

Name KEP Date _____ Period _____

Worksheet 10.2—Partial Fraction Decomposition
 Show all work on a separate sheet of paper. No Calculator

Free Response & Short Answer

1. Evaluate $\int \frac{dx}{2x^3 + x^2 - x}$

$$\int \frac{1}{x(2x^2 + x - 1)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x(2x-1)(x+1)} dx$$

$$\int \left[\frac{-1}{x} + \frac{4/3}{2x-1} + \frac{1/3}{x+1} \right] dx$$

$$-\ln|x| + \frac{4}{3} \ln|\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}| + \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| + C$$

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

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

Let $x = -1$: $1 = A(0) + B(-1)(0) + C(-1)(-3)$
 $1 = 3C$
 $C = \frac{1}{3}$

Let $x = 0$: $1 = A(-1)(1) + B(0) + C(0)$
 $1 = -A$
 $A = -1$

Let $x = \frac{1}{2}$: $1 = A(0) + B(\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{2}+1) + C(0)$
 $1 = B(\frac{1}{2})(\frac{3}{2})$
 $1 = \frac{3}{4}B$
 $B = \frac{4}{3}$

2. Evaluate $\int \frac{x^2 + 12x - 5}{(x+1)(x^2 - 6x - 7)} dx$

$$\int \frac{x^2 + 12x - 5}{(x+1)(x-7)(x+1)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 + 12x - 5}{(x+1)^2(x-7)} dx$$

$$\int \left[\frac{-1}{x+1} + \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{2}{x-7} \right] dx$$

$$-\ln|x+1| - \frac{2}{x+1} + 2 \ln|x-7| + C$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 12x - 5}{(x+1)^2(x-7)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{C}{x-7}$$

$$x^2 + 12x - 5 = A(x+1)(x-7) + B(x-7) + C(x+1)^2$$

Let $x = -1$: $1 - 12 - 5 = B(-8)$
 $-16 = -8B$
 $B = 2$

Let $x = 7$: $49 + 84 - 5 = C(8)^2$
 $128 = 64C$
 $C = 2$

Let $x = 1$: $1 + 12 - 5 = A(2)(-6) + 2(-6) + 2(2^2)$
 $8 = -12A - 12 + 8$
 $12 = -12A$
 $A = -1$

3. Evaluate $\int \frac{8x^2 - 3x - 4}{(4x-1)(x^2+1)} dx$

$$\frac{8x^2 - 3x - 4}{(4x-1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{4x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$$

$$8x^2 - 3x - 4 = A(x^2+1) + (Bx+C)(4x-1)$$

$x = \frac{1}{4}$: $8(\frac{1}{16}) - \frac{3}{4} - 4 = A(\frac{1}{16} + 1) + 0$
 $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4} - 4 = \frac{17}{16}A$
 $A = \frac{16}{17}(-\frac{1}{4} - 4)$
 $A = \frac{16}{17}(-\frac{17}{4})$
 $A = -4$

$x = 1$: $8 - 3 - 4 = -4(2) + (B+C)(3)$
 $1 = -8 + 3(B+C)$
 $3(B+C) = 9$
 $B+C = 3$

$x = -1$: $8 + 3 - 4 = -4(2) + (C-B)(-5)$
 $7 = -8 - 5(C-B)$
 $15 = -5(C-B)$
 $C-B = -3 \rightarrow C = B-3$

So, $B + B - 3 = 3$
 $2B = 6$
 $B = 3$
 $C = 3 - 3$
 $C = 0$

$$\int \left[\frac{-4}{4x-1} + \frac{3x+0}{x^2+1} \right] dx$$

$$\int \left[-4 \left(\frac{1}{4x-1} \right) + 3 \left(\frac{x}{x^2+1} \right) \right] dx$$

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

$$-\ln|4x-1| + \frac{3}{2} \ln|x^2+1| + C$$

4. Evaluate $\int \frac{3x^3 - 5x^2 - 11x + 9}{x^2 - 2x - 3} dx$

Long Division 1st since deg num \geq deg denom

$$\frac{3x^3 - 5x^2 - 11x + 9}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$$

$$3x + 1$$

$$\frac{3x^3 - 5x^2 - 11x + 9}{-(3x^3 - 6x^2 - 9x)} = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 9}{-(x^2 - 2x - 3)}$$

$$\int \left(3x + 1 + \frac{12}{(x-3)(x+1)} \right) dx$$

$$\int \left(3x + 1 + \frac{3}{x-3} + \frac{-3}{x+1} \right) dx$$

$$\frac{3}{2}x^2 + x + 3 \ln|x-3| - 3 \ln|x+1| + C$$

$$\frac{3}{2}x^2 + x + 3 \ln \left| \frac{x-3}{x+1} \right| + C$$

Heaviside Cover-up Method (Non-repeating linear factors)