

הנתקה נספה בתקופה של כ-30 שנים

כיצד נאכיד מוגן

METHOD OF PARTIAL FRACTIONS

א. י' נס' : רכ' נוכנ' ניכר'

נְאָגָה כִּי אַתָּה בְּבִירְכֶּתֶת: קַיְמָה נְאָכֵל כִּי (אֲכֵל) וְ(אֲכֵל)

INDOCIA JEANNE E: (CEPIR AG KALEA X)

נקרא פונקציית הגרנזה כב' סטטיסטיקת נג.

$$\int \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} dx$$

Если вдвоем выберут один и тот же вариант, то они получат одинаковую награду.

$$\frac{p(x)}{q(x)} = f(x) + \sum_i \frac{g_i(x)}{(x - \alpha_i)^{e_i}} \quad e_i > 108N \text{ for } i$$

$$\int \frac{g(x)}{(x-a)^n} dx \text{ where } g(x) \text{ is analytic at } x=a$$

$$y = x - \alpha$$

$$\int \frac{g(y+\alpha)}{y^e} dy = \int \frac{a_{e-1}y^{e-1} + \dots + a_1y + a_0}{y^e} dy$$

$$= \int a_{e-1} \cdot \frac{1}{y} + \dots + a_1 \cdot \frac{1}{y^{e-1}} + a_0 \cdot \frac{1}{y^e} dy$$

$$\ln y \quad \int \frac{dy}{y^n} = \frac{y^{1-n}}{1-n} (+ C) \quad (n > 1)$$

כִּי יְמָעֵד גַּמְתָּה כִּיכֹּל גַּבְבָּחָד מִלְּגָנָיד נִיְּרָה תְּזַהַּר :

$$\frac{p(x)}{q(x)} = f(x) + \sum_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^{e_i} \underbrace{\frac{a_{ij}}{(x - \alpha_i)^j}}_{f_i} \right)$$

p'831

$$j=1 : a_{ij} \ln(x-\alpha_i)$$

$$j > 1 : \frac{a_{ii}}{1-j} \cdot (x - \alpha_i)^{1-j}$$

$$(a+ib)(c+id) = (ac - bd) + i(ad + bc) \in i^2 = -$$

$$(a+ib)+(c+id) = (a+c) + i(b+d)$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

$$a, b \in \mathbb{R} \quad z = a + ib$$

$$3IN3 \quad \bar{z} = a - ib$$

$$z\bar{z} = a^2 + b^2 -$$

תזכות מס' 1 נרכח נרכח נרכח נרכח

complex numbers

$$z^{\frac{1}{2}} - |z| = \sqrt{-z + |z|^2} = \theta(-)$$

$$\theta = \arg(z) \leftarrow \begin{cases} \cos \theta = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \\ \sin \theta = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \end{cases}$$

$$z = |z| e^{i\theta}$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{x+5}{x^3-x^2-x+1} = \frac{Ax+B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{x+1}$$

↓

$$x+5 = (Ax+B)(x+1) + C(x-1)^2$$

: PNRPN

$$x^2 : 0 = A + C \Rightarrow C = -A$$

$$x : 1 = A + B - 2C \Rightarrow 1 = 3A + B$$

$$1 : 5 = B + C \Rightarrow 5 = -A + B$$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= 1 \Leftarrow A = -1 \\ B &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x+5}{x^3-x^2-x+1} dx &= \int \frac{-x+4}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{x+1} dx \\ &= \int \frac{-(x-1)+3}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{x+1} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\ln|x-1| - \frac{3}{x-1} + \ln|x+1| + 3\ln|2x+1|$$

$$\frac{x+5}{x^3-x^2-x+1} = \frac{D}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{E}{(x-1)} + \frac{C}{(x+1)}$$

↓

$$x+5 = D(x+1) + E(x-1)(x+1) + C(x-1)^2$$

: PNRPN

$$x^2 : 0 = E + C \Rightarrow E = -C$$

$$x : 1 = D - 2C \Rightarrow 1 = D - 2C$$

$$1 : 5 = D - E + C \Rightarrow 5 = D + 2C$$

↓

$$\begin{aligned} D &= 3 \\ E &= -1 \Leftarrow C = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x+5}{x^3-x^2-x+1} dx &= \int \frac{3}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{1}{(x-1)} + \frac{1}{(x+1)} dx \\ &= -\frac{3}{x-1} - \ln|x-1| + \ln|x+1| + 3\ln|2x+1| \end{aligned}$$

②

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

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

$$\frac{x+5}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

↓ $x(x^2+3x+2)$

$$x+5 = A(x+2) + B(x+1)$$

⑩
comparison of coefficients

$$\begin{aligned} x : 1 &= A + B \\ 1 : 5 &= 2A + B \\ \Rightarrow A &= 4, B = -3 \end{aligned}$$

⑪
evaluation

$$\begin{aligned} x = -1 &\Rightarrow 4 = A \\ x = -2 &\Rightarrow 3 = -B \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

↓ $x(x^2+3x+2)$

$$1 = A(x+2) + B(x+1)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{: PNRPN} \\ x : 0 = A + B \\ 1 : 1 = 2A + B \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow A = 1, B = -1 \\ x = -1 \Rightarrow 1 = A \\ x = -2 \Rightarrow 1 = -B \end{array}$$

↓

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x+5}{x^2+3x+2} dx &= \int \frac{4}{x+1} - \frac{3}{x+2} dx \\ &= 4 \ln|x+1| - 3 \ln|x+2| \\ &\quad + 8\ln|2x+1| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} dx &= \int \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} dx \\ &= \ln|x+1| \\ &\quad - \ln|x+2| \\ &\quad + 8\ln|2x+1| \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 &= (x+1)(x^2+1) \\ &= (x+1)(x+i)(x-i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{x+5}{x^3+x^2+x+1} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+i} + \frac{C}{x-i}$$

$$x+5 = A(x^2+1) + B(x+i)(x-i) + C(x+i)(x-i)$$

$$x = -1 : 4 = 2A \Rightarrow A = 2$$

$$x = i : i+5 = C(i+1)(2i) \Rightarrow C = \frac{i+5}{2i-2}$$

$$x = -i : 5-i = B(1-i)(-2i) \Rightarrow B = \frac{5-i}{-2i-2}$$

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

$$= 2\ln|x+1| + B\ln|x+i| + C\ln|x-i|$$

$$B = \frac{5-i}{-2-2i} = \frac{(5-i)(-2-2i)}{(-2-2i)(-2-2i)} = \frac{-8+12i}{8} = -1 + \frac{3}{2}i$$

$$C = \frac{i+5}{2i-2} = \frac{(i+5)(-2-2i)}{(-2+2i)(-2-2i)} = \frac{-8-12i}{8} = -1 - \frac{3}{2}i$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 2\ln|x+1| - \ln(x^2+1) + 3\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{x} + 8\ln|2x+1|$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \xleftarrow{x-1} \ln(x+i) + \ln(x-i) = \ln(x^2+1) \\ \xleftarrow{x/2} i(\ln(x+i) - \ln(x-i)) = -2\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{x} \\ \quad = 2\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{x} + 8\ln|2x+1| \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} x^3 = (x-3)(x^2+3x+2) + (7x+6) \\ x^2+3x+2 = (x-3) + \frac{7x+6}{x^2+3x+2} \end{array}$$

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

↓

$$7x+6 = A(x+2) + B(x+1)$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow -1 = A$$

$$x = -2 \Rightarrow -8 = -B$$

$$\int \frac{x^3}{x^2+3x+2} dx = \int (x-3) - \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{8}{x+2} dx$$

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

$$+ 8\ln|2x+1| + 8\ln|2x+1|$$

ללאן פונט אוניברסיטי, כרך י, ס-ב, אוניברסיטה, 23, י

הנ"ל מוגדרת כפונקציית קומפלקסית $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ אם ויחד ש- $f(x) = u(x) + i v(x)$

ו, In the case of the **תְּבִיבָה**, the **תְּבִיבָה** is the **תְּבִיבָה**.

$$\int \frac{1}{x+c} dx = \ln(x+c) + C \quad c \in \mathbb{C}$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{(x+i)^2} dx = \underbrace{\int \frac{x^2-1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx}_{\begin{cases} x=\tan \theta \\ dx=\sec^2 \theta d\theta \end{cases}} - i \cdot \underbrace{\int \frac{2x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx}_{\begin{cases} u=x^2+1 \\ du=2xdx \end{cases}}$$

$$\int \frac{\tan^2 \theta - 1}{(\sec^2 \theta)^2} \cdot \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int (\tan^2 \theta - 1) \cdot \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= - \int (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta$$

$$= - \int \cos 2\theta \, d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta$$

$$= -\sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$= - \frac{\tan \theta}{\sec^2 \theta} = - \frac{x}{1+x^2}$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u^2} = -\frac{1}{u} + 81\lambda\beta$$

$$= -\frac{1}{1+u^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\text{底}} \times$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{(x+i)^2} dx = -\frac{x}{1+x^2} + \frac{i}{1+x^2} + \gamma i \lambda \beta$$

$$= \frac{i-x}{1+x^2} + \gamma i \lambda \beta = -\frac{1}{i+x} + \underline{\underline{\gamma i \lambda \beta}}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x+i)} dx = ? \quad \frac{1}{x+i} = \frac{x}{1+x^2} - \frac{i}{1+x^2} \quad : 1N \geq 1 \geq 5$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) - i \tan^{-1} x + \gamma i \omega \tau$$

$$= \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{1+x+i} + i \frac{\tan^{-1}(y/x)}{\arg(x+i)} + \gamma/2\pi$$

$$= \frac{\ln(x + i) + \gamma/2}{}$$

если $\exists p \in \mathbb{R}, q \in \mathbb{R} \text{ и } \delta > 0$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ $\exists y \in \mathbb{R}$ $\text{так что } |x - y| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon$

$$(q(\bar{z})=0 \iff q(z)=0)$$

1.2.3. הוכחות ו-הנחות

$$\int \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} dx$$

פונקציית נגמ"ה

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} z \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{ifc} \\ p' \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{ifc} \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} q \text{ false} \\ z \end{array} \right\}$$

$$q(x) = (\gamma/\Delta_p) \cdot \prod_i (x - \alpha_i)^{e_i}$$

$$= (\gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3) \cdot \prod_{\substack{\text{all } i \\ \text{even}}} (x - \alpha_i)^{e_i} \cdot \prod_{\substack{\text{all } j \\ \text{odd}}} \underbrace{(x - (\alpha_j + i\beta_j))^{e_j} (x - (\alpha_j - i\beta_j))^{e_j}}_{(x^2 - 2\alpha_j x + (\alpha_j^2 + \beta_j^2))^{e_j}}$$

$$(f(x)) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^r (x - \alpha_i)^{e_i} = \prod_{i=1}^r (x^2 + c_i x + d_i)^{e_i} = g(x) \quad \text{וגם}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \alpha_i \in \mathbb{R} & c_i, d_i \in \mathbb{R} \\ e_i \in \mathbb{N} & e_j \in \mathbb{N} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{p(x)}{q(x)} = f(x) + \sum_{i \in \{f, r\}} \frac{g_i(x)}{(x - \alpha_i)^{e_i}} + \sum_j \frac{h_j'(x)}{(x^2 + c_j x + d_j)^{e_j}} : \text{ЕЦД паскаль } \text{условия}$$

$e_i > \text{כגירות נספיה}$ $2e_j > \text{כגירות נספיה}$

↓
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$$\int \frac{h_j(x)}{(x^2 + c_j x + d_j)^{\frac{e_j}{2}}} dx \quad \begin{matrix} u = x + \frac{c_j}{2} \\ \text{complete} \\ \text{the square} \end{matrix} \quad \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}u^{e_j-1}}{(u^2 + b_j^2)^{\frac{e_j}{2}}} du$$

$$x^2 + c_j x + d_j = u^2 + \frac{(d_j - \frac{c_j^2}{4})}{b_j^2} \quad \begin{matrix} \overbrace{=} \\ b_j^2 > 0 \end{matrix}$$

$\left. u/b_j \right|_t$

$$(0 \leq n < 2e) \int \frac{t^n}{(t^2+1)^e} dt \quad \text{use integration by parts}$$

$$(0 \leq m < e) \quad n = 2m + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \tan \theta \\ dz &= \sec^2 \theta d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{(t^2+1)^e}^{t^{2m+1}} dt$$

$$11) \ s = t^2 + 1, ds = 2t dt$$

$$\int \frac{(s-1)^m}{s^e} \cdot \frac{1}{s} ds$$

$|n|s\rangle$ } \leftarrow $n^{\prime} \text{ परा } s$

$$\int \frac{(\tan \theta)^n}{(\sec^2 \theta)^e} \cdot \sec^2 \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \int (\sin \theta)^n (\cos \theta)^{2e-2-n} d\theta$$

$$= \int (\sin \theta)^{2m} (1 - \sin^2 \theta)^{\frac{e-1-m}{2}} d\theta$$

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

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

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

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

$$x^2: 0 = A + B \Rightarrow B = -A$$

$$\begin{aligned} x: 0 &= -A + B + C \Rightarrow 0 = -2A + C \\ 1: 1 &= A + C \Rightarrow 1 = A + C \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{3}, C = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$d/dx(x^2-x+1) = 2x-1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln|x^2-x+1| &= \int \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} dx \quad \text{P'gri si} \\ &\quad + \text{t/2} \quad x \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \text{ p/2} \quad \sqrt{3/4} \quad \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{6}(2x-1)}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x^2-x+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{1+x^3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^2-x+1) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2-x+1}$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3/4}} \tan^{-1} \frac{u}{\sqrt{3/4}} + \text{t/2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} (x - \frac{1}{2}) \right) + \text{t/2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{du}{u^2+1} &= \tan^{-1} u \\ \int \frac{du}{u^2+a^2} &= \int \frac{y_a^2 du}{(y_a^2)^2 + 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{u}{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{1+x^3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^2-x+1) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} (x - \frac{1}{2}) \right) + \text{t/2}$$

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J/JOIJ

$$\sec^2 \theta = 1 + \tan^2 \theta$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\cosec^2 \theta = 1 + \cot^2 \theta$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \cos 2\theta$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \sin 2\theta$$

$$\cosec \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b$$

$$\cos(a+b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b$$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} (\sin \theta) = \cos \theta$$

$$t = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} (\cos \theta) = -\sin \theta$$

$$\frac{2t}{1-t^2} = \tan \theta$$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} (\tan \theta) = \sec^2 \theta$$

$$\frac{2t}{1+t^2} = \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} (\sec \theta) = \sec \theta \tan \theta$$

$$\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} = \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} (\cosec \theta) = -\cosec \theta \cot \theta$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\tan^{-1} t) = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \tan^{-1} t + C_1 \quad , \quad \int \frac{dt}{t^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1}(t/a) + C_2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\sin^{-1} t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \sin^{-1} t + C_3 \quad , \quad \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{a^2-t^2}} = \sin^{-1}(t/a) + C_4$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\cos^{-1} t) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \cos \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} = \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$