

Lecture 02: Rational Functions

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Question 1.

Find the integral

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

(Enter the letter corresponding to your answer as text.

J 0

K $\pi/6$

L $\pi/4$

M $\pi/3$

N $\pi/2$

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L.

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx &= \tan^{-1}(x) \Big|_{x=0}^1 \\ &= \tan^{-1}(1) - \tan^{-1}(0) = \pi/4. \end{aligned}$$

Question 2.

Find the anti-derivative

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

U $x + 2 \tan^{-1}(x) + C$

V $2x + 2 \tan^{-1}(x) + C$

W $x + \tan^{-1}(x) + C$

X $2x + \tan^{-1}(x) + C$

Y $42 + C$

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U.

We can write

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

Question 3.

Enter the letters (O,P,Q,R,S) corresponding to all terms which appear in the partial fraction decomposition of

$$\frac{x^2 + 2}{x^5 + 2x^3 + x}.$$

- ☐ O A/x
- ☐ P $(Bx + C)/(x^2 + 1)$
- ☐ Q $Hx^2/(x^4 + 2x^2 + 1)$
- ☐ R $(Dx + E)/(x^2 + 1)^2$
- ☐ S $(Fx + G)/(x^2 + 2)$

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O, P, and R appear in the partial fraction decomposition.