

8

PARTIAL FRACTIONS & BINOMIAL SERIES

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PARTIAL FRACTIONS

Partial fraction decomposition or partial fraction expansion is the process of expressing a rational function (where the numerator and the denominator are both polynomials) as a sum of its initial polynomial fractions. The concept was discovered by both Johann Bernoulli and Gottfried Leibniz independently in 1702.

<i>Form of Algebraic Fraction</i>	<i>Form of Partial Fractions</i>
$\frac{px + q}{(x + a)(x + b)}$	$\frac{A}{(x + a)} + \frac{B}{(x + b)}$
$\frac{px + q}{(x + a)^2}$	$\frac{A}{(x + a)} + \frac{B}{(x + b)^2}$
$\frac{px^2 + qx + r}{(x + a)(x + b)(x + c)}$	$\frac{A}{(x + a)} + \frac{B}{(x + b)} + \frac{C}{(x + c)}$
$\frac{px^2 + qx + r}{(x + a)^2(x + b)}$	$\frac{A}{(x + a)} + \frac{B}{(x + a)^2} + \frac{C}{(x + b)}$
$\frac{px^2 + qx + r}{(x + a)(x^2 + bx + c)}$	$\frac{A}{(x + a)} + \frac{Bx + C}{(x^2 + bx + c)}$

where $x^2 + bx + c$ cannot be factorised.

For an algebraic fraction to be expressed in partial fractions, the numerator must be at least one degree less than the denominator.

EXAMPLE 8.1 TWO LINEAR FACTORS

Express in partial fractions

$$\frac{7x + 16}{x^2 + 2x - 8}$$

SOLUTIONtipsFactorise $x^2 + 2x - 8$

$$\frac{7x + 16}{x^2 + 2x - 8} = \frac{A}{x + 4} + \frac{B}{x - 2}$$

Multiply both sides by $(x + 4)(x - 2)$

$$7x + 16 = A(x - 2) + B(x + 4)$$

Equate the first factor to zero: $(x - 2) = 0 \rightarrow x = 2$ When $x = 2$;

$$7(2) + 16 = A(2 - 2) + B(2 + 4)$$

$$14 + 16 = A(0) + 6B$$

$$30 = 6B \rightarrow B = 5$$

Equate the second factor to zero: $(x + 4) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -4$ When $x = -4$;

$$7(-4) + 16 = A(-4 - 2) + B(-4 + 4)$$

$$-28 + 16 = A(-6) + B(0)$$

$$-12 = -6A \rightarrow A = 2$$

Therefore

$$\frac{7x + 16}{x^2 + 2x - 8} = \frac{2}{x + 4} + \frac{5}{x - 2}$$

EXAMPLE 8.2 REPEATED FACTORS

Express in partial fractions

$$\frac{2x - 5}{(x - 3)^2}$$

SOLUTIONtips

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

Multiply both sides by the common denominator $(x - 3)^2$

$$2x - 5 = A(x - 3) + B$$

$$(x - 3) = 0 \rightarrow x = 3$$

$$2(3) - 5 = A(3 - 3) + B$$

$$1 = A(0) + B \rightarrow B = 1$$

Substituting $B = 1$ in (i)

$$2x - 5 = A(x - 3) + 1$$

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