

Uyanwame Chiamaka Faith

19/mh501/428

Mat 104

MBBS

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

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

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

At $x = -3$, we have

$$B(-4) = 11 - 3(-3) = 11 + 9$$

$$B = -5$$

At $x = 1$, we have

$$A(4) = 8$$

$$A = 2$$

We can now write

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

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

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

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

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

At $x=3$, we have

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

$$4B = -4$$

$$B = -1$$

At $x=-1$, we have

$$A(-1-3) = 4(-1) - 16$$

$$-4A = -20$$

$$A = 5$$

We can write

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

$$\Rightarrow 5 \ln$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 \ln(x+1) - 1 \ln(x-3)$$

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

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

$$A(x-2)(x+3) + B(x+1)(x+3) + C(x+1)(x-2)$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$A + B + C = 2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$A + 4B - C = -9 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

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

From equation 1 & 2

$$A + B + C = 2$$

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

$$\underline{-3B} \quad \underline{1} \quad B = -3$$

From eqn ①

$$A - 3 + C = 2$$

$$A + C = 5$$

$$A = 5 - C$$

to eqn ②

$$5 - C + 5 - C + 4C - 3 - C = -9$$

$$5 - C - 12 - C = -9$$

$$5 - 12 - C - C = -9$$

$$-7 - 2C = -9$$

$$-2C = -9 + 7$$

$$-2C = -2$$

$$-2C = -2$$

$$C = 1$$

For A (from eqn ①)

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

$$A - 3 + 1 = 2$$

$$A - 2 = 2$$

$$A = 2 + 2$$

$$A = 4$$

$$\therefore \text{Ans} = 4 \ln(x+1) - 3 \ln(x-2) + C \ln(x+3)$$

$$= 4 \ln(x+1) - 3 \ln(x-2) + C \ln(x+3),,$$