

Tobi Favour Ebinobor

19/MHSOL/407

$$1. \int \frac{11-3x}{x^2+2x-3} = \frac{A}{(x-1)} + \frac{B}{(x+3)}$$

$$11-3x = A(x+3) + B(x-1)$$

$$f(1) \Rightarrow 11-3(1) = A(1+3) + B(1-1)$$

$$\cancel{8} = \cancel{4}A$$

$$\cancel{4}B$$

$$A = \cancel{-2}$$

$$f(-3) \Rightarrow 11-3(-3) = A(-3+3) + B(-3-1)$$

$$\frac{20}{\cancel{4}} = -\cancel{2}B$$

$$\cancel{2}B$$

$$B = -\cancel{5}$$

$$\int \frac{11-3x}{x^2+2x-3} = \int \frac{-2}{(x-1)} dx + \int \frac{-5}{(x+3)} dx$$

$$= 2 \ln(x-1) - 5 \ln(x+3)$$