

12. hét anal gyak

$$(4) \int \frac{x+1}{x^2+3x} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{x} + \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{x+3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln|x| + \frac{2}{3} \ln|x+3| + C$$

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

$$x+1 = A(x+3) + Bx$$

$$x+1 = x(A+B) + 3A \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ 3A=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A=\frac{1}{3} \\ B=\frac{2}{3}$$

$$(2) \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2-5x+6} dx = \int \frac{5}{x-2} + \frac{7}{x-3} dx = 5 \ln|x-2| + 7 \ln|x-3| + C$$

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

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

$$\begin{cases} A+B=2 \rightarrow A=2-B \\ -3A-2B=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -6+3B-2B=1 \\ B=7 \\ A=-5$$

$$(3) \int \frac{1}{x^3+2x^2} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x^2} + \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{x+2} + \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} - x^{-1} + \frac{1}{4} \ln|x+2| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|x| + C$$

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

$$1 =$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} B = \frac{1}{4} \\ C = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$A = \frac{11}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{x+1}{(x-1)^2(x-3)} dx = \int \left(\frac{-1}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{-1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-3} \right) dx = \frac{1}{x-1} - \ln|x-1| + \ln|x-3| + C$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{cases} B+C=0 \Rightarrow B=-C \\ A-4B-2C=1 \Rightarrow A+2C=1 \Rightarrow A=1-2C \\ -3A+3B+C=1 \Rightarrow -3+6C-3C+C=1 \end{cases}$$

$$C=1$$

$$B=-1$$

$$A=-1$$

$$\int \frac{x^5 - 15x}{x^4 - 16} dx = \int x +$$

$$\frac{x^5 - 15x}{x^4 - 16} = x + \frac{x}{x^4 - 16}$$

$$\frac{x}{x^4 - 16} = \frac{x}{(x-2)(x+2)(x^2+4)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+4}$$

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

$$x = -2$$

$$-1 = -32A \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{32}$$

$$-2 - 16$$

$$x=2 \quad 2 = 32b \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$x=0 \quad 0 = -1 + 1 - 4b \Rightarrow b=0$$

$$x=1 \quad c = -\frac{1}{8}$$