

Trigonometric Substitution
三角代換

- $\sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^m}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$: 令 $x = a \sin \theta$, $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, 則 $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a \cos \theta$
- $\sqrt{(a^2 + x^2)^m}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$: 令 $x = a \tan \theta$, $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 則 $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = a \sec \theta$
- $\sqrt{(x^2 - a^2)^m}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$: 令 $x = a \sec \theta$, $0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 或 $\pi \leq \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$, 則 $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = a \tan \theta$

這個方法其實是一種 Inverse Substitution, 和前面學的變數變換的差別是變數變換是令 $u = f(x)$, 也就是新變數是舊變數的函數; 三角代換則是令 $x = f(\theta)$, 也就是舊變數是新變數的函數 (須為一對一函數, 所以限制 θ 範圍)!

Tangent Half-Angle Substitution
半角置換法

Let $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$, then we have that

- $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$
- $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$
- $dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$

適用於被積分函數含有 Sin 或 Cos 之有理函數者!

Find $\int \frac{1}{\sin x + 2 \cos x + 3} dx$

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2} + 2 \cdot \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + 3} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = 2 \int \frac{1}{t^2 + 2t + 5} dt$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{1}{2^2 + (t+1)^2} d(t+1)$$

Let $t+1 = 2 \tan \theta$, then $d(t+1) = 2 \sec^2 \theta d\theta$

$$= 2 \int \frac{1}{4(1+\tan^2 \theta)} \cdot 2 \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sec^2 \theta} \sec^2 \theta d\theta = \theta$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{t+1}{2} \right) + C$$

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

Rational functions $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ 有兩種:

先備知識 If $\deg(P) \geq \deg(Q)$, then $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ is called "improper". (例如 $\frac{x^2+1}{x-3}$)

If $\deg(P) < \deg(Q)$, then $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ is called "proper". (例如 $\frac{x-3}{x^2+1}$)

定理告訴我們, 任何 Proper Rational Function 都能被表示成 $\frac{A}{(ax+b)^k}$ 或 $\frac{Ax+B}{(ax^2+bx+c)^k}$ 形式的部份分式的和, 其中 ax^2+bx+c 必須 "irreducible" (意思是, ax^2+bx+c 的判別式 b^2-4ac 必須 < 0). 詳細說明如下:

方法說明

- 分母 $Q(x)$ 因式分解成 $(ax+b)^k$ 或 $(ax^2+bx+c)^k$ 的形式.
- 每個 $(ax+b)^k$ 會對應到 $\frac{A_1}{ax+b} + \frac{A_2}{(ax+b)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_k}{(ax+b)^k}$, 分子都是常數.
- 每個 $(ax^2+bx+c)^k$ 會對應到 $\frac{A_1x+B_1}{ax^2+bx+c} + \frac{A_2x+B_2}{(ax^2+bx+c)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_kx+B_k}{(ax^2+bx+c)^k}$, 分子都是一次式.

注意: 遇到 Improper 就使用「長除法」把它改成 Polynomial + Proper 再算. 例如: $\frac{x^2+x}{x-1} = x^2 + x + 2 + \frac{2}{x-1}$.

Partial Fractions
部分分式

- 情況
- Case 1: The denominator $Q(x)$ is a product of a distinct linear factors.
例如: $Q(x) = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x = x(2x-1)(x+2)$
 - Case 2: The denominator $Q(x)$ is a product of a distinct linear factors, some of which are repeated.
例如: $Q(x) = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1 = (x-1)^2(x+1)$
 - Case 3: The denominator $Q(x)$ contains irreducible quadratic factors, none of which is repeated.
例如: $Q(x) = (x-2)(x^2+1)(x^2+4)$
△ 通常會用到這個公式, 請熟記: $\int \frac{1}{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right) + c$
 - Case 4: The denominator $Q(x)$ contains a repeated irreducible quadratic factor.
例如: $Q(x) = x(x-1)(x^2+1)^3$

每個 Case 的做法不太一樣, 請看 Stewart 原文書範例.

我們可以透過適當的變數變換將無理函數變成有理函數, 尤其是當遇到 $\sqrt{g(x)}$, 讓 $u = \sqrt{g(x)}$ 通常有效.

例: Evaluate $\int \frac{\sqrt{x+4}}{x} dx$

Let $u = \sqrt{x+4}$. Then $u^2 = x+4$, so $x = u^2 - 4$ and $dx = 2u du$.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x+4}}{x} dx = \int \frac{u}{u^2-4} \cdot 2u du = 2 \int \frac{u^2}{u^2-4} du = 2 \int \left(1 + \frac{4}{u^2-4} \right) du$$

$$= 2 \int du + 8 \int \frac{1}{u^2-4} du = 2 \int du + 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2} \int \left(\frac{1}{u-2} - \frac{1}{u+2} \right) du$$

$$= 2u + 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{u-2}{u+2} \right| + c$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x+4} + 2 \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x+4}-2}{\sqrt{x+4}+2} \right| + c$$

單變數純函數積分 (技巧篇)

- 三角函數積分
- 一次
- $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$
 - $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$
 - $\int \tan x dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{-1}{\cos x} d \cos x = -\ln |\cos x| + c = \ln |\sec x| + c$
 - $\int \cot x dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin x} d \sin x = \ln |\sin x| + c$
 - $\int \sec x dx = \int \frac{\sec x + \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sec x + \tan x} d(\sec x + \tan x) = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + c$
 - $\int \csc x dx = \int \frac{\csc x - \cot x}{\csc x - \cot x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\csc x - \cot x} d(\csc x - \cot x) = \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + c$
- 二次
- $\int \sin^2 x dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \cos 2x d 2x = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + c$
 - $\int \cos^2 x dx = \int \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \cos 2x d 2x = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + c$
 - $\int \tan^2 x dx = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \int \sec^2 x dx - \int dx = \tan x - x + c$
 - $\int \cot^2 x dx = \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx = \int \csc^2 x dx - \int dx = -\cot x - x + c$
 - $\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + c$
 - $\int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + c$
- 三次
- $\int \sin^3 x dx = \int \sin^2 x (\sin x dx) = -\int (1 - \cos^2 x) d \cos x = \int (-1) d \cos x + \int \cos^2 x d \cos x = -\cos x + \int t^2 dt = -\cos x + \frac{t^3}{3} + c$ $t = \cos x$
 - $\int \cos^3 x dx = \int \cos^2 x (\cos x dx) = \int (1 - \sin^2 x) d \sin x = \sin x - \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + c$
 - $\int \tan^3 x dx = \int \frac{\tan^2 x}{\sec x} (\sec x \tan x dx) = \int \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{\sec x} d(\sec x) = \int (\sec x - \frac{1}{\sec x}) d(\sec x) = \frac{1}{2} (\sec x)^2 - \ln |\sec x| + c$
 - $\int \cot^3 x dx = \int \frac{\cot^2 x}{\csc x} (\csc x \cot x dx) = -\int \frac{\csc^2 x - 1}{\csc x} d \csc x = \int \frac{1}{\csc x} d \csc x - \int \csc x d \csc x = \ln |\csc x| - \frac{1}{2} \csc^3 x + c$
 - $\int \sec^3 x dx = \int \sec x (\sec^2 x dx) = \int \sec x d(\tan x)$ (Integration by Part)
 $= \sec x \tan x - \int \tan x d(\sec x) = \sec x \tan x - \int (\sec^2 x - 1) \sec x dx$
 \Rightarrow 故 $\int \sec^3 x dx = \sec x \tan x - \int \sec^3 x dx + \int \sec x dx$
 $\Rightarrow \int \sec^3 x dx = \frac{1}{2} (\sec x \tan x + \int \sec x dx) = \frac{1}{2} (\sec x \tan x + \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + c)$
 - $\int \csc^3 x dx = \int \csc x (\csc^2 x dx) = -\int \csc x d \cot x = -\csc x \cot x - \int \cot^2 x \csc x dx$
 $= -\csc x \cot x - \int (\csc^2 x - 1) \csc x dx = -\csc x \cot x - \int \csc^3 x dx + \int \csc x dx$
 \Rightarrow 故 $\int \csc^3 x dx = \frac{1}{2} (-\csc x \cot x + \int \csc x dx)$
 $\Rightarrow \int \csc^3 x dx = \frac{1}{2} (-\csc x \cot x + \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + c)$

三次以上的可以使用這些公式!
如果我們的 integrand 是函數的次方, 我們可以用之前學過的分部積分幫我們降低次數, 因此我們稱之為 Reduction Formula!

- $\int \sin^n x dx = -\frac{\sin^{n-1} x \cos x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \sin^{n-2} x dx$
- $\int \cos^n x dx = \frac{\sin x \cos^{n-1} x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \cos^{n-2} x dx$
- $\int \tan^n x dx = \frac{1}{n-1} \tan^{n-1} x - \int \tan^{n-2} x dx$
- $\int \cot^n x dx = -\frac{\cot^{n-1} x}{n-1} - \int \cot^{n-2} x dx$
- $\int \sec^n x dx = \frac{\sec^{n-2} x \tan x}{n-1} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \sec^{n-2} x dx$
- $\int \csc^n x dx = -\frac{\csc^{n-2} x \cot x}{n-1} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \csc^{n-2} x dx$

Trigonometric Integral

- m 為奇數, 設法都換成 $\cos x$:
 $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx = \int \sin^{2k+1} x \cos^n x dx = \int (\sin^2 x)^k \cos^n x \sin x dx$
 $= -\int (1 - \cos^2 x)^k \cos^n x d(\cos x)$
- n 為奇數, 設法都換成 $\sin x$:
 $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx = \int \sin^m x \cos^{2k+1} x dx = \int \sin^m x (\cos^2 x)^k \cos x dx$
 $= \int \sin^m x (1 - \sin^2 x)^k d(\sin x)$
- m, n 全為偶 \Rightarrow 利用 $\sin x \cos x = \frac{\sin 2x}{2}$ or 降次公式 $\begin{cases} \sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \\ \cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \end{cases}$.

高次三角函數積分

- n 為偶數
 $\int \tan^n x \sec^n x dx = \int \tan^m x \sec^{2k} x dx = \int \tan^m x (\sec^2 x)^{k-1} \sec^2 x dx$
 $= \int \tan^m x (\tan^2 x + 1)^{k-1} d(\tan x)$
- m 為奇數
 $\int \tan^m x \sec^n x dx = \int (\tan^2 x)^k \sec^{n-1} x \tan x dx = \int (\sec^2 x - 1)^k \sec^{n-1} x d(\sec x)$.
- m 為偶數, n 為奇數
 $\int \tan^m x \sec^n x dx = \int \tan^{2k} \sec^n x dx = \int (\tan^2 x)^k \sec^n x dx = \int (\sec^2 x - 1)^k \sec^n x dx$
 乘開後 \Rightarrow 用 $\int \sec^n x dx = \frac{\sec^{n-2} x \tan x}{n-1} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \sec^{n-2} x dx$ ($n \geq 2$)
 $\int \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + c; \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + c$

- 倍角三角函數積分
- 求 $\int \sin mx \cos nx dx$: 利用 $2 \sin A \cos B = \sin(A-B) + \sin(A+B)$
 - 求 $\int \sin mx \sin nx dx$: 利用 $2 \sin A \sin B = \cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)$
 - 求 $\int \cos mx \cos nx dx$: 利用 $2 \cos A \cos B = \cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B)$