有理函数积分的公式解法:

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摘 要

被积函数为有理函数的不定积分求解通常是采用待定系数法。本文提出了这类积分的非待定系数公式解法,较完美地解决了这类积分问题。在实际应用中显示了这种新型方法是简捷的和有效的。它的优点还在于不仅对一些常规方法极为困难或无法解决的问题给以简明的解,而且借助于电子计算机可解决更复杂的问题。

关键词 多项式的展开 有理函数 有理函数积分

一、引言

众所周知,任何有理函数R(x)可表示成两个多项式P(x)和Q(x)的商:

$$R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}.$$

其中 P(x),Q(x)没有公因子。当多项式P(x)的次数 $\alpha(P)$ 比多项式Q(x)的次数 $\alpha(Q)$ 低时,称为有理函数真分式,否则称为假分式。

1. 对于有理函数真分式的积分在常规微积分教科书中都采用待定系数法,其实质是将问题转化为代数问题求解。而其中最麻烦的运算是求积分结果中有理函数。尽管著名的奥氏法(M. V. Ostrogradski)可将这部分运算大为简化,但由于仍未摆脱待定系数法,以致随着待定系数的个数增加,代数问题的繁复给问题的解决带来了一定的难度,甚至在实用上是行不通的

例 1 计算
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^m(x-2)^n}$$
.

由于m,n为自然数参数,奥氏公式失效。本文提出的非待定系数公式解法 3,对这个问题给出了简明解答。

2. 对于有理函数的假分式,从理论上可以通过除法把它表示为一个多项式与一个**真分** 式的和

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = R_1(x) + \frac{P_1(x)}{Q(x)} \tag{1.1}$$

然后采用前述方法求解。但这仅仅是理论上。而在实际问题中,要实现 (1.1)的这一步,往

^{*} 戴世强推荐。

往是困难的, 甚至也是行不通的,

例 2 计算
$$\int \frac{(x-a)^p}{(x-b)^q(x-a)^r} dx.$$

是极其难找的。

本文对于有理函数假分式积分提出了非待定系数公式解 法Ⅳ, 迴避了(1.1), 给出 直接 解.

总之,本文给出了有理函数积分的公式化的直接解,使这类问题得到圆满的解决,方法 是简捷的和有效的。

二、多项式展开

本文作如下记号约定:

$$X_i = x - x_i, x_i \neq (i = 1, 2, ..., n)$$
 (2.1)

$$Q(x) = X_1^{h_1} X_2^{h_2} \cdots X_n^{h_n} \qquad (h_1 \geqslant h_2 \geqslant \cdots \geqslant h_n \geqslant 0)$$
 (2.2)

 $h_i(i=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是正整数,P(x)是一个多项式, $\alpha(P) < h_1 + h_2 + \dots + h_n$

$$P[X^{h_i}] = \left(\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} X^{h_i}\right)_{x=x_i} + \left(\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} X^{h_i}\right)'_{x=x_i} X_i +$$

$$\cdots + \left(\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} X_{i}^{h_{i}}\right)_{x=x_{i}}^{(h_{i}-1)} \frac{X_{i}^{h_{i}-1}}{(h_{i}-1)_{1}} \qquad (i=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (2.3)$$

设P(x)是一个多项式,其次数 $a(P)=t \leqslant s \ (s=h_1+h_2+\cdots+h_n)$,则成立 $P(x) = P[X_1^{h_1}] X_2^{h_2} \cdots X_n^{h_n} + X_1^{h_1} P[X_2^{h_2}] X_3^{h_3} \cdots X_n^{h_n} + \cdots$

$$+X_{1}^{h_{1}}X_{2}^{h_{2}}\cdots X_{n-1}^{h_{n-1}}P\left[X_{n}^{h_{n}}\right]+a\delta_{i}^{s}X_{1}^{h_{1}}X_{2}^{h_{2}}\cdots X_{n}^{h_{n}}$$
(2.4)

其中

$$P(X) = P(X_1 | X_2 \cdots X_n^{h_n} + X_1^{h_n} P(X_2^{h_n}) X_n^{h_n} \cdots X_n^{h_n} + \dots$$

$$+ X_1^{h_1} X_2^{h_2} \cdots X_{n-1}^{h_{n-1}} P(X_n^{h_n}) + a \delta_i^{g} X_1^{h_1} X_2^{h_2} \cdots X_n^{h_n}$$

$$\delta_i^{g} = \begin{cases} 1 & (s = t) \\ 0 & (s \neq t) \end{cases}$$

$$(2.4)$$

a是多项式P(x)的首项系数。

(2.4)式称为多项式P(x) 关于型为Q(x) 的展开式。

证明 我们假定:

$$P(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{j=0}^{h_k - 1} a_{kj} X_k^j \frac{Q(x)}{X_k^{h_k}} + a \delta_i^s Q(x)$$
 (2.6)

这里 $a_{ij}(i=1, 2, ..., n; j=0, 1, ..., h_j-1)$ 是 $h_1+h_2+...+h_n$ 个待 定系 数。由(2.6) 可得

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} X_{i}^{h_{i}} = \sum_{j=0}^{h_{i}-1} a_{ij} X_{i}^{j} + \sum_{\substack{k=1\\k=1}}^{n} \sum_{j=0}^{h_{k}-1} a_{kj} X_{k}^{j} \frac{X_{i}^{h_{k}}}{X_{k}^{h_{k}}} + a \delta_{i}^{s} X_{i}^{h_{i}}$$
(2.7)

立即可得

$$a_{ij} = \left(\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}X_i^{h_i}\right)_{x=x_i}^{(j)} \frac{1}{j!} \qquad (i=1, 2, ..., n, j=0, 1, ..., h_i-1) \quad (2.8)$$

由(2.6), (2.8)即得(2.4),

例 3 在公式 I 中,设 $P(x) = 7x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x + 3$ 则如下的多项式P(x)的展开

$$P(x) = \left(\left[\frac{P(x)}{x^2}\right)_{x=1}^x + \left(\frac{P(x)}{x^2}\right)_{x=1}^{\prime} (x-1)\right] x^2$$

$$+ \left[\left(\frac{P(x)}{(x-1)^2}\right)_{x=0}^x + \left(\frac{P(x)}{(x-1)^2}\right)_{x=0}^{\prime} x\right] (x-1)^2$$

$$= (8 - (x-1))x^2 + (3 + 8x)(x-1)^2,$$

$$P(x) = \left[\left(\frac{P(x)}{(x-1)(x+1)}\right)_{x=0}^x + \left(\frac{P(x)}{(x-1)(x+1)}\right)_{x=0}^{\prime} x\right] (x-1)(x+1)$$

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

$$= (-3 - 2x)(x-1)(x+1) + 5x^2(x-1) + 4x^2(x+1),$$

$$P(x) = P(1) + P'(1)(x-1) + P''(1)\frac{(x-1)^2}{21} + P'''(1)\frac{(x-1)^3}{3!}$$

$$= 8 + 15(x-1) + 17(x-1)^2 + 7(x-1)^3.$$

分别称为P(x)关于型为 $Q(x) = x^2(x-1)^2$, $x^2(x-1)(x+1)$, $(x-1)^4$ 的展开式

例 4 在公式] 中,设 $P(x) = x^4 + 1$,则

$$P(x) = \left[\left(\frac{P(x)}{(x-1)(x-2)} \right)_{s=0}^{s} + \left(\frac{P(x)}{(x-1)(x-2)} \right)_{s=0}^{s} x \right] (x-1)(x-2)$$

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

$$+ x^{2}(x-1)(x-2)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}x \right) (x-1)(x-2) + \frac{17}{4} x^{2}(x-1)$$

$$-2x^{2}(x-2) + x^{2}(x-1)(x-2)$$

称为P(x)关于型为 $Q(x) = x^2(x-1)(x-2)$ 的展开式。

三、奥氏公式的完善

公式 I
$$\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx = \frac{P_1(x)}{Q_1(x)} + \int \frac{P_2(x)}{Q_2(x)} dx$$

$$= \frac{P_1(x)}{Q_1(x)} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{P_2(x_i)}{Q_2'(x_i)} \ln(x - x_i)$$

$$+ \sum_{j=1}^m \left[U_j \ln(x^2 + r_j x + s_j) + V_j \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{x + \frac{1}{2} r_j}{\int s_j - \frac{r_i^2}{4}} \right) \right] + C \qquad (3.1)$$
其中
$$\begin{cases} Q(x) = Q_1(x) \cdot Q_2(x) \\ Q_1(x) = (x - x_1) h_1 - 1 \cdots (x - x_n) h_n - 1 (x^2 + r_1 x + s_1) h_1 - 1 \cdots (x^2 + r_m x + s_m) h_m - 1 \\ Q_2(x) = (x - x_1) \cdots (x - x_n) (x^2 + r_1 x + s_1) \cdots (x^2 + r_m x + s_m) \end{cases}$$

$$(x_i \neq (i = 1, 2, \dots, n); r_i^2 < 4s_j \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, m) \end{cases} \qquad (3.2)$$

P(x), $P_1(x)$, $P_2(x)$ 是多项式, 其次数分别低于Q(x), $Q_1(x)$, $Q_2(x)$.

$$\begin{cases}
U_{j} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{P_{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(-r_{j} + i \sqrt{4s_{j} - r_{j}^{2}} \right) \right)}{Q'_{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(-r_{j} + i \sqrt{4s_{j} - r_{j}^{2}} \right) \right)} + \frac{P_{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(-r_{j} - i \sqrt{4s_{j} - r_{j}^{2}} \right) \right)}{Q'_{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(-r_{j} + i \sqrt{4s_{j} - r_{j}^{2}} \right) \right)} \right] \\
V_{j} = i \left[\frac{P_{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(-r_{j} + i \sqrt{4s_{j} - r_{j}^{2}} \right) \right)}{Q'_{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(-r_{j} + i \sqrt{4s_{j} - r_{j}^{2}} \right) \right)} - \frac{P_{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(-r_{j} - i \sqrt{4s_{j} - r_{j}^{2}} \right) \right)}{Q'_{2} \left(1 \left(-\frac{1}{2} - i \sqrt{4s_{j} - r_{j}^{2}} \right) \right)} \right] \\
(3.3)$$

证明 不妨记

$$Q_2(x) = \prod_{i=1}^{n+2m} (x-x_i), \quad x^2 + r_j x + s_j = (x-x_{n+2j-1})(x-x_{n+2j})$$

由公式【得

$$(j=1, 2, \ldots, m)$$

$$\frac{P_{2}(x)}{Q_{2}(x)} = \sum_{i=1}^{n+2m} \frac{P(x_{i})}{Q'_{2}(x_{i})} \frac{1}{x - x_{i}}$$

即证. 另法证明参见[3]

例 5
$$\int \frac{x^4 + 2x - 1}{x(x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3)(x + 1)} dx = \frac{x^4 + 2x - 1}{(x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3)(x + 1)} \Big|_{x = c} \ln|x|$$

$$+ \frac{x^4 + 2x - 1}{x(x - 2)(x - 3)(x + 1)} \Big|_{x = 1} \ln|x - 1| + \frac{x^4 + 2x - 1}{x(x - 1)(x - 3)(x + 1)} \Big|_{x = 2} \ln|x - 2|$$

$$+ \frac{x^4 + 2x - 1}{x(x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3)} \Big|_{x = -1} \ln|x + 1| + \frac{x^4 + 2x - 1}{x(x - 1)(x - 2)(x + 1)} \Big|_{x = 3} \ln|x - 3| + C$$

$$= \ln \frac{x^{\frac{3}{6}}(x - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}(x - 3)^{\frac{45}{12}}}{(x - 2)^{\frac{16}{6}}(x + 1)^{\frac{1}{15}}} + C.$$

$$\oint 6 \int \frac{-2x^7 + 14x^9 - 26x^5 + 28x^4 - 13x^3 - 2x^2 + 9x - 8}{x^5(x-1)^2(x-2)^2(x^2+1)} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x + 1}{x^4(x-1)(x-2)} + \frac{x+1}{(x-1)(x-2)(x^2+1)} \Big|_{x=0} \ln|x|$$

$$+ \frac{x+1}{x(x-2)(x^2+1)} \Big|_{x=1} \ln(x-1) + \frac{x+1}{x(x-1)(x^2+1)} \Big|_{x=2} \ln(x-2)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \Big[\frac{x+1}{x(x-1)(x-2)(x+i)} \Big|_{x=i} + \frac{x+1}{x(x-1)(x-2)(x-i)} \Big|_{x=-i} \Big] \ln|x^2 + 1|$$

$$+ i \Big[\frac{x+1}{x(x-1)(x-2)(x+i)} \Big|_{x=i} - \frac{x+1}{x(x-1)(x-2)(x-i)} \Big|_{x=-i} \Big] \arctan dx + C$$

$$= \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x + 1}{x^4(x-1)(x-2)} + \ln \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}(x-2)^{\frac{1}{10}}(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{10}}}{x-1} + \frac{2}{5} \arctan dx + C$$

四、有理函数真分式的积分

公式 I
$$\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx = -\sum_{u=1}^{n+2m} \frac{1}{v!} \left(\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} X_{u}^{h_{u}} \right)_{x=x_{u}}^{(v)} \frac{1}{(h_{u}-v-1)} X_{u}^{h_{u}-v-1}$$

$$+ \sum_{u=1}^{n+2m} \frac{1}{(h_{u}-1)!} \left(\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} X_{u}^{h_{u}} \right)_{x=x_{u}}^{(h_{u}-1)} \ln X_{u} + C$$
(4.1)

其中 Q(x)为(3.2)所示,P(x)为次数低于Q(x)的多项式,

$$\begin{cases} x^{2} + r_{j}x + s_{j} = (x - x_{n+2j-1})(x - x_{n+2j}) & (j=1, 2, ..., m) \\ h_{n+2j-1} = h_{n+2j} = k_{j} \end{cases}$$

$$(4.2)$$

证明 将P(x)按公式 I 关于型为 $Q(x) = \prod_{i=1}^{n+2m} (x-x_i)^{h_i}$ 展开,然后利用 (3.3) 即可证

明、参数法可参见[2]

例 7
$$\int \frac{x^3+1}{x(x-1)^3} dx = -\frac{2}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{1}{(x-1)} + 2\ln(x-1) - \ln x + C.$$
因为
$$\frac{x^3+1}{x(x-1)^3} = \frac{1}{(x-1)^3} \left(\frac{x^3+1}{x}\right)_{s=1} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} \left(\frac{x^3+1}{x}\right)_{s=1}'$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{(x-1)} \left(\frac{x^3+1}{x}\right)_{s=1}'' + \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{x^3+1}{(x-1)^3}\right)_{s=0}$$

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

例 1 的解法
$$\left(\frac{1}{(x-a)^i}\right)^{(k)} = (-1)^k \frac{i(i+1)\cdots(i+k-1)}{(x-a)^{i+k}}$$

利用P(x) = 1关于 $Q(x) = (x-1)^m (x-2)^n$ 型的多项式展开

$$\frac{1}{(x-1)^m (x-2)^n} = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{1}{k!} \left(\frac{1}{(x-2)^n} \right)_{x=1}^{(k)} (x-1)^{k-m}
+ \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k!} \left(\frac{1}{(x-1)^m} \right)_{x=2}^{(k)} (x-2)^{k-n}
= \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(n+k-1)!}{(n-1)!k!} (x-1)^{k-m} + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(m+k-1)!}{(m-1)!k!} (x-2)^{k-n}$$

即得
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^m (x-2)^n} = -\sum_{k=0}^{m-2} \frac{(n+k-1)!}{(m-1)!k!(m-1-k)} (x-1)^{k+1-m} + \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{(m+k-1)!}{(n-1)!k!(n-1-k)} (x-2)^{k+1-n}$$

$$+\frac{(m+n-2)!(-1)^n}{(m-1)!(n-1)!}\ln\frac{x-1}{x-2}+C.$$

五、有理函数假分式的积分

公式
$$\mathbb{N}$$

$$\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx = \frac{x^{h_0+1}}{h_0+1}$$

$$+ \sum_{i=0}^{n} \sum_{j=0}^{h_0} \frac{(x^{h_0})_{x=x_i}^{(j)}}{j! (h_i-j-1)!} \left(\frac{P(x)}{x^{h_0}Q(x)} X_i^{h_i} \right)_{x=x_i}^{(h_i-j-1)} \ln X_i$$

$$+ \sum_{i=0}^{n} \sum_{j=0}^{h_0} \sum_{k=0}^{h_i-1} \frac{(x^{h_0})_{x=x_i}^{(j)}}{j! k! (j+k-h_i+1)} \left(\frac{P(x)}{x^{h_0}Q(x)} X_i^{h_i} \right)_{x=x_i}^{(k)} X_i^{j+k-h_i+1} + C$$

其中 $h_0=\alpha(P)-\alpha(Q)>0$, $Q(x)=X_1^{h_1}X_2^{h_2}\cdots X_n^{h_n}$, x_i 可以 取复数 $(i=1, 2, \dots, n)$,

证明 利用
$$x^{h_0} = \sum_{j=0}^{h_0} \frac{(x^{h_0})_{x=x_i}^{(j)}}{j!} (x-x_i)^j$$

$$P[X_{i}^{h_{i}}] = \sum_{k=0}^{h_{i}-1} \left(\frac{P(x)}{x^{h_{0}}Q(x)} X_{i}^{h_{i}} \right)_{x=x_{i}}^{(k)} \frac{1}{k!} X_{i}^{k}$$

我们有

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \left(\begin{array}{c} P(x) \\ x^{h_0}Q(x) \end{array}\right) x^{h_0} = \sum_{i=0}^n P[X_i^{h_i}] - \frac{x^{h_0}}{X_i^{h_i}} + x^{h_0}.$$

即证.

例 8
$$\int \frac{x^4+1}{x^2(x-1)(x-2)} dx = -\frac{1}{2x} + \ln \frac{x^{\frac{3}{4}}(x-2)^{\frac{17}{4}}}{(x-1)^2} + x + C$$

本题利用(例4)之结果可得

$$\frac{x^4+1}{x^2(x-1)(x-2)} = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}x\right) + \frac{17}{4(x-2)} - \frac{2}{x-1} + 1$$

也可直接从公式Ⅳ得解。

例 2 的解法 利用公式 I,将(x-a)^p作关于型为(x-b)^{p-r}(x-c)"的多项式展开得:

$$(x-a)^{p} = \sum_{i=0}^{p-r-1} \left(\frac{(x-a)^{p}}{(x-c)^{r}} \right)_{s=b}^{(i)} \frac{1}{i!} (x-b)^{i} (x-c)^{r}$$

$$+ \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \left(\frac{(x-a)^{p}}{(x-b)^{p-r}} \right)_{s=o}^{(i)} \frac{1}{i} (x-b)^{p-r} (x-c)^{i} + (x-b)^{p-r} (x-c)^{r}$$

$$\frac{(x-a)^{p}}{(x-b)^{r}} = \sum_{i=0}^{p} C_{p}^{i} (x-b)^{j-r} (b-a)^{p-j}, \quad C_{p}^{i} = \frac{p!}{j! (p-j)!}$$

$$\begin{split} &\left(\frac{(x-a)^{\frac{p}{r}}}{(x-c)^{\frac{r}{r}}}\right)_{s=b}^{(i)} = \sum_{j=1}^{p} (j-r)(j-r+1)\cdots(j-r+i-1)C_{\frac{j}{r}}^{i}(b-c)^{\frac{j-r-i}{r}}(s-a)^{\frac{p-j}{r}},\\ &\left(\frac{(x-a)^{\frac{p}{r}}}{(x-b)^{\frac{p-r}{r}}}\right)_{s=a}^{(i)} = \sum_{j=i}^{p} (j-p+r)(j-p+r+1)\cdots(j-p+r+i-1)\\ & \cdot C_{\frac{j}{r}}^{i}(s-b)^{\frac{j-p+r-i}{r}}(b-a)^{\frac{p-j}{r}}\\ &\frac{(x-b)^{\frac{p-q-r}{r}}}{(x-c)^{\frac{p}{r}}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{p-q-r}{r}} C_{\frac{k}{r}-q-r}^{k}(x-c)^{\frac{k-r}{r}}(c-b)^{\frac{p-q-r-k}{r}} \end{split}$$

由上诸式得

$$\frac{(x-a)^{p}}{(x-b)^{q}(x-e)^{r}} = \frac{(x-a)^{p}}{(x-b)^{p-r}(x-e)^{r}} \cdot (x-b)^{p-q-r} = (x-b)^{p-q-r}$$

$$+ \sum_{i=0}^{p-r-1} \sum_{j=i}^{p} \frac{1}{i!} (b-e)^{j-i-r} (e-a)^{p-j} C_{\frac{j}{p}}^{i} (j-r) (j-r+1) \cdots (j-r+i-1) (x-b)^{i-q}$$

$$+ \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=i}^{p} \sum_{k=0}^{p-q-r} C_{\frac{j}{p}}^{i} C_{\frac{j}{p}-q-r}^{i} \frac{1}{i!} (e-b)^{j-i-k-q} (b-a)^{p-j} (j-p+r)$$

$$\cdot (j-p+r+1) \cdots (j-p+r+i-1) (x-e)^{i+k-r}$$

即得

$$\int \frac{(x-a)^{p}}{(x-b)^{q}(x-e)^{r}} dx = \frac{(x-b)^{p-q-r+1}}{p-q-r+1} + \sum_{j=q-1}^{p} \frac{1}{(q-1)!} (b-c)^{j-q-r+1} (c-e)^{p-j}.$$

$$\cdot C_{p}^{i}(j-r)(j-r+1) \cdots (j-r+q-2) \ln(x-b)$$

$$+ \sum_{j=r-k-1}^{p} \sum_{k=0}^{p-q-r} C_{p}^{i} C_{p-q-r}^{k} \cdot \frac{1}{(r-k-1)!} (c-b)^{j-q-r+1} (b-a)^{p-j}$$

$$\cdot (j-p+r)(j-p+r+1) \cdots (j-p+2r-k-2) C_{p}^{i} \ln(x-e)$$

$$+ \sum_{i=0}^{p-r-1} \sum_{j=1}^{p} \frac{1}{i!(i-q+1)} (b-c)^{j-r-i} (c-a)^{p-j} C_{p}^{i} (j-r)$$

$$\cdot (j-r+1) \cdots (j-r+i-1) (x-b)^{i-q+1}$$

$$+ \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=1}^{p} \sum_{k=0}^{p-q-r} C_{p}^{i} C_{p-q-r}^{k} \frac{1}{i!(i-k-r+1)} (c-b)^{j-i-k-q} (b-a)^{p-j}$$

$$(j-p+r)(j-p+r+1) \cdots (j-p-r+i-1) (x-c)^{i+k-r+1} + C.$$

本题也可由公式 I 求得

六、有理函数导数值的简单求法

 $\mathbf{g}P(\mathbf{x})$, $Q(\mathbf{x})$ 是多项式,令 $\alpha(P)=t$, $\alpha(Q)=s$ 记 $r=\max(t,s)$ 现来计算

$$\left(\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}\right)_{x=0}^{(k)} = ?$$
 $(k=1, 2, \cdots)$

设
$$P(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{i} \frac{P^{(i)}(c)}{i!} (x-c)^{i}, \quad Q(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{o} \frac{Q^{(i)}(c)}{i!} (x-c)^{i}$$

$$\overrightarrow{v} = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{P(c)}{Q(c)} + \frac{U_1(x)}{Q(x)}$$

这里
$$U_1(x) = P(x) - x \frac{P(c)}{Q(c)} = V_1(x)(x-c)$$

$$V_1(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \frac{1}{(i+1)!} \left[P^{(i+1)}(c) - Q^{(i+1)}(c) \frac{P(c)}{Q(c)} \right] (x-c)^{i}$$

易得
$$\left(\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}\right)'_{s=0} = \frac{V_1(c)}{Q(c)}$$

对于
$$\frac{V_1(x)}{Q(x)}$$
重复上述类似于 $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ 的过程可得

$$\left(\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}\right)_{s=c}^{(k)} = k! \frac{V_k(c)}{Q(c)}$$

其中
$$V_{k}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{r-k} \frac{1}{(i+1)!} \left[V_{k-1}^{(i+1)}(c) - Q^{(i+1)}(c) \frac{V_{k-1}(c)}{Q(c)} \right] (x-c)^{i}$$

$$(k=2, 3, \cdots)$$

例 9 设
$$P(x) = x^3 + 1$$
, $Q(x) = x$, 求 $\left(\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}\right)_{x=1}^k = ?$ $(k=1, 2)$

因
$$V_1(x) = (3x^2 - 2) \Big|_{x=1} + \frac{6x}{2!} \Big|_{x=1} (x-1) + \frac{6}{3!} (x-1)^2$$

= $(1+3(x-1)+(x-1)^2)$, $V_2(x) = (2+(x-1))$, $V_3 = -1$.

所以
$$\left(\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}\right)'_{x=1} = \left(\frac{x^3+1}{x}\right)'_{x=1} = \frac{V_1(x)}{Q(x)}\Big|_{x=1} = 1$$
.
$$\left(\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}\right)''_{x=1} = 2! \frac{V_2(1)}{Q(1)} = 4.$$

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A Formula Solution to the Integral of Rational Functions

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Abstract

A usual method is the method of waiting coefficient to solve integral of a rational function. We shall propose a non-waiting coefficient formula of solution about this kind of integral in this article and perfectly solve this kind of integral problem. In practical application this new method is simple, direct and effective. Its advantage is not only to give a simple solution for several problems which are very difficult or aren't solved by usual method, but also to solve more complex problems by computer.

Key words expansion of a polynomial, rational function, integral of rational function