

Afula Emmanuel Atabuchi

19/MHS01/048

MBBS

MATHS104 ASSIGNMENT

04/05/2020

① $\int \frac{11-3x}{(x^2+2x-3)} dx$

Ans:

$$x^2 + 2x - 3 = (x-1)(x+3)$$

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

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

$$11-3x = Ax + 3A + Bx - B$$

$$= Ax + Bx + 3A - B$$

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

$$A+B = -3$$

$$+3A - B = 11$$

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

$$A = 2$$

$$A+B = -3$$

$$2+B = -3$$

$$B = -5$$

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

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

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

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

Sol.

$$x^2-2x-3 = (x+1)(x-3)$$

$$\int \frac{4x-16}{(x^2-2x-3)} = \int \frac{4x-16}{(x+1)(x-3)}$$

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

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

$$4x-16 = Ax - 3A + Bx + B$$

$$4x-16 = Ax + Bx - 3A + B$$

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

$$A+B=4$$

$$-3A+B=16$$

$$4A=20$$

$$A = \frac{20}{4} = 5$$

$$A+B=4$$

$$5+B=4$$

$$B=-1$$

$$\int \frac{4x-16}{(x+1)(x-3)} dx = \int \frac{5}{x+1} dx + \int \frac{-1}{x-3} dx$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{4x-16}{(x+1)(x-3)} = 5 \ln(x+1) - \ln(x-3) + C$$

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

Sol

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

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

$$2x^2 - 9x - 35 = A(x^2 + x - 6) + B(x^2 + 4x + 3) + C(x^2 - x - 2)$$

$$2x^2 - 9x - 35 = Ax^2 + Ax - 6A + Bx^2 + 4Bx + 3B + Cx^2 - Cx - 2C$$

$$2x^2 - 9x - 35 = Ax^2 + Bx^2 + Cx^2 + Ax + 4Bx - Cx - 6A + 3B - 2C$$

$$2x^2 - 9x - 35 = x^2(A+B+C) + x(A+4B-C) - 6A + 3B - 2C$$

$$A+B+C = 2 \quad \text{--- (I)}$$

$$A+4B-C = -9 \quad \text{--- (II)}$$

$$-6A+3B-2C = -35 \quad \text{--- (III)}$$

$$A = 2 - B - C \quad \text{--- (IV)}$$

~~Substitute~~ Substitute eqn (IV) into (II) & (III)

$$A + 4B - C = -9$$

$$2 - B - C + 4B - C = -9$$

$$3B - 2C = -11 \quad \text{--- (V)}$$

$$-6A + 3B - 2C = -35$$

$$-6(2 - B - C) + 3B - 2C = -35$$

$$-12 + 6B + 6C + 3B - 2C = -35$$

$$9B + 4C = -23 \quad \text{--- (VI)}$$

Using eqn (V) & (VI)

$$3B - 2C = -11 \quad (\times 4)$$

$$9B + 4C = -23 \quad (\times 2)$$

$$12B - 8C = -44$$

$$+ 18B + 8C = -46$$

$$\hline 30B = -90$$

$$B = -3$$

$$3B - 2C = -11$$

$$3(-3) - 2C = -11$$

$$-9 - 2C = -11$$

$$-2C = -11 + 9$$

$$C = 1$$

$$A = 2 - B - C$$

$$A = 2 - (-3) - 1$$

$$A = 4$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{2x^2 - 9x - 35}{(x+1)(x-2)(x+3)} dx = 4 \ln|x+1| - 3 \ln|x-2| + \ln|x+3| + C$$