# *Section* 5.2 – Partial Fraction Decomposition

## 1- Decompose $\frac{P}{Q}$, where $Q$ has Only Non-repeated Linear Factor

Under the assumption that $Q$ has only non-repeated linear factors, the polynomial $Q$ has the form

$$Q(x)=\left(x-a_1\right)\left(x-a_2\right)\ \cdots\cdots\ \left(x-a_n\right)$$

Where no 2 of the number $a_1,\ a_2,\ldots,\ a_n$ are equal. In this case, the partial fraction decomposition of $\frac{P}{Q}$ is of the form

$$\frac{P}{Q}=\frac{A_1}{x-a_1}+\frac{A_2}{x-a_2}\ \cdots\cdots+\ \frac{A_n}{x-a_n}$$

Where the numbers $A_1,\ A_2,\ldots,\ A_n$ are to be determined.

### *Example*

Write the partial fraction decomposition of $\dfrac{x}{x^2-5x+6}$

***Solution***

First factor the denominator, $x^2-5x+6=(x-2)(x-3)$

$$\frac{x}{x^2-5x+6}=\frac{A}{x-2}+\frac{B}{x-3}$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2-5x+6}=\frac{A(x-3)+B(x-2)}{(x-2)(x-3)}$$

$$x=Ax-3A+Bx-2B$$

$$x=(A+B)x-3A-2B \qquad 1x+0=(A+B)x-3A-2B$$

$$x \qquad A+B=1$$

$$x^0 \qquad -3A-2B=0$$

$$A=\frac{\begin{vmatrix}1 & 1\\ 0 & -2\end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix}1 & 1\\ -3 & -2\end{vmatrix}}=\frac{-2}{1}\ \underline{=-2}\,\rfloor$$

$$B=1-(-2)\ \underline{=3}\,\rfloor$$

Therefore; $\boxed{\dfrac{x}{x^2-5x+6}=\dfrac{-2}{x-2}+\dfrac{3}{x-3}}$

## 2- Decompose $\frac{P}{Q}$, where $Q$ has Repeated Linear Factors

If a polynomial $Q$ has a repeated linear factor, say $(x-a)^n$, $n \geq 2$ $n$ is an integer, then in the partial fraction decomposition of $\frac{P}{Q}$, we allow for the terms

$$\frac{A_1}{x-a} + \frac{A_2}{(x-a)^2} \cdots + \frac{A_n}{(x-a)^n}$$

Where the numbers $A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n$ are to be determined.

### *Example*

Write the partial fraction decomposition of $\frac{x+2}{x^3-2x^2+x}$

***Solution***

First factor the denominator, $x^3-2x^2+x = x(x-1)^2$

$$\frac{x+2}{x^3-2x^2+x} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$x+2 = A(x-1)^2 + Bx(x-1) + Cx$$

$$= Ax^2 - 2Ax + A + Bx^2 - Bx + Cx$$

$x^2$ $\quad A+B=0 \quad \rightarrow B=-A \underline{=-2}$

$x$ $\quad -2A-B+C=1 \quad \rightarrow \quad C=1+4-2 \underline{=3}$

$x^0$ $\quad \underline{A=2}$

$$\frac{x+2}{x^3-2x^2+x} = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{-2}{x-1} + \frac{3}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\frac{x+2}{x^3-2x^2+x} = \frac{2}{x} - \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{3}{(x-1)^2}$$

### *Example*

Write the partial fraction decomposition of $\dfrac{x^3-8}{x^2(x-1)^3}$

***Solution***

$$\frac{x^3-8}{x^2(x-1)^3}=\frac{A}{x}+\frac{B}{x^2}+\frac{C}{x-1}+\frac{D}{(x-1)^2}+\frac{E}{(x-1)^3}$$

$$x^3-8=Ax(x-1)^3+B(x-1)^3+Cx^2(x-1)^2+Dx^2(x-1)+Ex^2$$

Let $x=0 \ \rightarrow \ -8=B(-1)^3 \ \Rightarrow B=8$

$$x^3-8=Ax(x-1)^3+8(x-1)^3+Cx^2(x-1)^2+Dx^2(x-1)+Ex^2$$

Let $x=1 \ \rightarrow \ 1-8=E \ \Rightarrow E=-7$

$$x^3-8=Ax\left(x^3-3x^2+3x-1\right)+8\left(x^3-3x^2+3x-1\right)+Cx^2\left(x^2-2x+1\right)+Dx^2(x-1)-7x^2$$

$$x^3-8-8\left(x^3-3x^2+3x-1\right)+7x^2$$
$$=Ax^4-3Ax^3+3Ax^2-Ax+Cx^4-2Cx^3+Cx^2+Dx^3-Dx^2$$

$$x^3-8-8x^3+24x^2-24x+8+7x^2$$
$$=(A+C)x^4+(-3A-2C+D)x^3+(3A+C-D)x^2-Ax$$

$$-7x^3+31x^2-24x=(A+C)x^4+(-3A-2C+D)x^3+(3A+C-D)x^2-Ax$$

$$\rightarrow\begin{cases} A+C=0 & C=-A=-24 \\ -3A-2C+D=-7 & \\ 3A+C-D=31 & D=-7+3A+2C=-7+72-48=17 \\ -A=-24 & \rightarrow A=24 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x^3-8}{x^2(x-1)^3}=\frac{24}{x}+\frac{8}{x^2}-\frac{24}{x-1}+\frac{17}{(x-1)^2}-\frac{7}{(x-1)^3}$$

## 3- Decompose $\frac{P}{Q}$, where $Q$ has a Non-repeated Irreducible Quadratic Factor

If $Q$ contains a no-repeated irreducible quadratic factor of the form $ax^2+bx+c$, then in the partial fraction decomposition of $\frac{P}{Q}$, we allow for the term

$$\frac{Ax+B}{ax^2+bx+c}$$

Where the numbers $A$ and $B$ are to be determined.

### *Example*

Write the partial fraction decomposition of $\frac{3x-5}{x^3-1}$

***Solution***

$$\frac{3x-5}{x^3-1}=\frac{3x-5}{(x-1)\left(x^2+x+1\right)}$$

$$=\frac{A}{x-1}+\frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+1}$$

$$3x-5=Ax^2+Ax+A+Bx^2+Cx-Bx-C$$

$x^2$ $\quad A+B=0 \quad \rightarrow B=-A$

$x$ $\quad A-B+C=3 \quad (1)$

$x^0$ $\quad A-C=-5 \quad \rightarrow C=A+5$

$(1)\rightarrow \quad A+A+A+5=3$

$3A=-2$

$$A=-\frac{2}{3} \quad B=\frac{2}{3} \quad C=\frac{13}{3}$$

$$\frac{3x-5}{x^3-1}=\frac{-\frac{2}{3}}{x-1}+\frac{\frac{2}{3}x+\frac{13}{3}}{x^2+x+1}$$

$$=-\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{x-1}+\frac{1}{3}\frac{2x+13}{x^2+x+1}$$

## 4- Decompose $\frac{P}{Q}$, where $Q$ has a Repeated Irreducible Quadratic Factor

If $Q$ contains a repeated irreducible quadratic factor of the form $\left(ax^2+bx+c\right)^n$, $n \ge 2$, $n$ an integer, then in the partial fraction decomposition of $\frac{P}{Q}$, we allow for the terms

$$\frac{A_1 x + B_1}{ax^2+bx+c} + \frac{A_2 x + B_2}{\left(ax^2+bx+c\right)^2} + \cdots + \frac{A_n x + B_n}{\left(ax^2+bx+c\right)^n}$$

Where the numbers $A_1, B_1, A_2, B_2, \ldots, A_n, B_n$ are to be determined.

### *Example*

Write the partial fraction decomposition of $\dfrac{x^3+x^2}{\left(x^2+4\right)^2}$

***Solution***

$$\frac{x^3+x^2}{\left(x^2+4\right)^2} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+4} + \frac{Cx+D}{\left(x^2+4\right)^2}$$

$$x^3+x^2 = (Ax+B)\left(x^2+4\right) + Cx + D$$

$$= Ax^3 + 4Ax + Bx^2 + 4B + Cx + D$$

$x^3$ $\quad \underline{A=1}$

$x^2$ $\quad \underline{B=1}$

$x^1$ $\quad 4A + C = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad C = -4A \underline{=-4}$

$x^0$ $\quad 4B + D = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad D = -4B \underline{=-4}$

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

# *Exercises* *Section* 5.2 – Partial Fraction Decomposition

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression

**1.** $\dfrac{4}{x(x-1)}$

**2.** $\dfrac{3x}{(x+2)(x-1)}$

**3.** $\dfrac{1}{x\left(x^2+1\right)}$

**4.** $\dfrac{1}{(x+1)\left(x^2+4\right)}$

**5.** $\dfrac{x^2}{(x-1)^2(x+1)^2}$

**6.** $\dfrac{x+1}{x^2(x-2)^2}$

**7.** $\dfrac{x-3}{(x+2)(x+1)^2}$

**8.** $\dfrac{x^2+x}{(x+2)(x-1)^2}$

**9.** $\dfrac{10x^2+2x}{(x-1)^2\left(x^2+2\right)}$

**10.** $\dfrac{x^2+2x+3}{(x+1)\left(x^2+2x+4\right)}$

**11.** $\dfrac{x^2-11x-18}{x\left(x^2+3x+3\right)}$

**12.** $\dfrac{1}{(2x+3)(4x-1)}$

**13.** $\dfrac{x^2+2x+3}{\left(x^2+4\right)^2}$

**14.** $\dfrac{x^3+1}{\left(x^2+16\right)^2}$

**15.** $\dfrac{7x+3}{x^3-2x^2-3x}$

**16.** $\dfrac{x^2}{x^3-4x^2+5x-2}$

**17.** $\dfrac{x^3}{\left(x^2+16\right)^3}$

**18.** $\dfrac{4}{2x^2-5x-3}$

**19.** $\dfrac{2x+3}{x^4-9x^2}$

**20.** $\dfrac{x^2+9}{x^4-2x^2-8}$

**21.** $\dfrac{y}{y^2-2y-3}$

**22.** $\dfrac{x+3}{2x^3-8x}$

**23.** $\dfrac{x^2}{(x-1)\left(x^2+2x+1\right)}$

**24.** $\dfrac{3x^2+x+4}{x^3+x}$

**25.** $\dfrac{8x^2+8x+2}{\left(4x^2+1\right)^2}$

**26.** $\dfrac{1}{x^2+2x}$

**27.** $\dfrac{2x+1}{x^2-7x+12}$

**28.** $\dfrac{x^2+x}{x^4-3x^2-4}$

**29.** $\dfrac{\theta^4-4\theta^3+2\theta^2-3\theta+1}{\left(\theta^2+1\right)^3}$

**30.** $\dfrac{3x^2+7x-2}{x^3-x^2-2x}$

**31.** $\dfrac{3x^2+2x+5}{(x-1)\left(x^2-x-20\right)}$

**32.** $\dfrac{5x^2-3x+2}{x^3-2x^2}$

**33.** $\dfrac{7x^2-13x+13}{(x-2)\left(x^2-2x+3\right)}$

**34.** $\dfrac{1}{x^2-5x+6}$

**35.** $\dfrac{1}{x^2-5x+5}$

**36.** $\dfrac{5x^2+20x+6}{x^3+2x^2+x}$

**37.** $\dfrac{2x^3-4x-8}{\left(x^2-x\right)\left(x^2+4\right)}$

**38.** $\dfrac{8x^3+13x}{\left(x^2+2\right)^2}$

**39.** $\dfrac{1}{x^2-9}$

**40.** $\dfrac{2}{9x^2-1}$

**41.** $\dfrac{5}{x^2+3x-4}$

**42.** $\dfrac{3-x}{3x^2-2x-1}$

**43.** $\dfrac{x^2+12x+12}{x^3-4x}$

**44.** $\dfrac{5x-2}{(x-2)^2}$