

- 7.1 #5-53 odd
  - 7.2 #1-35 odd
  - 7.3 #3-15odd; 21-37odd; 47-67odd
  - 7.4 #5-15odd; 19-43odd
  - 7.5 #15-27 odd
  - 5.7 #55, 57, 59
  - 6.5 #9,11,39,40
- basic integration techniques  
 integration by parts  
 trigonometric integrals  
 trigonometric substitution  
 partial fractions  
 separation of variables  
 work

Test #4 - Wed. 3 Feb

### 7.5 Partial Fractions

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 5x + 6} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x^2 - 5x + 6} &= \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x-2} \\ \frac{1}{(x-3)(x-2)} &= \frac{A(x-2) + B(x-3)}{(x-3)(x-2)} \\ &= \frac{(A+B)x + (-2A-3B)}{x^2 - 5x + 6} \end{aligned}$$

$$A+B=0 \rightarrow A=-B$$

$$-2A-3B=1$$

$$-2(-B)-3B=1$$

$$-B=1$$

$$B=-1$$

$$A=1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 5x + 6} dx &= \int \left( \frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{-1}{x-2} \right) dx \\ &= \ln|x-3| - \ln|x-2| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{5x^2+20x+6}{x^3+2x^2+x} dx$$

$\times (x^2+2x+1)$   
 $\times (x+1)(x+1)$

$$\frac{5x^2+20x+6}{x(x+1)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{A(x+1) + Bx(x+1) + Cx}{x(x+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{Ax^2 + 2Ax + A + Bx^2 + Bx + Cx}{x(x+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{5x^2+20x+6}{x(x+1)^2} = \frac{(A+B)x^2 + (2A+B+C)x + A}{x(x+1)^2}$$

$$5 = A+B \rightarrow B = 5-A = 5-6 = -1$$

$$20 = 2A+B+C \rightarrow C = 20-2A-B$$

$$6 = A = 20-2(6)-(-1) = 9$$

$$\int \frac{5x^2+20x+6}{x(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left( \frac{6}{x} + \frac{-1}{x+1} + \frac{9}{(x+1)^2} \right) dx$$

$$= 6 \ln|x| - \ln|x+1| - \frac{9}{x+1} + C$$

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

$$\frac{2x^3-4x-8}{x(x-1)(x^2+4)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+4}$$

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

$$= \frac{A(x^3-x^2+4x-4) + Bx^3+4Bx + Cx^3+Dx^2-Cx^2-Dx}{x(x-1)(x^2+4)}$$

$$\frac{2x^3-4x-8}{x(x-1)(x^2+4)} = \frac{Ax^3-Ax^2+4Ax-4A+Bx^3+4Bx+Cx^3+Dx^2-Cx^2-Dx}{x(x-1)(x^2+4)}$$

$$= \frac{x^3(A+B+C) + x^2(-A+D-C) + x(4A+4B-D) - 4A}{x(x-1)(x^2+4)}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 = A+B+C \\ 0 = -A+D-C \\ -4 = 4A+4B-D \\ -8 = -4A \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 = B+D \\ D = 7 \\ 2 = B+D \\ -10 = 5B \\ -2 = B \end{cases}$$

$C = A+D = 2+7 = 9$   
 $D = 7$   
 $2 = B+D \Rightarrow 2 = B+7 \Rightarrow B = -5$   
 $-10 = 5B \Rightarrow B = -2$   
 $-2 = B$

$$\int \frac{2x^3-4x-8}{x(x-1)(x^2+4)} dx = \int \left( \frac{2}{x} + \frac{-2}{x-1} + \frac{2x+4}{x^2+4} \right) dx$$

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

$u = x^2+4$   
 $du = 2x dx$   
 $a = 2$

$$= 2 \ln|x| - 2 \ln|x-1| + \ln|x^2+4| + 2 \arctan \frac{x}{2} + C$$