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7 (2	
17 x 42x -1 dx	$\Rightarrow A(x+1) + B(x-1) = 1$
x3-x	$\Rightarrow A(x+1) + B(x-1) = 1$ Ax + A + Bx - B = 1
	1 Ax+Bx + A-B=L
$\frac{\rho(x) = x^2 + 2x - 1}{1 + 2x}$	AXTBXTI
$\chi(\chi^2-1)$	91:1
=A+B	18A+B=0 = 7A=+2
χ χ^2	$\begin{vmatrix} A & +B & = 0 \\ A & -B & = 1 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} A & +\frac{1}{2} \\ B & = -\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix}$
$A(x^2-1)+Bx$	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
-1111111	6 1 = +2 + -2
x (x2-1)	$6 \int = +2 + 2$
$A(x^{2}-1) + Bx = x^{2} + 2x - 1$	·· x2-1 11-1 x+1
	NAKET A
(0)	11 dx = (-1.1 -1.1 dx
	$ x^2-1 $ 2 x-1 2 x+1
$= Ax^2 + Bx - A = 1x^2 + 2x - 1$	= 1 (- 1) + 1 dx
SAZI I CASA	2) x+1 x-1
B=2	= 1 - (1 dx + (1 dx)
. 2	2()x+1)x-1
2 × 2 +2x -1 - 1 + 2	= 2 - (-In/x+s) + In/x-s)
$\frac{x^{3}-2x^{2}+2x-1-1+2}{x^{3}-2x^{2}-1}$	
	· (x2+2x-1dx
(0)	3
1 + 2 dx	· ·) $\chi^3 - \chi$
170 72-1	12 11 170
= (1 dx + 2. (1 dx	= m/x1 + m/x+11+m/x-1)+C
$\int x \int x^2 - x$	The bank of the first
$\frac{x^3 - x}{x^3 - x} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2 - 1}$ $= \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2 - 1}$	
onde	
Q(x) = 1	
22-	
	- Charles Aller
Q(x) = 1 = 1	No. of the Contract of the Con
$\chi^2 - \chi^2 - \chi(\chi - 1)(\chi + 1)$	
= A + B	
(x-1)(x+1)	
100	
	Credeal
	Cleoesi

271/2/	P(x) = 3 + 2 - 1
27 (x2-5x+16 d76	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
101(+1)(2(-1))	
P(x) = A + B + C	$\int_{2x+1}^{3} dx + \int_{(x-2)^{2}}^{2} dx = \int_{x-2}^{4} dx$
$Q(x)$ $2x+1$ $(x-2)^2$ $(x-2)$	$)2x+1$ $(x-2)^{2}$ $)x-2$
- Later Land and Aut March	MANAGEMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE
$= A(x-2)^2 + B(2x+1) + C(x-2)(2x+1)$	$= \frac{3 \sqrt{1} dv}{2} + \frac{2 dv}{2} - \frac{1}{2} dv$
(2x+1)(x-2)2	2 1 1 0 6
	=3.lm 12x +11-2 -lm x-21
x2-5x+16	7-2
$= A(x-2)^2 + B(2x+1) + C(x-2)(2x+1)$	
	· (x²-5x+16 dx
$A(x^2-4x+4)+B(2x+1)+C(2x^2-3x-2)$	00 (2-11)(7-2)
$= Ax^{2} - 4Ax + 4A + 2Bx + B + 2Cx^{2} - 3Cx - 2C$	-3 milk + 1 - mik bi - 2
= Ax2 + 2 Cx2	+ C
+-41 (an 30	70
+-4Ax +2Bx-3Cx	C
+ 44 + B - 2 C	
* 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-
$= 1x^2 - 5x + 16$	
· (A +2C = 1	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	The second secon
(4A + B-2C = 16	
	The second of th
* A = 1 - 2C	•
P-4. (1-201+2B-30 = -5	
7 4-(1-2c) + B-2c = 16	
1 5c+2B=-1 7+2x	
-10c+B = 12 R	
P 50+2B = -1	
67	NICH WINDS
B= 2	UNITED AND A CONTROL OF
(=-1	
Credeal A = 3	