

用待定系数法求不定积分

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在计算形如 $\int f(x)g(x)dx$ 的不定积分时, 通常运用分部积分公式 $\int u dv = uv - \int v du$ 来求解, 这就遇到如何确定 u 和 v 的问题。另外根据题目特点, 有时需多次运用分部积分公式, 运算量比较大。本文给出这类积分的另一种解法——待定系数法。

1 $\int P_m(x)e^{\lambda x} dx = Q_m(x)e^{\lambda x} + C$ (其中 $P_m(x), Q_m(x)$ 表示 m 次多项式。)

例1 求 $\int (x^4 + x^2 + 1)e^{3x} dx$

解 设 $\int (x^4 + x^2 + 1)e^{3x} dx = (a_0 x^4 + a_1 x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x + a_4)e^{3x} + C$

则

$$[(a_0 x^4 + a_1 x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x + a_4)e^{3x} + C]' = (x^4 + x^2 + 1)e^{3x}$$

即

$$3a_0 x^4 + (3a_1 + 4a_0)x^3 + (3a_2 + 3a_1)x^2 + (3a_3 + 2a_2)x + 3a_4 + a_3 = x^4 + x^2 + 1$$

比较两边系数, 得

$$\begin{cases} 3a_0 = 1 \\ 3a_1 + 4a_0 = 0 \\ 3a_2 + 3a_1 = 1 \\ 3a_3 + 2a_2 = 0 \\ 3a_4 + a_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

从而

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{3}, a_1 = -\frac{4}{9}, a_2 = \frac{7}{9}, a_3 = -\frac{14}{27}, a_4 = \frac{41}{81}$$

所以

$$\int (x^4 + x^2 + 1)e^{3x} dx = \left(\frac{x^4}{3} - \frac{4x^3}{9} + \frac{7x^2}{9} - \frac{14x}{27} + \frac{41}{81}\right)e^{3x} + C$$

2 $\int P_m(x)(a \cos kx + b \sin kx) dx = Q_{m1}(x) \cos kx + Q_{m2}(x) \sin kx + C$ (其中 $P_m(x), Q_{m1}(x), Q_{m2}(x)$ 表示 m 次多项式)

例2 求 $\int (x^2 - x + 1)(\cos 3x + \sin 3x) dx$

解 设 $\int (x^2 - x + 1)(\cos 3x + \sin 3x) dx = (a_0 x^2 + a_1 x + a_2) \cos 3x + (b_0 x^2 + b_1 x + b_2) \sin 3x + C$,

则

$$\begin{aligned} & [(a_0x^2 + a_1x + a_2)\cos 3x + (b_0x^2 + b_1x + b_2)\sin 3x + C] \\ & = (x^2 - x + 1)(\cos 3x + \sin 3x) \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} 2a_0x + a_1 + 3(b_0x^2 + b_1x + b_2) = x^2 - x + 1 \\ 2b_0x + b_1 - 3(a_0x^2 + a_1x + a_2) = x^2 - x + 1 \end{cases}$$

比较系数,得

$$\begin{cases} 3b_0 = 1 \\ 2a_0 + 3b_1 = -1 \\ a_1 + 3b_2 = 1 \\ -3a_0 = 1 \\ 2b_0 - 3a_1 = -1 \\ b_1 - 3a_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

解之得

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= -\frac{1}{3}, a_1 = \frac{5}{9}, a_2 = -\frac{10}{27}; \\ b_0 &= \frac{1}{3}, b_1 = -\frac{1}{9}, b_2 = \frac{4}{27} \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int (x^2 - x + 1)(\cos 3x + \sin 3x) dx \\ & = \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{5}{9}x - \frac{10}{27}\right)\cos 3x + \left(\frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{1}{9}x + \frac{4}{27}\right)\sin 3x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$3 \quad \int e^{\lambda x}(\cos 5x - 3\sin 5x) dx = e^{\lambda x}(m\cos 5x + n\sin 5x) + C$$

例 3 求 $\int e^{-2x}(\cos 5x - 3\sin 5x) dx$

解 设 $\int e^{2x}(\cos 5x - 3\sin 5x) dx = e^{-2x}(m\cos 5x + n\sin 5x) + C$

则 $[e^{-2x}(m\cos 5x + n\sin 5x) + C]' = e^{-2x}(\cos 5x - 3\sin 5x)$

即 $-2(m\cos 5x + n\sin 5x) - 5m\sin 5x + 5n\cos 5x = \cos 5x - 3\sin 5x$

比较两边系数得

$$-2m + 5n = 1; -2n - 5m = -3$$

解之得 $m = \frac{13}{29}, n = \frac{11}{29}$. 所以

$$\int e^{-2x}(\cos 5x - 3\sin 5x) dx = e^{-2x}\left(\frac{13}{29}\cos 5x + \frac{11}{29}\sin 5x\right) + C$$

4 $\int e^{\lambda x}P_m(x)(a\cos kx + b\sin kx) dx = e^{\lambda x}(Q_{m1}(x)\cos kx + Q_{m2}(x)\sin kx) + C$ (其中 $P_m(x), Q_{m1}(x), Q_{m2}(x)$ 表示 m 次多项式)

例 4 求 $\int xe^{2x}(\cos 4x - 3\sin 4x) dx$

解 设 $\int xe^{2x}(\cos 4x - 3\sin 4x)dx = e^{2x}[(ax + b)\cos 4x + (cx + d)\sin 4x] + C$
 则

$$\{e^{2x}[(ax + b)\cos 4x + (cx + d)\sin 4x] + C\}' = xe^{2x}(\cos 4x - 3\sin 4x)$$

整理得

$$2(ax + b) + a + 4(cx + d) = x; 2(cx + d) - 4(ax + b) + c = -3x$$

比较系数,得

$$\begin{cases} 2a + 4c = 1 \\ 2b + a + 4d = 0 \\ 2c - 4a = 3 \\ 2d - 4b + c = 0 \end{cases}$$

解之得

$$a = \frac{7}{10}, b = -\frac{9}{100}, c = -\frac{1}{10}, d = -\frac{13}{100}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int xe^{2x}(\cos 4x - 3\sin 4x)dx \\ &= e^{2x}\left[\left(\frac{7x}{10} - \frac{9}{100}\right)\cos 4x - \left(\frac{1}{10}x + \frac{13}{100}\right)\sin 4x\right] + C \end{aligned}$$

待定系数法除了能解决以上几种类型的不定积分外,还可用来求形如

$$\int \frac{c\sin x + d\cos x}{a\sin x + b\cos x} dx$$

的不定积分,具体做法如下:设

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{c\sin x + d\cos x}{a\sin x + b\cos x} dx &= \int \frac{m(a\sin x + b\cos x)' + n(a\sin x + b\cos x)}{a\sin x + b\cos x} dx \\ &= m\ln(a\sin x + b\cos x) + nx + C \end{aligned}$$

通过比较系数方程组,就可求出 m, n 。

例5 求 $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$

解 设

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx &= \frac{m(\sin x + \cos x)' + n(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sin x + \cos x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{(-m + n)\sin x + (m + n)\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx \end{aligned}$$

则

$$-m + n = 1; m + n = 0$$

即

$$m = -\frac{1}{2}, n = \frac{1}{2}$$

所以

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\ln(\sin x + \cos x) + \frac{1}{2}x + C$$

例 6 求 $\int \frac{\cos x - 2\sin x}{\sin x - 2\cos x} dx$

解 设

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{\cos x - 2\sin x}{\sin x - 2\cos x} dx &= \frac{m(\sin x - 2\cos x)' + n(\sin x - 2\cos x)}{\sin x - 2\cos x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{(2m + n)\sin x + (m - 2n)\cos x}{\sin x - 2\cos x} dx\end{aligned}$$

则

$$2m + n = -2, m - 2n = 1$$

即

$$m = -\frac{3}{5}, n = -\frac{4}{5}$$

所以

$$\int \frac{\cos x - 2\sin x}{\sin x - 2\cos x} dx = -\frac{3}{5}\ln(\sin x - 2\cos x) - \frac{4}{5}x + C$$

待定系数法在某些定积分的计算中也是非常有效的。

例 7 求 $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos(\sin \theta - 2\theta) d\theta$

$$\text{解 } \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(\sin \theta - 2\theta) d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} [\cos 2\theta \cos(\sin \theta) + \sin 2\theta \sin(\sin \theta)] d\theta$$

设

$$\int [\cos 2\theta \cos(\sin \theta) + \sin 2\theta \sin(\sin \theta)] dx = f(\theta) \sin 2\theta + g(\theta) \cos 2\theta + C$$

其中 $f(2\pi + \theta) = f(\theta), g(2\pi + \theta) = g(\theta)$ 。则

$$\int_0^{2\pi} [\cos 2\theta \cos(\sin \theta) + \sin 2\theta \sin(\sin \theta)] dx = [f(\theta) \sin 2\theta + g(\theta) \cos 2\theta]_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

即

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos(\sin \theta - 2\theta) d\theta = 0$$

参考文献

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