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(23) 8.4 Integrals of Rational Function (A)

(1) A RATIONAL FUNCTION is a quotient of two polynomials (1) الدالة النسبية هي خارج قسمة حدوديتين

For example $\frac{1}{x^2 - 4}$, $\frac{2x^2}{x(x-1)^2}$, $\frac{1}{x(x^2 + x - 1)}$ are rational functions

But $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$, $\frac{1}{e^x}$, $\frac{\ln x}{x}$, $\frac{|x-2|}{x^2}$, $\frac{\sin^2 x}{5x^2 - 7}$ are not rational functions

(2) PARTIAL FRACTION

Any rational function can be rewrite as sum of fractions with denominator of degree 1 or 2 (hasn't real root) . These fraction is called partial fraction

$$\frac{A}{x+a} + \frac{B}{(x+a)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+a^2}$$

To integrate a rational function it is usually necessary to use partial fraction

(2) الكسور الجزئية

إذا كان لدينا حدودية نسبية مقامها قابل للتحليل إلى عوامل من الدرجة الأولى أو الثانية فإنه يمكن إعادة كتابتها على صورة مجموع عدة حدوديات نسبية مقاماتها من الدرجة الأولى أو الثانية (ليس لها جذور حقيقية) وتسمى هذه الحدوديات بالكسور الجزئية وتكون على الصور

لإيجاد تكامل دالة نسبية يكون من الضروري وضعها على صورة مجموع من الكسور الجزئية

RATIONAL FUNCTION

PARTIAL FRACTION

$$\frac{2x}{(x+2)(x-5)}$$

$$\frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x-5}$$

$$\frac{3x^2 - 1}{(x-7)(x+3)^2}$$

$$\frac{A}{x-7} + \frac{B}{x+3} + \frac{C}{(x+3)^2}$$

$$\frac{x-1}{(x+4)(x^2+5)}$$

$$\frac{A}{x+4} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+5}$$

$$\frac{x+2}{(x-1)^2(x^2+7)}$$

$$\frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+7}$$

Example 1 Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{2x^2 - 10x + 15}{x^3 - 4x^2 - 5x} dx$ 42 December 2006

Solution

$$x^3 - 4x^2 - 5x = x(x^2 - 4x - 5) = x(x - 5)(x + 1)$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - 10x + 15}{x^3 - 4x^2 - 5x} = \frac{2x^2 - 10x + 15}{x(x - 5)(x + 1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x - 5} + \frac{C}{x + 1}$$

$$A(x - 5)(x + 1) + Bx(x + 1) + Cx(x - 5) = 2x^2 - 10x + 15$$

$$\text{at } x = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad A(-5)(1) = 15 \quad \Rightarrow \quad -5A = 15 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{A = -3}$$

$$\text{at } x = 5 \quad \Rightarrow \quad B(5)(6) = 50 - 50 + 15 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 30B = 15 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{B = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{at } x = -1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad C(-1)(-6) = 2 - 10(-1) + 15 \quad 6C = 27 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{C = \frac{9}{2}}$$

$$I = \int \frac{2x^2 - 10x + 15}{x^3 - 4x^2 - 5x} dx = \int \left(\frac{-3}{x} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x - 5} + \frac{\frac{9}{2}}{x + 1} \right) dx = -3 \ln|x| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x - 5| + \frac{9}{2} \ln|x + 1| + c$$

Example 2 Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{x^2 + 2x + 3}{x^4 - 1} dx$ 34 July 2004

Solution

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

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

$$A(x + 1)(x^2 + 1) + B(x - 1)(x^2 + 1) + (Cx + D)(x - 1)(x + 1) = x^2 + 2x + 3$$

$$\text{at } x = -1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad B(-2)(2) = 1 - 2 + 3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad -4B = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{B = \frac{-1}{2}}$$

$$\text{at } x = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad A(2)(2) = 1 + 2 + 3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 4A = 6 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{A = \frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\text{at } x = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)(1)(1) + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(-1)(1) + D(-1)(1) = 3$$

$$\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - D = 3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2 - D = 3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{D = -1}$$

$$\text{at } x = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)(3)(5) + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(1)(5) + (2c - 1)(3) = 4 + 4 + 3$$

$$\frac{45}{2} - \frac{5}{2} + 6c - 3 = 11 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 20 + 6c - 3 = 11$$

$$6c + 17 = 11 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 6c = -6 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{c = -1}$$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{x^2 + 2x + 3}{x^4 - 1} dx = \int \left(\frac{\frac{3}{2}}{x - 1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{x + 1} + \frac{-x}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{-1}{x^2 + 1} \right) dx$$

$$I = \frac{3}{2} \ln|x - 1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x + 1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) - \tan^{-1} x + c$$

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

Solution

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

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

$$\therefore A(x+1)^2 + B(x-1)(x+1) + C(x-1) = x^2$$

$$\text{at } x = 1 \Rightarrow 4A = 1$$

$$\text{at } x = -1 \Rightarrow -2C = 1$$

$$\text{at } x = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)(1) + B(-1)(1) + \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)(-1) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} - B = 0$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln|x-1| + \frac{3}{4} \ln|x+1| + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(x+1)} + c$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{3}{4}$$

Example 4 Evaluate $\int \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x^2 - 4x + 3} dx$

Solution

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x-3)(x-1)$$

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

$$I = \int \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x^2 - 4x + 3} dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{x-3} \right) dx = x + \ln|x-3| + c$$

تذكر

$$\int \frac{1}{x+a} dx = \ln|x+a| + c$$

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

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

Example 5 Evaluate $\int \frac{\cot x}{\sin x - 1} dx$ 4 December 1995

Solution

$$I = \int \frac{\cot x}{\sin x - 1} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x (\sin x - 1)} dx$$

Let $u = \sin x \Rightarrow du = \cos x dx$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{u(u-1)} du$$

$$\frac{1}{u(u-1)} = \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{(u-1)}$$

$$A(u-1) + Bu = 1$$

at $x = 0$

$$\Rightarrow -A = 1$$

$$\boxed{A = -1}$$

at $x = 1$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{B = 1}$$

$$I = \int \left(-\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{u-1} \right) du = -\ln|u| + \ln|u-1| + c = -\ln|\sin x| + \ln|\sin x - 1| + c$$



Homework

<u>1</u>	Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{3x^2 + 1}{x^4 - 1} dx$	43 May 2007
<u>2</u>	Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{x^2 - x + 2}{x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x} dx$	41 July 2006
<u>3</u>	Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{x^3 + 8}{x^4 + 4x^2} dx$	37 June 2005
<u>4</u>	Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{5x^2 + 3}{x^4 - 1} dx$	40 May 2006
<u>5</u>	Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{5x^2 + x - 2}{(1 + x^2)(3x - 1)} dx$	
<u>6</u>	Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx$	
<u>7</u>	Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 5}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx$	
<u>8</u>	Evaluate the following integral : (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ points) $\int \frac{1}{(1 + e^x)^2} dx$	50 Dec. 15, 2009
<u>9</u>	Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{x^3 + x^2 + x - 1}{x^3 - x^2 + x - 1} dx$	1 May 1994
<u>10</u>	Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{x + 3x^3}{x^4 - 1} dx$	2 May 1995
<u>11</u>	Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{5x^2 + x + 6}{(x + 1)(x^2 + 4)} dx$	3 August 1995



Homework

<u>1</u>	Evaluate the integral	$\int \frac{x^5 + 4x^3 + 11x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx$	4 December 1995
<u>2</u>	Evaluate the integral	$\int \frac{3x^2 + 11x + 7}{(2x - 1)(x^2 + 6x + 10)} dx$	5 May 1996
<u>3</u>	Evaluate the integral	$\int \frac{x}{(x + 1)(x^2 + 1)} dx$	6 July 1996
<u>4</u>	Evaluate the integral	$\int \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^3 - 1} dx$	7 November 1996
<u>5</u>	Evaluate the integral	$\int \frac{2 + 3x}{x^4 + x^2} dx$	8 May 1997
<u>6</u>	Evaluate the integral	$\int \frac{3x + 5}{x^3 - 4x^2 + x - 4} dx$	10 August 1997
<u>7</u>	Evaluate the integral	$\int \frac{4}{1 + x - x^2 - x^3} dx$	11 December 1997
<u>8</u>	Evaluate the integral	$\int \frac{2}{1 + x + x^2 + x^3} dx$	12 December 1997
<u>9</u>	Evaluate the integral	$\int \frac{6x^2 - 3x + 1}{(4x + 1)(x^2 + 1)} dx$	13 May 1998
<u>10</u>	Evaluate the integral	$\int \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 1} dx$	15 December 1998
<u>11</u>	Evaluate the integral	$\int \frac{3x^2 - 4x + 5}{(x - 1)(x^2 + 1)} dx$	18 December 1999
<u>12</u>	Evaluate the integral	$\int \frac{2x^2 + 3}{x^3 + x^2 + 4x + 4} dx$	19 May 2000
<u>13</u>	Evaluate the integral	$\int \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 + x - 6} dx$	20 April 2000
<u>14</u>	Evaluate the integral	$\int \frac{2x^2 + 3}{x^3 + x^2 + 4x + 4} dx$	21 May 2000
<u>15</u>	Evaluate	$\int \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x - \cos x}$	(4 pts) 41 14 January 2012