Mathematik für Informatiker

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17. Juli 2024

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Reelle Partialbruchzerlegung 12.2.5

Es sei $R=\frac{P}{Q}$ eine echt gebrochene rationale Funktion und Q möge durch die reelle Produktdarstellung

$$Q(x) = (x - x_1)^{p_1} \cdots (x - x_k)^{p_k} \cdot (x^2 + b_1 x + c_1)^{t_1} \cdots (x^2 + b_\ell x + c_\ell)^{t_\ell}$$

wie oben gegeben sein, dann besitzt \emph{R} eine $\emph{Partialbruchdarstellung}$ der Form

$$\begin{split} R(x) &= \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{p_i} \frac{A_i^{(j)}}{(x-x_i)^j} + \sum_{i=1}^\ell \sum_{j=1}^{t_i} \frac{B_i^{(j)}x + C_i^{(j)}}{(x^2 + b_i x + c_i)^j} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{A_i^{(1)}}{x-x_i} + \dots + \frac{A_i^{(p_i)}}{(x-x_i)^{p_i}} \right) \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^\ell \left(\frac{B_i^{(1)}x + C_i}{x^2 + b_i x + c_i} + \dots + \frac{B_i^{(t_i)}x + C_i^{(t_i)}}{(x^2 + b_i x + c_i)^{t_i}} \right) \end{split}$$

 $\begin{aligned} & \text{mit } A_i^{(j)} \in \mathbb{R} \text{ für } i = 1 \dots, k, j = 1, \dots, p_i \text{ und } B_i^{(j)}, C_i^{(j)} \in \mathbb{R} \text{ für } i = 1, \dots, \ell, \\ & j = 1, \dots, t_i. \end{aligned}$

Abbildung 1.1: Liebezeit, Skript: Mathematik für Informatiker, 2023

- Q(x) in Produkt umschreiben
- Bestimmung von $k, p_1, ..., p_k$, aus Linearfaktoren (NST) und $l, t_1, ..., t_l$ aus Polynomen 2. Grades
- Summanden bestimmen
- Auf einen Nenner bringen
- Nach Potenz von x ordnen
- Koeffizientenvergleich
- Gleichungssystem lösen
- Einsetzen der Koeffizienten

$$\frac{4x^2+2}{(x+2)^2(x-1)}$$

$$\frac{4x^2+2}{(x+2)^2(x-1)} = \frac{A_1}{x+2} + \frac{A_2}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{A_3}{x-1}$$

$$\frac{4x^2 + 2}{(x+2)^2(x-1)} = \frac{A_1}{x+2} + \frac{A_2}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{A_3}{x-1}$$
$$\frac{3x-1}{(x+3)^2(x+2)^2}$$

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

$$\frac{4x^2 + 2}{(x+2)^2(x-1)} = \frac{A_1}{x+2} + \frac{A_2}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{A_3}{x-1}$$

$$\frac{3x-1}{(x+3)^2(x+2)^2} = \frac{A_1}{(x+3)} + \frac{A_2}{(x+3)^2} + \frac{A_3}{x+2} + \frac{A_4}{(x+2)^2}$$

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

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

$$\frac{4x^2 + 2}{(x+2)^2(x-1)} = \frac{A_1}{x+2} + \frac{A_2}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{A_3}{x-1}$$

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$$= \frac{A_1}{x-1} + \frac{A_2}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{A_3}{x+3} + \frac{A_4}{(x+3)^2}$$

$$\frac{2x+1}{(x^2-4)^2} = \frac{2x+1}{((x-2)(x+2))^2}$$

$$\frac{4x^2 + 2}{(x+2)^2(x-1)} = \frac{A_1}{x+2} + \frac{A_2}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{A_3}{x-1}$$

$$\frac{3x-1}{(x+3)^2(x+2)^2} = \frac{A_1}{(x+3)} + \frac{A_2}{(x+3)^2} + \frac{A_3}{x+2} + \frac{A_4}{(x+2)^2}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{A_1}{x-1} + \frac{A_2}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{A_3}{x+3} + \frac{A_4}{(x+3)^2}$$

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$$= \frac{2x+1}{(x-2)^2(x+2)^2} = \frac{A_1}{x-2} + \frac{A_2}{(x-2)^2} + \frac{A_3}{x+2} + \frac{A_4}{(x+2)^2}$$

Summanden bestimmen (II)

Vorsicht:

$$\frac{2x+4}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{2x+4}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{A_1}{x+1} + \frac{A_2}{x+2}$$
$$\frac{2x+4}{x^2+3x+3} = \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+3x+3}$$

Da $x^2 + 3x + 3$ keine Nullstellen besitzt.

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$$\frac{2x+4}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{2x+4}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{A_1}{x+1} + \frac{A_2}{x+2}$$
$$\frac{2x+4}{x^2+3x+3} = \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+3x+3}$$

Da $x^2 + 3x + 3$ keine Nullstellen besitzt.

Wie überprüfe ich das am schnellsten?

Bei Polynomen zweiten Grades: Mitternachtformel besitzt keine Lösungen für

$$b^2 - 4ac < 0$$

da

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Summanden bestimmen (III)

$$\frac{3x-1}{x^2-2x+2} = \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-2x+2}$$

Da gilt $b^2 - 4ac = (-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = -4 < 0$

$$\frac{3x+1}{x^2-4x+5} = \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-4x+5}$$

$$da (-4)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 = -4 < 0$$

$$\frac{2x+4}{x^2+4x+3} = \frac{2x+4}{(x+3)(x+1)}$$

da
$$4^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = 4 > 0$$
:

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{4}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm 2}{2} = -2 \pm 1$$

Summanden bestimmen (iv)

Vorsicht wenn: Grad Zähler ≥ Grad Nenner

$$\frac{x^4 + 3x}{x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3}$$
: Grad Zähler = $4 \ge 3$ = Grad Nenner

Polynomdivision:

$$(x^4 + 3x) : (x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3) = x - 3 + \frac{10x^2 - 3x - 9}{x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3}$$

 $x^2 + 3x^2 - x - 3$ hat die Nullstellen $x_1 = -1$, $x_2 = 1$, $x_3 = 3$. Also:

$$\frac{x^4 + 3x}{x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3} = x - 3 + \frac{A_1}{x + 1} + \frac{A_2}{x - 1} + \frac{A_3}{x - 3}$$

$$R(x) = \underbrace{\frac{10x^2 - 3x - 9}{x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3}}_{=(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)} = \frac{A_1}{x+1} + \frac{A_2}{x-1} + \frac{A_3}{x-3}$$

Jeden Bruch erweitern zu Q(x).

$$R(x) = \frac{A_1(x-1)(x-3)}{(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)} + \frac{A_2(x+1)(x-3)}{(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)} + \frac{A_3(x-1)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)}$$

$$R(x) = \underbrace{\frac{10x^2 - 3x - 9}{x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3}}_{=(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)} = \frac{A_1}{x+1} + \frac{A_2}{x-1} + \frac{A_3}{x-3}$$

Jeden Bruch erweitern zu Q(x).

$$R(x) = \frac{A_1(x-1)(x-3)}{(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)} + \frac{A_2(x+1)(x-3)}{(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)} + \frac{A_3(x-1)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)}$$

$$A_1(x-1)(x-3) + A_2(x+1)(x-3) + A_3(x-1)(x+1) = 10x^2 - 3x - 9$$

Setze für x die Nullstellen des Nenners ein.

$$R(x) = \underbrace{\frac{10x^2 - 3x - 9}{x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3}}_{=(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)} = \frac{A_1}{x+1} + \frac{A_2}{x-1} + \frac{A_3}{x-3}$$

Jeden Bruch erweitern zu Q(x).

$$R(x) = \frac{A_1(x-1)(x-3)}{(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)} + \frac{A_2(x+1)(x-3)}{(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)} + \frac{A_3(x-1)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)}$$

$$A_1(x-1)(x-3) + A_2(x+1)(x-3) + A_3(x-1)(x+1) = 10x^2 - 3x - 9$$

Setze für x die Nullstellen des Nenners ein. z.B. x = -1

$$A_1(-1-1)(-1-3) + A_2\underbrace{(-1+1)}_{=0}(-1-3) + A_3(-1-1)\underbrace{(-1+1)}_{=0} = 10+3-9$$

 $8A_1 = 4$

$$R(x) = \underbrace{\frac{10x^2 - 3x - 9}{x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3}}_{=(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)} = \frac{A_1}{x+1} + \frac{A_2}{x-1} + \frac{A_3}{x-3}$$

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$$R(x) = \frac{A_1(x-1)(x-3)}{(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)} + \frac{A_2(x+1)(x-3)}{(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)} + \frac{A_3(x-1)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)}$$

$$A_1(x-1)(x-3) + A_2(x+1)(x-3) + A_3(x-1)(x+1) = 10x^2 - 3x - 9$$

Setze für x die Nullstellen des Nenners ein. z.B. x = -1

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 $8A_1 = 4$

$$A_1=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$R(x) = \underbrace{\frac{10x^2 - 3x - 9}{x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3}}_{=(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)} = \frac{A_1}{x+1} + \frac{A_2}{x-1} + \frac{A_3}{x-3}$$

Jeden Bruch erweitern zu Q(x).

$$R(x) = \frac{A_1(x-1)(x-3)}{(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)} + \frac{A_2(x+1)(x-3)}{(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)} + \frac{A_3(x-1)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)}$$

$$A_1(x-1)(x-3) + A_2(x+1)(x-3) + A_3(x-1)(x+1) = 10x^2 - 3x - 9$$

Setze für x die Nullstellen des Nenners ein. z.B. x = 1

$$A_1 \underbrace{(1-1)}_{=0} (1-3) + A_2(1+1)(1-3) + A_3 \underbrace{(1-1)}_{=0} (-1+1) = 10 - 3 - 9$$
$$-4A_2 = -2$$

$$A_1=rac{1}{2}$$
 , $A_2=rac{1}{2}$

$$R(x) = \underbrace{\frac{10x^2 - 3x - 9}{x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3}}_{=(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)} = \frac{A_1}{x+1} + \frac{A_2}{x-1} + \frac{A_3}{x-3}$$

Jeden Bruch erweitern zu Q(x).

$$R(x) = \frac{A_1(x-1)(x-3)}{(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)} + \frac{A_2(x+1)(x-3)}{(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)} + \frac{A_3(x-1)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)}$$

$$A_1(x-1)(x-3) + A_2(x+1)(x-3) + A_3(x-1)(x+1) = 10x^2 - 3x - 9$$

Setze für x die Nullstellen des Nenners ein. z.B. x = 1

$$A_1(3-1)\underbrace{(3-3)}_{=0} + A_2(3+1)\underbrace{(3-3)}_{=0} + A_3(3-1)(3+1) = 90-9-9$$

$$8A_3 = 72$$

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $A_2 = \frac{1}{2}$, $A_3 = 9$ $\Rightarrow R(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x+1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x-1} + \frac{9}{x-3}$

$$R(x) = \frac{5x+1}{(x-1)\cdot(x+2)}$$

$$Q(x) = (x-1)\cdot(x+2) = (x-x_1)^1\cdot(x-x_2)^1$$

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

$$R(x) = \frac{5x+1}{(x-1)\cdot(x+2)} \qquad Q(x) = (x-1)\cdot(x+2) = (x-x_1)^1 \cdot (x-x_2)^1$$

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

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

$$R(x) = \frac{5x+1}{(x-1)\cdot(x+2)} \qquad Q(x) = (x-1)\cdot(x+2) = (x-x_1)^1 \cdot (x-x_2)^1$$

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

$$= \frac{A_1x + 2A_1 + A_2x - A_2}{(x-1)(x+2)}$$

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$$= \frac{A_1x + 2A_1 + A_2x - A_2}{(x-1)(x+2)}$$

 $A_1 + A_2 = 5$ $\Rightarrow A_1 = 5 - A_2$

 $2A_1 - A_2 = 1 = 2(5 - A_2) - A_2 \implies 10 - 3A_2 = 1$

$$R(x) = \frac{5x+1}{(x-1)\cdot(x+2)} \qquad Q(x) = (x-1)\cdot(x+2) = (x-x_1)^1 \cdot (x-x_2)^1$$

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$$A_1 + A_2 = 5 \Rightarrow A_1 = 5 - A_2$$

$$2A_1 - A_2 = 1 = 2(5 - A_2) - A_2 \Rightarrow 10 - 3A_2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow A_2 = 3 \Rightarrow A_1 = 5 - 3 = 2 \Rightarrow R(x) = \frac{2}{x - 1} + \frac{3}{x + 2}$$

$$R(x) = \frac{x+4}{x^2+4x+4} = \frac{1x+4}{(x+2)^2} \implies Q(x) = (x-x_1)^2$$
$$\implies R(x) = \frac{A_1}{(x+2)} + \frac{A_2}{(x+2)^2}$$

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$$R(x) = \frac{A_1(x+2)}{(x+2) \cdot (x+2)} + \frac{A_2}{(x+2)^2}$$
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$$= \frac{A_1x + 2A_1 + A_2}{(x+2)^2}$$
$$= \underbrace{\frac{A_1x + 2A_1 + A_2}{(x+2)^2}}_{(x+2)^2}$$

$$R(x) = \frac{x+4}{x^2+4x+4} = \frac{1x+4}{(x+2)^2} \implies Q(x) = (x-x_1)^2$$
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$$R(x) = \frac{A_1(x+2)}{(x+2) \cdot (x+2)} + \frac{A_2}{(x+2)^2}$$
$$= \frac{A_1x + 2A_1 + A_2}{(x+2)^2}$$
$$= \frac{A_1x + A_2 + A_2}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$A_1 = 1 \ A_2 = 2 \ \Rightarrow \ R(x) = \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{2}{(x+2)^2}$$

Beispiel: Partialbruchzerlegung

Zerlegung von
$$\frac{4x^2+x}{(x-1)^2(x^2+2x+2)}$$
:

$$\Rightarrow R(x) = \frac{A_1}{x - 1} + \frac{A_2}{(x - 1)^2} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$$

Beispiel: Partialbruchzerlegung

Zerlegung von $\frac{4x^2+x}{(x-1)^2(x^2+2x+2)}$:

$$\Rightarrow R(x) = \frac{A_1}{x - 1} + \frac{A_2}{(x - 1)^2} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$$

$$R(x) = \frac{A_1(x-1)(x^2+2x+2) + A_2(x^2+2x+2) + (Bx+c)(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^2(x^2+2x+2)}$$

Beispiel: Partialbruchzerlegung

Zerlegung von $\frac{4x^2+x}{(x-1)^2(x^2+2x+2)}$:

$$\Rightarrow R(x) = \frac{A_1}{x - 1} + \frac{A_2}{(x - 1)^2} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$$

$$R(x) = \frac{A_1(x-1)(x^2+2x+2) + A_2(x^2+2x+2) + (Bx+c)(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^2(x^2+2x+2)}$$

$$=\frac{x^3(A_1+B)+x^2(A_1+A_2-2B+C)+x(A_2+B-2C)-2A_1+2A_2+C}{Q(x)}$$

Zerlegung von $\frac{0x^3+4x^2+1x+0}{(x-1)^2(x^2+2x+2)}$:

$$\Rightarrow R(x) = \frac{A_1}{x - 1} + \frac{A_2}{(x - 1)^2} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$$

$$R(x) = \frac{A_1(x-1)(x^2+2x+2) + A_2(x^2+2x+2) + (Bx+c)(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^2(x^2+2x+2)}$$

$$= \frac{x^{3}(A_{1} + B) + x^{2}(A_{1} + A_{2} - 2B + C) + x(A_{2} + B - 2C) - 2A_{1} + 2A_{2} + C}{Q(x)}$$

Gleichungssystem lösen:

$$A_1 + B = 0$$
 $\Rightarrow A_1 = -B$
 $-2A_1 + 2A_2 + C = 0 \Rightarrow 2B + 2A_2 + C = 0$ $\Rightarrow C = -2B - 2A_2$
 $A_1 + A_2 - 2B + C = 4 \Rightarrow -B + A_2 - 2B - 2B - 2A_2 = 4$ $\Rightarrow A_2 = -5B - 4$
 $A_2 + B - 2C = 1 \Rightarrow -25B - 24 = 1$ $\Rightarrow B = -1$

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$$A_1=1,\ A_2=1,\ B=-1,\ C=0$$

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$$A_1 = 1$$
, $A_2 = 1$, $B = -1$, $C = 0$

Also gilt:

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

$$R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{4x+3}{x^3+4x^2+9x+10}$$
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$$R(x) = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+2x+5}$$

$$A(x^2+2x+5) + (Bx+C)(x+2)$$

$$R(x) = \frac{A(x^2 + 2x + 5) + (Bx + C)(x + 2)}{(x + 2)(x^2 + 2x + 5)}$$

$$= \frac{x^2(A + B) + x(2A + 2B + C) + 5A + 2C}{Q(x)} \left(= \frac{0x^2 + 4x + 3}{Q(x)} \right)$$

$$A = -1, B = 1, C = 4 \implies R(x) = \frac{-1}{x + 2} + \frac{x + 4}{x^2 + 2x + 5}$$