

MAT 104 (ASSIGNMENT)

Name: Toby, Glory Inyang.

Department: Medicine and Surgery (MBBS)

Matric Number: 19/MH501/406

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

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

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

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

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

$$20 = -4B, \quad B \Rightarrow -5$$

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

$$8 = 4A, \quad A \Rightarrow 2$$

$$\therefore 11-3x \Rightarrow \frac{2}{(x-1)} - \frac{5}{(x+3)}$$

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

$$\therefore \int \frac{11-3x}{x^2+2x-3} dx \Rightarrow 2 \ln(x-1) - 5 \ln(x+3) + K$$

$$2) \int \frac{4x-16}{x^2-2x-3} dx$$

$$\frac{4x-16}{x^2-2x-3} \Rightarrow \frac{4x-16}{(x-3)(x+1)} \Rightarrow \frac{A}{(x-3)} + \frac{B}{(x+1)}$$

$$4x-16 = A(x+1) + B(x-3)$$

$$4x-16 = A(x+1) + B(x-3)$$

$$4x-16 = A(x+1) + B(x-3)$$

$$4x-16 = A(x+1) + B(x-3)$$

$$f(-1) \Rightarrow 4(-1)-16 \Rightarrow A(-1+1) + B(-1-3)$$

$$-20 = -4B, \quad B \Rightarrow 5$$

$$f(3) \Rightarrow 4(3)-16 \Rightarrow A(3+1) + B(3-3)$$

$$-4 = 4A, \quad A \Rightarrow -1$$

$$\therefore 4x - 16 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{x-3} + \frac{5}{x+1}$$

$$\frac{4x-16}{x^2-2x-3} \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{x-3} + \frac{5}{x+1}$$

$$\int \frac{4x-16}{x^2-2x-3} dx \Rightarrow - \int \frac{1}{x-3} dx + \int \frac{5}{x+1} dx$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{4x-16}{x^2-2x-3} dx \Rightarrow -\ln(x-3) + 5\ln(x+1) + K$$

$$3) \int \frac{2x^2-9x-35}{(x+1)(x-2)(x+3)} dx$$

$$2x^2-9x-35 = A + B + C$$

$$\frac{2x^2-9x-35}{(x+1)(x-2)(x+3)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-2} + \frac{C}{x+3}$$

$$2x^2-9x-35 = A(x-2)(x+3) + B(x+1)(x+3) + C(x+1)(x-2)$$

$$\frac{2x^2-9x-35}{(x+1)(x-2)(x+3)} = \frac{A(x-2)(x+3)}{(x+1)(x-2)(x+3)} + \frac{B(x+1)(x+3)}{(x+1)(x-2)(x+3)} + \frac{C(x+1)(x-2)}{(x+1)(x-2)(x+3)}$$

$$2x^2-9x-35 = A(x-2)(x+3) + B(x+1)(x+3) + C(x+1)(x-2)$$

$$f(-1) \Rightarrow 2(-1)^2-9(-1)-35 = A(-1-2)(-1+3) + B(-1+1)(-1+3) + C(-1+1)(-1-2)$$

$$\frac{+2A}{+6} = \frac{-8A}{-6}, \quad A \Rightarrow 4$$

$$f(2) \Rightarrow 2(2)^2-9(2)-35 = A(2-2)(2+3) + B(2+1)(2+3) + C(2+1)(2-2)$$

$$\frac{-45}{15} = \frac{15B}{15}, \quad B \Rightarrow -3$$

$$f(-3) \Rightarrow 2(-3)^2-9(-3)-35 \Rightarrow A(-3-2)(-3+3) + B(-3+1)(-3+3) + C(-3+1)(-3-2)$$

$$\frac{10}{10} = \frac{10C}{10}, \quad C \Rightarrow 1$$

$$\therefore 2x^2-9x-35 = \frac{4}{x+1} - \frac{3}{x-2} + \frac{1}{x+3}$$

$$\frac{2x^2-9x-35}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)} = \frac{4}{x+1} - \frac{3}{x-2} + \frac{1}{x+3}$$

$$\int \frac{2x^2-9x-35}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)} dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{4}{x+1} dx - \int \frac{3}{x-2} dx + \int \frac{1}{x+3} dx$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{2x^2-9x-35}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)} dx \Rightarrow 4\ln(x+1) - 3\ln(x-2) + \ln(x+3) + K$$