

practical fractions always

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 11x + 1}{x^2 + x} dx = \int 1 + \frac{-12x + 1}{x^2 + x} dx = x + \int \frac{-12x + 1}{x(x+1)} dx = x + \int \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+1} dx$$

partial fraction technique needs the rational functions in "proper form" ... degree of numerator < degree of denom.

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{1} \\ x^2 + x \overline{) x^2 - 11x + 1} \\ \underline{-(x^2 + x)} \\ -12x + 1 \end{array}$$

① clear: $-12x + 1 = A(x+1) + Bx = Ax + Bx + A$

② $x = -1 \Rightarrow 12 + 1 = A(0) - B \Rightarrow B = -13$

equating coef: $A = 1$

$$\Rightarrow = x + \int \frac{1}{x} - \frac{13}{x+1} dx = \boxed{x + \ln|x| - 13 \ln|x+1| + C}$$

$\int \frac{1}{x+1} dx$ u-sub \uparrow

← Remainder degree < divisor degree

\Rightarrow stop

Ex.

$$\int \frac{(5x-3)dx}{x^2-13x+42} = \int \frac{5x-3}{(x-6)(x-7)} dx = \int \frac{A}{x-6} + \frac{B}{x-7} dx = \int \frac{-27}{x-6} + \frac{32}{x-7} dx$$

see: Rational \Rightarrow Partial Fraction

$$= -27 \ln|x-6| + 32 \ln|x-7| + C$$

clear:

$$5x-3 = \overbrace{A(x-7)} + \overbrace{B(x-6)} = (A+B)x + (-7A-6B)$$

$$x=7: 35-3 = B = 32$$

$$x=6: 30-3 = A = -27$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=5 \\ -7A-6B=-3 \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

Exam 1 Guide

1.

$$\int x^4 e^{3x} dx =$$

2.

$$\int \frac{4x - 1}{x^2 - 5x - 14} dx =$$

3. $u = \text{sub}$

$$\int x^4 \sec^2(x^5) dx =$$

$$\int x^3 e^{2x} dx = \frac{x^3}{2} e^{2x} - \int 3x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} dx = \frac{x^3}{2} e^{2x} - \left[\frac{3x^2}{4} e^{2x} - \int 6x \cdot \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} dx \right]$$

+ - + uv - \int v du
\int uv - \int v du

I.B.P.

sign \oplus $u = x^3$

$dv = e^{2x}$

\ominus $du = 3x^2$

$v = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}$

\oplus $du = 6x$

$v = \frac{1}{4} e^{2x}$

\ominus $du = 6$

$v = \frac{1}{8} e^{2x}$

$du = 0$

$v = \frac{1}{16} e^{2x}$

$$\frac{x^3}{2} e^{2x} - \frac{3x^2}{4} e^{2x} + \frac{6x}{8} e^{2x} - \frac{6}{16} e^{2x} + C$$