Partial Fraction Decomposition:

- When do we use PFD?:
- How do I use the method of PFD?: We know how to compute the following integrals!

$$\int \frac{A}{x+d} \, dx =$$

$$\int \frac{Ax}{x^2 + d} \, dx = \int \frac{A}{x^2 + d} \, dx =$$

$$\int \frac{A}{x^2 + d} \, dx =$$

• Strategy: Given a rational function of the form p(x)/q(x) there are several cases to consider.

• How do we ensure Rule 1? We long divide polynomials, just like we did long division in 4th grade.

Example: Rewrite $\frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - 4}{x^3 - 2x^2}$ so that it is written as a sum of rational functions with the degree of the numerator less than the degree of the denominator.

• Example: Find $\int \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - 4}{x^3 - 2x^2} dx$ using your long division.

 $\bullet\,$ Set Up the PFD for the following Special Cases:

$$(1) \int \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^5 - x^3} \, dx$$

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

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