## Continuación de Fracciones Parciales

· factores lineales:

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

Encuentre A,B,(,D

Ex: 
$$\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x+7)(x+1)^2} dx = iCuándo el denominador se hace 0?$$

$$x^2 + 1$$

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

$$x^{2}+1 = A(x+1)^{2} + B(x+2)(x+1) + C(x+2)$$

$$x = -1 : 2 = \emptyset + \emptyset + C = (=2)$$

$$X = -2$$
:  $S = A + 0 + 0 = A = 5$ 

Como ya conogco (& A encuentro B:

$$1 = A + 2B + 2C$$

$$2B = 1 - A - 2C$$

$$B = 1 - 5 - 4 = \frac{-8}{7} = \frac{-4}{7}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x+2)(x+1)^2} dx = \int \frac{5}{x+2} dx - 4 \int \frac{dx}{x-1} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$= 5 \ln|x+2| - 4 \ln|x+1| - \frac{2}{(x+1)} + c$$

Ej: 
$$x^2 + 4$$
 &  $x^2 + x + 1$  & etc.

eal
$$X = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac^2}}{2a}$$

$$X = -1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4}$$

$$Alterna$$

$$Ax + B$$

$$Ax + B$$

$$Ax + B$$

$$Ax + Bx$$

$$\frac{P(x)}{(x^2+4)(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{A+Bx}{x^2+4} + \frac{C+Dx}{(x+P)}$$

encuentre cuatro consficiente:

a) 
$$\int \frac{A}{x^2 + 4} dx = \frac{1}{2} tan^{-1} (\frac{x}{2})$$
  $\int \frac{B x}{x^2 + 4} dx = \frac{1}{2} ln(|x^2 + 4|)$ 

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

no funcionara
$$x \neq x^3 + 4x$$

$$du = (3x^2 + 4) dx$$

$$x^3 + 4x = x(x^2 + 4)$$

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

$$2x^2 - x - 4 = A(x^2 + 4) + Bx^2 + Cx$$
  
 $2x^2 - x - 4 = Ax^2 + A4 + Bx^2 + Cx$   
Sistema de ecvaciones, agrupe términos:

$$\chi^2$$
:  $A + B = 2 = B = 2 - A = 3$ .

$$X : (= -1 = ) (= -1)$$

1: 
$$4A = -4 = A = -1$$

Entonces ...

$$\int \frac{2x^2 - x - 4}{x^3 + 4x} dx = \int \frac{-dx}{x} + \int \frac{3x - 1}{x^2 + 4} dx$$

$$= -\ln|x| + 3 \int \frac{x}{x^2 + 4} dx - 1 \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4}$$

$$= -\ln|x| + \frac{3}{2} \ln|x^2 + 4| - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$$

Observación

$$\int \frac{X}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \int \frac{dw}{2w} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + C =$$

$$u = x^2 + a^2$$

$$du = 2 x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 + a^2| + C$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = x dx$$

$$\int \frac{x+3}{x^2+2x+1} dx \qquad x = -2 \pm \sqrt{4-40}$$
2 miagnario

Factor cuadrático irreducible

$$\frac{x+3}{x^2+2x+1} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+2x+10}$$

$$X + 3 = A \times + B$$

$$X + 3 = (1) \times + (3)$$

$$A = 1$$

$$B = 3$$

$$A = 1$$

$$A = 1$$

$$A = 1$$

$$A = 1$$

$$A = 3$$

$$A = 3$$

$$A = 1$$

$$A = 3$$

$$A = 1$$

$$A = 3$$

no nos sirvió

$$\int \frac{x+3}{x^2+2x+1} dx = \int \frac{x+3}{(x+1)^2+9} dx = \int \frac{u+2}{u^2+2} du$$

$$u = x+1$$

$$u+2 = x+3$$

$$du = dx$$

$$= \int \frac{u}{u^2 + 9} du + 2 \int \frac{du}{u^2 + 3^2} =$$

= 
$$|n| |u^2 + 9| + \frac{2}{3} |tan^{-1}(\frac{u}{3}) + C$$

= 
$$\ln \left| (x+1)^2 + 9 \right| + \frac{2}{3} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x+3}{3} \right) + C$$

$$\frac{P(x)}{(x^2 + a^2)^3} = \frac{A \times +B}{(x^2 + a^2)} + \frac{(x + D)}{(x^1 + a^2)^2} + \frac{Ex + F}{(x^2 + a^2)^3}$$

Rosolver para A, B, (, D, E, F

$$\frac{P(x)}{x^{3} (x^{2} + a^{2})^{2}} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^{2}} + \frac{C}{x^{3}} + \frac{Dx + t}{x^{2} + a^{2}} + \frac{Fx + G}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{2}}$$
Resolver para A,B,C,D,t,F,G

Ej:

Integre: 
$$\int \frac{1}{x(x^2 + 4)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{x(x^2 + 4)^2} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{x(x^2+4)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+4} + \frac{Dx+E}{(x^2+4)^2}$$

Recordar teorema fundamental del Algebra, todos predun ser representados por factores lineales y cuadráticos

$$1 = A(x^{2} + 4)^{2} + (Bx + C)x(x^{2} + 4) + (Dx + E)x$$

$$= A(x^{4} + 8x + 16) + (Bx^{4} + Cx^{3} + 4Bx^{2} + C4x + Dx^{2} + Ex$$

· 5 incognitas, tenemos 5 ecuaciones.

(grado 2: 
$$8A + 4B + D = 6 = D = -\frac{1}{4}$$

Constantes: 
$$16 A = 1 \implies A = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\frac{1}{x(x^{2}+4)^{2}} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x(x^2+4)^2} = \frac{1}{16} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{32} \ln(x^2+4) + \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{(x^2+4)} + C$$

División Larga:

$$\int \frac{x^4 + 1}{x - 1} dx$$

$$\int \frac{t^2}{t^2 - 1} dt$$

Antes de utilizar fracciones parales, el grado del numerador de be ser menor al del denominador.

merador de be ser menor a
$$\frac{x^3 + x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 0x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1}$$
numerador  $x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$ 

$$\frac{x^3}{x^3} - x^3 + x^2$$

$$\frac{x^3}{x^2} - x^2 + x$$

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2} - x^2 + x$$

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2} - x^2 + x$$

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2} - x^2 + x$$

$$\int \frac{x^{4}+1}{x-1} = \int x^{3}+x^{2}+x+1+\frac{2}{x-1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}x^{4} + \frac{1}{3}x^{3} + \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + x + \ln|x-1| \cdot 2 + C$$