

有理三角函数积分

形如 $I = \int R(\cos x, \sin x) dx$, R 分子分母均为二元多项式

核心: 万能代换 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$.

目的: 将其转化为有理积分 (三角是超越的).

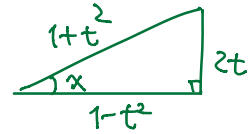
万能代换有效的原因:

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

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

$$dx = d(2 \arctan t) = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow I &= \int R(\cos x, \sin x) dx \\ &= \int R\left(\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \frac{2t}{1+t^2}\right) \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt. \end{aligned}$$



例: $I = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x}$ (用万能公式)

令 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$, 则

$$I = \int \frac{1+t^2}{2t} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| + C = \ln|\tan \frac{x}{2}| + C.$$

另法: 同乘 $\sin x$

或利用半角公式:

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

例: (韦达积分) $I = \int \frac{d\theta}{1 - 2r \cos \theta + r^2}$ ($0 < r < 1$)

万能代换 $t = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \int \frac{1}{1-2r \cdot \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + r^2} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\
&= \int \frac{2dt}{(1+r^2)(1+t^2) - 2r(1-t^2)} \\
&= \int \frac{2dt}{(1+r^2)t^2 + (1-r)^2} = \frac{2}{(1+r)^2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + \left(\frac{1-r}{1+r}\right)^2} \\
&= \frac{2}{(1+r)^2} \cdot \frac{1+r}{1-r} \arctan\left(\frac{1+r}{1-r} t\right) + C \\
&= \frac{2}{1-r^2} \arctan\left(\frac{1+r}{1-r} \tan\frac{\theta}{2}\right) + C
\end{aligned}$$

万能代换缺点: 分母 $1+t^2$ 次数较高, 计算复杂.

以下情况不用万能代换:

① $R(-\sin x, \cos x) = -R(\sin x, \cos x)$, 令 $t = \cos x$

(将 $\sin x dx$ 化为 $d(-\cos x) = -d(\cos x)$)

特例: $R(\cos x) \cdot \sin x$

② $R(\sin x, -\cos x) = -R(\sin x, \cos x)$, 令 $t = \sin x$

特例: $R(\sin x) \cdot \cos x$

③ $R(-\sin x, -\cos x) = R(\sin x, \cos x)$, 令 $t = \tan x$.

特例: $R(\tan x)$

例: $I = \int \frac{dx}{a+b\tan x} \quad (b \neq 0) \quad dt = \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = (1+\tan^2 x) dx = (1+t^2) dx$

令 $t = \tan x \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)(a+bt)}$

$\Rightarrow I = \int \left(\frac{Mt+N}{1+t^2} + \frac{c}{a+bt} \right) dt$

待定系数: (i) 同乘 $a+bt$, 令 $t \rightarrow -\frac{a}{b}$.

右式 = C , 左式 = $\frac{b^2}{b^2+a^2}$

(ii) 移项计算

$$\frac{1}{(1+t^2)(a+bt)} - \frac{b^2}{b^2+a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{a+bt} = \frac{1}{(1+t^2)(a+bt)} \left(1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2+b^2} (1+t^2) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1+t^2)(a+bt)} \cdot \frac{1}{a^2+b^2} (a^2 - b^2 t^2) = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{a-bt}{a^2+b^2} = \frac{Mt+N}{1+t^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \frac{b}{a^2+b^2} \ln|a+bt| - \frac{b}{2(a^2+b^2)} \ln(1+t^2) + \frac{a}{a^2+b^2} \arctan t + C \\
&= \frac{b}{a^2+b^2} \ln \left| \frac{a+bt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \right| + \frac{ax}{a^2+b^2} + C \\
&= \frac{ax}{a^2+b^2} + \frac{b}{a^2+b^2} \ln|a\cos x + b\sin x| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

另解: 待定系数法

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \int \frac{\cos x}{a\cos x + b\sin x} dx, \quad J = \int \frac{\sin x}{a\cos x + b\sin x} dx \\
\Rightarrow I &= A \int \frac{-a\sin x + b\cos x}{a\cos x + b\sin x} dx + B \int \frac{a\cos x + b\sin x}{a\cos x + b\sin x} dx \\
&= A \ln|a\cos x + b\sin x| + Bx + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } Ab + Ba = 1, \quad -Aa + Bb = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{b}{a^2+b^2}, \quad B = \frac{a}{a^2+b^2}$$