







Memo Date: / /

Solve (iii) & (iv)

$$\begin{aligned} -6A + 3B - 2C &= -35 \quad | \\ A + 24B - 6C &= 29 \quad | \\ \hline 27B - 8C &= -89 - (v) \end{aligned}$$

Solve (v) & (iv)

$$\begin{aligned} 27B - 8C &= -89 \quad | \\ -27B - 2C &= -11 \times 9 \quad | \\ \hline 10C &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore C = 1$$

→ equat $C = 1$ into (iv)

$$\begin{aligned} (3B - 2C) &= -11 \\ 3B - 2 &= -11 \\ 3B &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore B = 3$$

From equ (i)

$$\begin{aligned} A + B + C &= 2 \\ A - 3 + 1 &= 2 \quad \therefore A = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2x^2 - 9x - 35}{(x+1)(x-2)(x+3)} dx &= \int \frac{4}{(x+1)} dx - \int \frac{3}{(x-2)} dx \\ &\quad + \int \frac{1}{(x+3)} dx \\ \Rightarrow 4 \ln(x+1) - 3 \ln(x-2) + \ln(x+3) + C \end{aligned}$$