

高等数学 I
第四章 不定积分

第四节 有理函数的积分

主要内容

- 一、简单有理函数的积分
- 二、一般有理函数的积分
- 三、不定积分的若干杂例

暨南大学电气信息学院苏保河主讲

一、简单有理函数的积分

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

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

一、简单有理函数的积分

$$3. \int \frac{Mx + N}{x^2 + px + q} dx \quad (p^2 - 4q < 0)$$

例1 求 $\int \frac{x+1}{x^2 - 2x + 5} dx$.

解 原式 = $\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x - 2 + 4}{x^2 - 2x + 5} dx$

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

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

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

基本方法：
凑微 + 配方

例2 求 $\int \frac{x-2}{x^2+2x+3} dx$.

解 自算

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

$$4. \int \frac{Mx + N}{(x^2 + px + q)^n} dx \quad (p^2 - 4q < 0, n \neq 1)$$

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

解 原式 = $\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+2-4}{(x^2+2x+5)^2} dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+2x+5)}{(x^2+2x+5)^2} - 2 \int \frac{d(x+1)}{[(x+1)^2+2^2]^2}$
 $= \frac{-1}{2(x^2+2x+5)} - 2I_2$

下面求 $I_2 = \int \frac{d(x+1)}{[(x+1)^2+2^2]^2}.$

例3 $\int \frac{x-1}{(x^2+2x+5)^2} dx = \frac{-1}{2(x^2+2x+5)} - 2I_2$

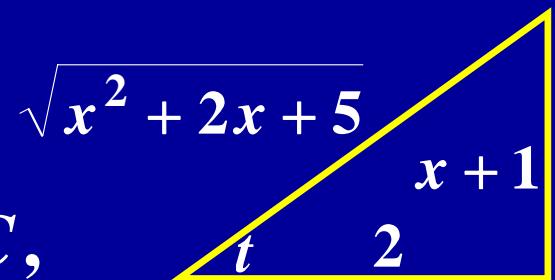
解 令 $x+1=2\tant$, $d(x+1)=2\sec^2 t dt$,

$$I_2 = \int \frac{d(x+1)}{[(x+1)^2 + 2^2]^2} = \frac{1}{8} \int \cos^2 t dt$$

凑微 + 配方
+ 三角代换

$$= \frac{t}{16} + \frac{\sin t \cos t}{16} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \arctan \frac{x+1}{2} + \frac{1}{16} \frac{2(x+1)}{x^2+2x+5} + C,$$



$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{-1}{2(x^2+2x+5)} - \frac{1}{8} \arctan \frac{x+1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{x+1}{x^2+2x+5} + C_1.$$

二、一般有理函数的积分

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

$m \leq n$ 时, $R(x)$ 称为假分式; $m > n$ 时, $R(x)$ 称为真分式.

有理函数 $\frac{\text{多项式}}{\text{相除}} + \boxed{\text{真分式}}$

分解 ↓

若干简单分式之和

其中简单分式的形式为

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

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

$m \leq n$ 时, $R(x)$ 称为假分式; $m > n$ 时, $R(x)$ 称为真分式.

定理1 多项式

$$Q_m(x) = b_0x^m + b_1x^{m-1} + \cdots + b_{m-1}x + b_m$$

可以分解为一次因式和二次因式的乘积, 即

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

其中 $p^2 - 4q < 0, \dots, r^2 - 4s < 0$.

$$\text{定理2} \text{ 设 } R(x) = \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)} = \frac{a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_n}{b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m-1} + \cdots + b_m}$$

是真分式, 则

$$R(x) = \frac{A_1}{x-a} + \frac{A_2}{(x-a)^2} + \cdots + \frac{A_\alpha}{(x-a)^\alpha} + \frac{B_1}{x-b} + \frac{B_2}{(x-b)^2} + \cdots + \frac{B_\beta}{(x-b)^\beta} + \cdots + \frac{C_1}{x-c} + \frac{C_2}{(x-c)^2} + \cdots + \frac{C_\gamma}{(x-c)^\gamma} + \frac{P_1 x + Q_1}{x^2 + px + q} + \frac{P_2 x + Q_2}{(x^2 + px + q)^2} + \cdots + \frac{P_\lambda x + Q_\lambda}{(x^2 + px + q)^\lambda} + \cdots + \frac{R_1 x + S_1}{x^2 + rx + s} + \frac{R_2 x + S_2}{(x^2 + rx + s)^2} + \cdots + \frac{R_\mu x + S_\mu}{(x^2 + rx + s)^\mu}$$

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

例4 求 $\int \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + 12x + 11}{x^2 + 2x + 10} dx$

解 原式 = $\int \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + 10x + x^2 + 2x + 10 + 1}{x^2 + 2x + 10} dx$

$$= \int \left(x + 1 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 10} \right) dx$$
$$= \int \left(x + 1 + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2 + 3^2} \right) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + \frac{1}{3}\arctan\frac{x+1}{3} + C.$$

例5 求 $\int \frac{x+5}{(x+2)(x^2+x+1)} dx$

解 被积函数 $\frac{x+5}{(x+2)(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{a}{x+2} + \frac{bx+c}{x^2+x+1}$,

$$\Rightarrow x+5 = a(x^2+x+1) + (bx+c)(x+2)$$

令 $x = -2$, 得 $a = 1$;

令 $x = 0$, 得 $c = 2$;

令 $x = 1$, 得 $b = -1$;

被积函数 $\frac{x+5}{(x+2)(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{-x+2}{x^2+x+1}$,

例5 求 $\int \frac{x+5}{(x+2)(x^2+x+1)} dx$

解 被积函数 $\frac{x+5}{(x+2)(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{-x+2}{x^2+x+1}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int \left(\frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{-x+2}{x^2+x+1} \right) dx \\ &= \ln|x+2| + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-2x-1+5}{x^2+x+1} dx \\ &= \ln|x+2| - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+x+1)}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{d(x+1/2)}{(x+1/2)^2 + 3/4} \\ &= \ln \frac{|x+2|}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} + \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.\end{aligned}$$

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

解 $\frac{x-5}{x^3-3x^2+4} = \frac{x-5}{(x+1)(x-2)^2} = \frac{a}{x+1} + \frac{b}{x-2} + \frac{c}{(x-2)^2}$

$$\Rightarrow x-5 = a(x-2)^2 + b(x+1)(x-2) + c(x+1)$$

$$\text{令 } x=2,$$

$$\text{令 } x=-1,$$

$$\text{令 } x=0,$$

$$\text{得 } c=-1;$$

$$\text{得 } a=-\frac{2}{3};$$

$$\text{得 } b=\frac{2}{3};$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int \left[-\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{-1}{(x-2)^2} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{-2}{3} \ln|x+1| + \frac{2}{3} \ln|x-2| + \frac{1}{x-2} + C.\end{aligned}$$

例7 将 $\frac{1}{x(x-1)^2}$ 分解为简单分式之和.

解 自算

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

例8 求 $\int \frac{dx}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)}.$

解 自算
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{(1+2x)(1+x^2)} &= \frac{A}{1+2x} + \frac{Bx+C}{1+x^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{4}{1+2x} - \frac{2x-1}{1+x^2} \right]\end{aligned}$$

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

说明：将有理函数分解为简单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。

$$\text{例9 求 } I = \int \frac{2x^3 + 2x^2 + 5x + 5}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx.$$

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

例10 求 $\int \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2} dx$.

解 原式 = $\int \frac{(x^2 + 2x + 2) - (2x + 2)}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2} dx$
= $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2 + 1} - \int \frac{d(x^2 + 2x + 2)}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2}$
= $\arctan(x+1) + \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 2} + C.$

三、不定积分的若干杂例

例11 求 $\int \frac{dx}{x^4 + 1}$.

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

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

注意本题技巧
按常规方法较繁

例12 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 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$,

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

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

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

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

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

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

例14 求 $\int \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sin x(1 + \cos x)} dx$.

解 令 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$, 则 $dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$,

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

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

例14 求 $\int \frac{1+\sin x}{\sin x(1+\cos x)} dx$.

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{令 } t = \tan \frac{x}{2}, \quad dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt, \\ & \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \quad \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \end{aligned}$$

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

内容小结

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

$m \leq n$ 时, $R(x)$ 称为假分式; $m > n$ 时, $R(x)$ 称为真分式.

有理函数 $\overset{\text{相除}}{=} \text{多项式} + \boxed{\text{真分式}}$

分解

若干简单分式之和

其中简单分式的形式为

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

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

$m \leq n$ 时, $R(x)$ 称为假分式; $m > n$ 时, $R(x)$ 称为真分式.

定理 1 多项式

$$Q_m(x) = b_0x^m + b_1x^{m-1} + \cdots + b_{m-1}x + b_m$$

可以分解为一次因式和二次因式的乘积, 即

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

其中 $p^2 - 4q < 0, \dots, r^2 - 4s < 0$.

定理2 设 $R(x) = \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)} = \frac{a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_n}{b_0x^m + b_1x^{m-1} + \cdots + b_m}$ 是真分式, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
R(x) &= \frac{A_1}{x-a} + \frac{A_2}{(x-a)^2} + \cdots + \frac{A_\alpha}{(x-a)^\alpha} \\
&\quad + \frac{B_1}{x-b} + \frac{B_2}{(x-b)^2} + \cdots + \frac{B_\beta}{(x-b)^\beta} \\
&\quad + \cdots + \frac{C_1}{x-c} + \frac{C_2}{(x-c)^2} + \cdots + \frac{C_\gamma}{(x-c)^\gamma} \\
&\quad + \frac{P_1x+Q_1}{x^2+px+q} + \frac{P_2x+Q_2}{(x^2+px+q)^2} + \cdots + \frac{P_\lambda x+Q_\lambda}{(x^2+px+q)^\lambda} \\
&\quad + \cdots + \frac{R_1x+S_1}{x^2+rx+s} + \frac{R_2x+S_2}{(x^2+rx+s)^2} + \cdots + \frac{R_\mu x+S_\mu}{(x^2+rx+s)^\mu}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_m(x) &= b_0(x-a)^\alpha \\
&\quad (x-b)^\beta \cdots (x-c)^\gamma \\
&\quad \cdot (x^2+px+q)^\lambda \\
&\quad \cdots (x^2+rx+s)^\mu
\end{aligned}$$

注 对于 $\int f(\sin x, \cos x) dx$,

可以考虑“万能公式”：

$$\text{令 } t = \tan \frac{x}{2}, \quad dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt,$$

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

作业

习题4-4 2; 3; 6; 7; 8; 9; 11; 17; 18; 20; 21; 23.
总习题四 1; 4; 5; 6; 7; 9; 10.

下次课内容

第五章第四节 反常积分

T1. 求下列不定积分

$$(29) \int \frac{10^{2\arccos x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx; \quad (30) \int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx;$$

解 (29) $\int \frac{10^{2\arccos x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int 10^{2\arccos x} d(2\arccos x)$
 $= -\frac{10^{2\arccos x}}{2\ln 10} + C.$

$$(30) \int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = 2 \int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{(1+x)} d\sqrt{x}$$
$$= 2 \int \arctan \sqrt{x} d\arctan \sqrt{x} = (\arctan \sqrt{x})^2 + C.$$

T1. 求下列不定积分

$$(32) \int \frac{1 + \ln x}{(x \ln x)^2} dx; \quad (33) \int \frac{\ln \tan x}{\cos x \sin x} dx;$$

解 (32) 注意到 $(x \ln x)' = 1 + \ln x$,

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

$$\begin{aligned}(33) \int \frac{\ln \tan x}{\cos x \sin x} dx &= \int \frac{\ln \tan x}{\cos^2 x \tan x} dx \\&= \int \frac{\ln \tan x}{\tan x} d \tan x = \int \ln \tan x d \ln \tan x \\&= \frac{1}{2} (\ln \tan x)^2 + C.\end{aligned}$$

T2. 由定积分的几何意义说明下列等式

$$(3) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = 0.$$

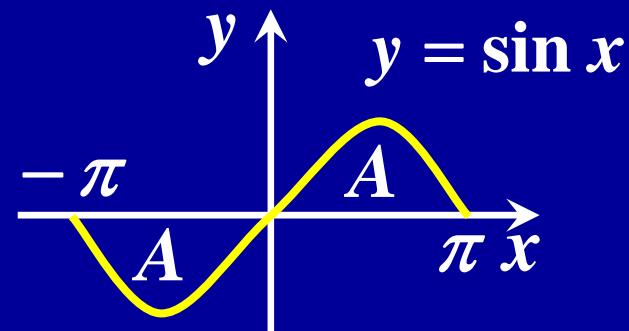
解 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx$ 表示曲线 $y = \sin x$ 及 x 轴从 $x = -\pi$ 到 $x = \pi$ 一段所围成图形面积的代数和.

由于 $y = \sin x$ 为奇函数,

它的图形关于原点对称,

即原点两侧面积相等,

所以 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = -A + A = 0.$



T3. 估计下列各积分的值. (3) $\int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} x \arctan x \, dx$.

解 令 $f(x) = x \arctan x$, $x \in [\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \sqrt{3}]$.

$$\because f'(x) = \arctan x + \frac{x}{1+x^2} > 0, \quad x \in [\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \sqrt{3}],$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \sqrt{3}]$ 上单调增加,

最大最小值分别为 $f(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi$, $f(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) = \frac{\pi}{6\sqrt{3}}$,

又因为 $\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3-1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$,

$$\therefore \frac{\pi}{9} \leq \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} x \arctan x \, dx \leq \frac{2}{3}\pi.$$