

第26讲:分部积分法与部分分式法

(一) 分部积分法的原理与公式:

设 $u(x), v(x)$ 在区间 I 上皆可微, 则有: $duv = vdu + udv$

两边积分: $\int d(uv) = \int vdu + \int udv$, 即 $uv = \int vdu + \int udv$

从而有: $\int udv = uv - \int vdu$ (★)

(★) 即是分部积分公式, 有时, $\int vdu$ 比 $\int udv$ 更容易积分。

例. 若例不是积分 I .

(1). $\int \arctan x dx$; (2). $\int e^{nx} dx$; (3). $\int x^2 \sin x dx$; (4). $\int \sqrt{a^2+x^2} dx$

(5). $\int \sec x dx$; (6). $\int \csc x dx$; (7). $\int x \arctan x dx$, (8). $\int \cos x e^{-sx} dx$.

解(1): 令 $u(x) = \arctan x$, $v(x) = x$, 由(★)知

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

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

解(2): 令 $u(x) = e^{nx}$, $v(x) = x$, 则有

$$I = x e^{nx} - \int x d(e^{nx}) = x e^{nx} - \int x \frac{1}{x} dx = x e^{nx} - x + C$$

(1).

$$\text{解(3)}. I = \int \frac{1}{5} x^2 d \cos 5x = \frac{1}{5} x^2 \cos 5x + \frac{1}{5} \int \cos 5x d(x^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} x^2 \cos 5x + \frac{2}{5} \int x \cos 5x dx = \frac{1}{5} x^2 \cos 5x + \frac{2}{25} \int x d \sin 5x$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} x^2 \cos 5x + \frac{2}{25} x \sin 5x - \frac{2}{25} \int \sin 5x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} x^2 \cos 5x + \frac{2}{25} x \sin 5x + \frac{2}{5^3} \cos 5x + C$$

(注: 对 $\int n e^{ax}$, $\int x^n \sin ax dx$, $\int x^n \cos ax dx$ 都可用分部积分法解)

$$\text{解(4)}. \text{设 } u(x) = \sqrt{a^2+x^2}, v(x) = x, \text{ 则 } I = x \sqrt{a^2+x^2} - \int x d \sqrt{a^2+x^2}$$

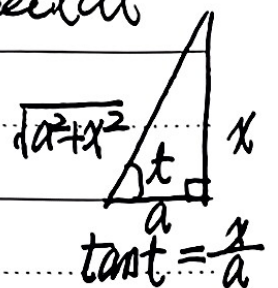
$$= x \sqrt{a^2+x^2} - \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} dx = x \sqrt{a^2+x^2} - \int \frac{(x^2+a^2)-a^2}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} dx$$

$$= x \sqrt{a^2+x^2} - I + a^2 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}, \text{ 移项得: } I = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2+x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}$$

$$\text{设 } I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} (a>0), \text{ 令 } x = a \tan t, t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), \text{ 则 } dx = a \sec^2 t dt$$

$$\sqrt{a^2+x^2} = \sqrt{a^2 \sec^2 t} = a \sec t \Rightarrow I_1 = \int \frac{a \sec^2 t dt}{a \sec t} = \int \sec t dt$$

$$= \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + C_1 = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}{a} + \frac{x}{a} \right| + C_1$$



$$= \ln |\sqrt{a^2+x^2} + x| + C, (C = C_1 - \ln a)$$

$$\text{注(2): } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln |\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} + x| + C, (a>0)$$

$$\text{综上: } I = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2+x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln |\sqrt{a^2+x^2} + x| + C.$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解(5)} \quad I &= \int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{d \sin x}{1 - \sin^2 x} = \int \frac{d \sin x}{(1 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{1 - \sin x} + \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} \right) d \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1 - \sin x)}{1 - \sin x} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1 + \sin x)}{1 + \sin x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{(1 + \sin x)^2}{\cos^2 x} \right| + C = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } I = \int \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C,$$

$$\text{同理: } I = \int \csc x dx = \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解(7)}: \quad I &= \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan x dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 d(\arctan x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx = \int \frac{(x^2+1)-1}{1+x^2} dx = \int 1 dx - \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = x - \arctan x + C$$

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

$$\text{解(8)}: \quad I = \frac{1}{3} \int e^{-5x} d \sin 3x = \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x e^{-5x} - \frac{5}{3} \int \sin 3x e^{-5x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x e^{-5x} + \frac{5}{3 \times 3} \int e^{-5x} d \cos 3x = \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x e^{-5x} - \frac{5}{9} \cos 3x e^{-5x} +$$

$$-\frac{25}{9} \int \cos 3x e^{-5x} dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{-5x} (\sin 3x - \frac{5}{3} \cos 3x) - \frac{25}{9} I \Rightarrow$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{25}{9}\right) I = \frac{1}{3} e^{-5x} (\sin 3x - \frac{5}{3} \cos 3x) + C_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$I = \frac{9}{24 \times 3} e^{-5x} (\sin 3x - \frac{5}{3} \cos 3x) + C, \quad (C = \frac{9}{24} C_1)$$

(3).

(E) 有理函数 $R(x)$ 的积分.

$$\text{设 } R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n}{b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m-1} + b_2 x^{m-2} + \dots + b_{m-1} x + b_m}$$

其中, $Q(x) \neq 0$, $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n, b_0, \dots, b_m$ 为实数, $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$, $a_0 b_0 \neq 0$.

则 $\int R(x) dx$ 为有理函数的积分. 可以证明: $\int R(x) dx$

都存在且全部都是初等函数.

例 2. 如下例不是积分 I:

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

(5). $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^n+1)}$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$. (6). $\int \frac{dx}{x^3+1}$. (7). $\int \frac{x^{15} dx}{(x^5+1)^2}$.

解 (1): 设: 部分分式法: $\frac{x^2+1}{x^4+x^2+1} = \frac{x^2+1}{(x^2+1)^2 - x^2} = \frac{x^2+1}{(x^2+1)(x^2+1) - x^2}$

令 $\frac{ax+b}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{cx+d}{x^2-x+1}$, 则

$x^2+1 = (ax+b)(x^2-x+1) + (cx+d)(x^2+x+1)$. 比较两边系数得:

$$\begin{cases} a+ob+c+d=0 \\ a+b-c+d=1 \\ a+b+c-d=0 \\ oa+tb+od+td=1 \end{cases} \text{ 解得线性方程组的唯一解为: } \begin{cases} a=0 \\ b=\frac{1}{2} \\ c=0 \\ d=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

(由线性代数中的 Cramer (克莱姆) 法则, 可求得同样的解)

(A).

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x+\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$\text{法(2): 凑公式法: } I = \int \frac{(1+x^2) dx}{x^2+1+x^2} = \int \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{x})}{(x-\frac{1}{x})^2+3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x-\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{3}} + C, (x \neq 0)$$

$$\text{法(3) 法(1): } I = \int \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx = \int \frac{x^2+1}{x^2+x^2} dx = \int \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{x})}{(x-\frac{1}{x})^2+2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x-\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{2}} + C, (x \neq 0) \text{ (凑公式法)}$$

$$\text{法(4): (部分分式法): } \because \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} = \frac{1+x^2}{(x^2+1)^2 - (\sqrt{2}x)^2} = \frac{1+x^2}{(x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1)(x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1)}$$

$$\frac{a}{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1} + \frac{c}{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1} \Rightarrow 1+x^2 = (ax+b)(x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1) + (cx+d)(x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1)$$

$$\text{比较系数得: } a=c=0; b=d=\frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\arctan(\sqrt{2}x+1) + \arctan(\sqrt{2}x-1)] + C, \forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\text{法(5) 法(1) (凑公式法): } I = \int \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^4} dx = \int \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+x^2} dx = - \int \frac{d(x+\frac{1}{x})}{(x+\frac{1}{x})^2-2}$$

(5)

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x+\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{2}}{x+\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{2}} \right| + C; \text{法(七)} (\text{部分分式法}) (\text{自动手算}).$$

$$\text{解(4) 法(七)} (\text{凑微分法}): I = \int \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx + \int \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^4} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x-\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x+\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{2}}{x+\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{2}} \right| \right) + C, \text{法(七)} (\text{部分分式法}).$$

$$\text{解(5): } I = \int \frac{dx}{x(x^n+1)} = \int \frac{x^{n-1} dx}{x^n(x^n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} \int \frac{d(x^n)}{x^n(x^n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} \int \left(\frac{1}{x^n} - \frac{1}{x^n+1} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left(\int \frac{d(x^n)}{x^n} - \int \frac{d(x^n+1)}{x^n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{n} \ln \left| \frac{x^n}{x^n+1} \right| + C. (\text{凑微分法}).$$

$$\text{解(7): } I = \int \frac{x^{15}}{(x^8+1)^2} dx = \frac{1}{16} \int \frac{d(x^{16})}{x^{16}+2x^8+1} = \frac{1}{16} \int \frac{d(x^{16}+2x^8+1)}{x^{16}+2x^8+1} - \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{d(x^8+1)}{(x^8+1)^2}$$

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

$$\text{解(6): } I = \int \frac{1}{x^3+1} dx, \because \frac{1}{x^3+1} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x^2+x+1)} \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \frac{a}{x+1} + \frac{bx+c}{x^2+x+1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$1 = a(x^2+x+1) + (x+1)(bx+c), \text{比较系数得: } a = \frac{1}{3}, b = -a = -\frac{1}{3}, c = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{x+1} dx + \int \frac{-\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}}{x^2+x+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d(x+1)}{x+1} - \frac{1}{3 \times 2} \int \frac{d(x^2+x+1)}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+x+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2+x+1| + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x+\frac{1}{2})}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2+x+1| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

在有理函数积分中, 若被积函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^3(x^2+x+1)^2}$, 则根据部分分式法解题的原理, 应设:

(b).

$$\frac{1}{(x+1)^3(x^2-x+1)^2} = \frac{a_1}{x+1} + \frac{a_2}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{a_3}{(x+1)^3} + \frac{b_1x+c_1}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{b_2x+c_2}{(x^2-x+1)^2} \quad (*)$$

再通分比较: $1 = a_1(x+1)^2(x^2-x+1)^2 + a_2(x+1)(x^2-x+1)^2 + a_3(x^2-x+1)^2 +$

$$b_1x+c_1)(x^2-x+1)(x+1)^3 + b_2x+c_2)(x+1)^3$$

两边同乘系数, 得出 $a_1, a_2, a_3,$

b_1, c_1, b_2, c_2 再分别对(*)的右边各项积分, 即可。

(E). 微分学复习

例1. 利用 L'Hospital 法则 解下题:

(1). 设 $f(x) = \frac{\sin x^2}{x}$, $x \in (0, +\infty)$, 且 $f(x) \in (0, +\infty)$ 上可导 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ 存在.

且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ 不存在:

(2) 若已知 $f(x) \in (0, +\infty)$ 中可导, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A \in \mathbb{R}$, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$ 存在,

$$\text{且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = A.$$

证(1): $\because f(x) = \frac{2x \cos x^2 - 1 \sin x^2}{x^2} = 2 \cos x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} \sin x^2, \forall x \in (0, +\infty).$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \sin x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \text{ 存在. 但 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \text{ 中}$$

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2 \cos x^2 \text{ 不存在, } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \sin x^2 = 0. \text{ 故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) \text{ 不存在.}$$

证(2) 已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A \in \mathbb{R}$.

而极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$ 为 $\frac{*}{\infty}$ 型, $\frac{*}{\infty}$ 属于广义的 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 型.

所以, 在证明 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 型的洛必达法则时, 只利用了分母趋于 ∞

的条件, 对分子并没有任何要求. 因此, 应用 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 型的洛必达

法则时, 分子的函数可以有任意的趋向, 包括趋于 ∞ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f'(x)}{1} = A.$$

(3) 若已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = A \in \mathbb{R}$, 则 $A = 0$.

$$\text{证(3): } 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x f(x)}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x f(x) + e^x f'(x)}{e^x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) + f'(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = 0 + A \Rightarrow A = 0.$$

例2. 分段函数: $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 & x \leq 1 \\ ax^2 + bx + c & x > 1 \end{cases} \quad (a > 0) \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续

的曲线, a, b, c 应取何值? (思考题)

作业:

EX4.1: 5/10, ②, ⑤, ⑧, ⑨, ⑩;

EX4.2: 1/③, ④, ⑤, 2/⑤.