



第四节 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、简单无理式的积分

一、有理函数的积分

1. 定义

(1) 两个多项式的商称为有理函数(也称有理分式).

$$R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} x + a_n}{b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m-1} + \cdots + b_{m-1} x + b_m}$$

其中: $a_0 \neq 0, b_0 \neq 0$.

(2) $n < m$, 有理函数 $R(x)$ 是真分式;

$n \geq m$, 有理函数 $R(x)$ 是假分式.

2. 假分式分解

(1) 利用多项式除法，假分式可以化成一个多项式和一个真分式之和。

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

(2) 真分式化成部分分式之和。

部分分式：把真分式拆成真分式。

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

3. 有理函数化为部分分式之和的一般规律

(1) 分母中有因式 $(x-a)^k$, 则分解后为

$$\frac{A_1}{(x-a)^k} + \frac{A_2}{(x-a)^{k-1}} + \cdots + \frac{A_k}{x-a},$$

其中 A_1, A_2, \cdots, A_k 都是常数.

特殊地: $k=1$, 分解后为 $\frac{A}{x-a}$;

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

(2) 分母中有因式 $(x^2 + px + q)^k$, 其中 $p^2 - 4q < 0$

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 都是常数 ($i = 1, 2, \dots, k$).

特殊地: $k = 1$, 分解后为 $\frac{Mx + N}{x^2 + px + q}$;

$$\frac{1}{(x^2 + 2x + 3)^2} = \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + 2x + 3} + \frac{Cx + D}{(x^2 + 2x + 3)^2}$$

例1 $\frac{x+3}{x^2-5x+6} = \frac{x+3}{(x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x-2},$

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

$$= (A+B)x - (2A+3B),$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=1, \\ -(2A+3B)=3, \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=6 \\ B=-5 \end{cases},$$

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

所以 $\int \frac{x+3}{x^2-5x+6} dx = \int \left(\frac{6}{x-3} - \frac{5}{x-2} \right) dx$
 $= 6\ln|x-3| - 5\ln|x-2| + c$

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

$$1 = A(x-1)^2 + Bx(x-1) + Cx \quad (1)$$

代入特殊值来确定系数 A, B, C

取 $x = 0, \Rightarrow A = 1$ 取 $x = 1, \Rightarrow C = 1$

取 $x = 2$, 并将 A, C 值代入 (1) $\Rightarrow B = -1$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. 有理函数不定积分

积分 $\int \frac{ax+b}{x^2+px+q} dx$

(1) $p^2 - 4q \geq 0, \Rightarrow \int \frac{ax+b}{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)} dx$ 裂项积分

(2) $p^2 - 4q < 0,$

① $\int \frac{2x+p}{x^2+px+q} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2+px+q} d(x^2+px+q)$ 凑微分

② $\int \frac{1}{x^2+px+q} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+a)^2+b^2} dx$ 配方

例4 求积分 $\int \frac{x+3}{x^2-5x+6} dx$

解
$$\int \frac{x+3}{x^2-5x+6} dx = \int \left(\frac{6}{x-3} - \frac{5}{x-2} \right) dx$$
$$= 6 \ln|x-3| - 5 \ln|x-2| + c$$

例5 求 $\int \frac{2x-8}{x^2-8x+25} dx$.

解 $\int \frac{2x-8}{x^2-8x+25} dx$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x^2-8x+25} d(x^2-8x)$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x^2-8x+25} d(x^2-8x+25)$$

$$= \ln(x^2-8x+25) + C.$$

例6 求 $\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 8x + 25} dx$.

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

解 $\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 8x + 25} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x-4)^2 + 9} dx$

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{x-4}{3} + C.$$

例7. 求 $\int \frac{x-2}{x^2+2x+3} dx$. $\int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$;

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d[(x+1)^2+2]}{(x+1)^2+2} - 3 \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2+2} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+2x+3)}{x^2+2x+3} - 3 \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2+(\sqrt{2})^2} d(x+1)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+2x+3) - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + C$$

例8 求积分 $\int \frac{1}{x(x-1)^2} dx$.

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

例9 求积分 $\int \frac{1}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)} dx$.

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

练习 $\int \frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} dx = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$ $\begin{cases} A=1 \\ B=-1 \\ C=0 \end{cases} \therefore \frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{x^2+1}$

二、三角函数有理式的积分

不定积分: $\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$

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

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

——万能公式

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

$$\text{令 } u = \tan \frac{x}{2} \quad x = 2 \arctan u$$

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

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

——万能置换公式

例10 求积分 $\int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} dx$.

解 令 $\tan \frac{x}{2} = u$, $\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}$, $\cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}$

$$dx = \frac{2}{1+u^2} du,$$

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

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

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

另解 $\int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} dx.$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x + 1 - \cos x - 1 + \sin x}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} dx.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int dx + \int \frac{-\cos x - 1 + \sin x}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} dx \right] \cdot \int \frac{d(\sin x + x + \cos x)}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[x + \int \frac{-\cos x + \sin x}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} dx - \int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int dx - \int \frac{d(\sin x + \cos x + 1)}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} dx - \int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} dx \right]$$

万能公式

例11 求积分 $\int \frac{1}{\sin^4 x} dx$.

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

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

另解

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

结论： 万能置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，不得已才用万能置换。


三、简单无理函数的积分

讨论类型 $R(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b}), R(x, \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+e}}),$

解决方法 作代换去掉根号.

例12 求积分 $\int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} dx$

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


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

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

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

例13 求积分 $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{3x+1} + \sqrt{2x+1}} dx$.

解 先对分母进行有理化

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int \frac{x(\sqrt{3x+1} - \sqrt{2x+1})}{(\sqrt{3x+1} + \sqrt{2x+1})(\sqrt{3x+1} - \sqrt{2x+1})} dx \\&= \int (\sqrt{3x+1} - \sqrt{2x+1}) dx \\&= \frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt{3x+1} d(3x+1) - \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{2x+1} d(2x+1) \\&= \frac{2}{9} (3x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} (2x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.\end{aligned}$$

内容小结

有理式分解成部分分式之和的积分.

(注意: 必须化成真分式)

三角有理式的积分. (万能置换公式)

(注意: 万能公式并不万能)

简单无理式的积分.