

HW 8.4: 2a, 3b, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16

$$2. a) \frac{x}{x^2+x-2} = \frac{x}{(x+2)(x-1)}$$

$$= \frac{A_1}{x+2} + \frac{A_2}{x-1}$$

$$3. b) \frac{1}{x^2-9} = \frac{1}{(x+3)^2(x-3)^2}$$

$$= \frac{A_1}{x+3} + \frac{A_2}{(x+3)^2} + \frac{A_3}{x-3} + \frac{A_4}{(x-3)^2}$$

7. $\int \frac{x}{x-6} dx$ improper

$$\frac{x}{x-6} \Rightarrow x-6 \frac{1}{\frac{x+0}{-(x-6)}} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{x-6} = 1 + \frac{6}{x-6}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{x-6} dx = \int dx + \int \frac{6}{x-6} dx = x + 6 \ln|x-6| + C$$

8. $\int \frac{r^2}{r+4} dr$

$$\frac{r-4}{r^2+0r+0} - \frac{-(r^2+4r)}{-(r^2+4r)} - \frac{-4r+0}{-(-4r+16)} = \frac{16}{16}$$

$$\frac{r^2}{r+4} = r-4 + \frac{16}{r+4}$$

$$\int \frac{r^2}{r+4} dr = \int (r-4) + \int \frac{16}{r+4} dr = \frac{r^2}{2} - 4r + 16 \ln|r+4| + C$$

10. $\int \frac{1}{(t+4)(t-1)} dt$

$$\frac{1}{(t+4)(t-1)} = \frac{A_1}{t+4} + \frac{A_2}{t-1}$$

$$1 = A_1(t-1) + A_2(t+4) \Rightarrow A_1 = -\frac{1}{5}, A_2 = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{(t+4)(t-1)} dt = \int_0^1 -\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{t+4} dt + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{t-1} dt = -\frac{1}{5} \ln|t+4| + \frac{1}{5} \ln|t-1| + C$$

12. $\int_0^1 \frac{x-1}{x^2+3x+2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x-1}{(x+1)(x+2)} dx$

$$\frac{x-1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{A_1}{x+1} + \frac{A_2}{x+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x-1 = A_1(x+2) + A_2(x+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow -3 = -A_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{A_2 = 3}$$

$$\Rightarrow -2 = A_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{A_1 = -2}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x-1}{(x+1)(x+2)} dx = -2 \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x+1} + 3 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+2} dx = -2 \ln|x+1| + 3 \ln|x+2| + C$$

~~14. $\int \frac{x^2-4x-10}{x^2-x-6} dx$~~

16. $\frac{x^2-x-6}{x^3+0x^2-4x-10}$

$$\frac{x^2+2x-10}{-(x^2-x-6)} = \frac{3x-4}{3x-4}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^3-4x-10}{x^2-x-6} dx = \int_0^1 x+1 dx + \int_0^1 \frac{3x-4}{x^2-x-6} dx$$

$$\frac{3x-4}{x^2-x-6} = \frac{3x-4}{(x-3)(x+2)} = \frac{A_1}{x-3} + \frac{A_2}{x+2}$$

$$3x-4 = A_1(x+2) + A_2(x-3)$$

$$x=-2: -10 = -5A_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{A_2 = 2}$$

$$x=3: 5 = 5A_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{A_1 = 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x-3} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{2}{x+2} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} - \ln 2 + \ln 3 = \frac{3}{2} - \ln 2 + \ln 3$$