

3. Dela upp i partialbråk.

$$x^2 + 3 + \frac{-x^4 - 5x^3 + 6x^2 + 43x + 72}{x(x-3)^2(x^2+4)} =$$

$$= x^2 + 3 + \frac{A_{11}}{x} + \frac{A_{21}}{x-3} + \frac{A_{22}}{(x-3)^2} + \frac{B_{11}x + C_{11}}{x^2+4}$$

Vi måste nu beräkna $A_{11}, A_{21}, A_{22}, B_{11}, C_{11}$.

$$\begin{aligned} -x^4 - 5x^3 + 6x^2 + 43x + 72 &= A_{11} \cdot (x-3)^2(x^2+4) + \\ &+ A_{21} \cdot x(x-3)(x^2+4) + A_{22} \cdot x(x^2+4) + (B_{11}x + C_{11}) \cdot x(x-3)^2 = \\ &= A_{11} \cdot (x^4 - 6x^3 + 13x^2 - 24x + 36) + A_{21} \cdot (x^4 - 3x^3 + 4x^2 - 12x) + \\ &+ A_{22} \cdot (x^3 + 4x) + B_{11} \cdot (x^4 - 6x^3 + 9x^2) + C_{11} \cdot (x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x) = \\ &= x^4 \cdot (A_{11} + A_{21} + B_{11}) + x^3 \cdot (-6A_{11} - 3A_{21} + A_{22} - 6B_{11} + C_{11}) + \\ &+ x^2 \cdot (13A_{11} + 4A_{21} + 9B_{11} - 6C_{11}) + x \cdot (-24A_{11} - 12A_{21} + 4A_{22} + 9C_{11}) + 1 \cdot (36A_{11}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A_{11} + A_{21} + B_{11} = -1 \\ -6A_{11} - 3A_{21} + A_{22} - 6B_{11} + C_{11} = -5 \\ 13A_{11} + 4A_{21} + 9B_{11} - 6C_{11} = 6 \\ -24A_{11} - 12A_{21} + 4A_{22} + 9C_{11} = 43 \\ 36A_{11} = 72 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_{11} = 2 \\ A_{21} = -5 \\ A_{22} = 1 \\ B_{11} = 2 \\ C_{11} = 3 \end{cases}$$

Märk, att antalet ekvationer = antalet obekanta = grad(Q) = 5.

4. Integrera termvis.

$$\int \frac{x^3 - 6x^6 + 16x^5 - 43x^4 + 70x^3 - 66x^2 + 151x + 72}{x^5 - 6x^4 + 13x^3 - 24x^2 + 36x} dx = \{1\} =$$

$$= \int \left(x^2 + 3 + \frac{-x^4 - 5x^3 + 6x^2 + 43x + 72}{x^5 - 6x^4 + 13x^3 - 24x^2 + 36x} \right) dx = \{2\} =$$

$$= \int \left(x^2 + 3 + \frac{-x^4 - 5x^3 + 6x^2 + 43x + 72}{x(x-3)^2(x^2+4)} \right) dx = \{3\} =$$

$$= \int \left(x^2 + 3 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{-5}{x-3} + \frac{1}{(x-3)^2} + \frac{2x}{x^2+4} + \frac{3}{x^2+4} \right) dx =$$

= {först nu utförs alltså själva integreringen} =

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + 3x + 2 \ln|x| - 5 \ln|x-3| - \frac{1}{x-3} + \ln|x^2+4| + \frac{3}{2} \arctan \frac{x}{2} + C =$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + 3x + \ln(x^2) - 5 \ln|x-3| - \frac{1}{x-3} + \ln(x^2+4) + \frac{3}{2} \arctan \frac{x}{2} + C$$

Funktionen är integrerbar i $]-\infty, 0[$, $]0, 3[$, $]3, \infty[$.
I olika intervall kan vi ha olika konstanter C.