Fracciones Parciales.

factores lineales.

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

Encientre A, B, & y D.

Ejemplo: 
$$\int \frac{\chi^2+1}{(\chi+2)(\chi+1)^2} d\chi$$
 Ei Dero minador es cero en  $-2 y - 1$ 

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

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

$$X=-1: 2 = 0 + 0 + 0 \Rightarrow C=2$$
  
 $X=-2: 5 = A + 0 + 0 \Rightarrow A=5$ 

$$v = -2: 5 = A + 0 + 0 \rightarrow A = 5.$$

$$x = 0$$
:  $1 = A + 2B + 2C$   $2B = -8$   
 $2B = 1 - A - 2C = -4 - 4 = -8 \Rightarrow B = -4$ 

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

$$(x+1)^{-2}$$
 =  $5[n(x+2) - 4[n(x+1)] - \frac{2}{(x+1)} + C$ 

irreducibles (P. 69).

$$\chi^2 + 4$$
  $\chi \chi^2 + \chi + 1$ 

no se preden factorizar, no tienen intersectos con el eje-x.

$$X^{2}+x+1=0$$
 Ec.  $X=-b\pm\sqrt{b^{2}-4ac^{2}}$ 

$$N-3$$
 es imaginario  $X = -1 \pm \sqrt{1-2}$ 

 $X = -1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4}$  to tippe solutions reales

$$\frac{P(X)}{(\chi^2+Y)(\chi^2+X+1)} = \frac{A\chi+B}{\chi^2+Y} + \frac{C\chi+D}{\chi^2+X+1}$$

Encuentre coatro coeticientes.

$$\int \frac{A}{x^{2}+4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{2} \right) \qquad \int \frac{Bx}{x^{2}+4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^{2}+4) + C.$$

Ejercicio 6: Integre las sigs. funciones.

b. 
$$\int \frac{2\chi^2 - \chi - 4}{\chi^3 + 4\chi} J \chi$$

$$u \neq \chi^3 + 4\chi$$

$$\partial u \neq (3\chi^2 + 4) \partial \chi$$

cero en x=0.

$$\frac{2x^{2} - x - y}{x^{3} + 4x} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{3x + C}{x^{2} + 4} * x[x^{2} + 4]$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - x - y}{} = \frac{Ax^2 + 4A + \frac{Bx^2}{} + \frac{Cx}{}}{}$$

Agrupe términos y resuelun el sig sistema

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

$$= -\int \frac{0x}{x} + 3 \int \frac{x}{x^{2}+4} dx - 1 \int \frac{dx}{x^{2}+4}$$

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

$$\int \frac{x}{x^{2}} dx = \int \frac{du}{24} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + C \qquad [dx = 14an](x)$$

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

$$U = x^{2}+a^{2}$$

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

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

$$+ C$$

$$\int \frac{\partial x}{x^2 + a^2} = \int \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{a} \right)$$

du =2xdx

 $\chi = q \cdot tan \theta$ .

$$\lambda. \int \frac{\chi+3}{\chi^2+2\chi+10} d\chi \qquad \chi = -2 \pm \sqrt{4-40}$$

Factor cuadrático irreducible.

$$\frac{\chi+3}{\chi^2+2\chi+10} = \frac{A\chi+B}{\chi^2+2\chi+10}.$$
 Ya es una fracción parcial. 
$$\chi+3 = A\chi+B.$$
 Azl, B=3

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

$$u = x+1 \qquad \exists u = 1. dx$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln((\chi+1)^2+9) + \frac{2}{3} \tan^{-1}(\frac{\chi+3}{3}) + C,$$

Caso 4: Factores Cuadráticos Repetidos (P. 70)

$$\frac{p(x)}{(x^2+q^2)^3} = \frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+q^2)} + \frac{Cx+D}{(x^2+q^2)^2} + \frac{Ex+F}{(x^2+q^2)^3}$$

Encoentre 105 A,B,C,D,Ey F.

$$\frac{P(x)}{\chi^{3}(\chi^{2}+q^{2})^{2}} = \frac{A}{\chi} + \frac{B}{\chi^{2}} + \frac{C}{\chi^{3}} + \frac{D\chi + E}{\chi^{2}+q^{2}} + \frac{F\chi + G}{(\chi^{2}+q^{2})^{2}}$$

```
Ejercicio 7: Integre \ \frac{1}{\chi(x^2+4)^2} dx
  (x^2+1)^2 = x^4 + 2x^2 + 1 = (x^2+1)^2
   \frac{1}{X(X^2+4)^2} = \frac{A}{X} + \frac{BX+C}{LX^2+4} + \frac{DX+E}{(X^2+4)^2}
JOGE (Valion A X2+10 AX+B
(X-3)(X+S) 7 X-9 VSIVES
                                  X2+X+9 X2+10.
  Lineales
    1 = A(x^{2}+4)^{2} + (Bx+C)(x^{3}+4x) + (Dx+E)x
    = A(x^{4}+8x^{2}+16)+Bx^{4}+Cx^{3}+4Bx^{2}+4Cx
                                    +DX2 + EX
  5 inadgnitus y 5 ecuaciones 1+0x+0x2
urado 1:
              16A = 1 V
                                  A = 1/16
Constantes:
 A=1/16, B=-1/16, C=0, D=-1/4, E=0
   \frac{1}{x \cdot x^{2+4}} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2+4}} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x}{(x^{2+4})^{2}}
```

$$-\frac{1}{4}\int (x^{2}+4)^{-2}\frac{x\,d\,x}{du/2}=\frac{1}{4\cdot2}(x^{2}+4)^{-1}$$

División Larga.

$$\int \frac{x^{4}+1}{x-1} dx \qquad \int \frac{t^{2}}{t^{2}-1} dt.$$

Antes de vitilitar fracciones, el gradadel numerador debe ser menoral del denominador

$$\frac{X^{3}+X^{2}+X+1}{X^{4}+0X^{3}+0X^{2}+0X+1}$$

$$\frac{X^{3}+X^{2}+X+1}{X^{4}+0X^{3}+0X^{2}+0X+1}$$

$$\frac{X^{4}+0X^{3}+0X^{2}+0X+1}{X^{3}}$$

$$\frac{X^{3}+X^{2}+X^{3}}{X^{4}+0X^{3}+0X^{2}+0X+1}$$

$$\frac{X^{3}+X^{2}+X^{3}}{X^{4}+0X^{3}+0X^{2}+0X+1}$$

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$$\frac{X^{3}+X^{2}+X^{3}}{X^{3}+1}$$

$$\frac{X^{3}+X^{2}+X^{3}+X^{3}}{X^{3}+1}$$

$$\frac{X^{3}+X^{2}+X^{3}+X^{3}+X^{3}}{X^{3}+1}$$

$$\frac{X^{3}+X^{$$

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

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

$$\frac{-x+1}{z} \int R(x)$$

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

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

b. 
$$\int \frac{t^{2}}{t^{2}-1} \, \partial b. = \int \frac{1}{t^{2}-1} \, \partial b.$$

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$$\int \frac{t^{2}}{t^{2}-1} \, \partial b.$$

$$\int$$

$$T = A(t+1) + B(t-1)$$
 $T = A(t+1) + B(t-1)$ 
 $T = A(t+1) + B(t-1)$ 

polynom