



Case I

$$1 = \int \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} dx$$

படி $g(x) <$ படி $f(x)$

உதாரணம்

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

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

$$\Rightarrow 2x+1 = A(x+2)(x+3) + B(x+1)(x+3) + C(x+1)(x+2)$$

$$x = -2;$$

$$-3 = B(-1)(1)$$

$$B = 3$$

$$x = -3;$$

$$-5 = C(-2)(-1)$$

$$C = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$x = -1;$$

$$-1 = A(1)(2)$$

$$A = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{2x+1}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{x+1} + \frac{3}{x+2} + \frac{-\frac{5}{2}}{x+3}$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| + 3 \ln|x+2| - \frac{5}{2} \ln|x+3| + c$$



2)

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

$$\frac{3x+1}{x(x^2+4)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+c}{x^2+4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x+1 = A(x^2+4) + x(Bx+c)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2; \quad 0=A+B \\ x; \quad 3=C \\ x^0; \quad 1=4A \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} A=1/4 \\ B=-1/4 \\ C=3 \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{3x+1}{x(x^2+4)} dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \int \frac{-x+12}{x^2+4} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+4} dx + 12 \int \frac{1}{x^2+2^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+4) + 12 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+4| + 6 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C \end{aligned}$$



3)

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

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = (Ax+B)(x^2+4) + (x^2+1)(Cx+D)$$

$$\begin{cases} x^3; & 0=A+C \\ x^2; & 1=B+D \\ x; & 0=4A+C \\ x^0; & 0=4B+D \end{cases} \left. \begin{array}{l} A=C=0 \\ B=-1/3 \\ D=4/3 \end{array} \right\}$$

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

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

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

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1} x + \frac{2}{3} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 4) \quad & \int \frac{1}{(x^2-1)(x^2+3x+2)} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+1)(x+1)(x+2)} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+1)^2(x+2)} dx \\
 & \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+1)^2(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{D}{x+2} \\
 & \Rightarrow 1 = A(x+1)^2(x+2) + B(x-1)(x+1)(x+2) + C(x-1)(x+2) + D(x-1)(x+1)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 1; \quad 1 = A(4)(3)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$x = -1; \quad 1 = C(-2)(1)$$

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

$$x = -2; \quad 1 = D(-3)(1)$$

$$D = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$x^0; \quad 1 = 2A - 2B - 2C - D$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{6} - 2B + 1 + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$2B = \frac{3}{6}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x^2-1)(x^2+3x+2)} = \frac{\frac{1}{12}}{x-1} + \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{x+1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{x+2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x^2-1)(x^2+3x+2)} dx = \frac{1}{12} \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int (x+1)^{-2} dx - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{x+2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x^2-1)(x^2+3x+2)} dx = \frac{1}{12} \ln|x-1| + \frac{1}{4} \ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{2(x+1)} - \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+2| + K$$



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

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

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

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = -1; \quad 1 = A(3) \\ x^2 = -1; \quad 0 = A + B \\ x^0 = -1; \quad 1 = A + C \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} A = \frac{1}{3} \\ B = \frac{1}{3} \\ C = \frac{2}{3} \end{array}$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x + 1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)} \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \right\} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x + 1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\} + C$$

இங்கு C தொகையீட்டு மாறிலி



Case II

$$I = \int \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} dx$$

$$\text{படி } g(x) = \text{படி } f(x)$$

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1)

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x+1}{x+2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{(x+2)-1}{(x+2)} dx \\ &= \int 1 - \left(\frac{1}{x+2}\right) dx \\ &= x - \ln|x+2| + C \end{aligned}$$

2)

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



$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \quad & \int \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 - x + 1} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{x^2 - x + 1 + 2x}{x^2 - x + 1} dx \\
 &= \int 1 dx + \int \frac{2x - 1}{x^2 - x + 1} dx \\
 &= \int 1 dx + \int \frac{2x - 1 + 1}{x^2 - x + 1} dx + \int \frac{1}{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} dx \\
 &= x + \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

Case III

$$I = \int \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} dx$$

$$\text{படி } g(x) > \text{ படி } f(x)$$

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



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

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \quad & \int \frac{x^4}{x^2 + 1} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{x^4 - 1 + 1}{x^2 + 1} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 - 1) + 1}{x^2 + 1} dx \\
 &= \int \left\{ x^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \right\} dx \\
 &= \frac{x^3}{3} - x + \tan^{-1} x + C
 \end{aligned}$$