1) Inpascretue 27 za 1,2 u 3 zpyna Интегриране на раупонании функции Лърво да припочним, те размонанна функ-гума наригаме функтума, коэто е гастно на gla nouretous. Iko 6 panjuo Hammara opymenyna P(x) (Tyk P(x) n Q(x) ca nourreours) renouse, re deg $P \ge \deg Q$, to P(x) = R(x)Q(x) + S(x), regeto R(x) u S(x) ca nouveroure u deg S < deg a (gerenne на nomhom c zactho moctatok) $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{R(x)Q(x) + S(x)}{Q(x)} = R(x) + \frac{S(x)}{Q(x)}.$ n Toroba И така: всека разпонана функция може ga ce npegetabre kato coop ot nouveron re правлина раупонанна функция (т.е. със степен Ha wanters, no-nanka of chementa Ha I KO P(x) e npobrusta paynotasta opyrique re $Q(x) = (x-a)^{k}...(x-b)^{e}(x^{2}+\lambda x+\beta)^{r}...(x^{2}+\delta x+\delta)^{s},$ Køgeto Kbagpathente Tpuziene ca c otpuyater Hur grickprime Hatter, To $\frac{P(\alpha)}{Q(\alpha)} = \frac{A_1}{x-\alpha} + \frac{A_2}{(x-\alpha)^2} + \cdots + \frac{A_K}{(x-\alpha)^K} + \cdots + \frac{B_1}{x-\beta} + \frac{B_2}{(x-\beta)^2}$ $+\frac{Mrx+Nr}{(x^2+dx+B)r}$ $\frac{Be}{(x-6)^{e}} + \frac{M_{1}x + N_{1}}{x^{2} + Jx + B} + \frac{M_{2}x + N_{2}}{(x^{2} + Jx + B)^{2}} + \frac{M_{2}x + N_{3}}{(x^{2} + Jx + B)^{2}}$ $\frac{1}{x^2+8x+8} + \frac{R_2x+L_2}{(x^2+8x+8)^2} + \cdots + \frac{R_5x+L_5}{(x^2+8x+8)^5}$ Дробите в дасната страна на това равенство се наригат енентарни дроби. KOHCTANTITE B gachata cipaha на pabenciboto,
Ognatern c rose un Sykbu, ca peasent encia
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(2) И така: всяка раупонагна функция се представа кото сбор от полином и елементарни gpoon. Спедователно питегрирането на разупонанна функ при се свежда до питегриране на полином и на егенентарни дроби. Journaux ce unterpupa henocpegatbetto, a ereпентарните дроби се питегрират така: $\frac{SA}{(x-a)^n}dx = AS(x-a)^nd(x-a) = A\frac{(x-a)^{n+1}}{-n+1} + C,$ (ne 11 (13) $S \xrightarrow{M \propto + N} dx = S \xrightarrow{\frac{M}{2}(2 \propto + p) + (N - \frac{Mp}{2})} dx = \frac{1}{x^2 + p \propto + q} dx = \frac{1}{x^2 + p \propto + q}$ (p2-4920) $= \frac{M}{2} S \frac{2x+p}{x^2+px+q} dx + (N-\frac{Mp}{2}) S \frac{1}{x^2+px+q} dx =$ $= \frac{M}{2} S \frac{1}{x^2 + px + q} d(x^2 + px + q) + (N - \frac{Mp}{2}) S \frac{1}{(x + \frac{p}{2})^2 + (q - \frac{p^2}{4})^2}$ $= \frac{M}{2} \ln |x^{2} + px + q| + \frac{M - \frac{Mp}{2}}{\sqrt{q - \frac{p^{2}}{4^{2}}}}$ $= \frac{M}{2} \ln |x^{2} + px + q| + \frac{Mp}{\sqrt{q - \frac{p^{2}}{4^{2}}}}$ $= \frac{M}{2} \ln (x^{2} + px + q) + \frac{Mp}{\sqrt{q - \frac{p^{2}}{4^{2}}}} + \frac{Mp}{\sqrt{q - \frac{p^{2}}{4^{2}}}} + \frac{Mp}{\sqrt{q - \frac{p^{2}}{4^{2}}}}$ $= \frac{M}{2} \ln (x^{2} + px + q) + \frac{Mp}{\sqrt{q - \frac{p^{2}}{4^{2}}}} + \frac{Mp}{\sqrt{q - \frac{p^{2}$ = $\frac{M}{2}$ $S(x^2+px+q)^m d(x^2+px+q) +$ $\frac{1}{1} \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{MP}{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{\left(x + \frac{P}{2} \right)^{2} + \left(q - \frac{P^{2}}{4} \right) \ln dx} dx + \frac{P}{2}$ $= \frac{M}{2} \left(\frac{x^{2} + px + q}{-n + 1} + \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{MP}{2}} \right) + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{P^{2}}{4} - \frac{P^{2}}{4} \right) \ln dx} dx + \frac{P}{2}$ $= \frac{M}{2} \left(\frac{x^{2} + px + q}{-n + 1} + \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{MP}{2}} \right) + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{P^{2}}{4} - \frac{P^{2}}{4} \right) \ln dx} dx + \frac{P}{2}$ $= \frac{M}{2} \left(\frac{x^{2} + px + q}{-n + 1} + \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{MP}{2}} \right) + \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{MP}{2}} \right) \ln dx}} dx + \frac{P}{2}$ $= \frac{M}{2} \left(\frac{x^{2} + px + q}{-n + 1} + \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{MP}{2}} \right) + \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{M$

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$$1 = \frac{5.45 x^2 - 4x - 81}{(x-3)(x+4)(x-1)} dx$$

Perue the: $\frac{15x^2 - 4x - 81}{(x-3)(x+4)(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x+4} + \frac{C}{x-1}$
 $\frac{15x^2 - 4x - 81}{(x-3)(x+4)(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x+4} + \frac{C}{x-1}$
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 $\frac{15x^2 - 4x - 81}{(x-3)(x+4)(x-1)} = \frac{3}{x-3} + \frac{5}{x+4} + \frac{7}{x-1}$
 $\frac{15x^2 - 4x - 81}{(x-3)(x+4)(x-1)} = \frac{3}{x-3} + \frac{5}{x+4} + \frac{7}{x-1}$
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 $\frac{15x^2 - 4x - 81}{(x-3)(x+4)(x-1)} = \frac{3}{x-1} + \frac{5}{x-1} + \frac{7}{x-1}$
 $\frac{3x^2 - 5x + 2}{(x-2)(x^2 + 3)} + \frac{6}{x-1} + \frac{6}{x-1} + \frac{7}{x-1}$
 $\frac{3x^2 - 5x + 2}{x-1} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{A}{x-1}$
 $\frac{3x^2 - 5x + 2}{x-1} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{A}{x-1}$
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 $\frac{3x^2 - 5x + 2}{x-1} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{A}{x-1}$
 $\frac{3x^2 - 5x + 2}{x-1}$

$$\frac{1}{(x-2)(x^2+3)} = \frac{1}{7} \left(\frac{4}{x-2} + \frac{17x-1}{x^2+3} \right)$$

$$I = \frac{1}{7} \left[\frac{4}{5} \frac{1}{x-2} dx + \frac{17x-1}{x^2+3} dx \right]$$

$$S \frac{1}{x-2} dx = S \frac{1}{x-2} d(x-2) = \ln|x-2| + C,$$

$$S \frac{17x-1}{x^2+3} dx = 17 S \frac{x}{x^2+3} dx - S \frac{1}{x^2+3} dx =$$

$$= \frac{17}{2} S \frac{1}{x^2+3} d(x^2+3) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} S \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx =$$

$$= \frac{17}{2} \ln(x^2+3) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

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