Solution *Section* 5.2 – Partial Fraction Decomposition

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{4}{x(x-1)}$

Solution

$$\frac{4}{x(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1}$$

$$4 = A(x-1) + Bx$$

$$4 = Ax - A + Bx$$

$$4 = (A+B)x - A$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ -A=4 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} B=-A=4 \\ A=-4 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\frac{4}{x(x-1)} = -\frac{4}{x} + \frac{4}{x-1}}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{3x}{(x+2)(x-1)}$

Solution

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

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

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

$$3x = (A+B)x - A + 2B$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=3 \\ -A+2B=0 \end{cases}$$

$$3B=3$$

$$\underline{B=1} \rightarrow \underline{A=2}$$

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

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{1}{x\left(x^2+1\right)}$

Solution

$$\frac{1}{x\left(x^2+1\right)}=\frac{A}{x}+\frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$$

$$1=A\left(x^2+1\right)+x\left(Bx+C\right)$$

$$1=Ax^2+A+Bx^2+Cx$$

$$1=\left(A+B\right)x^2+Cx+A$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \rightarrow \underline{B=-1} \\ \underline{C=0} \\ \underline{A=1} \end{cases}$$

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

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{1}{\left(x+1\right)\left(x^2+4\right)}$

Solution

$$\frac{1}{\left(x+1\right)\left(x^2+4\right)}=\frac{A}{x+1}+\frac{Bx+C}{x^2+4}$$

$$1=A\left(x^2+4\right)+\left(x+1\right)\left(Bx+C\right)$$

$$1=Ax^2+4A+Bx^2+Cx+Bx+C$$

$$1=\left(A+B\right)x^2+\left(B+C\right)x+4A+C$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ B+C=0 \\ 4A+C=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} A=-B & \rightarrow \underline{A=\frac{1}{5}} \\ C=-B & \rightarrow \underline{C=\frac{1}{5}} \\ -4B-B=1 & \rightarrow \underline{B=-\frac{1}{5}} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x+1)\left(x^2+4\right)}=\frac{\frac{1}{5}}{x+1}+\frac{\frac{1}{5}x+\frac{1}{5}}{x^2+4}$$

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

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{x^2}{(x-1)^2(x+1)^2}$

Solution

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

$$x^2=A(x-1)(x+1)^2+B(x+1)^2+C(x-1)^2(x+1)+D(x-1)^2$$

$$=A(x-1)\left(x^2+2x+1\right)+B\left(x^2+2x+1\right)+C\left(x^2-2x+1\right)(x+1)+D\left(x^2-2x+1\right)$$

$$=Ax^3+2Ax^2+Ax-Ax^2-2Ax-A+Bx^2+2Bx+B$$
$$+Cx^3-2Cx^2+Cx+Cx^2-2Cx+C+Dx^2-2Dx+D$$

$$x^2=(A+C)x^3+(A+B-C+D)x^2+(-A+2B-C-2D)x-A+B+C+D$$

$$\begin{cases} A+C=0 & \rightarrow \underline{A=-C} \\ A+B-C+D=1 & \\ -A+2B-C-2D=0 & \\ -A+B+C+D=0 & \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} B-2C+D=1 \\ B-D=0 \\ B+2C+D=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}=8 \qquad \Delta_B=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}=2$$

$$\Delta_C=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}=-2 \qquad \Delta_D=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}=2$$

$$\underline{B=\frac{1}{4} \quad C=-\frac{1}{4} \quad D=\frac{1}{4} \quad A=\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{(x-1)^2(x+1)^2}=\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{x-1}+\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{(x-1)^2}-\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{x+1}+\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{x+1}{x^2(x-2)^2}$

Solution

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

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

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

$$=Ax^3-4Ax^2+4Ax+Bx^2-4Bx+4B+Cx^3-2Cx^2+Dx^2$$

$$=(A+C)x^3+(-4A-B-2C+D)x^2+(4A-4B)x+4B$$

$$\begin{cases} A+C=0 \\ -4A-B-2C+D=0 \\ 4A-4B=1 \\ 4B=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} C=-\frac{1}{2} \\ D=2+\frac{1}{4}-1=\frac{5}{4} \\ A=\frac{1}{2} \\ B=\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

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

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{x-3}{(x+2)(x+1)^2}$

Solution

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

$$x-3=A(x+1)^2+B(x+1)(x+2)+C(x+2)$$
$$=Ax^2+2Ax+A+B\left(x^2+3x+2\right)+Cx+2C$$
$$=(A+B)x^2+(2A+3B+C)x+A+2B+2C$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ 2A+3B+C=1 \\ A+2B+2C=-3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A=-B \\ -2B+3B+C=1 \\ -B+2B+2C=-3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} B+C=1 \\ B+2C=-3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta=\begin{vmatrix}1 & 1\\ 1 & 2\end{vmatrix}=1 \qquad \Delta_B=\begin{vmatrix}1 & 1\\ -3 & 2\end{vmatrix}=5 \qquad \Delta_C=\begin{vmatrix}1 & 1\\ 1 & -3\end{vmatrix}=-4$$

$$C=-4,\quad B=5,\quad A=-5$$

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

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\dfrac{x^2+x}{(x+2)(x-1)^2}$

Solution

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

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

$$\begin{matrix} x^2 \\ x \\ x^0 \end{matrix}\begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ -2A+B+C=1 \\ A-2B+2C=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta=\begin{vmatrix}1 & 1 & 0\\ -2 & 1 & 1\\ 1 & -2 & 2\end{vmatrix}=9 \qquad \Delta_A=\begin{vmatrix}1 & 1 & 0\\ 1 & 1 & 1\\ 0 & -2 & 2\end{vmatrix}=2$$

$$\Delta_B=\begin{vmatrix}1&1&0\\-2&1&1\\1&0&2\end{vmatrix}=7 \qquad \Delta_C=\begin{vmatrix}1&1&1\\-2&1&1\\1&-2&0\end{vmatrix}=6$$

$$\underline{A=\frac{2}{9} \quad B=\frac{7}{9} \quad C=\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\underline{\frac{x^2+x}{(x+2)(x-1)^2}=\frac{\frac{2}{9}}{x+2}+\frac{\frac{7}{9}}{x-1}+\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{(x-1)^2}}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\dfrac{10x^2+2x}{(x-1)^2\left(x^2+2\right)}$

Solution

$$\frac{10x^2+2x}{(x-1)^2\left(x^2+2\right)}=\frac{A}{x-1}+\frac{B}{(x-1)^2}+\frac{Cx+D}{x^2+2}$$

$$10x^2+2x=A(x-1)\left(x^2+2\right)+B\left(x^2+2\right)+(Cx+D)(x-1)^2$$

$$=Ax^3+2Ax-Ax^2-2A+Bx^2+2B+(Cx+D)\left(x^2-2x+1\right)$$

$$=Ax^3+2Ax-Ax^2-2A+Bx^2+2B+Cx^3-2Cx^2+Cx+Dx^2-2Dx+D$$

$$=(A+C)x^3+(B-2A-2C+D)x^2+(2A+C-2D)x-2A+2B+D$$

$$\begin{cases} A+C=0 & \rightarrow A=-C \\ B-2A-2C+D=10 \\ 2A+C-2D=2 \\ -2A+2B+D=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} B+D=10 \\ -C-2D=2 \\ 2B+2C+D=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta=\begin{vmatrix}1&0&1\\0&-1&-2\\2&2&1\end{vmatrix}=5 \qquad \Delta_B=\begin{vmatrix}10&0&1\\2&-1&-2\\0&2&1\end{vmatrix}=34$$

$$\Delta_C=\begin{vmatrix}1&10&1\\0&2&-2\\2&0&1\end{vmatrix}=-42 \qquad \Delta_D=\begin{vmatrix}1&0&10\\0&-1&2\\2&2&0\end{vmatrix}=16$$

$$B=\frac{34}{5}\quad C=-\frac{42}{5}\quad D=\frac{16}{5}\quad A=\frac{42}{5}$$

$$\frac{10x^2+2x}{(x-1)^2\left(x^2+2\right)}=\frac{42}{5(x-1)}+\frac{34}{5(x-1)^2}+\frac{-42x+16}{5\left(x^2+2\right)}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{x^2+2x+3}{(x+1)\left(x^2+2x+4\right)}$

Solution

$$\frac{x^2+2x+3}{(x+1)\left(x^2+2x+4\right)}=\frac{A}{x+1}+\frac{Bx+C}{x^2+2x+4}$$

$$x^2+2x+3=A\left(x^2+2x+4\right)+(Bx+C)(x+1)$$

$$=Ax^2+2Ax+4A+Bx^2+Bx+Cx+C$$

$$=(A+B)x^2+(2A+B+C)x+4A+C$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ 2A+B+C=2 \\ 4A+C=3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta=\begin{vmatrix}1&1&0\\2&1&1\\4&0&1\end{vmatrix}=3 \qquad \Delta_A=\begin{vmatrix}1&1&0\\2&1&1\\3&0&1\end{vmatrix}=2$$

$$\Delta_B=\begin{vmatrix}1&1&0\\2&2&1\\4&3&1\end{vmatrix}=1 \qquad \Delta_C=\begin{vmatrix}1&1&1\\2&1&2\\4&0&3\end{vmatrix}=1$$

$$A=\frac{2}{3}\quad B=\frac{1}{3}\quad C=\frac{1}{3}$$

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

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{x^2-11x-18}{x\left(x^2+3x+3\right)}$

Solution

$$\frac{x^2-11x-18}{x\left(x^2+3x+3\right)}=\frac{A}{x}+\frac{Bx+C}{x^2+3x+3}$$

$$x^2-11x-18=Ax^2+3Ax+3A+Bx^2+Cx$$

$$=(A+B)x^2+(3A+C)x+3A$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=1 & \rightarrow & \underline{B=7} \\ 3A+C=-11 & \rightarrow & \underline{C=7} \\ 3A=-18 & \rightarrow & \underline{A=-6} \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x^2-11x-18}{x\left(x^2+3x+3\right)}=-\frac{6}{x}+\frac{7x+7}{x^2+3x+3}}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{1}{(2x+3)(4x-1)}$

Solution

$$\frac{1}{(2x+3)(4x-1)}=\frac{A}{2x+3}+\frac{B}{4x-1}$$

$$1=4Ax-A+2Bx+3B$$

$$1=(4A+2B)x-A+3B$$

$$\begin{cases} 4A+2B=0 \\ -A+3B=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta=\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}=14 \quad \Delta_A=\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}=-2 \quad \Delta_B=\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}=4$$

$$\underline{A=-\frac{1}{7}} \quad \underline{B=\frac{2}{7}}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{(2x+3)(4x-1)}=-\frac{\frac{1}{7}}{2x+3}+\frac{\frac{2}{7}}{4x-1}}$$

Exercise

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

Solution

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

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

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

$$=Ax^3+Bx^2+(4A+C)x+4B+D$$

$$\begin{cases} \underline{A=0} \\ \underline{B=1} \\ 4A+C=2 \\ 4B+D=3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \underline{C=2} \\ D=3-4B=\underline{-1} \end{matrix}$$

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

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\dfrac{x^3+1}{\left(x^2+16\right)^2}$

Solution

$$\frac{x^3+1}{\left(x^2+16\right)^2}=\frac{Ax+B}{x^2+16}+\frac{Cx+D}{\left(x^2+16\right)^2}$$

$$x^3+1=(Ax+B)\left(x^2+16\right)+Cx+D$$

$$=Ax^3+16Ax+Bx^2+16B+Cx+D$$

$$\begin{cases} x^3 & \underline{A=1} \\ x^2 & \underline{B=0} \\ x & 16A+C=0 \\ x^0 & 16B+D=1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \underline{C=-16} \\ \underline{D=1} \end{matrix}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x^3+1}{\left(x^2+16\right)^2}=\frac{x}{x^2+16}+\frac{-16x+1}{\left(x^2+16\right)^2}}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\dfrac{7x+3}{x^3-2x^2-3x}$

Solution

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

$$=\frac{A}{x}+\frac{B}{x+1}+\frac{C}{x-3}$$

$$7x+3=A(x+1)(x-3)+Bx(x-3)+Cx(x+1)$$

$$=Ax^2-2Ax-3A+Bx^2-3B+Cx^2+Cx$$

$$=(A+B+C)x^2+(C-2A)x-3A-3B$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B+C=0 \\ C-2A=7 \\ -3A-3B=3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta=\begin{vmatrix}1&1&1\\-2&0&1\\-3&-3&0\end{vmatrix}=6 \qquad \Delta_A=\begin{vmatrix}0&1&1\\7&0&1\\3&-3&0\end{vmatrix}=-18$$

$$\Delta_B=\begin{vmatrix}1&0&1\\-2&7&1\\-3&3&0\end{vmatrix}=12 \qquad \Delta_C=\begin{vmatrix}1&1&0\\-2&0&7\\-3&-3&3\end{vmatrix}=6$$

$$\underline{A=-3 \quad B=2 \quad C=1}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{7x+3}{x^3-2x^2-3x}=\frac{-3}{x}+\frac{2}{x+1}+\frac{1}{x-3}}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\dfrac{x^2}{x^3-4x^2+5x-2}$

Solution

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

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

$$x^2 = A(x-1)^2 + B(x-2)(x-1) + C(x-2)$$
$$= Ax^2 - 2Ax + A + Bx^2 - 3Bx + 2B + Cx - 2C$$
$$= (A+B)x^2 + (-2A-3B+C)x + A + 2B - 2C$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ -2A-3B+C=0 \\ A+2B-2C=0 \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \qquad D_A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

$$D_B = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \qquad D_C = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$A = 4 \quad B = -3 \quad C = -1$$

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

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{x^3}{\left(x^2+16\right)^3}$

Solution

$$\frac{x^3}{\left(x^2+16\right)^3} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+16} + \frac{Cx+D}{\left(x^2+16\right)^2} + \frac{Ex+F}{\left(x^2+16\right)^3}$$

$$x^3 = (Ax+B)\left(x^2+16\right)^2 + (Cx+D)\left(x^2+16\right) + Ex + F$$
$$= (Ax+B)\left(x^4 + 32x^2 + 256\right) + Cx^3 + 16Cx + Dx^2 + 16D + Ex + F$$
$$= Ax^5 + 32Ax^3 + 256Ax + Bx^4 + 32Bx^2 + 256B + Cx^3 + Dx^2 + (16C+E)x + 16D + F$$
$$= Ax^5 + Bx^4 + (32A+C)x^3 + (32B+D)x^2 + (256A+16C+E)x + 256B + 16D + F$$

$$x^5 \qquad \underline{A=0\,|}$$

$$x^4 \qquad \underline{B=0\,|}$$

$$x^3 \qquad 32A+C=1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \underline{C=1\,|}$$

$$x^2 \qquad 32B+D=0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \underline{D=0\,|}$$

$$x^1 \qquad 256A+16C+E=0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \underline{E=-16\,|}$$

$$x^0 \qquad 256B+16D+F=0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \underline{F=0\,|}$$

$$\underline{\frac{x^3}{\left(x^2+16\right)^3}=\frac{x}{\left(x^2+16\right)^2}+\frac{-16x}{\left(x^2+16\right)^3}\Bigg|}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{4}{2x^2-5x-3}$

Solution

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

$$=\frac{A}{2x+1}+\frac{B}{x-3}$$

$$4=Ax-3A+2Bx+B$$

$$=(A+2B)x-3A+B$$

$$\begin{cases} A+2B=0 \\ -3A+B=4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta=\begin{vmatrix}1 & 2\\ -3 & 1\end{vmatrix}=7 \qquad \Delta_A=\begin{vmatrix}0 & 2\\ 4 & 1\end{vmatrix}=-8 \qquad \Delta_B=\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\ -3 & 4\end{vmatrix}=4$$

$$\underline{A=-\frac{8}{7} \quad B=\frac{4}{7}\,\Big|}$$

$$\underline{\frac{4}{2x^2-5x-3}=\frac{-\frac{8}{7}}{2x+1}+\frac{\frac{4}{7}}{x-3}\Bigg|}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{2x+3}{x^4-9x^2}$

Solution

$$\frac{2x+3}{x^4-9x^2}=\frac{2x+3}{x^2(x-3)(x+3)}=\frac{A}{x}+\frac{B}{x^2}+\frac{C}{x-3}+\frac{D}{x+3}$$

$$2x+3=Ax\left(x^2-9\right)+B\left(x^2-9\right)+Cx^2(x+3)+Dx^2(x-3)$$

$$=Ax^3-9Ax+Bx^2-9B+Cx^3+3Cx^2+Dx^3-3Dx^2$$

$$=(A+C+D)x^3+(B+3C-3D)x^2-9Ax-9B$$

$$\begin{cases} A+C+D=0 & C+D=\frac{2}{9} \\ B+3C-3D=0 & 3C-3D=\frac{1}{3} \\ -9A=2 \rightarrow \underline{A=-\frac{2}{9}} & \\ -9B=3 \rightarrow \underline{B=-\frac{1}{3}} & \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta=\begin{vmatrix}1 & 1\\ 3 & -3\end{vmatrix}=-6 \qquad \Delta_C=\begin{vmatrix}\frac{2}{9} & 1\\ \frac{1}{3} & -3\end{vmatrix}=-1 \qquad \Delta_D=\begin{vmatrix}1 & \frac{2}{9}\\ 3 & \frac{1}{3}\end{vmatrix}=-\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\underline{C=\frac{1}{6} \quad D=\frac{1}{18}}$$

$$\underline{\frac{2x+3}{x^4-9x^2}=-\frac{2}{9}\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{6}\frac{1}{x-3}+\frac{1}{18}\frac{1}{x+3}}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{x^2+9}{x^4-2x^2-8}$

Solution

$$\frac{x^2+9}{x^4-2x^2-8}=\frac{A}{x-2}+\frac{B}{x+2}+\frac{Cx+D}{x^2+2}$$

$$x^2+9=A(x+2)\left(x^2+2\right)+B(x-2)\left(x^2+2\right)+(Cx+D)\left(x^2-4\right)$$

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

$$=(A+B+C)x^3+(2A-2B+D)x^2+(2A+2B-4C)x+4A-4B-4D$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B+C=0 \\ 2A-2B+D=1 \\ 2A+2B-4C=0 \\ 4A-4B-4D=9 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\left| A=\frac{13}{24} \quad B=-\frac{13}{24} \quad C=0 \quad D=-\frac{7}{6} \right.}$$

$$\underline{\left| \frac{x^2+9}{x^4-2x^2-8}=\frac{\frac{13}{24}}{x-2}-\frac{\frac{13}{24}}{x+2}-\frac{\frac{7}{6}}{x^2+2} \right.}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{y}{y^2-2y-3}$

Solution

$$\frac{y}{y^2-2y-3}=\frac{A}{y-3}+\frac{B}{y+1}$$

$$y=(A+B)y+A-3B$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ A-3B=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix}=-4 \qquad \Delta_A=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix}=-3 \qquad \Delta_B=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}=-1$$

$$\underline{\left| A=\frac{3}{4} \quad B=\frac{1}{4} \right.}$$

$$\underline{\left| \frac{y}{y^2-2y-3}=\frac{\frac{3}{4}}{y-3}+\frac{\frac{1}{4}}{y+1} \right.}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{x+3}{2x^3-8x}$

Solution

$$\frac{x+3}{2x^3-8x}=\frac{1}{2}\frac{x+3}{x\left(x^2-4\right)}$$

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

$$=\frac{1}{2}\frac{A(x+2)(x-2)+Bx(x-2)+Cx(x+2)}{x(x+2)(x-2)}$$

$$(A+B+C)x^2+(2C-2B)x-4A=x+3$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B+C=0 & B+C=\frac{3}{4} \\ 2C-2B=1 & -B+C=\frac{1}{2} \\ -4A=3 \rightarrow \underline{A=-\frac{3}{4}} & \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{B=\frac{1}{8} \quad C=\frac{5}{8}}$$

$$\underline{\frac{x+3}{2x^3-8x}=\frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{\frac{3}{4}}{x}+\frac{\frac{1}{8}}{x+2}+\frac{\frac{5}{8}}{x-2}\right)}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{x^2}{(x-1)\left(x^2+2x+1\right)}$

Solution

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

$$x^2=A(x+1)^2+B(x-1)(x+1)+C(x-1)$$

$$=(A+B)x^2+(2A+C)x+A-B-C$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ 2A+C=0 \\ A-B-C=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}=4 \qquad \Delta_A=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}=1$$

$$\Delta_B=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}=3 \qquad \Delta_C=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}=-2$$

$$\underline{A=\frac{1}{4} \quad B=\frac{3}{4} \quad C=-\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{3x^2+x+4}{x^3+x}$

Solution

$$\frac{3x^2+x+4}{x^3+x}=\frac{A}{x}+\frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$$

$$=\frac{(A+B)x^2+Cx+A}{x\left(x^2+1\right)}$$

$$3x^2+x+4=(A+B)x^2+Cx+A$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=3 \rightarrow \underline{B=-1} \\ \underline{C=1} \\ \underline{A=4} \end{cases}$$

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

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{8x^2+8x+2}{\left(4x^2+1\right)^2}$

Solution

$$\frac{8x^2+8x+2}{\left(4x^2+1\right)^2}=\frac{Ax+B}{4x^2+1}+\frac{Cx+D}{\left(4x^2+1\right)^2}$$

$$=\frac{(Ax+B)\left(4x^2+1\right)+Cx+D}{\left(4x^2+1\right)^2}$$

$$8x^2+8x+2=(Ax+B)\left(4x^2+1\right)+Cx+D$$

$$=4Ax^3+4Bx^2+(A+C)x+B+D$$

$$\begin{cases} \underline{A=0} \\ 4B=8 \rightarrow \underline{B=2} \\ A+C=8 \rightarrow \underline{C=8} \\ B+D=2 \rightarrow \underline{D=0} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{8x^2+8x+2}{\left(4x^2+1\right)^2}=\frac{2}{4x^2+1}+\frac{8x}{\left(4x^2+1\right)^2}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{1}{x^2+2x}$

Solution

$$\frac{1}{x^2+2x}=\frac{A}{x}+\frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$1=Ax+2A+Bx$$

$$x \quad 2A=1 \quad \rightarrow A=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x^0 \quad A+B=0 \quad \rightarrow B=-\frac{1}{2}$$

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

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{2x+1}{x^2-7x+12}$

Solution

$$\frac{2x+1}{x^2-7x+12}=\frac{A}{x-4}+\frac{B}{x-3}$$

$$2x+1=Ax-3A+Bx-4B$$

$$x \quad A+B=2$$

$$x^0 \quad -3A-4B=1$$

$$A=\frac{\begin{vmatrix}2 & 1\\ 1 & -4\end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix}1 & 1\\ -3 & -4\end{vmatrix}}=\frac{-9}{-1}=9 \qquad B=\frac{\begin{vmatrix}1 & 2\\ -3 & 1\end{vmatrix}}{-1}=\frac{7}{-1}=-7$$

$$\frac{2x+1}{x^2-7x+12}=\frac{9}{x-4}-\frac{7}{x-3}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\dfrac{x^2+x}{x^4-3x^2-4}$

Solution

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

$$=\frac{A}{x-2}+\frac{B}{x+2}+\frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1}$$

$$x^2+x=A(x+2)\left(x^2+1\right)+B(x-2)\left(x^2+1\right)+(Cx+D)\left(x^2-4\right)$$

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

$$=(A+B+C)x^3+(2A-2B+D)x^2+(A+B-4C)x+2A-2B-4D$$

$$\begin{cases} x^3 & A+B+C=0 \quad (1)\\ x^2 & 2A-2B+D=1 \quad (2)\\ x & A+B-4C=1 \quad (3)\\ x^0 & 2A-2B-4D=0 \quad (4)\end{cases}$$

$$(1)-(3)\rightarrow \quad 5C=-1 \quad \underline{\boxed{C=-\frac{1}{5}}}$$

$$(2)-(4)\rightarrow \quad 5D=1 \quad \underline{\boxed{D=\frac{1}{5}}}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=\frac{1}{5} \\ 2A-2B=\frac{4}{5}\end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2A+2B=\frac{2}{5} \\ 2A-2B=\frac{4}{5}\end{cases}$$

$$4A=\frac{6}{5} \quad \rightarrow \quad \underline{\boxed{A=\frac{3}{10}}}$$

$$B=\frac{1}{5}-\frac{3}{10} \quad \rightarrow \quad \underline{\boxed{B=-\frac{1}{10}}}$$

$$\underline{\boxed{\frac{x^2+x}{x^4-3x^2-4}=\frac{3}{10}\frac{1}{x-2}-\frac{1}{10}\frac{1}{x+2}+\frac{1}{5}\frac{-x+1}{x^2+1}}}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\dfrac{\theta^4-4\theta^3+2\theta^2-3\theta+1}{\left(\theta^2+1\right)^3}$

Solution

$$\frac{\theta^4-4\theta^3+2\theta^2-3\theta+1}{\left(\theta^2+1\right)^3}=\frac{A\theta+B}{\theta^2+1}+\frac{C\theta+D}{\left(\theta^2+1\right)^2}+\frac{E\theta+F}{\left(\theta^2+1\right)^3}$$

$$\theta^4-4\theta^3+2\theta^2-3\theta+1=(A\theta+B)\left(\theta^2+1\right)^2+(C\theta+D)\left(\theta^2+1\right)+E\theta+F$$

$$=(A\theta+B)\left(\theta^4+2\theta^2+1\right)+C\theta^3+C\theta+D\theta^2+D+E\theta+F$$

$$=A\theta^5+B\theta^4+(2A+C)\theta^3+(2B+D)\theta^2+(A+C+E)\theta+B+D+F$$

$$\begin{cases}\boxed{A=0}\\ \boxed{B=1}\\ 2A+C=-4\\ 2B+D=2\\ A+C+E=-3\\ B+D+F=1\end{cases}\rightarrow \boxed{C=-4}\quad\boxed{D=0}\quad\boxed{E=1}\quad\boxed{F=0}$$

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

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\dfrac{3x^2+7x-2}{x^3-x^2-2x}$

Solution

$$\frac{3x^2+7x-2}{x^3-x^2-2x}=\frac{A}{x}+\frac{B}{x+1}+\frac{C}{x-2}$$

$$3x^2+7x-2=A(x+1)(x-2)+Bx(x-2)+Cx(x+1)$$

$$=Ax^2-Ax-2A$$

$$Bx^2-2Bx$$

$$Cx^2+Cx$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B+C=3 \\ -A-2B+C=7 \\ -2A=-2 \quad \rightarrow \underline{A=1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} B+C=2 \\ -2B+C=8 \end{cases} \rightarrow \underline{B=-2} \quad \underline{C=4}$$

$$\underline{\frac{3x^2+7x-2}{x^3-x^2-2x}=\frac{1}{x}-\frac{2}{x+1}+\frac{4}{x-2}}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\dfrac{3x^2+2x+5}{(x-1)\left(x^2-x-20\right)}$

Solution

$$\frac{3x^2+2x+5}{(x-1)\left(x^2-x-20\right)}=\frac{A}{x-1}+\frac{B}{x-5}+\frac{C}{x+4}$$

$$3x^2+2x+5=(A+B+C)x^2+(-A+3B-6C)x-20A-4B+5C$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 & A+B+C=3 \\ x & -A+3B-6C=2 \\ x^0 & -20A-4B+5C=5 \end{cases}$$

$$D=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & -6 \\ -20 & -4 & 5 \end{vmatrix}=180 \qquad D_A=\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -6 \\ 5 & -4 & 5 \end{vmatrix}=-90$$

$$D_B=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -6 \\ -20 & 5 & 5 \end{vmatrix}=450 \qquad D_C=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ -20 & -4 & 5 \end{vmatrix}=180$$

$$\underline{A=\frac{1}{2},\quad B=\frac{5}{2},\quad C=1}$$

$$\underline{\frac{3x^2+2x+5}{(x-1)\left(x^2-x-20\right)}=\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{x-1}+\frac{5}{2}\frac{1}{x-5}+\frac{1}{x+4}}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\dfrac{5x^2-3x+2}{x^3-2x^2}$

Solution

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

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

$$\begin{cases} x^2 & A+C=5 & C=4 \\ x & -2A+B=-3 & A=1 \\ x^0 & -2B=2 & \rightarrow \underline{B=-1} \end{cases}$$

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

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\dfrac{7x^2-13x+13}{(x-2)\left(x^2-2x+3\right)}$

Solution

$$\frac{7x^2-13x+13}{(x-2)\left(x^2-2x+3\right)}=\frac{A}{x-2}+\frac{Bx+C}{x^2-2x+3}$$

$$7x^2-13x+13=Ax^2-2Ax+3A+Bx^2-2Bx+Cx-2C$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 & A+B=7 \\ x^1 & -2A-2B+C=-13 \\ x^0 & 3A-2C=13 \end{cases}$$

$$D=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix}=3 \qquad D_A=\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 1 & 0 \\ -13 & -2 & 1 \\ 13 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix}=15$$

$$D_B=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 0 \\ -2 & -13 & 1 \\ 3 & 13 & -2 \end{vmatrix}=6 \qquad D_C=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 7 \\ -2 & -2 & -13 \\ 3 & 0 & 13 \end{vmatrix}=3$$

$$\underline{A=5;\ B=2;\ C=1}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{7x^2-13x+13}{(x-2)\left(x^2-2x+3\right)}=\frac{5}{x-2}+\frac{2x+1}{x^2-2x+3}}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{1}{x^2-5x+6}$

Solution

$$\frac{1}{x^2-5x+6}=\frac{A}{x-2}+\frac{B}{x-3}$$

$$Ax-3A+Bx-2B=1$$

$$\rightarrow\begin{cases}A+B=0\\-3A-2B=1\end{cases}\rightarrow\quad A=-1\quad B=1$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{x^2-5x+6}=\frac{-1}{x-2}+\frac{1}{x-3}}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{1}{x^2-5x+5}$

Solution

$$\frac{1}{x^2-5x+5}=\frac{A}{x-\frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2}}+\frac{B}{x-\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}}$$

$$Ax-\left(\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)A+Bx-\left(\frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)B=1$$

$$\begin{cases}A+B=0\\-\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}A-\frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2}B=1\end{cases}\rightarrow\begin{matrix}\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}A+\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}B=0\\-\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}A-\frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2}B=1\end{matrix}$$

$$-\sqrt{5}B=1\rightarrow\boxed{B=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}\quad\Rightarrow\quad\boxed{A=\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{x^2-5x+5}=\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\frac{2}{2x-5-\sqrt{5}}-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\frac{2}{2x-5+\sqrt{5}}}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\dfrac{5x^2+20x+6}{x^3+2x^2+x}$

Solution

$$\frac{5x^2+20x+6}{x^3+2x^2+x}=\frac{5x^2+20x+6}{x(x+1)^2}$$

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

$$Ax^2+2Ax+A+Bx^2+Bx+Cx=5x^2+20x+6$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=5 \\ 2A+B+C=20 \\ A=6 \end{cases} \rightarrow \underline{B=-1} \quad \underline{C=9}$$

$$\underline{\frac{5x^2+20x+6}{x^3+2x^2+x}=\frac{6}{x}-\frac{1}{x+1}+\frac{9}{(x+1)^2}}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\dfrac{2x^3-4x-8}{(x^2-x)(x^2+4)}$

Solution

$$\frac{2x^3-4x-8}{(x^2-x)(x^2+4)}=\frac{2x^3-4x-8}{x(x-1)(x^2+4)}=\frac{A}{x}+\frac{B}{x-1}+\frac{Cx+D}{x^2+4}$$

$$Ax^3-Ax^2+4Ax-4A+Bx^3+4Bx+Cx^3-Cx^2+Dx^2-Dx=2x^3-4x-8$$

$$\begin{cases} x^3 & A+B+C=2 \\ x^2 & -A-C+D=0 \\ x^1 & 4A+4B-D=-4 \\ x^0 & -4A=-8 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} B+C=0 \\ -C+D=2 \\ 4B-D=-12 \\ A=2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} B+D=2 \\ 4B-D=-12 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{A=2 \quad B=-2 \quad C=2 \quad D=4}$$

$$\frac{2x^3-4x-8}{\left(x^2-x\right)\left(x^2+4\right)}=\frac{2}{x}-\frac{2}{x-1}+\frac{2x}{x^2+4}+\frac{4}{x^2+4}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{8x^3+13x}{\left(x^2+2\right)^2}$

Solution

$$\frac{8x^3+13x}{\left(x^2+2\right)^2}=\frac{Ax+B}{x^2+2}+\frac{Cx+D}{\left(x^2+2\right)^2}$$

$$Ax^3+2Ax+Bx^2+2B+Cx+D=8x^3+13x$$

$$\begin{cases} x^3 & A=8 \\ x^2 & B=0 \\ x^1 & 2A+C=13 \\ x^0 & D=0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \underline{C=-3}$$

$$\frac{8x^3+13x}{\left(x^2+2\right)^2}=\frac{8x}{x^2+2}-\frac{3x}{\left(x^2+2\right)^2}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{1}{x^2-9}$

Solution

$$\frac{1}{x^2-9}=\frac{A}{x-3}+\frac{B}{x+3}$$

$$Ax+3A+Bx-3B=1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ 3A-3B=1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \underline{A=\frac{1}{6} \quad B=-\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2-9}=\frac{1}{6}\frac{1}{x-3}-\frac{1}{6}\frac{1}{x+3}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{2}{9x^2-1}$

Solution

$$\frac{2}{9x^2-1}=\frac{A}{3x-1}+\frac{B}{3x+1}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow\begin{cases}3A+3B=0\\ A-B=2\end{cases}\rightarrow \underline{A=1 \quad B=-1}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{2}{9x^2-1}=\frac{1}{3x-1}-\frac{1}{3x+1}}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{5}{x^2+3x-4}$

Solution

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

$$Ax+4A+Bx-B=5$$

$$\Rightarrow\begin{cases}A+B=0\\ 4A-B=5\end{cases}\rightarrow \underline{A=1 \quad B=-1}$$

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

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\frac{3-x}{3x^2-2x-1}$

Solution

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

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

$$\Rightarrow\begin{cases}3A+B=-1\\ A-B=3\end{cases}\rightarrow \underline{A=\frac{1}{2} \quad B=-\frac{5}{2}}$$

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

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\dfrac{x^2+12x+12}{x^3-4x}$

Solution

$$\frac{x^2+12x+12}{x^3-4x}=\frac{A}{x}+\frac{B}{x-2}+\frac{C}{x+2}$$

$$Ax^2-4A+Bx^2+2Bx+Cx^2-2Cx=x^2+12x+12$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 & A+B+C=1 \\ x^1 & 2B-2C=12 \\ x^0 & -4A=12 \end{cases} \rightarrow A=-3 \quad B=5 \quad C=-1$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x^2+12x+12}{x^3-4x}=-\frac{3}{x}+\frac{5}{x-2}-\frac{1}{x+2}}$$

Exercise

Write the partial fraction decomposition of each rational expression $\dfrac{5x-2}{(x-2)^2}$

Solution

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

$$Ax-2A+B=5x-2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \underline{A=5} \\ -2A+B=-2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \underline{B=8}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{5x-2}{(x-2)^2}=\frac{5}{x-2}+\frac{8}{(x-2)^2}}$$