Werner Peeters

- Inleidend voorbeeld
- Euclidische deling van veeltermen
- De eigenlijke splitsing
- De eigenlijke integratie
- Recursieformules
- De regel van Fuss
- Voorbeelden

Inleidend voorbeeld
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Factoren van de vorm:

• $(x-a)^n \text{ met } a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ en } n \in \mathbb{N}_0$

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- $(x-a)^n$ met $a \in \mathbb{R}$ en $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$
- $(ax^2 + bx + c)^n$ met $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ en $\Delta = b^2 4ac < 0$

De eigenlijke splitsing $\frac{A\left(x\right)}{B\left(x\right)} \ \text{met} \ \text{gr} \ A\left(x\right) < \text{gr} \ B\left(x\right) \ \textit{splitsen in partieelbreuken} \text{: 4 mogelijkheden} \text{:}$

 $\frac{A\left(x\right)}{B\left(x\right)}$ met $\operatorname{gr} A\left(x\right) < \operatorname{gr} B\left(x\right)$ splitsen in partieelbreuken: 4 mogelijkheden: 1. $B\left(x\right) = \left(x - a_1\right)\left(x - a_2\right) \ldots \left(x - a_n\right)$

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2. \forall factor $(x - a_i)^n$ met n > 1:macht van $(x - a_i)$ uitputten:

$$\frac{A(x)}{B(x)} = \dots + \frac{A_{i,1}}{x - a_i} + \frac{A_{i,2}}{(x - a_i)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_{i,n}}{(x - a_i)^n} + \dots$$

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Daarna: alle breuken op dezelfde noemer zetten en tellers bepalen!

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Daarna: alle breuken op dezelfde noemer zetten en tellers bepalen! ⇒ Stelsel dat altijd uniek oplosbaar is.

Integralen van de partieelbreuken

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$$\bullet \ n > 1 \Longrightarrow dx$$

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Restprobleem:
$$L_n = \int \frac{dx}{(ax^2 + bx + c)^n}$$
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De eigenlijke integratie:
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$$L_n = \int \frac{dx}{(ax^2 + bx + c)^n} = \int \frac{\frac{dy}{2a}}{\left(\frac{y^2 + m^2}{4a}\right)^n} = (4a)^n (2a)^{-1} \int \frac{dy}{(y^2 + m^2)^n} = 2^{2n-1}a^{n-1} \int \frac{dy}{(y^2 + m^2)^n}$$

De eigenlijke integratie: L_n

$$L_n = \int \frac{dx}{(ax^2 + bx + c)^n}$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac < 0 \Rightarrow \text{Stel } \Delta = -m^2$$

Substitutie 2ax + b = y

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$$\Rightarrow L_n = \int \frac{dx}{(ax^2 + bx + c)^n} = \frac{2^{2n-1}a^{n-1}}{m^{2n-1}} \int \frac{dz}{(z^2 + 1)^n}$$

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$$M_n = \int \frac{dz}{(z^2 + 1)^n}$$

M_n : Recursieformule

$$M_n = \int \frac{dz}{\left(z^2 + 1\right)^n}$$

• $M_1 = \operatorname{Bgtg} z + k$

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- M_n met n > 1: recursieformule

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$$ullet M_n egin{aligned} & M_n egin{aligned} & M_n egin{aligned} & met \ n > 1 : recursie formule \ M_n & = \int rac{\left(z^2+1
ight) dz}{\left(z^2+1
ight)^n} - \int rac{z^2 dz}{\left(z^2+1
ight)^n} \end{aligned}$$

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$$M_n = \int \frac{dz}{\left(z^2 + 1\right)^n}$$

- $M_1 = \operatorname{Bgtg} z + k$
- M_n met n > 1: recursieformule $M_n = \int \frac{dz}{(z^2+1)^{n-1}} \int \frac{z \cdot z dz}{(z^2+1)^n}$

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Partiële integratie:

$$M_n = \int \frac{dz}{\left(z^2 + 1\right)^n}$$

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$$ullet M_n ext{ met } n>1: extit{recursieformule} \ M_n=M_{n-1}-rac{1}{2}\!\int\! zrac{d\left(z^2+1
ight)}{\left(z^2+1
ight)^n} \ ext{Partiële integratie:} \left\{egin{array}{l} u=z \ dv=rac{d\left(z^2+1
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$$\begin{cases} u = z \\ dv = \frac{d(z^2 + 1)}{(z^2 + 1)^n} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} du = dz \\ v = \frac{1}{(1 - n)(z^2 + 1)^{n-1}} \end{cases}$$

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$$M_n = M_{n-1} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{z}{(1 - n)(z^2 + 1)^{n-1}} - \int \frac{dz}{(1 - n)(z^2 + 1)^{n-1}} \right]$$

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$$M_n = M_{n-1} + \frac{z}{(2n-2)(z^2 + 1)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{(2n-2)} \int \frac{dz}{(z^2 + 1)^{n-1}}$$

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Voorbeelden:

M_n : Recursieformule

$$M_n = \int \frac{dz}{\left(z^2 + 1\right)^n}$$

- $M_1 = \operatorname{Bgtg} z + k$
- M_n met n > 1: recursieformule

$$M_n = \frac{2n-3}{2n-2}M_{n-1} + \frac{z}{(2n-2)(z^2+1)^{n-1}}$$

Voorbeelden:

 \bullet M_2

M_n : Recursieformule

$$M_n = \int \frac{dz}{\left(z^2 + 1\right)^n}$$

- $M_1 = \operatorname{Bgtg} z + k$
- M_n met n > 1: recursieformule

$$M_n = \frac{2n-3}{2n-2}M_{n-1} + \frac{z}{(2n-2)(z^2+1)^{n-1}}$$

Voorbeelden:
•
$$M_2 = \frac{1}{2}M_1 + \frac{z}{2(z^2 + 1)}$$

M_n : Recursieformule

$$M_n = \int \frac{dz}{\left(z^2 + 1\right)^n}$$

- $M_1 = \operatorname{Bgtg} z + k$
- M_n met n > 1: recursieformule

$$M_n = \frac{2n-3}{2n-2}M_{n-1} + \frac{z}{(2n-2)(z^2+1)^{n-1}}$$

Voorbeelden:
•
$$M_2 = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Bgtg} z + \frac{z}{2(z^2 + 1)} + k$$

M_n : Recursieformule

$$M_n = \int \frac{dz}{\left(z^2 + 1\right)^n}$$

- $M_1 = \operatorname{Bgtg} z + k$
- M_n met n > 1: recursieformule

$$M_n = \frac{2n-3}{2n-2}M_{n-1} + \frac{z}{(2n-2)(z^2+1)^{n-1}}$$

Voorbeelden:
•
$$M_2 = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Bgtg} z + \frac{z}{2(z^2 + 1)} + k$$

 \bullet M_3

M_n : Recursieformule

$$M_n = \int \frac{dz}{(z^2 + 1)^n}$$

- $M_1 = \operatorname{Bgtg} z + k$
- M_n met n > 1: recursieformule

$$M_n = \frac{2n-3}{2n-2}M_{n-1} + \frac{z}{(2n-2)(z^2+1)^{n-1}}$$

Voorbeelden:
•
$$M_2 = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Bgtg} z + \frac{z}{2(z^2 + 1)} + k$$

$$\bullet M_3 = \frac{3}{4}M_2 + \frac{z}{4(z^2+1)^2}$$

M_n : Recursieformule

$$M_n = \int \frac{dz}{\left(z^2 + 1\right)^n}$$

- $M_1 = \operatorname{Bgtg} z + k$
- M_n met n > 1: recursieformule

$$M_n = \frac{2n-3}{2n-2}M_{n-1} + \frac{z}{(2n-2)(z^2+1)^{n-1}}$$

Voorbeelden:
•
$$M_2 = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Bgtg} z + \frac{z}{2(z^2 + 1)} + k$$

•
$$M_3 = \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Bgtg} z + \frac{z}{2(z^2 + 1)} \right) + \frac{z}{4(z^2 + 1)^2} + k$$

M_n : Recursieformule

$$M_n = \int \frac{dz}{\left(z^2 + 1\right)^n}$$

- $M_1 = \operatorname{Bgtg} z + k$
- M_n met n > 1: recursieformule

$$M_n = \frac{2n-3}{2n-2}M_{n-1} + \frac{z}{(2n-2)(z^2+1)^{n-1}}$$

Voorbeelden:
•
$$M_2 = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Bgtg} z + \frac{z}{2(z^2 + 1)} + k$$

•
$$M_3 = \frac{3}{8} \operatorname{Bgtg} z + \frac{3z}{8(z^2 + 1)} + \frac{z}{4(z^2 + 1)^2} + k$$

enz.

$$1. I = \int \frac{7dx}{2x - 1}$$

1.
$$I = \int \frac{7dx}{2x - 1} = \frac{7}{2} \int \frac{d(2x - 1)}{2x - 1}$$

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$$y = 2x - 1$$

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2.
$$I = \int \frac{3}{(x-2)^4} dx$$

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$$I = \int \frac{3}{(x-2)^4} dx = 3\int (x-2)^{-4} d(x-2) = 3\int y^{-4} dy = -\frac{3}{3}y^{-3} + k$$

$$y = x - 2$$

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$$y = x - 2$$

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Substitutie
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$$I = \int \frac{4x^2 + x + 13}{x^3 - x^2 + 3x + 5} dx = \int \frac{4x^2 + x + 13}{(x+1)(x^2 - 2x + 5)} dx$$

= $2 \ln|x+1| + \ln|x^2 - 2x + 5| + \frac{5}{4} \int \frac{2dz}{z^2 + 1}$

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$$z = \frac{x-1}{2} \Rightarrow dx = 2dz$$

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Voorbeelden (ctd.)
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 (Euclidisch delen)

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 (is al een partieelbreuk)

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$$met z = x + 1 \Rightarrow dz = dx$$

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De regel van Fuss

Probleem:

• Vaak stelsels met veel onbekenden

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Ansatz: rationale functie $\frac{A\left(x\right)}{B\left(x\right)}$ met $\operatorname{gr}A\left(x\right)<\operatorname{gr}B\left(x\right)$ met $B\left(x\right)$ ontbonden in factoren van graad 1 en 2

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- 3. B(x) heeft ook toegevoegd complexe nulpunten.

Fuss I (allemaal verschillende nulpunten) Zij $\frac{A\left(x\right)}{B\left(x\right)}$ een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij $B\left(x\right)=\left(x-a\right)C\left(x\right)$, waarbij(x-a) geen deler meer is van C(x). Dan is de bij deze factor horende partieelbreuk gelijk

Zij $\frac{A(x)}{B(x)}$ een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij B(x) = (x-a) C(x), waarbij (x-a) geen deler meer is van C(x). Dan is de bij deze factor horende partieelbreuk gelijk $\frac{A(a)}{C(a)}$

$$I = \int \frac{19x - 23}{x^3 - 7x + 6} dx$$

Zij $\frac{A(x)}{B(x)}$ een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij B(x) = (x - a) C(x),

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aan
$$\frac{\overline{C\left(a\right)}}{x-a}$$
.

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$$I = \int \frac{19x - 23}{x^3 - 7x + 6} dx = \int \frac{19x - 23}{(x - 1)(x - 2)(x + 3)} dx$$
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$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{19x - 23}{(x - 2)(x + 3)} \Big|_{x=1} \\ B = \frac{19x - 23}{(x - 1)(x + 3)} \Big|_{x=2} \\ C = \frac{19x - 23}{(x - 1)(x - 2)} \Big|_{x=-3} \end{cases}$$

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$$I = \int \frac{19x - 23}{x^3 - 7x + 6} dx = \int \frac{19x - 23}{(x - 1)(x - 2)(x + 3)} dx$$
$$= \int \frac{dx}{x - 1} + 3 \int \frac{dx}{x - 2} - 4 \int \frac{dx}{x + 3}$$

Zij $\frac{A(x)}{B(x)}$ een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij B(x) = (x - a) C(x),

 $waar \grave{bij}(x-a)$ geen deler meer is van C(x). Dan is de bij deze factor horende partieelbreuk gelijk

aan
$$\frac{\overline{C(a)}}{x-a}$$
.

$$I = \int \frac{19x - 23}{x^3 - 7x + 6} dx = \int \frac{19x - 23}{(x - 1)(x - 2)(x + 3)} dx$$
$$= \ln|x - 1| + 3\ln|x - 2| + 4\ln|x + 3| + k$$

Zij $\frac{A(x)}{B(x)}$ een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij B(x) = (x-a)C(x), waarbij (x-a) geen deler meer is van C(x). Dan is de bij deze factor horende partieelbreuk gelijk

$$aan \; \frac{\overline{C\left(a\right)}}{x-a}$$

$$I = \int \frac{19x - 23}{x^3 - 7x + 6} dx = \int \frac{19x - 23}{(x - 1)(x - 2)(x + 3)} dx$$
$$= \ln \left| \frac{(x - 1)(x - 2)^3}{(x + 3)^4} \right| + k$$

Fuss II (eventueel meervoudige nulpunten)

Zij $\frac{A(x)}{B(x)}$ een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij $B(x) = (x-a)^k C(x)$

met k > 1, waarbij (x - a) geen deler meer is van C(x). Dan is de bij deze factor horende partieel-

breuk gelijk aan $\frac{\frac{A\left(a\right)}{C\left(a\right)}}{\left(x-a\right)^{k}}$; voor alle breuken horende bij factoren $(x-a)^{l}$ met l < k trekt met van het

linkerlid eerst de reeds gevonden breuken af en vereenvoudigt men die. Dus als enkele factoren van

$$rac{A\left(x
ight)}{B\left(x
ight)}rac{lpha_{1}}{x-a}+rac{lpha_{2}}{\left(x-a
ight)^{2}}+...+rac{lpha_{k}}{\left(x-a
ight)^{k}}$$
 zijn, dan is

$$\alpha_{k} = \frac{A(a)}{C(a)};$$

$$\alpha_{k-1} = \left(\frac{A(x)}{B(x)} - \frac{\alpha_{k}}{(x-a)^{k}}\right) (x-a)^{k-1} \Big|_{x=a}$$

$$\alpha_{k-2} = \left(\frac{A(x)}{B(x)} - \frac{\alpha_{k}}{(x-a)^{k}} - \frac{\alpha_{k-1}}{(x-a)^{k-1}}\right) (x-a)^{k-2} \Big|_{x=a}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\alpha_{k-l} = \left(\frac{A(x)}{B(x)} - \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} \frac{\alpha_{k-i}}{(x-a)^{k-i}}\right) (x-a)^{k-l} \Big|_{x=a}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 27x^3 - 83x^2 - 37x + 51}{x^3 - 27x - 54} dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 27x^3 - 83x^2 - 37x + 51}{x^3 - 27x - 54} dx = \int (x^2 + x) dx + \int \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{x^3 - 27x - 54} dx$$
 (euclidische deling)

$$I = \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 27x^3 - 83x^2 - 37x + 51}{x^3 - 27x - 54} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \int \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{x^3 - 27x - 54} dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 27x^3 - 83x^2 - 37x + 51}{x^3 - 27x - 54} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \int \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 27x^3 - 83x^2 - 37x + 51}{x^3 - 27x - 54} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \int \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} dx$$
$$\frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} = \frac{A}{(x+3)^2} + \frac{B}{x+3} + \frac{C}{x-6}$$
$$C = \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2} \Big|_{x=6} = 1$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 27x^3 - 83x^2 - 37x + 51}{x^3 - 27x - 54} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \int \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} dx$$
$$\frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} = \frac{A}{(x+3)^2} + \frac{B}{x+3} + \frac{C}{x-6}$$
$$C = \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2} \Big|_{x=6} = 1$$
$$A = \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{x-6} \Big|_{x=-3} = 2$$

Voorbeeld:

$$I = \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 27x^3 - 83x^2 - 37x + 51}{x^3 - 27x - 54} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \int \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} dx$$
$$\frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} = \frac{A}{(x+3)^2} + \frac{B}{x+3} + \frac{C}{x-6}$$
$$C = \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2} \Big|_{x=6} = 1$$
$$A = \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{x-6} \Big|_{x=-3} = 2$$

 \Rightarrow Hoe vinden we B?

$$I = \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 27x^3 - 83x^2 - 37x + 51}{x^3 - 27x - 54} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \int \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} dx$$
$$\frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} = \frac{A}{(x+3)^2} + \frac{B}{x+3} + \frac{C}{x-6}$$
$$C = \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2} \Big|_{x=6} = 1$$
$$A = \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{x-6} \Big|_{x=-3} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Hoe vinden we B ?

$$\frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2(x-6)} - \frac{A}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2(x-6)} - \frac{2}{(x+3)^2}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 27x^3 - 83x^2 - 37x + 51}{x^3 - 27x - 54} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \int \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} dx$$
$$\frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} = \frac{A}{(x+3)^2} + \frac{B}{x+3} + \frac{C}{x-6}$$
$$C = \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2} \Big|_{x=6} = 1$$
$$A = \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{x-6} \Big|_{x=-3} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Hoe vinden we B ?

$$\frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2(x-6)} - \frac{A}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51 - 2(x-6)}{(x+3)^2(x-6)}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 27x^3 - 83x^2 - 37x + 51}{x^3 - 27x - 54} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \int \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} dx$$
$$\frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} = \frac{A}{(x+3)^2} + \frac{B}{x+3} + \frac{C}{x-6}$$
$$C = \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2} \Big|_{x=6} = 1$$
$$A = \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{x-6} \Big|_{x=-3} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Hoe vinden we B ?

$$\frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2(x-6)} - \frac{A}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{-2x^2 + 15x + 63}{(x+3)^2(x-6)}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 27x^3 - 83x^2 - 37x + 51}{x^3 - 27x - 54} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \int \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} dx$$
$$\frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} = \frac{A}{(x+3)^2} + \frac{B}{x+3} + \frac{C}{x-6}$$
$$C = \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2} \Big|_{x=6} = 1$$
$$A = \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{x-6} \Big|_{x=-3} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Hoe vinden we B ?

$$\frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2(x-6)} - \frac{A}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{-(x+3)(2x-21)}{(x+3)^2(x-6)}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 27x^3 - 83x^2 - 37x + 51}{x^3 - 27x - 54} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \int \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} dx$$
$$\frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} = \frac{A}{(x+3)^2} + \frac{B}{x+3} + \frac{C}{x-6}$$
$$C = \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2} \Big|_{x=6} = 1$$
$$A = \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{x-6} \Big|_{x=-3} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Hoe vinden we B ?

$$\frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2(x-6)} - \frac{A}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{-2x + 21}{(x+3)(x-6)}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 27x^3 - 83x^2 - 37x + 51}{x^3 - 27x - 54} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \int \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} dx$$
$$\frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} = \frac{A}{(x+3)^2} + \frac{B}{x+3} + \frac{C}{x-6}$$
$$C = \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2} \Big|_{x=6} = 1$$
$$A = \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{x-6} \Big|_{x=6} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Hoe vinden we B ?

$$\frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2(x-6)} - \frac{A}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{-2x + 21}{(x+3)(x-6)}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{-2x + 21}{(x-6)} \Big|_{x=-3} = -3$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 27x^3 - 83x^2 - 37x + 51}{x^3 - 27x - 54} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \int \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} dx$$
$$\frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} = \frac{A}{(x+3)^2} + \frac{B}{x+3} + \frac{C}{x-6}$$
$$C = \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2} \Big|_{x=6} = 1$$
$$A = \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{x-6} \Big|_{x=-3} = 2$$
$$B = \frac{-2x + 21}{(x-6)} \Big|_{x=-3} = -3$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 27x^3 - 83x^2 - 37x + 51}{x^3 - 27x - 54} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \int \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} dx$$
$$\frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} = \frac{2}{(x+3)^2} + \frac{-3}{x+3} + \frac{1}{x-6}$$
$$C = \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2} \Big|_{x=6} = 1$$
$$A = \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{x-6} \Big|_{x=-3} = 2$$
$$B = \frac{-2x + 21}{(x-6)} \Big|_{x=-3} = -3$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 27x^3 - 83x^2 - 37x + 51}{x^3 - 27x - 54} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \int \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} dx$$
$$\frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} = \frac{2}{(x+3)^2} - \frac{3}{x+3} + \frac{1}{x-6}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 27x^3 - 83x^2 - 37x + 51}{x^3 - 27x - 54} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \int \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} dx$$
$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 2\int \frac{dx}{(x+3)^2} - 3\int \frac{dx}{x+3} + \int \frac{dx}{x-6}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 27x^3 - 83x^2 - 37x + 51}{x^3 - 27x - 54} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \int \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 2\int \frac{dx}{(x+3)^2} - 3\int \frac{dx}{x+3} + \int \frac{dx}{x-6}$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{2}{x+3} - 3\ln|x+3| + \ln|x-6| + k$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 27x^3 - 83x^2 - 37x + 51}{x^3 - 27x - 54} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \int \frac{-2x^2 + 17x + 51}{(x+3)^2 (x-6)} dx$$
$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 2\int \frac{dx}{(x+3)^2} - 3\int \frac{dx}{x+3} + \int \frac{dx}{x-6}$$
$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{2}{x+3} + \ln\left|\frac{x-6}{(x+3)^3}\right| + k$$

Zij $\frac{A\left(x\right)}{B\left(x\right)}$ een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij $B\left(x\right) = \left(ax^2 + bx + c\right)C\left(x\right)$ waarbij $\left(ax^2 + bx + c\right)$ geen deler meer is van $C\left(x\right)$. Dan is de bij deze factor horende partieelbreuk $A\left(\alpha + \beta i\right)$

gelijk aan $\frac{\overline{C\left(\alpha+\beta i\right)}}{ax^2+bx+c}$, waarbij $\alpha+\beta i$ een complex nulpunt is van ax^2+bx+c .

$$I = \int \frac{3x^4 + 12x^3 + 16x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x} dx$$

Zij $\frac{A(x)}{B(x)}$ een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij $B(x) = (ax^2 + bx + c) C(x)$ waarbij $(ax^2 + bx + c)$ geen deler meer is van C(x). Dan is de bij deze factor horende partieelbreuk $A(\alpha + \beta i)$

gelijk aan $\frac{\overline{C\left(\alpha+\beta i\right)}}{ax^2+bx+c}$, waarbij $\alpha+\beta i$ een complex nulpunt is van ax^2+bx+c .

$$I = \int \frac{3x^4 + 12x^3 + 16x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x} dx = \int \left(3x + \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x}\right) dx$$
 (euclidische deling)

Zij $\frac{A(x)}{B(x)}$ een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij $B(x) = (ax^2 + bx + c) C(x)$ waarbij $(ax^2 + bx + c)$ geen deler meer is van C(x). Dan is de bij deze factor horende partieelbreuk

gelijk aan $\frac{\overline{C\left(\alpha+\beta i\right)}}{ax^2+bx+c}$, waarbij $\alpha+\beta i$ een complex nulpunt is van ax^2+bx+c .

$$I = \int \frac{3x^4 + 12x^3 + 16x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x} dx = \int 3x dx + \int \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x} dx$$

Zij $\frac{A(x)}{B(x)}$ een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij $B(x) = (ax^2 + bx + c) C(x)$ waarbij $(ax^2 + bx + c)$ geen deler meer is van C(x). Dan is de bij deze factor horende partieelbreuk

gelijk aan $\frac{\overline{C\left(\alpha+\beta i\right)}}{ax^2+bx+c}$, waarbij $\alpha+\beta i$ een complex nulpunt is van ax^2+bx+c .

$$I = \int \frac{3x^4 + 12x^3 + 16x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x} dx = \frac{3x^2}{2} + \int \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x} dx$$

Zij $\frac{A(x)}{B(x)}$ een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij $B(x) = (ax^2 + bx + c) C(x)$ waarbij $(ax^2 + bx + c)$ geen deler meer is van C(x). Dan is de bij deze factor horende partieelbreuk $A(\alpha + \beta i)$

gelijk aan $\frac{\overline{C\left(\alpha+\beta i\right)}}{ax^2+bx+c}$, waarbij $\alpha+\beta i$ een complex nulpunt is van ax^2+bx+c .

$$I = \int \frac{3x^4 + 12x^3 + 16x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x} dx = \frac{3x^2}{2} + \int \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x(x^2 + 4x + 5)} dx$$

Zij $\frac{A\left(x\right)}{B\left(x\right)}$ een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij $B\left(x\right) = \left(ax^2 + bx + c\right)C\left(x\right)$ waarbij $\left(ax^2 + bx + c\right)$ geen deler meer is van $C\left(x\right)$. Dan is de bij deze factor horende partieelbreuk

gelijk aan $\frac{\overline{C\left(\alpha+\beta i\right)}}{ax^2+bx+c}$, waarbij $\alpha+\beta i$ een complex nulpunt is van ax^2+bx+c .

$$I = \int \frac{3x^4 + 12x^3 + 16x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x} dx = \frac{3x^2}{2} + \int \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x(x^2 + 4x + 5)} dx$$
$$\frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x(x^2 + 4x + 5)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 4x + 5}$$

Zij $\frac{A(x)}{B(x)}$ een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij $B(x) = (ax^2 + bx + c) C(x)$ waarbij $(ax^2 + bx + c)$ geen deler meer is van C(x). Dan is de bij deze factor horende partieelbreuk

gelijk aan $\frac{\overline{C\left(\alpha+\beta i\right)}}{ax^2+bx+c}$, waarbij $\alpha+\beta i$ een complex nulpunt is van ax^2+bx+c .

$$I = \int \frac{3x^4 + 12x^3 + 16x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x} dx = \frac{3x^2}{2} + \int \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x(x^2 + 4x + 5)} dx$$
$$\frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x(x^2 + 4x + 5)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 4x + 5}$$

$$A = \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^2 + 4x + 5} \bigg|_{x=0} = -1$$

Zij $\frac{A(x)}{B(x)}$ een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij $B(x) = (ax^2 + bx + c) C(x)$ waarbij $(ax^2 + bx + c)$ geen deler meer is van C(x). Dan is de bij deze factor horende partieelbreuk

gelijk aan $\frac{C\left(\alpha+\beta i\right)}{ax^2+bx+c}$, waarbij $\alpha+\beta i$ een complex nulpunt is van ax^2+bx+c .

$$I = \int \frac{3x^4 + 12x^3 + 16x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x} dx = \frac{3x^2}{2} + \int \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x(x^2 + 4x + 5)} dx$$
$$\frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x(x^2 + 4x + 5)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 4x + 5}$$

$$A = \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^2 + 4x + 5} \Big|_{x=0} = -1$$

$$B(-2+i) + C = \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x} \Big|_{x=-2+i} = \frac{8 - 9i}{-2+i} = -5 + 2i$$

Zij $\frac{A(x)}{B(x)}$ een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij $B(x) = \left(ax^2 + bx + c\right)C(x)$ waarbij $\left(ax^2 + bx + c\right)$ geen deler meer is van C(x). Dan is de bij deze factor horende partieelbreuk $\frac{A(\alpha + \beta i)}{C(\alpha + \beta i)}$

gelijk aan $\frac{C\left(\alpha+\beta i\right)}{ax^2+bx+c}$, waarbij $\alpha+\beta i$ een complex nulpunt is van ax^2+bx+c .

$$I = \int \frac{3x^4 + 12x^3 + 16x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x} dx = \frac{3x^2}{2} + \int \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x(x^2 + 4x + 5)} dx$$
$$\frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x(x^2 + 4x + 5)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 4x + 5}$$

$$A = \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^2 + 4x + 5} \Big|_{x=0} = -1$$

$$B(-2+i) + C = \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x} \Big|_{x=-2+i} = \frac{8 - 9i}{-2 + i} = -5 + 2i$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2B + C = -5 \\ iB = 2i \end{cases}$$

Zij $\frac{A\left(x\right)}{B\left(x\right)}$ een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij $B\left(x\right) = \left(ax^2 + bx + c\right)C\left(x\right)$ waarbij $\left(ax^2 + bx + c\right)$ geen deler meer is van $C\left(x\right)$. Dan is de bij deze factor horende partieelbreuk gelijk aan $\frac{A\left(\alpha + \beta i\right)}{C\left(\alpha + \beta i\right)}$, waarbij $\alpha + \beta i$ een complex nulpunt is van $ax^2 + bx + c$.

$$I = \int \frac{3x^4 + 12x^3 + 16x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x} dx = \frac{3x^2}{2} + \int \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x(x^2 + 4x + 5)} dx$$
$$\frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x(x^2 + 4x + 5)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 4x + 5}$$

$$A = \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^2 + 4x + 5} \Big|_{x=0} = -1$$

$$B(-2+i) + C = \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x} \Big|_{x=-2+i} = \frac{8 - 9i}{-2 + i} = -5 + 2i$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2B + C = -5 \\ iB = 2i \end{cases} \Rightarrow (B, C) = (2, -1)$$

Zij $\frac{A\left(x\right)}{B\left(x\right)}$ een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij $B\left(x\right) = \left(ax^2 + bx + c\right)C\left(x\right)$ waarbij $\left(ax^2 + bx + c\right)$ geen deler meer is van $C\left(x\right)$. Dan is de bij deze factor horende partieelbreuk gelijk aan $\frac{A\left(\alpha + \beta i\right)}{C\left(\alpha + \beta i\right)}$, waarbij $\alpha + \beta i$ een complex nulpunt is van $ax^2 + bx + c$.

$$I = \int \frac{3x^4 + 12x^3 + 16x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x} dx = \frac{3x^2}{2} + \int \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x(x^2 + 4x + 5)} dx$$
$$\frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x(x^2 + 4x + 5)} = \frac{-1}{x} + \frac{2x - 1}{x^2 + 4x + 5}$$

$$A = \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^2 + 4x + 5} \Big|_{x=0} = -1$$

$$B(-2+i) + C = \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x} \Big|_{x=-2+i} = \frac{8 - 9i}{-2 + i} = -5 + 2i$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2B + C = -5 \\ iB = 2i \end{cases} \Rightarrow (B, C) = (2, -1)$$

Zij $\frac{A(x)}{B(x)}$ een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij $B(x) = (ax^2 + bx + c) C(x)$ waarbij $(ax^2 + bx + c)$ geen deler meer is van C(x). Dan is de bij deze factor horende partieelbreuk

gelijk aan $\frac{\overline{C\left(\alpha+\beta i\right)}}{ax^2+bx+c}$, waarbij $\alpha+\beta i$ een complex nulpunt is van ax^2+bx+c .

$$I = \int \frac{3x^4 + 12x^3 + 16x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x} dx = \frac{3x^2}{2} + \int \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x(x^2 + 4x + 5)} dx$$
$$\frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x(x^2 + 4x + 5)} = \frac{-1}{x} + \frac{2x - 1}{x^2 + 4x + 5}$$

Zij $\frac{A\left(x\right)}{B\left(x\right)}$ een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij $B\left(x\right) = \left(ax^2 + bx + c\right)C\left(x\right)$ waarbij $\left(ax^2 + bx + c\right)$ geen deler meer is van $C\left(x\right)$. Dan is de bij deze factor horende partieelbreuk $A\left(\alpha + \beta i\right)$

gelijk aan $\frac{\overline{C\left(\alpha+\beta i\right)}}{ax^2+bx+c}$, waarbij $\alpha+\beta i$ een complex nulpunt is van ax^2+bx+c .

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$$= \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \int \frac{dx}{x} + \int \frac{2x - 1}{x^2 + 4x + 5} dx$$

Zij $\frac{A\left(x\right)}{B\left(x\right)}$ een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij $B\left(x\right) = \left(ax^2 + bx + c\right)C\left(x\right)$ waarbij $\left(ax^2 + bx + c\right)$ geen deler meer is van $C\left(x\right)$. Dan is de bij deze factor horende partieelbreuk $A\left(\alpha + \beta i\right)$

gelijk aan $\frac{C\left(\alpha+\beta i\right)}{ax^2+bx+c}$, waarbij $\alpha+\beta i$ een complex nulpunt is van ax^2+bx+c .

$$I = \int \frac{3x^4 + 12x^3 + 16x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x} dx = \frac{3x^2}{2} + \int \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x(x^2 + 4x + 5)} dx$$
$$= \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \ln|x| + \int \frac{d(x^2 + 4x + 5)}{x^2 + 4x + 5} - 5\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 5}$$

Zij $\frac{A(x)}{B(x)}$ een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij $B(x) = \left(ax^2 + bx + c\right)C(x)$ waarbij $\left(ax^2 + bx + c\right)$ geen deler meer is van C(x). Dan is de bij deze factor horende partieelbreuk $\frac{A(\alpha + \beta i)}{C(\alpha + \beta i)}$

gelijk aan $\frac{\overline{C\left(\alpha+\beta i\right)}}{ax^2+bx+c}$, waarbij $\alpha+\beta i$ een complex nulpunt is van ax^2+bx+c .

$$I = \int \frac{3x^4 + 12x^3 + 16x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x} dx = \frac{3x^2}{2} + \int \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x(x^2 + 4x + 5)} dx$$
$$= \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \ln|x| + \ln|x^2 + 4x + 5| - 5\int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2 + 1}$$

Zij $\frac{A\left(x\right)}{B\left(x\right)}$ een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij $B\left(x\right) = \left(ax^2 + bx + c\right)C\left(x\right)$ waarbij $\left(ax^2 + bx + c\right)$ geen deler meer is van $C\left(x\right)$. Dan is de bij deze factor horende partieelbreuk $A\left(\alpha + \beta i\right)$

gelijk aan $\frac{\overline{C\left(\alpha+\beta i\right)}}{ax^2+bx+c}$, waarbij $\alpha+\beta i$ een complex nulpunt is van ax^2+bx+c .

$$I = \int \frac{3x^4 + 12x^3 + 16x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x} dx = \frac{3x^2}{2} + \int \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x(x^2 + 4x + 5)} dx$$
$$= \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \ln|x| + \ln|x^2 + 4x + 5| - 5\operatorname{Bgtg}(x + 2) + k$$

 $Zij \, \frac{A\,(x)}{B\,(x)} \, \text{een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij} \, B\,(x) = \left(ax^2 + bx + c\right) C\,(x) \, \text{waarbij} \, \left(ax^2 + bx + c\right) \, \text{geen deler meer is van} \, C\,(x). \, \text{Dan is de bij deze factor horende partieelbreuk} \, \frac{A\,(\alpha + \beta i)}{C\,(\alpha + \beta i)}, \, \text{waarbij} \, \alpha + \beta i \, \text{een complex nulpunt is van} \, ax^2 + bx + c.$

$$I = \int \frac{3x^4 + 12x^3 + 16x^2 - 5x - 5}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x} dx = \frac{3x^2}{2} + \int \frac{x^2 - 5x - 5}{x(x^2 + 4x + 5)} dx$$
$$= \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \ln\left|\frac{x^2 + 4x + 5}{x}\right| - 5\operatorname{Bgtg}(x + 2) + k$$

Fuss IV (complexe meervoudige nulpunten) = Fuss II + Fuss III

Splitsing in partieelbreuken 255

Fuss IV (complexe meervoudige nulpunten)

Zij $\frac{A\left(x\right)}{R\left(x\right)}$ een rationale functie die men wenst te splitsen in partieelbreuken, en zij

$$B(x) = \left(ax^2 + bx + c\right)^k C(x)$$

met k > 1, waarbij $(ax^2 + bx + c)$ geen deler meer is van C(x). Dan is de bij deze factor horende

partieelbreuk gelijk aan $\frac{\frac{C(\alpha\pm\beta i)}{C(\alpha\pm\beta i)}}{(ax^2+bx+c)^k}$, waarbij $\alpha+\beta i$ een complex nulpunt is van ax^2+bx+c .; voor alle breuken horende bij factoren $(ax^2+bx+c)^l$ met l< k trekt met van het linkerlid eerst de reeds

gevonden breuken af en vereenvoudigt men die.

Splitsing in partieelbreuken 256

Fuss IV (complexe meervoudige nulpunten) (vervolg) *Dus als enkel factoren van* $\frac{A(x)}{B(x)}$

$$\frac{\beta_1 x + \gamma_1}{ax^2 + bx + c} + \frac{\beta_2 x + \gamma_2}{(ax^2 + bx + c)^2} + \dots + \frac{\beta_k x + \gamma_k}{(ax^2 + bx + c)^k}$$

zijn, en $\alpha + \beta i$ is een complex nulpunt van $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, dan is

$$\beta_{k}(\alpha + \beta i) + \gamma_{k} = \frac{A(\alpha + \beta i)}{C(\alpha + \beta i)}$$

$$\beta_{k-1}(\alpha + \beta i) + \gamma_{k-1} = \left(\frac{A(x)}{B(x)} - \frac{\beta_{k}x + \gamma_{k}}{(ax^{2} + bx + c)^{k}}\right) \left(ax^{2} + bx + c\right)^{k-1} \Big|_{x=\alpha + \beta i}$$

$$\beta_{k-2}(\alpha + \beta i) + \gamma_{k-2} = \left(\frac{A(x)}{B(x)} - \frac{\beta_{k}x + \gamma_{k}}{(ax^{2} + bx + c)^{k}} - \frac{\beta_{k-1}x + \gamma_{k-1}}{(ax^{2} + bx + c)^{k-1}}\right) \left(ax^{2} + bx + c\right)^{k-2} \Big|_{x=\alpha + \beta i}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\beta_{k-1}(\alpha + \beta i) + \gamma_{k-1} = \left(\frac{A(x)}{B(x)} - \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} \frac{\beta_{k-i}x + \gamma_{k-i}}{(ax^{2} + bx + c)^{k-i}}\right) \left(ax^{2} + bx + c\right)^{k-l} \Big|_{x=\alpha + \beta i}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx$$
$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + 1)^3} + \frac{Cx + D}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{Ex + F}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx$$

$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + 1)^3} + \frac{Cx + D}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{Ex + F}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$Ai + B = x^4 + 3x^3 \Big|_{x=i} = 1 - 3i$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx$$
$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + 1)^3} + \frac{Cx + D}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{Ex + F}{x^2 + 1}$$
$$Ai + B = x^4 + 3x^3 \Big|_{x=i} = 1 - 3i \Rightarrow (A, B) = (-3, 1)$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx$$
$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + 1)^3} + \frac{Cx + D}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{Ex + F}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$Ai + B = x^4 + 3x^3 \big|_{x=i} = 1 - 3i \Rightarrow (A, B) = (-3, 1)$$

Voor
$$C$$
 en D :
$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} - \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} - \frac{-3x + 1}{(x^2 + 1)^3}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx$$
$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + 1)^3} + \frac{Cx + D}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{Ex + F}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$Ai + B = x^4 + 3x^3 \big|_{x=i} = 1 - 3i \Rightarrow (A, B) = (-3, 1)$$

Voor
$$C$$
 en D :
$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} - \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{x^4 + 3x^3 + 3x - 1}{(x^2 + 1)^3}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx$$
$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + 1)^3} + \frac{Cx + D}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{Ex + F}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$Ai + B = x^4 + 3x^3 \big|_{x=i} = 1 - 3i \Rightarrow (A, B) = (-3, 1)$$

Voor
$$C$$
 en D :

$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{\left(x^2 + 1\right)^3} - \frac{Ax + B}{\left(x^2 + 1\right)^3} = \frac{\left(x^2 + 3x - 1\right)\left(x^2 + 1\right)}{\left(x^2 + 1\right)^3}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx$$
$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + 1)^3} + \frac{Cx + D}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{Ex + F}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$Ai + B = x^4 + 3x^3 \big|_{x=i} = 1 - 3i \Rightarrow (A, B) = (-3, 1)$$

Voor
$$C$$
 en D :
$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} - \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx$$
$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + 1)^3} + \frac{Cx + D}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{Ex + F}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$Ai + B = x^4 + 3x^3 \big|_{x=i} = 1 - 3i \Rightarrow (A, B) = (-3, 1)$$

Voor
$$C$$
 en D :
$$\frac{x^4+3x^3}{\left(x^2+1\right)^3}-\frac{Ax+B}{\left(x^2+1\right)^3}=\frac{x^2+3x-1}{\left(x^2+1\right)^2}$$

$$Ci+D=x^2+3x-1\big|_{x=i}=-2+3i$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx$$
$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + 1)^3} + \frac{Cx + D}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{Ex + F}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$Ai + B = x^4 + 3x^3 \big|_{x=i} = 1 - 3i \Rightarrow (A, B) = (-3, 1)$$

Voor
$$C$$
 en D :
$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} - \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$Ci + D = x^2 + 3x - 1\big|_{x=i} = -2 + 3i \Rightarrow (C, D) = (3, -2)$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx$$
$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + 1)^3} + \frac{Cx + D}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{Ex + F}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$Ai + B = x^4 + 3x^3 \big|_{x=i} = 1 - 3i \Rightarrow (A, B) = (-3, 1)$$

Voor
$$C$$
 en D :
$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} - \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$Ci + D = x^2 + 3x - 1\big|_{x=i} = -2 + 3i \Rightarrow (C, D) = (3, -2)$$

$$\frac{\text{Voor } E \text{ en } F:}{\frac{x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{Cx + D}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{3x - 2}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx$$
$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + 1)^3} + \frac{Cx + D}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{Ex + F}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$Ai + B = x^4 + 3x^3 \big|_{x=i} = 1 - 3i \Rightarrow (A, B) = (-3, 1)$$

Voor
$$C$$
 en D :
$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} - \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$Ci + D = x^2 + 3x - 1\big|_{x=i} = -2 + 3i \Rightarrow (C, D) = (3, -2)$$

Voor
$$E$$
 en F :
$$\frac{x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{Cx + D}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx$$
$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + 1)^3} + \frac{Cx + D}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{Ex + F}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$Ai + B = x^4 + 3x^3 \big|_{x=i} = 1 - 3i \Rightarrow (A, B) = (-3, 1)$$

Voor
$$C$$
 en D :
$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} - \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$
$$Ci + D = x^2 + 3x - 1\big|_{x=i} = -2 + 3i \Rightarrow (C, D) = (3, -2)$$

Voor
$$E$$
 en F :
$$\frac{x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{Cx + D}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx$$
$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + 1)^3} + \frac{Cx + D}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{Ex + F}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$Ai + B = x^4 + 3x^3 \big|_{x=i} = 1 - 3i \Rightarrow (A, B) = (-3, 1)$$

Voor
$$C$$
 en D :
$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} - \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$Ci + D = x^2 + 3x - 1\big|_{x=i} = -2 + 3i \Rightarrow (C, D) = (3, -2)$$

Voor
$$E$$
 en F :
$$\frac{x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{Cx + D}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (E, F) = (0, 1)$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx$$
$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{-3x + 1}{(x^2 + 1)^3} + \frac{3x - 2}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$Ai + B = x^4 + 3x^3 \Big|_{x=i} = 1 - 3i \Rightarrow (A, B) = (-3, 1)$$

Voor
$$C$$
 en D :
$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} - \frac{Ax + B}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$Ci + D = x^2 + 3x - 1\big|_{x=i} = -2 + 3i \Rightarrow (C, D) = (3, -2)$$

Voor
$$E$$
 en F :
$$\frac{x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{Cx + D}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (E, F) = (0, 1)$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx$$
$$\frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{-3x + 1}{(x^2 + 1)^3} + \frac{3x - 2}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx$$
$$= \int \frac{-3x + 1}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx + \int \frac{3x - 2}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx + \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx$$

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

$$I = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx$$
$$= \frac{3}{4(x^2 + 1)^2} + M_3(x) - \frac{3}{2(x^2 + 1)} - 2M_2(x) + M_1(x) + k$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{4(x^2 + 1)^2} + \left(\frac{3}{8} \operatorname{Bgtg} x + \frac{3x}{8(x^2 + 1)} + \frac{x}{4(x^2 + 1)^2}\right) - \frac{3}{2(x^2 + 1)} - 2\left(\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Bgtg} x + \frac{x}{2(x^2 + 1)}\right) + \operatorname{Bgtg} x + k$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^4 + 3x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} dx$$
$$= \frac{x + 3}{4(x^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{-5x - 12}{8(x^2 + 1)} + \frac{3}{8} \operatorname{Bgtg} x + k$$

Splitsing in partieelbreuken 279

EINDE van deze presentatie