

**1. 有理関数の積分**

分母を実数の範囲で因数分解し，その形から部分分数に分解してそれぞれを積分する．

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + (x+b)^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x+b}{a} \quad (a \neq 0)$$

は公式としてよい（左辺において  $x+b = at$  と置換するか，右辺を微分することにより示せる）．

## 【例題 1】

次を求めよ.

$$(1) \int \frac{-x^2 + 12x + 1}{(x+7)(x^2 + x + 2)} dx$$

$$(2) \int \frac{-3x - 13}{(x+3)(x^2 + 4x + 5)} dx$$

$$(3) \int \frac{x^2 - 39x + 152}{(x+5)(x^2 - 12x + 39)} dx$$

解答

$$(1) \frac{-x^2 + 12x + 1}{(x+7)(x^2 + x + 2)} = \frac{A}{x+7} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 + x + 2}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$-x^2 + 12x + 1 = A(x^2 + x + 2) + (Bx + C)(x + 7) \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$x = -7 \text{ を代入} \quad -132 = 44A \quad \therefore A = -3$$

$$x = 0 \text{ を代入} \quad \begin{aligned} 1 &= 2A + 7C \\ 1 &= -6 + 7C \end{aligned} \quad \therefore C = 1$$

$$x = 1 \text{ を代入} \quad \begin{aligned} 12 &= 4A + 8(B + C) \\ 12 &= -12 + 8(B + 1) \end{aligned} \quad \therefore B = 2$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{-x^2 + 12x + 1}{(x+7)(x^2 + x + 2)} dx &= \int \left( -\frac{3}{x+7} + \frac{2x+1}{x^2 + x + 2} \right) dx \\ &= -3 \log |x+7| + \log(x^2 + x + 2) \end{aligned}$$

※ ① を

$$-x^2 + 12x + 1 = (A+B)x^2 + (A+7B+C)x + 2A+7C$$

と変形し、係数比較すると

$$\begin{cases} A+B = -1 \\ A+7B+C = 12 \\ 2A+7C = 1 \end{cases}$$

この連立方程式を解いて  $A, B, C$  を求めてもよい.

$$(2) \frac{-3x - 13}{(x+3)(x^2 + 4x + 5)} = \frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 + 4x + 5}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$-3x - 13 = A(x^2 + 4x + 5) + (Bx + C)(x + 3) \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

$$x = -3 \text{ を代入} \quad -4 = 2A \quad \therefore A = -2$$

$$x = 0 \text{ を代入} \quad \begin{aligned} -13 &= 5A + 3C \\ -13 &= -10 + 3C \end{aligned} \quad \therefore C = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x=1 \text{ を代入} \quad -16 &= 10A + 4(B+C) \\
 -16 &= -20 + 4(B-1) \quad \therefore B=2
 \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{-3x-13}{(x+3)(x^2+4x+5)} dx &= \int \left( -\frac{2}{x+3} + \frac{2x-1}{x^2+4x+5} \right) dx \\
 &= \int \left\{ -\frac{2}{x+3} + \frac{(2x+4)-5}{x^2+4x+5} \right\} dx \\
 &= \int \left\{ -\frac{2}{x+3} + \frac{2x+4}{x^2+4x+5} - \frac{5}{1+(x+2)^2} \right\} dx \\
 &= -2 \log|x+3| + \log(x^2+4x+5) - 5 \arctan(x+2)
 \end{aligned}$$

※②を

$$-3x-13 = (A+B)x^2 + (4A+3B+C)x + 5A+3C$$

と変形し、係数比較すると

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ 4A+3B+C=-3 \\ 5A+3C=-13 \end{cases}$$

この連立方程式を解いて  $A, B, C$  を求めてもよい.

$$(3) \frac{x^2-39x+152}{(x+5)(x^2-12x+39)} = \frac{A}{x+5} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-12x+39}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$x^2-39x+152 = A(x^2-12x+39) + (Bx+C)(x+5) \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{3}$$

$$x=-5 \text{ を代入} \quad 372 = 124A \quad \therefore A=3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x=0 \text{ を代入} \quad 152 &= 39A+5C \\
 152 &= 117+5C \quad \therefore C=7
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x=1 \text{ を代入} \quad 114 &= 28A+6(B+C) \\
 114 &= 84+6(B+7) \quad \therefore B=-2
 \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{x^2-39x+152}{(x+5)(x^2-12x+39)} dx &= \int \left( \frac{3}{x+5} + \frac{-2x+7}{x^2-12x+39} \right) dx \\
 &= \int \left\{ \frac{3}{x+5} + \frac{-(2x-12)-5}{x^2-12x+39} \right\} dx \\
 &= \int \left\{ \frac{3}{x+5} - \frac{2x-12}{x^2-12x+39} - \frac{5}{(\sqrt{3})^2+(x-6)^2} \right\} dx \\
 &= 3 \log|x+5| - \log(x^2-12x+39) - \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x-6}{\sqrt{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

※③を

$$x^2 - 39x + 152 = (A + B)x^2 + (-12A + 5B + C)x + 39A + 5C$$

と変形し，係数比較すると

$$\begin{cases} A + B = 1 \\ -12A + 5B + C = -39 \\ 39A + 5C = 152 \end{cases}$$

この連立方程式を解いて  $A, B, C$  を求めてもよい.

□ 次の問いに答えよ.

$$(1) \frac{-x^2 + 15x + 4}{(x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 2)} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 - 2x + 2}$$

が常に成り立つとき

$$A = \boxed{\phantom{00}}, B = \boxed{\phantom{00}}, C = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

である. 上の空欄を埋めて, 次の積分を求めよ.

$$\int \frac{-x^2 + 15x + 4}{(x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 2)} dx$$

$$(2) \frac{-7x - 24}{(x-2)(x^2 + 4x + 7)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 + 4x + 7}$$

が常に成り立つとき

$$A = \boxed{\phantom{00}}, B = \boxed{\phantom{00}}, C = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

である. 上の空欄を埋めて, 次の積分を求めよ.

$$\int \frac{-7x - 24}{(x-2)(x^2 + 4x + 7)} dx$$

$$(3) \frac{-x^2 - 15x - 53}{(x-1)(x^2 + 6x + 16)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 + 6x + 16}$$

が常に成り立つとき

$$A = \boxed{\phantom{000}}, B = \boxed{\phantom{000}}, C = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

である．上の空欄を埋めて，次の積分を求めよ．

$$\int \frac{-x^2 - 15x - 53}{(x-1)(x^2 + 6x + 16)} dx$$

$$(4) \frac{11x - 9}{(x+3)(x^2 - 2x + 6)} = \frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 - 2x + 6}$$

が常に成り立つとき

$$A = \boxed{\phantom{000}}, B = \boxed{\phantom{000}}, C = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

である．上の空欄を埋めて，次の積分を求めよ．

$$\int \frac{11x - 9}{(x+3)(x^2 - 2x + 6)} dx$$

$$(5) \frac{-3x^2 + 35x - 58}{(x+2)(x^2 - 6x + 12)} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 - 6x + 12}$$

が常に成り立つとき

$$A = \boxed{\phantom{000}}, B = \boxed{\phantom{000}}, C = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

である．上の空欄を埋めて，次の積分を求めよ．

$$\int \frac{-3x^2 + 35x - 58}{(x+2)(x^2 - 6x + 12)} dx$$

$$(6) \frac{-5x^2 - 49x - 92}{(x-2)(x^2 + 6x + 14)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 + 6x + 14}$$

が常に成り立つとき

$$A = \boxed{\phantom{000}}, B = \boxed{\phantom{000}}, C = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

である．上の空欄を埋めて，次の積分を求めよ．

$$\int \frac{-5x^2 - 49x - 92}{(x-2)(x^2 + 6x + 14)} dx$$

$$(7) \frac{-2x^2 + 35x - 81}{(x+3)(x^2 - 8x + 18)} = \frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 - 8x + 18}$$

が常に成り立つとき

$$A = \boxed{\phantom{000}}, B = \boxed{\phantom{000}}, C = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

である．上の空欄を埋めて，次の積分を求めよ．

$$\int \frac{-2x^2 + 35x - 81}{(x+3)(x^2 - 8x + 18)} dx$$

$$(8) \frac{-4x^2 - 11x - 39}{(x-3)(x^2 + 8x + 21)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 + 8x + 21}$$

が常に成り立つとき

$$A = \boxed{\phantom{000}}, B = \boxed{\phantom{000}}, C = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

である．上の空欄を埋めて，次の積分を求めよ．

$$\int \frac{-4x^2 - 11x - 39}{(x-3)(x^2 + 8x + 21)} dx$$



## 解答

1

$$(1) \frac{-x^2 + 15x + 4}{(x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 2)} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 - 2x + 2}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$-x^2 + 15x + 4 = A(x^2 - 2x + 2) + (Bx + C)(x + 2)$$

$$x = -2 \text{ を代入} \quad -30 = 10A \quad \therefore A = -3$$

$$x = 0 \text{ を代入} \quad 4 = 2A + 2C \\ 4 = -6 + 2C \quad \therefore C = 5$$

$$x = 1 \text{ を代入} \quad 18 = A + 3(B + C) \\ 18 = -3 + 3(B + 5) \quad \therefore B = 2$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{-x^2 + 15x + 4}{(x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 2)} dx &= \int \left( -\frac{3}{x+2} + \frac{2x+5}{x^2 - 2x + 2} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left\{ -\frac{3}{x+2} + \frac{(2x-2)+7}{x^2 - 2x + 2} \right\} dx \\ &= \int \left\{ -\frac{3}{x+2} + \frac{2x-2}{x^2 - 2x + 2} + \frac{7}{1+(x-1)^2} \right\} dx \\ &= -3 \log|x+2| + \log(x^2 - 2x + 2) + 7 \arctan(x-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \frac{-7x - 24}{(x-2)(x^2 + 4x + 7)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 + 4x + 7}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$-7x - 24 = A(x^2 + 4x + 7) + (Bx + C)(x - 2)$$

$$x = 2 \text{ を代入} \quad -38 = 19A \quad \therefore A = -2$$

$$x = 0 \text{ を代入} \quad -24 = 7A - 2C \\ -24 = -14 - 2C \quad \therefore C = 5$$

$$x = 1 \text{ を代入} \quad -31 = 12A - (B + C) \\ -31 = -24 - (B + 5) \quad \therefore B = 2$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{-7x - 24}{(x-2)(x^2 + 4x + 7)} dx &= \int \left( -\frac{2}{x-2} + \frac{2x+5}{x^2 + 4x + 7} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left\{ -\frac{2}{x-2} + \frac{(2x+4)+1}{x^2 + 4x + 7} \right\} dx \\ &= \int \left\{ -\frac{2}{x-2} + \frac{2x+4}{x^2 + 4x + 7} + \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3})^2 + (x+2)^2} \right\} dx \\ &= -2 \log|x-2| + \log(x^2 + 4x + 7) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \frac{-x^2 - 15x - 53}{(x-1)(x^2 + 6x + 16)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 + 6x + 16}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$-x^2 - 15x - 53 = A(x^2 + 6x + 16) + (Bx + C)(x - 1)$$

$$x = 1 \text{ を代入} \quad -69 = 23A \quad \therefore A = -3$$

$$x = 0 \text{ を代入} \quad -53 = 16A - C \\ -53 = -48 - C \quad \therefore C = 5$$

$$x = -1 \text{ を代入} \quad -39 = 11A - 2(-B + C) \\ -39 = -33 - 2(-B + 5) \quad \therefore B = 2$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{-x^2 - 15x - 53}{(x-1)(x^2 + 6x + 16)} dx &= \int \left( -\frac{3}{x-1} + \frac{2x+5}{x^2 + 6x + 16} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left\{ -\frac{3}{x-1} + \frac{(2x+6)-1}{x^2 + 6x + 16} \right\} dx \\ &= \int \left\{ -\frac{3}{x-1} + \frac{2x+6}{x^2 + 6x + 16} - \frac{1}{(\sqrt{7})^2 + (x+3)^2} \right\} dx \\ &= -3 \log |x-1| + \log(x^2 + 6x + 16) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \arctan \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{7}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \frac{11x-9}{(x+3)(x^2 - 2x + 6)} = \frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 - 2x + 6}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$11x - 9 = A(x^2 - 2x + 6) + (Bx + C)(x + 3)$$

$$x = -3 \text{ を代入} \quad -42 = 21A \quad \therefore A = -2$$

$$x = 0 \text{ を代入} \quad -9 = 6A + 3C \\ -9 = -12 + 3C \quad \therefore C = 1$$

$$x = 1 \text{ を代入} \quad 2 = 5A + 4(B + C) \\ 2 = -10 + 4(B + 1) \quad \therefore B = 2$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{11x-9}{(x+3)(x^2 - 2x + 6)} dx &= \int \left( -\frac{2}{x+3} + \frac{2x+1}{x^2 - 2x + 6} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left\{ -\frac{2}{x+3} + \frac{(2x-2)+3}{x^2 - 2x + 6} \right\} dx \\ &= \int \left\{ -\frac{2}{x+3} + \frac{2x-2}{x^2 - 2x + 6} + \frac{3}{(\sqrt{5})^2 + (x-1)^2} \right\} dx \\ &= -2 \log |x+3| + \log(x^2 - 2x + 6) + \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \frac{-3x^2 + 35x - 58}{(x+2)(x^2 - 6x + 12)} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 - 6x + 12}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$-3x^2 + 35x - 58 = A(x^2 - 6x + 12) + (Bx + C)(x + 2)$$

$$x = -2 \text{ を代入} \quad -140 = 28A \quad \therefore A = -5$$

$$x = 0 \text{ を代入} \quad \begin{aligned} -58 &= 12A + 2C \\ -58 &= -60 + 2C \end{aligned} \quad \therefore C = 1$$

$$x = 1 \text{ を代入} \quad \begin{aligned} -26 &= 7A + 3(B + C) \\ -26 &= -35 + 3(B + 1) \end{aligned} \quad \therefore B = 2$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{-3x^2 + 35x - 58}{(x+2)(x^2 - 6x + 12)} dx &= \int \left( -\frac{5}{x+2} + \frac{2x+1}{x^2 - 6x + 12} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left\{ -\frac{5}{x+2} + \frac{(2x-6)+7}{x^2 - 6x + 12} \right\} dx \\ &= \int \left\{ -\frac{5}{x+2} + \frac{2x-6}{x^2 - 6x + 12} + \frac{7}{(\sqrt{3})^2 + (x-3)^2} \right\} dx \\ &= -5 \log |x+2| + \log(x^2 - 6x + 12) + \frac{7}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \frac{-5x^2 - 49x - 92}{(x-2)(x^2 + 6x + 14)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 + 6x + 14}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$-5x^2 - 49x - 92 = A(x^2 + 6x + 14) + (Bx + C)(x - 2)$$

$$x = 2 \text{ を代入} \quad -210 = 30A \quad \therefore A = -7$$

$$x = 0 \text{ を代入} \quad \begin{aligned} -92 &= 14A - 2C \\ -92 &= -98 - 2C \end{aligned} \quad \therefore C = -3$$

$$x = 1 \text{ を代入} \quad \begin{aligned} -146 &= 21A - (B + C) \\ -146 &= -147 - (B - 3) \end{aligned} \quad \therefore B = 2$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{-5x^2 - 49x - 92}{(x-2)(x^2 + 6x + 14)} dx &= \int \left( -\frac{7}{x-2} + \frac{2x-3}{x^2 + 6x + 14} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left\{ -\frac{7}{x-2} + \frac{(2x+6)-9}{x^2 + 6x + 14} \right\} dx \\ &= \int \left\{ -\frac{7}{x-2} + \frac{2x+6}{x^2 + 6x + 14} - \frac{9}{(\sqrt{5})^2 + (x+3)^2} \right\} dx \\ &= -7 \log |x-2| + \log(x^2 + 6x + 14) - \frac{9}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{5}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(7) \frac{-2x^2 + 35x - 81}{(x+3)(x^2 - 8x + 18)} = \frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 - 8x + 18}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$-2x^2 + 35x - 81 = A(x^2 - 8x + 18) + (Bx + C)(x + 3)$$

$$x = -3 \text{ を代入} \quad -204 = 51A \quad \therefore A = -4$$

$$x = 0 \text{ を代入} \quad \begin{aligned} -81 &= 18A + 3C \\ -81 &= -72 + 3C \quad \therefore C = -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 1 \text{ を代入} \quad \begin{aligned} -48 &= 11A + 4(B + C) \\ -48 &= -44 + 4(B - 3) \quad \therefore B = 2 \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{-2x^2 + 35x - 81}{(x+3)(x^2 - 8x + 18)} dx &= \int \left( -\frac{4}{x+3} + \frac{2x-3}{x^2 - 8x + 18} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left\{ -\frac{4}{x+3} + \frac{(2x-8)+5}{x^2 - 8x + 18} \right\} dx \\ &= \int \left\{ -\frac{4}{x+3} + \frac{2x-8}{x^2 - 8x + 18} + \frac{5}{(\sqrt{2})^2 + (x-4)^2} \right\} dx \\ &= -4 \log |x+3| + \log(x^2 - 8x + 18) + \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x-4}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \frac{-4x^2 - 11x - 39}{(x-3)(x^2 + 8x + 21)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 + 8x + 21}$$

と分解の形を決めてから分母をはらうと

$$-4x^2 - 11x - 39 = A(x^2 + 8x + 21) + (Bx + C)(x - 3)$$

$$x = 3 \text{ を代入} \quad -108 = 54A \quad \therefore A = -2$$

$$x = 0 \text{ を代入} \quad \begin{aligned} -39 &= 21A - 3C \\ -39 &= -42 - 3C \quad \therefore C = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 1 \text{ を代入} \quad \begin{aligned} -54 &= 30A - 2(B + C) \\ -54 &= -60 - 2(B - 1) \quad \therefore B = -2 \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{-4x^2 - 11x - 39}{(x-3)(x^2 + 8x + 21)} dx &= \int \left( -\frac{2}{x-3} + \frac{-2x-1}{x^2 + 8x + 21} \right) dx \\ &= \int \left\{ -\frac{2}{x-3} + \frac{-(2x+8)+7}{x^2 + 8x + 21} \right\} dx \\ &= \int \left\{ -\frac{2}{x-3} - \frac{2x+8}{x^2 + 8x + 21} + \frac{7}{(\sqrt{5})^2 + (x+4)^2} \right\} dx \\ &= -2 \log |x-3| - \log(x^2 + 8x + 21) + \frac{7}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{x+4}{\sqrt{5}} \end{aligned}$$