

26 | ИНТЕГРИРАНЕ НА РАЦИОНАЛНИ ФУНКЦИИ

$$R(x) = \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{полюном} \\ \text{РАЦИОНАЛНА ФУНКЦИЯ} \end{array} \right.$$

① Ако $n \geq m$, функцията се нарича нецелина.

② Ако $n < m$, функцията се нарича целна.

Ако $R(x) = \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)}$ е нецелина, то $R(x)$ може да се представи като

$$P_{n-m}(x) + \frac{P_s(x)}{Q_m(x)}, s < m.$$

$$\int R(x) dx = \int \left(P_{n-m}(x) + \frac{P_s(x)}{Q_m(x)} \right) dx = \int P_{n-m}(x) dx + \int \frac{P_s(x)}{Q_m(x)} dx$$

$$\int P_n(x) dx = \int (a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n) dx = \frac{a_0 x^{n+1}}{n+1} + \frac{a_1 x^n}{n} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1} x^2}{2} + a_n x + c$$

[T] Ако $P_n(x)$ е полином от n -та степен \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow P_n(x) = a_0(x-x_1)^{\alpha_1} (x-x_2)^{\alpha_2} \dots (x-x_k)^{\alpha_k} (x^2+p_1x+q_1)^{\beta_1} \dots (x^2+p_sx+q_s)^{\beta_s}, \text{ където}$$

$$\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k + 2(\beta_1 + \dots + \beta_s) = n \text{ и } p_j^2 - 4q_j < 0 \rightarrow j \in [1, s]$$

[T] Ако $R(x) = \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)}$ е целна рационална функция и

$$P_n(x) = a_0(x-x_1)^{\alpha_1} (x-x_2)^{\alpha_2} \dots (x-x_k)^{\alpha_k} (x^2+p_1x+q_1)^{\beta_1} \dots (x^2+p_sx+q_s)^{\beta_s}, \text{ тогава}$$

$$R(x) = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha_i} \frac{A_{ij}}{(x-x_i)^j} + \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^{\beta_i} \frac{M_{ij}x + N_{ij}}{(x^2+p_ix+q_i)^j}$$

* Считаме, че коефициентите пред x^m е 1, ако Q_m е от вида $P_n(x)$.

$$\frac{x+1}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{A}{(x-1)} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{Mx+N}{x^2+x+1}$$

$$\int R(x) dx = \sum \int \frac{A}{(x-a)^n} dx + \sum \int \frac{Mx+N}{(x^2+px+q)^m} dx$$

→ те могат да се разложат

[D] $\frac{A}{(x-a)^n}, \frac{Mx+N}{(x^2+px+q)^m}$ се наричат елементарни.

! Елементарните дроби не могат да се разложат.

$$I_n = \int \frac{A}{(x-a)^n} dx \rightarrow A, a \in \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$1) n=1$$

$$I_n = \int \frac{A}{x-a} dx = A \int \frac{1}{x-a} dx = A \ln|x-a| + c$$

$$2) n > 1$$

$$I_n = \int \frac{A}{(x-a)^n} dx = A \int (x-a)^{-n} dx = \frac{A(x-a)^{1-n}}{1-n} + c$$

$$J_n = \int \frac{Mx+N}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx, p^2-4q < 0; (M, N) \neq (0,0), p, q \in \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$1) n=1$$

$$x = t - \frac{p}{2} \text{ — смена на Хорнера}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= N - \frac{pM}{2} \\ a^2 &= \frac{4q-p^2}{4} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_1 &= \int \frac{Mx+N}{x^2+px+q} dx \xrightarrow{x=t-\frac{p}{2}} \int \frac{Mt+N-\frac{pM}{2}}{t^2-pt+\frac{p^2}{4}+pt-\frac{p^2}{2}+q} d\left(t-\frac{p}{2}\right) = \int \frac{Mt+N-\frac{pM}{2}}{t^2+\frac{4q-p^2}{4}} dt \\ &= \int \frac{Mt+b}{t^2+a^2} dt = M \int \frac{t}{t^2+a^2} dt + b \int \frac{1}{t^2+a^2} dt = \\ &= \frac{M}{2} \int \frac{1}{t^2+a^2} d(t^2+a^2) + \frac{b}{a} \int \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{t}{a}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{t}{a}\right) = \\ &= \frac{M}{2} \ln(t^2+a^2) + \frac{b}{a} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{t}{a}\right) + c \stackrel{\substack{\uparrow \\ t=x+\frac{p}{2}}}{=} \frac{M}{2} \ln(x^2+px+q) + \frac{b}{a} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{2x+p}{2a}\right) + c \end{aligned}$$

$$2) n > 1$$

$$x = t - \frac{p}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= N - \frac{pM}{2} \\ a^2 &= \frac{4q-p^2}{4} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_n &= \int \frac{Mx+N}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx \xrightarrow{x=t-\frac{p}{2}} \int \frac{M(t-\frac{p}{2})+N}{\left(\left(t-\frac{p}{2}\right)^2+p\left(t-\frac{p}{2}\right)+q\right)^n} d\left(t-\frac{p}{2}\right) = \int \frac{Mt+N-\frac{pM}{2}}{\left(t^2+\frac{4q-p^2}{4}\right)^n} dt \\ &= \frac{M}{2} \int \frac{d(t^2+a^2)}{(t^2+a^2)^n} + b \int \frac{dt}{(t^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{M(t^2+a^2)^{1-n}}{2(1-n)} + bK_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_n &= \int \frac{1}{(t^2+a^2)^n} dt = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(t^2+a^2) - t^2}{(t^2+a^2)^n} dt = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{1}{(t^2+a^2)^{n-1}} dt - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{t^2}{(t^2+a^2)^n} dt = \\
 &= \frac{K_{n-1}}{a^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int t d \left(\int \frac{t}{(t^2+a^2)^n} dt \right) = \frac{K_{n-1}}{a^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int t d \left(\frac{-1}{2(n-1)} \cdot \frac{1}{(t^2+a^2)^{n-1}} \right) = \\
 &= \frac{K_{n-1}}{a^2} + \frac{1}{a^2 \cdot 2(n-1)} \int t d \frac{1}{(t^2+a^2)^{n-1}} = \frac{K_{n-1}}{a^2} + \frac{1}{2(n-1)a^2} \left(\frac{t}{(t^2+a^2)^{n-1}} - \underbrace{\int \frac{1}{(t^2+a^2)^{n-1}} dt}_{K_{n-1}} \right) = \\
 &= \frac{K_{n-1}}{a^2} + \frac{1}{2(n-1)a^2} \left(\frac{t}{(t^2+a^2)^{n-1}} \right) - \frac{K_{n-1}}{2(n-1)a^2} = \\
 &= \frac{(2(n-1)-1)K_{n-1}}{2(n-1)a^2} + \frac{t}{2(n-1)a^2(t^2+a^2)^{n-1}} = \frac{2n-3}{2(n-1)a^2} K_{n-1} + \frac{t}{2(n-1)a^2(t^2+a^2)^{n-1}} = K_n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$K_1 = \int \frac{1}{t^2+a^2} dt = \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \frac{t}{a}}{a} + c$$

$$J_n = \frac{-M}{2(n-1)(t^2+a^2)^{n-1}} + bK_n$$

\rightarrow замесіть $t = x + \frac{p}{2}$