

Algebra for people

The form is: $\int \frac{1}{x^2+bx+c} dx$ (A)

$x^2+bx+c = \frac{b^2}{4} + \frac{b}{2}x + c - \frac{b^2}{4}$
 $= (x+\frac{b}{2})^2 + c - \frac{b^2}{4}$

Let the form x^2+bx+c is a perfect square
 then it is $(x+\frac{b}{2})^2 + c - \frac{b^2}{4}$

$\int \frac{1}{x^2+bx+c} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+\frac{b}{2})^2 + 1} dx$

$du = \frac{dx}{2} \implies u = \frac{x+\frac{b}{2}}{\sqrt{c-\frac{b^2}{4}}}$

$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{c-\frac{b^2}{4}}} \int \frac{du}{u^2+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c-\frac{b^2}{4}}} \arctan(u) + C =$

$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{c-\frac{b^2}{4}}} \arctan\left(\frac{x+\frac{b}{2}}{\sqrt{c-\frac{b^2}{4}}}\right) + C$

$\int \frac{A}{x-a} dx$

$u = x-a$
 $du = dx$

$A \int \frac{du}{u} = A \ln|u+c| = A \ln|x-a| + C$

$\int \frac{A}{(x-a)^n}$

(B)

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+10}$$

$$4 - 4 \cdot 10 = -36 < 0$$

the roots are

completing the square

$$x^2+2x+10 = (x+1)^2+9$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2+9} = \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{x+1}{3}\right)^2+1} =$$

$$u = \frac{x+1}{3} \quad du = \frac{1}{3} dx \Rightarrow dx = 3du$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{du}{u^2+1} = \frac{1}{3} \arctan\left(\frac{x+1}{3}\right) + c$$

$$\int \frac{A}{x-a} dx \quad (2)$$

$$u = x-a$$
$$du = dx$$

substitution

substitution

$$A \int \frac{du}{u} = A \ln u + c = A \ln(x-a) + c$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{N}, n > 1) \quad \int \frac{A}{(x-a)^n} \quad (3)$$

$$du = dx \quad u = x-a \quad \text{substitution}$$

$$A \int \frac{du}{u^n} = \frac{A}{(1-n)(u)^{n-1}} + c = \frac{A}{(1-n)(x-a)^{n-1}} + c$$

$$(p^2-4q < 0) \quad \int \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+px+q} \quad (4)$$

substitution

$$\int \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+px+q} dx = \int f$$

140)

(3)

10108 - NSJ - 08)

$$x^2+px+q = (x+\frac{p}{2})^2 + q - \frac{p^2}{4}$$

$$a^2 = q - \frac{p^2}{4} \quad t = x + \frac{p}{2} \quad 3)$$

150 dx = dt 17777

$$\int \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+px+q} dx = \int \frac{A(t-\frac{p}{2})+B}{(t+\frac{p}{2})^2+q-\frac{p^2}{4}} dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{At - \frac{Ap}{2} + B}{t^2+a^2} dt =$$

$$= A \int \frac{t}{t^2+a^2} + (B - \frac{Ap}{2}) \int \frac{dt}{t^2+a^2} =$$

$$= \frac{A}{2} \ln(t^2+a^2) + \frac{B - \frac{Ap}{2}}{a} \arctan \frac{t}{a} + C =$$

$$= \frac{A}{2} \ln(x^2+px+q) + \frac{2B - Ap}{2(q - \frac{p^2}{4})} \arctan \frac{2x+p}{\sqrt{4q-p^2}} + C$$

$n \in \mathbb{N}, n > 1$

$$\int \frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx$$

15

10108 10

$$\int \frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx = A \int \frac{t dt}{(t^2+a^2)^n} + (B - \frac{Ap}{2}) \int \frac{dt}{(t^2+a^2)^n} =$$

$$= - \frac{A}{2(n-1)(t^2+a^2)^{n-1}} + (B - \frac{Ap}{2}) \int \frac{dt}{(t^2+a^2)^n}$$

10108 10

$$\int \frac{x+5}{x^2+2x+10} dx = \int \frac{(x+5)dx}{(x+1)^2+9} =$$

$$dt = dx \quad t = x+1 \quad \rightarrow \text{---} \rightarrow \text{---}$$

$$= \int \frac{(t+4) dt}{t^2+9} = \int \frac{t}{t^2+9} dt + 4 \int \frac{dt}{t^2+9} =$$

$$= \frac{\ln|t^2+9|}{2} +$$

① $u = t^2+9 \quad du = 2t dt \Rightarrow t dt = \frac{du}{2}$

$$\int \frac{t}{t^2+9} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln|(t^2+9)| + c =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|(x+1)^2+9| + c$$

② $4 \int \frac{dt}{t^2+9} = \frac{4}{9} \int \frac{dt}{(\frac{t}{3})^2+1} = \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{du}{u^2+1} =$

$u = \frac{t}{3}$
 $3du = dt$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \arctan u + c = \frac{4}{3} \arctan\left(\frac{x+1}{3}\right) + c$$

~~Handwritten scribbles and notes~~

(Polynomial Division) $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ ~~Handwritten notes~~

Let Q be a polynomial and $P(x)$ a polynomial

such that $Q \mid P$ is true ~~Handwritten notes~~

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = M(x) + \frac{R(x)}{Q(x)} \quad \text{deg } R < \text{deg } Q$$

$M(x)$ is the quotient and $R(x)$ is the remainder ~~Handwritten notes~~

Handwritten notes

⑥

$$\int \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \int (x+2) dx + \int \left[\frac{\cancel{17}}{3(x-1)} - \frac{\cancel{10}}{x-2} + \frac{\cancel{19}}{3(x-4)} \right] dx =$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x + \frac{\cancel{17}}{3} \ln|x-1| - \cancel{10} \ln|x-2| + \frac{\cancel{19}}{3} \ln|x-4| + c$$

2 - NC13

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

$$\frac{1}{(\quad)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$$

$$1 = A(x^2+1) + (x-1)(Bx+C) = Ax^2 + A + Bx^2 - Bx + Cx - C$$

$$= (A+B)x^2 + (C-B)x + A - C$$

$$C=B \quad A=-B=-C$$

$$2A=1 \Rightarrow A=\frac{1}{2} \quad B=C=-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \int \left[\frac{1}{2(x-1)} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + c$$

$$\int \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x + 7}{x^2 + 2} dx = \int (x+3) dx + \int \frac{3x+1}{x^2+2} dx =$$

3 - NC13

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} + 3x + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+2} dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2+2} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{2x}{x^2+2} dx = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| + c = \ln|x^2+2| + c$$

$$t = x^2 + 2$$

$$dt = 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} + 3x + \frac{3}{2} \ln|x^2+2| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + c$$

$$\int \frac{x^4}{x^4-1} = \int \frac{x^{4-1+1}}{x^4-1} dx = \int dx + \int \frac{1}{x^4-1} = x + \int \frac{1}{x^4-1} \quad \text{⑦}$$

$$\frac{x^4}{x^4-1} = \frac{x^4}{x^4-1} + 1$$

$$x^4-1 = (x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)$$

∴ Partial Fraction

$$\frac{1}{x^4-1} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1}$$

$$1 = A(x+1)(x^2+1) + B(x-1)(x^2+1) + (Cx+D)(x^2-1)$$

$$1 = A \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 4A \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{∴ } x=1 \text{ } \textcircled{3}$$

$$1 = B(-2) \cdot 2 = -4B \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{4} \quad \text{∴ } x=-1 \text{ } \textcircled{3}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - D = \frac{1}{2} - D \Rightarrow D = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{∴ } x=0 \text{ } \textcircled{3}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3 \cdot 5 + (-\frac{1}{4}) \cdot 5 + (2C - \frac{1}{2}) \cdot 3 = \frac{5}{2} + 6C - \frac{3}{2} = 1 + 6C \Rightarrow C = 0 \quad \text{∴ } x=2 \text{ } \textcircled{3}$$

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

∴ Partial Fraction

$$\int \frac{x^4}{x^4-1} dx = x + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = x + \frac{1}{4} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C$$

$$\int \frac{x^5}{(x^3+1)(x^3+8)} dx = \int \frac{x^3 \cdot x^2}{(x^3+1)(x^3+8)} dx \quad \text{∴ } u \text{ substitution}$$

$$dt = 3x^2 dx$$

$$\frac{1}{3} dt = x^2 dx$$

$$t = x^3 + 1 \Rightarrow x^3 = t - 1 \quad \text{∴ } \textcircled{3}$$

$$t + 7 = x^3 + 8$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{(t-1) dt}{t(t+7)}$$

$$\frac{t-1}{t(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} \Rightarrow t-1 = A(t+1) + Bt$$

(8)

$$t-1 = (A+B)t + 1A$$

$$B = \frac{8}{2} \quad C = A+B=1 \quad A = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2t} + \frac{8}{2(t+1)} \right] dx = -\frac{1}{2} \ln|t| + \frac{8}{2} \ln|t+1| + C = -\frac{1}{2} \ln|x^3+1| + \frac{8}{2} \ln|x^3+8| + C$$

$$\int \frac{5x^2+6x+9}{(x-3)^2(x+1)^2} dx$$

Partial

$$\frac{5x^2+6x+9}{(x-3)^2(x+1)^2} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{(x-3)^2} + \frac{C}{x+1} + \frac{D}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$5x^2+6x+9 = A(x-3)(x+1)^2 + B(x+1)^2 + C(x+1)(x-3)^2 + D(x-3)^2$$

$$5 \cdot 9 + 6 \cdot 3 + 9 = B \cdot 16$$

$$: x=3 \Rightarrow B=9$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$: x=-1$$

$$2 = 5 - 6 + 9 = 16D \Rightarrow D = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$: x=0 \Rightarrow C=1$$

$$9 = A(-3) + \frac{9}{2} + C(-3) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 9 =$$

$$= -3A - 3C + 9 \Rightarrow A = -C$$

$$: x=8$$

$$20 = 5 + 6 + 9 = A(-2) + \frac{9}{2} + \frac{9}{2} \cdot 4 - A(2) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 =$$

$$= -8A + 18 + 4A + 2 = -4A + 20 \Rightarrow A = C = 0$$

$$\int \left[-\frac{1}{2t} + \frac{8}{2(t+1)} \right] dx = \int \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-3)^2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx = \frac{9}{2} \int \frac{dx}{|u|} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{|v|} dx = -\frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{|u|} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{|v|} + C = -\frac{9}{2(x-3)} - \frac{1}{2(x+1)} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^3} dx$$

$$1+x^3 = (x+1)(x^2-x+1) \quad \text{|||}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^3} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-x+1}$$

$$1 = A(x^2-x+1) + (Bx+C)(x+1)$$

$$1 = 3A \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{||| } x = -1$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{3} + C \Rightarrow C = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{||| } x = 0$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{3} + (B + \frac{2}{3})(2) = \frac{1}{3} + 2B + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{5}{3} + 2B$$

|||

$$2B = 1 - \frac{5}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$B = -\frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x-2}{x^2-x+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \text{ (1)}$$

$$\int \frac{x-2}{x^2-x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x dx}{x^2-x+1} - 2 \int \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} dx =$$

$u = x^2-x+1$
 $du = 2x dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2-x+1| - 2 \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2-x+1| -$$

$$- \frac{2 \cdot 4}{3} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{x-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}\right)^2 + 1} = - \frac{2 \cdot 4}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \arctan\left(\frac{4x-2}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + c$$

$$\text{(1)} = \frac{1}{3} \text{(2)}$$