Calculus 1432 Quiz 6 February 21, 2014

Give the form of the partial fraction decomposition. Do NOT solve for the "A, B, etc". (1 points)

1. 
$$\frac{x+1}{(x^2+5x+6)(x^2+4)(x-3)^2} = \frac{A}{(X+2)} + \frac{B}{(X+3)} + \frac{CX+D}{X^2+4} + \frac{E}{X-3} + \frac{F}{(X-3)^2}$$
(X+2)(X+3)

Find the partial fraction decomposition. <u>DO</u> find the values of "A, B, etc". (2 points)

2. 
$$\frac{x+1}{x^3 - x^2 - 6x} = \frac{A}{X} + \frac{B}{X-3} + \frac{C}{X+2} = \frac{1}{X} + \frac{4}{X-3} + \frac{10}{X+2}$$

$$(x-3)(x+2)$$

$$x \to 0$$

$$x(x-3)(x+2)$$
  $A = \lim_{x \to 0} xf(x) = -\frac{1}{6}$   $(c = \lim_{x \to -2} (x+2)f(x) = -\frac{1}{6}$   $(c = \lim_{x \to -2} (x+2)f(x) = -\frac{1}{6}$ 

$$\int \frac{X+1}{X(X-3)(X+2)} = \frac{4}{X(X-3)(X+2)} = \frac{4}{X+2} = \frac{4}{X+$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1+x}{x(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1+x}{x(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1+x}{x} + \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac$$

4. 
$$\int \frac{1}{x^{2}\sqrt{25-x^{2}}} dx = \int \frac{5\cos \theta}{25\sin \theta} = \int \frac{d\theta}{25\sin \theta} = \int \frac{1}{25\sin \theta} \int \csc^{2}\theta d\theta = -\frac{1}{25\sin \theta} \int \csc^{2}\theta d\theta = -\frac{1}{25\cos \theta} \int \csc^{2}\theta d\theta = -\frac{$$

5. (1 pt) Which of the following gives the most accurate estimate for definite integrals?

- a. Left-endpoint estimate
- b. Right-endpoint estimate
- c. Midpoint estimate
- d. Trapezoid Rule
- e. Simpson's Rule

Using "error" to check: