Partialbruchzerlegung

Theorn: (Fundamentalsale d. Algebra):

$$\forall p \in \mathbb{C}[x] \exists b_{n_1 \dots n_k} \in \mathbb{C}_1 \exists n_{n_1 \dots n_k} \in \mathbb{N} : p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i x^i = \prod_{i=0}^{k} (x - b_i)^{n_i} \quad \text{we have } \sum_{i=0}^{k} n_i = n$$

$$= \deg(p)$$

Sei $H \in IR[x] \subseteq C[x]$. ρ lässt sich darstellen als:

$$H(x) = \prod_{i=1}^{M} \frac{b_i(x)^{m_i}}{b_i(x)} \cdot \prod_{j=1}^{M} \frac{a_{ij}(x)^{m_j}}{a_{ij}(x)^{m_j}} \quad b_{ij}(q_i) = 1 \quad \text{deg}(b_i) = 1 \quad \text{deg}(q_i) = 2$$

$$l_i(x) = x - \alpha_i$$
 $q_j(x) = (x - \beta_j)^2 + \gamma_j^2$

Sei
$$R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{H(x)}$$
 (H wie dan) and deg P < deg H

Dam gilt:
$$R(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} L_i(x) + \sum_{j=1}^{M} Q_j(x)$$

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$$L_{i}'(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{n_{i}} \frac{a_{ik}}{v_{i}(x)^{k}} \qquad Q_{j}(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{n_{j}} \frac{b_{jk}x + c_{jk}}{q_{j}(x)^{k}} \qquad \text{for } a_{ik} \in \mathbb{R} \quad k = 1, ..., n_{i}'$$

$$b_{jk} < jk \in \mathbb{R} \quad k = 1, ..., n_{i}'$$

$$\frac{Assestive L_{i}(x)}{L_{i}(x)} = \sum_{j=0}^{N} \sum_{k=0}^{n_{i}} \frac{a_{ik}}{(x-\alpha_{i})^{k}} + \sum_{j=0}^{M} \sum_{k=0}^{m_{j}} \frac{b_{jk} \cdot x + c_{jk}}{(x-\beta_{j})^{2} \cdot y_{j}^{2}} t^{k}$$

was wen deg (P) > deg (H)?

Polynomidiation:
$$P(x) : H(x) = A(x)$$

$$-\frac{()}{()}$$

$$\frac{()}{()}$$

$$\frac{($$

Vorgelien:

(a) Zerlegung van
$$\frac{P(x)}{H(x)}$$
:

1. Polynomdivision:
$$\frac{P(x)}{H(x)} = A(x) + \frac{P(x)}{H(x)}$$

2. PB7
$$\frac{r(x)}{H(x)}$$
 (wie links)

8. cchin
$$A(x) + PBZ\left(\frac{r(x)}{4(x)}\right)$$

FU 187:

- (O(x) faktorisiva (linear and quadratische faktoren. Hier bestimms) du N.M. die ni nj
- 2) Symbolishe Koeffs einlichen (aik, bje, cje)

α; (β; (δ))

B) Keeft bostimmes mit keeft Vergl.

$$85p \quad R(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5x + 8}{x^4 - 6x^2 + 8x - 3} = \frac{P(x)}{P(x)}$$

$$\Rightarrow R(x) = L_{\lambda}(x) + L_{\lambda}(x)$$

Die Variablen Namen in blau sind nur zur um Konsistent mit obiger Notation zu sein. Wir wählen hier der Übersicht halber die Namen a, b1, b2, b3.

(3) Koeft - Verfield

Naiv: 6 ansmultipl. and mit Keeft's in A verficition.

Trick: Es muss gelkn dass (6) = (6)x) (tx). Wishle also qualictle x-Worke and ungliche dans

2.6.
$$x = 1$$
 $\Rightarrow \triangle(1) = 1^2 - 5 + 1 = 4 \stackrel{!}{=} b_3 \cdot 4 = \triangle(1) \Leftrightarrow b_5 = 1$
 $x = -5 \Rightarrow \triangle(-5) = (-5)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 15 + 18 = 32 \stackrel{!}{=} a(-3-7)^{\frac{3}{2}} = -64a = \triangle(-7) \Leftrightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$

let such wet's un find 9:
$$9+b_1=b_1-\frac{1}{2}\stackrel{!}{=}0 \implies b_1=\frac{1}{2}$$
 (da (A) den took or hat fix x3)

$$\frac{x^2 + 5x + k}{11 + 6x^2} = \frac{-1/2}{x^{1/2}} + \frac{1/2}{x^{1/2}} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\chi^{2} + 5\chi + k}{\chi^{4} - G_{\chi}^{2} + k\chi^{2} \cdot 5} = \frac{-1/2}{\chi + 3} + \frac{1/2}{\chi^{2} - 1} - \frac{1}{(\chi - 1)^{2}} + \frac{1}{(\chi - 1)^{3}}$$

$$\frac{B_{SP}}{P}$$
 R(x) = $\frac{2x^3 - 14x^3 + 14x + 3c}{x^2 - 4}$

1 Payrondivision

$$\frac{(2x^{5} - 14x^{2} + 14x + 5a) : (x^{7} - 4)}{-(2x^{5} - 8x)} = 2x - 44$$

$$\frac{-(2x^{5} - 8x)}{-14x^{2} + 12x + 5a}$$

$$\frac{-(-14x^{2} + 56)}{22x - 26} = c(x)$$

$$\frac{(x^{7} - 4)}{-(x^{7} + 12x + 56)}$$

$$\frac{(x^{7} - 4)}{-(x^{7} + 12x + 5a)}$$

Was PB7? Nach telegony time wir mit Linecrität die einzelnen Terne separat integriren:

$$\frac{g_{1}}{\left(x-b_{n}\right)^{2}+b_{2}^{2}} dx = \int \frac{q_{n}x}{\left(x-b_{n}\right)^{2}+b_{2}^{2}} dx + \int \frac{q_{2}}{\left(x-b_{n}\right)^{2}+b_{2}} dx$$

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$$\frac{g_{2}}{\left(x-b_{n}\right)^{2}+b_{2}^{2}} dx = \int \frac{q_{n}x}{\left(x-b_{n}\right)^{2}+b_{2}^{2}} dx + \int \frac{q_{2}x}{\left(x-b_{n}\right)^{2}+b_{2}^{2}} dx$$

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$$\Rightarrow a_{2} \int \frac{1}{u^{2}+b_{2}} dx = \frac{a_{2}}{b_{2}} \int \frac{1}{\frac{u^{2}+1}{b_{2}}} du \Rightarrow \text{subst} x = \frac{u}{\sqrt{b_{2}}} \frac{dx}{du} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b_{2}}} \iff \sqrt{b_{2}} dx = du$$

$$= \frac{a_{2}}{b_{2}} \int \frac{1}{x^{2}+1} du = \frac{a_{2}}{\sqrt{b_{2}}} \arctan(x) = \frac{a_{2}}{\sqrt{b_{2}}} \arctan\left(\frac{(x+b_{2})}{\sqrt{b_{2}}}\right) + C$$

$$(1) = a_A \cdot \int \frac{x}{(x-l_A)^2 + l_2} dx$$

$$= a_A \int \frac{u + b_A}{u^2 + b_2} du = a_A \int \frac{u}{u^2 + b_2} du + a_A \int \frac{b_A}{u^2 + b_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{a_n}{2} \int \frac{1}{v + b_2} dv = \frac{a_n}{2} |a_3| |v + b_2| + C$$

$$= \frac{a_n}{2} |a_3| (x - b_n)^2 + b_3| + C$$

Ensammergelasst:

$$\int \frac{a_{\lambda} \times + a_{2}}{(x - b_{\lambda})^{2} + b_{1}} dx = \frac{a_{1}}{2} |a_{1}| (x - b_{\lambda})^{2} + b_{2}| + \frac{a_{\lambda} b_{1}}{\sqrt{b_{2}}} \operatorname{arctan} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{b_{2}}}\right) + \underbrace{\frac{a_{2}}{\sqrt{b_{2}}}}_{2} \operatorname{arctan} \left(\frac{x - b_{1}}{\sqrt{b_{2}}}\right)$$

$$= L_{1}(x)$$

$$\frac{g_{ab}}{g_{ab}} = \frac{1}{(x-b)} \frac{1}{(x-b)} dx \qquad \text{subst: } u = x-b \implies du = dx$$

$$= g \int \frac{1}{u} du = g du |x-b| + C$$

$$\frac{\beta_{50}}{\beta_{50}} \int \frac{a}{(x-b)^{k}} dx \quad (k>1) \quad \text{subst} \quad u = x-b \implies du = dx$$

$$= a \int u^{-k} du = -a \frac{u^{n-k}}{n-k} + C = -a \frac{(x-b)^{n-k}}{n-k} + C = -\frac{a}{(k-n)(x-b)^{k-n}} + C$$

UneignHicles Integral

Bis jett. f: [a,b] -> IR intibar falls if dx existivt.

Weightich: f:(a,b) -> IR uniquelish intibar falls if Ldx := lim lim of fdx existivt.

Bsp:

$$\alpha < -1 \int_{\Lambda}^{\infty} x^{\alpha} dx = \lim_{t \to \infty} \int_{\Lambda}^{t} x^{\alpha} dx = \lim_{t \to \infty} \left(\frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \right)_{\Lambda}^{t} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{t^{\alpha+1} - 1}{\alpha+1} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{t^{\alpha} - 1}}{\frac{1}{\lambda + \alpha}} = -\frac{1}{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha+1}}$$

