

17c

$$\frac{5x^2 - 24x + 36}{x(x-3)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-3} + \frac{C}{(x-3)^2}$$

$$5x^2 - 24x + 36 = A(x-3)^2 + B(x-3)x + Cx$$

$x=3$  einsetzen

$$5 \cdot 9 - 24 \cdot 3 + 36 = 3C$$

$$9 = 3C \quad \leadsto \quad C = 3$$

$x=0$  einsetzen

$$36 = A \cdot 9 \quad \leadsto \quad A = 4$$

$$C = 3 \quad A = 4 \quad x = 1$$

$$5 - 24 + 36 = 4 \cdot (-2)^2 + B(-2) \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 1$$

$$17 = 16 - 2B + 3$$

$$-2 = -2B \quad \leadsto \quad B = 1$$

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

$$= 4 \ln(|x|) + \ln(|x-3|) + \int 3(x-3)^{-2} dx$$

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

18a)

$$\int \frac{2x^2 + 5x + 2}{x^3 + x} dx$$

$$\frac{2x^2 + 5x + 2}{x(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$2x^2 + 5x + 2 = A(x^2 + 1) + (Bx + C)x$$

$$2x^2 + 5x + 2 = Ax^2 + A + Bx^2 + Cx$$

$$2x^2 + 5x + 2 = (A + B)x^2 + Cx + A$$

$$A + B = 2$$

$$C = 5$$

$$A = 2 \Rightarrow 2 + B = 2 \Rightarrow B = 0$$

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

$$= 2 \ln(|x|) + 5 \arctan(x) + C$$

18c)

$$\int \frac{2x^4 + 7x + 1}{x^3 + x^2 - 2} dx$$

$$(2x^4 + 0x^3 + 0x^2 + 7x + 1) : (x^3 + x^2 + 0x - 2) = 2x - 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^4 + 2x^3 + 0x^2 - 4x \\ \hline -2x^3 + 0x^2 + 11x + 1 \\ -2x^3 - 2x^2 + 0x + 4 \\ \hline 2x^2 + 11x - 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 140 : 7 &= 20 \\ 141 : 7 &= 20 + \frac{1}{7} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x^4 + 7x + 1}{x^3 + x^2 - 2} = 2x - 2 + \frac{2x^2 + 11x - 3}{x^3 + x^2 - 2}$$

$$x^3 + x^2 - 2 = 0 \quad \text{Teile von 2 teste } \pm 1 \neq 2$$

$$1 + 1 - 2 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$(x^3 + x^2 + 0x - 2) : (x - 1) = x^2 + 2x + 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - x^2 \\ \hline 2x^2 + 0x \\ 2x^2 - 2x \\ \hline 2x - 2 \\ 2x - 2 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 2 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2i}{2} = -1 \pm i$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x^4 + 7x + 1}{x^3 + x^2 - 2} = 2x - 2 + \frac{2x^2 + 11x - 3}{(x-1)(x^2 + 2x + 2)}$$

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

$$2x^2 + 11x - 3 = A(x^2+2x+2) + (Bx+C)(x-1)$$

$$2x^2 + 11x - 3 = Ax^2 + 2Ax + 2A + Bx^2 - Bx + Cx - C$$

$$2x^2 + 11x - 3 = (A+B)x^2 + (2A-B+C)x + 2A-C$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A+B = 2 \\ 2A-B+C = 11 \\ 2A-C = -3 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2A-B+C = 11 \\ 2A-C = -3 \\ \hline 4A-B = 8 \\ A+B = 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4A-B = 8 \\ A+B = 2 \\ \hline 5A = 10 \end{array}$$

$$\sim) A = 2 \quad \sim) B = 0$$

$$\sim) 2 \cdot 2 - C = -3 \\ C = 7$$

$$\frac{2x^4 + 7x + 1}{x^3 + x^2 - 2} = 2x - 2 + \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{7}{x^2+2x+2}$$

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

$$= x^2 - 2x + 2 \ln(|x-1|) + \int \frac{7}{x^2+2x+1^2-1^2+2} dx$$

$$= x^2 - 2x + 2 \ln(|x-1|) + \int \frac{7}{(x+1)^2 + 1} dx$$

$$= x^2 - 2x + 2 \ln(|x-1|) + 7 \operatorname{arctan}(x+1) + C$$