# Integración de funciones racionales propias.

#### Pablo Torres

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> Curso de Análisis Matemático I Primer cuatrimestre 2020

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A continuación, realizaremos un análisis por casos según las raices de Q.

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No es difícil ver que

$$Q(x) = (x-3)(x-1)(x+1).$$

Deseamos obtener coeficientes  $A_1$ ,  $A_2$  y  $A_3$  tales que

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### Función racional propia.

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Luego,

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$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{A_{11}}{x - \alpha_1} + \frac{A_{12}}{(x - \alpha_1)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_{1r_1}}{(x - \alpha_1)^{r_1}} + \dots + \frac{A_{21}}{x - \alpha_2} + \dots + \frac{A_{2r_2}}{(x - \alpha_1)^{r_2}} + \dots + \frac{A_{nr_n}}{x - \alpha_n} + \dots + \frac{A_{nr_n}}{(x - \alpha_n)^{r_n}}.$$

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$$\begin{split} &\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4} = \\ &= \frac{(A_{11} + A_{21})x^3 + (3A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{22})x^2 + (4A_{12} - 3A_{21} - 2A_{22})x + (-4A_{11} + 4A_{12} + 2A_{21} + A_{22})}{(x - 1)^2(x + 2)^2} \end{split}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} A_{11} + A_{21} = 1 \\ 3A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{22} = 2 \\ 4A_{12} - 3A_{21} - 2A_{22} = 1 \\ -4A_{11} + 4A_{12} + 2A_{21} + A_{22} = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{A_{11}}{x-1} + \frac{A_{12}}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{A_{21}}{x+2} + \frac{A_{22}}{(x+2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{A_{11}(x-1)(x+2)^2 + A_{12}(x+2)^2 + A_{21}(x-1)^2(x+2) + A_{22}(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^2(x+2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{A_{11}(x^3 + 3x^2 - 4) + A_{12}(x^2 + 4x + 4) + A_{21}(x^3 - 3x + 2) + A_{22}(x^2 - 2x + 1)}{(x-1)^2(x+2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{(A_{11} + A_{21})x^3 + (3A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{22})x^2 + (4A_{12} - 3A_{21} - 2A_{22})x + (-4A_{11} + 4A_{12} + 2A_{21} + A_{22})}{(x-1)^2(x+2)^2}$$

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$$A_{11}=\frac{14}{27},\;A_{12}=\frac{13}{27},\;A_{21}=\frac{5}{9},\;A_{22}=-\frac{1}{9}.$$

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#### Ejemplo: Hallar

$$\int \frac{x^5 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + x - 3}{2x^4 + 4x^3 - 6x^2 - 8x + 8} dx$$

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El coeficiente principal de Q no es 1. Tomemos entonces

$$Q_1(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4$$

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Observemos que, del ejemplo anterior,

$$Q_1(x) = (x-1)^2(x+2)^2$$

#### Calculemos entonces

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Calculemos entonces

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Como  $gr(P) \ge gr(Q_1)$ , podemos realizar la división de poinomios y obtenemos

$$\underbrace{x^5 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + x - 3}_{P(x)} = \underbrace{(x+1)}_{C(x)} \cdot \underbrace{(x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4)}_{Q_1(x)} + \underbrace{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}_{R(x)}$$

Calculemos entonces

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Calculemos entonces

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$$\underbrace{\frac{x^5 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + x - 3}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}_{= x + 1 + \underbrace{\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4}}$$

Del ejemplo anterior,

$$\int \frac{P(x)}{Q_1(x)} = \int \frac{x^5 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + x - 3}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4} dx$$

Calculemos entonces

$$\int \frac{P(x)}{Q_1(x)} = \int \frac{x^5 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + x - 3}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4} dx.$$

Como  $\operatorname{gr}(P) \geq \operatorname{gr}(Q_1)$ , podemos realizar la división de poinomios y obtenemos

$$\underbrace{x^5 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + x - 3}_{P(x)} = \underbrace{(x+1)}_{C(x)} \cdot \underbrace{(x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4)}_{Q_1(x)} + \underbrace{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}_{R(x)}$$
$$\underbrace{x^5 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + x - 3}_{T^4 + 2T^3 - 3T^2 - 4T + 4} = x + 1 + \underbrace{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}_{T^4 + 2T^3 - 3T^2 - 4T + 4}$$

$$x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4$$
  $x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4$ 

Del ejemplo anterior,

 $=\frac{x^2}{2} + x$ 

$$\int \frac{P(x)}{Q_1(x)} = \int \frac{x^5 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + x - 3}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4} dx =$$

Calculemos entonces

$$\int \frac{P(x)}{Q_1(x)} = \int \frac{x^5 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + x - 3}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4} dx.$$

Como  $gr(P) \ge gr(Q_1)$ , podemos realizar la división de poinomios y obtenemos

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

Del ejemplo anterior,

$$\int \frac{P(x)}{Q_1(x)} = \int \frac{x^5 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + x - 3}{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 4} dx =$$
14
13
1
5

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{14}{27} \ln|x - 1| - \frac{13}{27} \frac{1}{(x - 1)} + \frac{5}{9} \ln|x + 2| + \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{(x + 2)} + c.$$

# Función racional propia.

Finalmente,

$$\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{P(x)}{Q_1(x)} dx =$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{x^2}{2}+x+\frac{14}{27}ln|x-1|-\frac{13}{27}\frac{1}{(x-1)}+\frac{5}{9}\ln|x+2|+\frac{1}{9}\frac{1}{(x+2)}+c\right]$$

# Función racional propia.

Finalmente,

$$\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{P(x)}{Q_1(x)} dx =$$

$$\begin{split} &=\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{x^2}{2}+x+\frac{14}{27}ln|x-1|-\frac{13}{27}\frac{1}{(x-1)}+\frac{5}{9}\ln|x+2|+\frac{1}{9}\frac{1}{(x+2)}+c\right]=\\ &=\frac{x^2}{4}+\frac{x}{2}+\frac{14}{54}\ln|x-1|-\frac{13}{54}\frac{1}{(x-1)}+\frac{5}{18}\ln|x+2|+\frac{1}{18}\frac{1}{(x+2)}+c. \end{split}$$