

L24 Partial Fractions (Conti.) (續.部分分式)

Ch.10 Vectors and the Geometry of space (向量和空間幾何) (與 Ch.13 一起教)

[Part 1] n-dimensional coordinate system (n 維的座標系)

(1) 1-dimensional coordinate system

$$\int (\sec^8 x \tan^8 x + \sec^3 x \tan^3 x + \tan^4 x) dx = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{e.g. } \frac{4x^2 + 5x + 3}{(2x+1)^3(x+5)(x^2+x+1)^2} \\ & = \frac{A}{2x+1} + \frac{B}{(2x+1)^2} + \frac{C}{(2x+1)^3} + \frac{D}{x+5} + \frac{Ex+F}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{Gx+H}{(x^2+x+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Step3: 去分母後比較係數把 A,B,C,D,... 算出

$$\text{e.g. } \frac{x^2+5x+2}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$$

$$x^2 + 5x + 2 = A(x^2 + 1) + (Bx + C)(x + 1)$$

$$A + B = 1$$

$$B + C = 5$$

$$A + C = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow A = -1, B = 2, C = 3$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^2+5x+2}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{-1}{x+1} + \frac{2x+3}{x^2+1}$$

Step4: 逐項將 $\int \frac{A}{(ax+b)^m} dx$ 與 $\int \frac{Ax+B}{(ax^2+bx+c)^n} dx$ 積出即可得 $\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx$.

$$\int \frac{A}{(ax+b)^m} dx \quad \text{by substitution}$$

$$\int \frac{Ax+B}{(ax^2+bx+c)^n} dx \quad \text{如何積呢?}$$

$$= \frac{A}{2a} \int \frac{2ax+b}{(ax^2+bx+c)^n} dx + \left(B - \frac{A}{2a}\right) \int \frac{1}{(ax^2+bx+c)^n} dx$$

前項可以積了，後像用配方法後，用 trigonometric substitution 來積

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1 先對分母做因式分解

2 對每一項因式做分配

3 去分母，比較係數

4 解聯立方程式

5 一次式可積

6 二次式吃掉 x 項

7 常數的部分，分母配方，再三角代換

eg. ① $\int \frac{x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+x+1| + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+x+1| + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{1}{(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}})^2 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+x+1| + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \tan^{-1}(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}) + C$$

By the way 定積分是一個數，不定積分是一個函數。

eg. ② $\int \frac{3x^4+x^3+20x^2+3x+31}{(x+1)(x^2+4)^2} dx$

pf: $\int \frac{3x^4+x^3+20x^2+3x+31}{(x+1)(x^2+4)^2} dx = \int \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+4} + \frac{Dx+E}{(x^2+4)^2}$

$$3x^4+x^3+20x^2+3x+31 = A(x^2+4)^2 + (Bx+C)(x+1)(x^2+4) + (Dx+E)$$

$$A+B=3$$

$$B+C=1$$

$$8A+C+4B+D=20$$

$$4B+4C+D+E=3$$

$$16A+4C+E=31$$

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[Part 1] n-dimensional coordinate system (n 維的座標系)

(1) 1-dimensional coordinate system

$$\Rightarrow A=2, B=1, C=0, D=0, E=-1$$

$$= \int \frac{3x^4 + x^3 + 20x^2 + 3x + 31}{(x+1)(x^2+4)^2} dx = \int \frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{x}{x^2+4} - \frac{1}{(x^2+4)^2} dx$$

今將其改成

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{x+1}{x^2+4} + \frac{2x+1}{(x^2+4)^2} dx = 2\ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+4} dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2+4} + \int \frac{2x}{(x^2+4)^2} dx + \int \frac{1}{(x^2+4)^2} dx \\ &= 2\ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+4| + \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{x^2+4} + \int \frac{1}{(x^2+4)^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

Let $x=2\tan u$, then $dx=2\sec^2 u du$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{(x^2+4)^2} dx &= \int \frac{2\sec^2 u}{16\sec^4 u} du = \frac{1}{8} \int \cos^2 u du = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1+\cos(2u)}{2} du = \frac{u}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin(2u) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{16} \sin u \cos u + C = \frac{1}{16} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} + C \quad \text{圖 L31-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{原式} = 2\ln(x+1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+4| + \frac{9}{16} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{x^2+4} + \frac{x}{8(x^2+4)} + C$$

Ex:P429(11.20.23.28.34)

Chapter 10 Vectors and the Geometry of space

§ 10.1 (n-dimensional coordinate system $\mathbb{R}^n$)

① 1-dimensional coord. system $\mathbb{R}$. (即數線) dimensional 維度

Q:什麼是數線? A: 原點、正向、單位長。

選了一個固定點，將其記為原點(origin)O，過 O 點畫一條直線，選一

邊為正，選某長度為單位長，則數線上的每一個點可以在 $\mathbb{R}$ 所中找到

某一個數且僅有一個數與之對應。反之亦然

數線記成 $\mathbb{R}$ (此數稱為此點的坐標)