + (2B_2 + D_2)x^2 + (B_1 + 5B_2 + 2D_2)x + D_1 + 5D_2, \end{aligned}$$

比较系数得  $B_2 = 2, D_2 = 1, B_1 = 0, D_1 = 1$ .

即得 
$$\frac{2x^3 + 5x^2 + 12x + 6}{(x^2 + 2x + 5)^2} = \frac{1}{(x^2 + 2x + 5)^2} + \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 + 2x + 5}.$$



## 积分举例

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx &= \frac{x}{x^2 + 2x + 5} - \int \frac{-x(2x + 2)}{(x^2 + 2x + 5)^2} dx & \frac{1}{(x^2 + 2x + 5)^2} \\&= \frac{x}{x^2 + 2x + 5} + \int \frac{2(x^2 + 2x + 5) - (2x + 2) - 8}{(x^2 + 2x + 5)^2} dx & \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 + 2x + 5} \\&= \frac{x}{x^2 + 2x + 5} + 2 \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx - \int \frac{d(x^2 + 2x + 5)}{(x^2 + 2x + 5)^2} - \int \frac{8}{(x^2 + 2x + 5)^2} dx \\&= \frac{x}{x^2 + 2x + 5} + 2 \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx + \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 5} - \int \frac{8}{(x^2 + 2x + 5)^2} dx, \\ \text{所以} \quad \int \frac{1}{(x^2 + 2x + 5)^2} dx &= \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{x + 1}{x^2 + 2x + 5} + \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx \right)\end{aligned}$$



## 积分举例

$$\int \frac{2x+1+\frac{1}{8}}{x^2+2x+5} dx = \int \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+5} dx - \frac{7}{8} \int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+5} dx$$

$$\frac{2x+1+\frac{1}{8}}{x^2+2x+5}$$

$$= \int \frac{d(x^2+2x+5)}{x^2+2x+5} - \frac{7}{8} \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2+2^2} d(x+1)$$

$$= \ln(x^2+2x+5) - \frac{7}{16} \arctan \frac{x+1}{2} + C.$$

所以  $\int \frac{2x^3+5x^2+12x+6}{(x^2+2x+5)^2} dx$

$$= \frac{x+1}{8(x^2+2x+5)} + \ln(x^2+2x+5) - \frac{7}{16} \arctan \frac{x+1}{2} + C.$$



## 2. 三角函数有理式的不定积分

三角函数有理式是指由三角函数和常数经过有限次四则运算生成的函数类.

例如  $\frac{1}{3+5\cos x}$ ,  $\frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x}$ .

基本方法是用万能代换  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ , 即  $x = 2 \arctan t$ .

$$\text{这时 } \sin x = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{\sec^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2},$$

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

$$dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt, \quad \text{代入后成为有理函数的积分.}$$



## 积分举例

例5 求  $\int \frac{dx}{3+5\cos x}$ .

解 设  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{3+5\cos x} &= \int \frac{\frac{2}{1+t^2} dt}{3+5\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} = \int \frac{1}{4-t^2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{2+t}{2-t} \right| + C = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{2+\tan \frac{x}{2}}{2-\tan \frac{x}{2}} \right| + C.\end{aligned}$$



### 3. 简单无理函数的不定积分

讨论  $\sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}$  和  $x$  的有理式, 作变换  $t = \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}$  使其成为  $t$  的有理式.

例6 求  $\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{x+2}{x-2}} dx$ .

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

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{x+2}{x-2}} dx = \int \frac{(t^2-1)t}{2(t^2+1)} \frac{-8t}{(t^2-1)^2} dt = \int \frac{4t^2}{(t^2+1)(1-t^2)} dt$$

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

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



## 积分举例

例7 求  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2(x+2)}}.$

解 由于  $\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2(x+2)} = (x+2)\sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{x-1}{x+2}\right)^2},$

令  $t^3 = \frac{x-1}{x+2},$  则  $x = \frac{1+2t^3}{1-t^3}, dx = \frac{9t^2}{(1-t^3)^2} dt.$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2(x+2)}} &= \int \frac{1}{(x+2)\sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{x-1}{x+2}\right)^2}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1+2t^3}{1-t^3} + 2\right) \cdot t^2} \cdot \frac{9t^2}{(1-t^3)^2} dt = \int \frac{3}{1-t^3} dt\end{aligned}$$



## 积分举例

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{3}{1-t^3} dt = \int \left( \frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{t+2}{1+t+t^2} \right) dt \\ &= -\ln |1-t| + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1+2t}{1+t+t^2} dt + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\frac{3}{4} + (\frac{1}{2} + t)^2} \\ &= -\ln |1-t| + \frac{1}{2} \ln |1+t+t^2| + \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{1+2t}{\sqrt{3}} + C' \\ &= -\frac{3}{2} \ln |\sqrt[3]{x+2} - \sqrt[3]{x-1}| + \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+2} + 2\sqrt[3]{x-1}}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt[3]{x+2}} + C. \end{aligned}$$