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1. Evaluate $\int \frac{7x^3 - 12x^2 - 6x + 19}{(x-2)(x+3)(x^2 - 4x + 5)} dx$.

To evaluate one of the integrals in the partial fractions decomposition, you might want to complete the square and substitute for $x - 2$.

Solution. Notice that $x^2 - 4x + 5 = x^2 - 4x + 4 + 1 = (x - 2)^2 + 1$; this is an irreducible quadratic factor since it has no real roots.

The form of the partial fractions decomposition is

$$\frac{7x^3 - 12x^2 - 6x + 19}{(x-2)(x+3)(x^2 - 4x + 5)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+3} + \frac{Cx + D}{(x-2)^2 + 1}.$$

Multiplying by $(x-2)(x+3)(x^2 - 4x + 5)$, we get

$$7x^3 - 12x^2 - 6x + 19 = A(x+3)((x-2)^2 + 1) + B(x-2)((x-2)^2 + 1) + (Cx + D)(x-2)(x+3).$$

Letting $x = 2$, we get

$$7 \cdot 8 - 12 \cdot 4 - 6 \cdot 2 + 19 = A \cdot 5 \cdot 1 \\ 15 = 5A$$

and so $A = 3$.

Letting $x = -3$, we get

$$7 \cdot (-27) - 12 \cdot 9 - 6 \cdot (-3) + 19 = B \cdot (-5) \cdot 26 \\ -260 = -130B$$

and so $B = 2$.

Next, we let $x = 0$, to get $19 = 15A - 10B - 6D$. Since $A = 3$ and $B = 2$, we have $6D = 15A - 10B - 19 = 45 - 20 - 19 = 6$ and so $D = 1$. Finally, let $x = 1$, to get

$$7 - 12 - 6 + 19 = A \cdot 8 + B \cdot (-2) + (C + D) \cdot (-4) \\ 8 = 8A - 2B - 4C - 4D$$

Dividing by 4 and solving for C , $C = 2A - B/2 - D - 2 = 6 - 1 - 1 - 2 = 2$. Thus,

$$\frac{7x^3 - 12x^2 - 6x + 19}{(x-2)(x+3)(x^2 - 4x + 5)} = \frac{3}{x-2} + \frac{2}{x+3} + \frac{2x+1}{(x-2)^2 + 1}.$$

Notice

$$\frac{2x+1}{(x-2)^2+1} = \frac{2(x-2)+5}{(x-2)^2+1}.$$

and so using the substitution $u = x - 2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2x+1}{(x-2)^2+1} dx &= \int \frac{2u+5}{u^2+1} du \\ &= \int \frac{2u}{u^2+1} du + \int \frac{5}{u^2+1} du \\ &= \ln|u^2+1| + 5 \arctan(u) + C \\ &= \ln|(x-2)^2+1| + 5 \arctan(x-2) + C \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{7x^3 - 12x^2 - 6x + 19}{(x-2)(x+3)(x^2-4x+5)} dx &= 3 \ln|x-2| + 2 \ln|x+3| + \ln|(x-2)^2+1| \\ &\quad + 5 \arctan(x-2) + C \end{aligned}$$