

不定积分 $\int \sec^m x \tan^n x dx (m, n \in N)$ 的求解

张 银, 李 唯

吉利学院智能科技学院 四川成都

【摘要】 由于 m, n 的奇偶性不同, $\int \sec^m x \tan^n x dx (m, n \in N)$ 求解方法也不相同, 本文利用基本公式法, 换元积分法, 分部积分法, 以及递推公式法讨论了此积分。

【关键词】 不定积分; 换元积分法; 分部积分法; 递推公式法

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The solution of the indefinite integrals $\int \sec^m x \tan^n x dx (m, n \in N)$

Yin Zhang, Wei Li

Geely College of Intelligent Technology Chengdu

【Abstract】 Because the parity of m and n is different, the solution method is also different. In this paper, the basic formula method, element replacement integral method, division integral method, and recursive formula method are discussed. Key words: indefinite integral; element replacement integral method; partial integral method and recursive formula method.

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不定积分是数学分析和高等数学的主要内容之一, 不定积分为牛顿—莱布尼茨公式计算定积分提供了基础, 因此, 求解不定积分也是非常必要的。为了更好的解决一些积分问题, 本文将探讨: (1) m 为偶数, n 为偶数时; (2) m 为奇数, n 为奇数; (3) m 为偶数, n 为奇数; (4) m 为奇数, n 为偶数, 四种情况下的不定积分, $\int \sec^m x \tan^n x dx (m, n \in N)$ 的计算。

1 当 m 为偶数, n 为偶数时

(1) $m=2, n=0$

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C;$$

(2) $m=0, n=2$

$$\int \tan^2 x dx = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \tan x - x + C;$$

(3) $m=2, n=2$

$$\int \sec^2 x \tan^2 x dx = \int \tan^2 x d \tan x = \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + C;$$

(4) $m=0, n=2l$ ($l \geq 1, l \in N$)

$$\int \tan^{2l} x dx = \int \tan^{2l-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \frac{\tan^{2l-1} x}{2l-1} - \int \tan^{2l-2} x dx + C$$

(5) $m=2k, n=0$ ($k \geq 1, k \in \mathbb{N}$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int \sec^{2k} x dx \\
 &= \int \sec^{2k-2} x \cdot \sec^2 x dx \\
 &= \int (1 + \tan^2 x)^{k-1} \sec^2 x \cdot dx \\
 &= \int (1 + \tan^2 x)^{k-1} \cdot d \tan x \\
 &\stackrel{\text{令 } u = \tan x}{=} \int (1 + u^2)^{k-1} \cdot du \\
 &= \int (C_{k-1}^0 u^{2k-2} + C_{k-1}^1 u^{2k-4} + \cdots + C_{k-1}^{k-1}) \cdot du \\
 &= C_{k-1}^0 \frac{1}{2k-1} u^{2k-1} + C_{k-1}^1 \frac{1}{2k-3} u^{2k-3} + \cdots + u + C \\
 &= C_{k-1}^0 \frac{1}{2k-1} \tan^{2k-1} x + C_{k-1}^1 \frac{1}{2k-3} \tan^{2k-3} x + \cdots + \tan x + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

(6) $m \geq 4, n \geq 2$, 取 $m = 2k + 2, n = 2l$ ($k \geq 1, l \geq 1, k, l \in \mathbb{N}$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \sec^{2k+2} x \tan^{2l} x dx &= \int \sec^{2k} x \tan^{2l} x d \tan x \\
 &= \int (1 + \tan^2 x)^k \tan^{2l} x d \tan x \\
 &\stackrel{\text{令 } u = \tan x}{=} \int (1 + u^2)^k u^{2l} du \\
 &= \int (C_k^0 + C_k^1 u^2 + C_k^2 u^4 + \cdots + C_k^k u^{2k}) u^{2l} du \\
 &= \int (C_k^0 u^{2l} + C_k^1 u^{2+2l} + C_k^2 u^{4+2l} + \cdots + C_k^k u^{2k+2l}) du \\
 &= \frac{1}{2l+1} u^{2l+1} + C_k^1 \frac{1}{2l+3} u^{2l+3} + \cdots + C_k^k \frac{1}{2l+2k} u^{2k+2l} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

2 当 m 为奇数, n 为奇数时

(1) $m=1, n=1$

$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$

(2) $m=3, n=1$

$$\int \sec^3 x \tan x dx = \int \sec^2 x d \sec x = \frac{1}{3} \sec^3 x + C$$

(3) $m=1, n=3$

$$\int \sec x \tan^3 x dx = \int \tan^2 x d \sec x = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) d \sec x = \frac{1}{3} \sec^3 x - \sec x + C$$

(4) $m \geq 3, n \geq 3$, 取 $m = 2k + 1, n = 2l + 1$ ($k \geq 1, l \geq 1, k, l \in \mathbb{N}$)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \sec^{2k+1} x \tan^{2l+1} x dx \\
&= \int \sec^{2k} x \tan^{2l} x d \sec x \\
&= \int \sec^{2k} x (\sec^2 x - 1)^l d \sec x \\
&\stackrel{\text{令 } u = \sec x}{=} \int u^{2k} (u^2 - 1)^l du \\
&= \int u^{2k} (C_l^0 u^{2l} + C_l^1 (-1)^1 u^{2l-2} + C_l^2 (-1)^2 u^{2l-4} + \cdots + C_l^l (-1)^l) du \\
&= \int (u^{2l+2k} + C_l^1 (-1)^1 u^{2k+2l-2} + C_l^2 (-1)^2 u^{2k+2l-4} + \cdots + C_l^l (-1)^l u^{2k}) du \\
&= \frac{1}{2l+2k+1} u^{2l+2k+1} + \frac{1}{2l+2k-1} C_l^1 (-1)^1 u^{2k+2l-1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2k+1} C_l^l (-1)^l u^{2k} + C
\end{aligned}$$

3 当 m 为偶数, n 为奇数时

(1) $m=0, n=1$

$$\int \tan x dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = -\int \frac{d \cos x}{\cos x} = -\ln |\cos x| + C = \ln |\sec x| + C;$$

(2) $m=2, n \geq 3 (n \in \mathbb{N})$

$$\int \sec^2 x \tan^n x dx = \int \tan^n x d \tan x = \frac{1}{n+1} \tan^{n+1} x + C$$

(3) $m=0, n=2l+1 (l \geq 1, l \in \mathbb{N})$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \tan^{2l+1} x dx \\
&= \int \tan^{2l-1} x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx \\
&= \int \tan^{2l-1} x d \tan x - \int \tan^{2l-1} x dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2l-1} \tan^{2l-1} x - \int \tan^{2l-1} x dx + C
\end{aligned}$$

(4) $m \geq 4, n \geq 3$, 取 $m = 2k+2, n = 2l+1 (k \geq 1, l \geq 1, k, l \in \mathbb{N})$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \sec^{2k+2} x \tan^{2l+1} x dx \\
&= \int \sec^{2k} x \tan^{2l+1} x d \tan x \\
&= \int (1 + \tan^2 x)^k \tan^{2l+1} x d \tan x \\
&\stackrel{\text{令 } u = \tan x}{=} \int (1 + u^2)^k u^{2l+1} du \\
&= \int (C_k^0 + C_k^1 u^2 + C_k^2 u^4 + \cdots + C_k^k u^{2k}) u^{2l+1} du \\
&= \int (C_k^0 u^{2l+1} + C_k^1 u^{3+2l} + C_k^2 u^{5+2l} + \cdots + C_k^k u^{2k+2l+1}) du \\
&= \frac{1}{2(l+1)} u^{2(l+1)} + C_k^1 \frac{1}{2(l+2)} u^{2(l+2)} + \cdots + C_k^k \frac{1}{2(l+k+1)} u^{2k+2l+2} + C
\end{aligned}$$

4 当 m 为奇数, n 为偶数时

(1) $m=1, n=0$

$$\int \sec x dx = \int \frac{\sec x(\sec x + \tan x)}{\sec x + \tan x} dx = \int \frac{d(\sec x + \tan x)}{\sec x + \tan x} = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C;$$

(2) $m=1, n=2$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \sec x \tan^2 x dx \\ &= \int (\sec^3 x - \sec x) dx \\ &= \int \sec x d \tan x - \ln |\sec x + \tan x| \\ &= \sec x \tan x - \int \tan^2 x \sec x dx - \ln |\sec x + \tan x| \end{aligned}$$

解方程可得

$$\int \sec x \tan^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} (\tan x \sec x + \ln |\sec x + \tan x|) + C$$

(3) $m=2k+1 (k \geq 1, k \in \mathbb{N}), n=0$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \sec^{2k+1} x dx \\ &= \int \sec^{2k-1} x d \tan x \\ &= \tan x \sec^{2k-1} x - \int \tan x d \sec^{2k-1} x \\ &= \tan x \sec^{2k-1} x - (2k-1) \int \tan^2 x \sec^{2k-1} x dx \\ &= \tan x \sec^{2k-1} x - (2k-1) \int (\sec^2 x - 1) \sec^{2k-1} x dx \\ &= \tan x \sec^{2k-1} x - (2k-1) \left[\int \sec^{2k+1} x dx - \int \sec^{2k-1} x dx \right] \end{aligned}$$

解方程可得

$$\int \sec^{2k+1} x dx = \frac{1}{2k} \tan x \sec^{2k-1} x + \frac{2k-1}{2k} \int \sec^{2k-1} x dx$$

则

$$\int \sec x \tan^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} (\tan x \sec x + \ln |\sec x + \tan x|) + C$$

(4) $m=2k+1 (k \geq 1, k \in \mathbb{N}), n=2$

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

(5) $m \geq 5, n \geq 2$, 取 $m=2k+1, n=2l (k \geq 2, l \geq 1, k, l \in \mathbb{N})$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \sec^{2k+3} x \tan^{2l} x dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2l+1} \int \sec^{2k+1} x \sec^2 x (2l+1) \tan^{2l} x dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2l+1} \int \sec^{2k+1} x d \tan^{2l+1} x \\
&= \frac{1}{2l+1} (\sec^{2k+1} x \cdot \tan^{2l+1} x - \int \tan^{2l+1} x d \sec^{2k+1} x) \\
&= \frac{1}{2l+1} [\sec^{2k-1} x \cdot \tan^{2l+1} x - (2k+1) \int \tan^{2l+1} x \sec^{2k-1} x \sec x \tan x dx] \\
&= \frac{1}{2l+1} [\sec^{2k-1} x \cdot \tan^{2l+1} x - (2k+1) \int \tan^{2l+2} x \sec^{2k} x dx] \\
&= \frac{1}{2l+1} [\sec^{2k-1} x \cdot \tan^{2l+1} x - (2k+1) \int \tan^{2l+2} x \sec^{2k-2} x d \tan x] \\
&= \frac{1}{2l+1} [\sec^{2k-1} x \cdot \tan^{2l+1} x - (2k+1) \int \tan^{2l+2} x (1 + \tan^2 x)^{k-1} d \tan x]
\end{aligned}$$

且有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \tan^{2l+2} x (1 + \tan^2 x)^{k-1} d \tan x \\
&\stackrel{\text{令 } u = \tan x}{=} \int u^{2l+2} (1 + u^2)^{k-1} du \\
&= \int u^{2l+2} (C_{k-1}^0 + C_{k-1}^1 u^2 + C_{k-1}^2 u^4 + \dots + C_{k-1}^{k-1} u^{2k-2}) du \\
&= \int (C_{k-1}^0 u^{2l+2} + C_{k-1}^1 u^{2l+4} + C_{k-1}^2 u^{2l+6} + \dots + C_{k-1}^{k-1} u^{2k+2l}) du \\
&= \frac{1}{2l+3} u^{2l+3} + C_{k-1}^1 \frac{1}{2l+5} u^{2l+5} + \dots + C_{k-1}^{k-1} \frac{1}{2l+2k+1} u^{2k+2l+1} + C
\end{aligned}$$

可得

$$\int \sec^{2k+3} x \tan^{2l} x dx = \frac{\sec^{2k-1} x \cdot \tan^{2l+1} x}{2l+1} - \frac{2k+1}{2l+1} \left[\frac{u^{2l+3}}{2l+3} + C_{k-1}^1 \frac{u^{2l+5}}{2l+5} + \dots + C_{k-1}^{k-1} \frac{u^{2k+2l+1}}{2l+2k+1} + C \right]$$

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