

MAPLE demo on partial fractions and rational functions.

Example #46 p. 564.

$$> 4 \cdot \text{Pi} \cdot \text{Int}\left(\frac{x}{(x+1) \cdot (2-x)}, x=0..1\right);$$

$$4 \pi \int_0^1 \frac{x}{(x+1)(2-x)} dx$$

$$> 4 \cdot \text{Pi} \cdot \text{int}\left(\frac{x}{(x+1) \cdot (2-x)}, x=0..1\right);$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \pi \ln(2)$$

$$> \text{evalf}(\%);$$

$$2.903448121$$

$$> f := x \rightarrow \frac{x}{(x+1) \cdot (2-x)};$$

$$f := x \rightarrow \frac{x}{(x+1)(2-x)}$$

$$> \text{help}(\text{parfrac});$$

$$> \text{convert}(f(x), \text{parfrac}, x);$$

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

$$> \text{int}\left(-\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{-2+x}, x\right);$$

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

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Example #48 p. 564

$$> y := x \rightarrow \frac{(4 \cdot x^2 + 13 \cdot x - 9)}{(x^3 + 2 \cdot x^2 - 3 \cdot x)};$$

$$y := x \rightarrow \frac{4x^2 + 13x - 9}{x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x}$$

$$> \text{int}(y(x), x = 3 .. 5);$$

$$-2 \ln(3) + 3 \ln(5)$$

$$> M$$

$$:=$$

$$\text{evalf}(\%);$$

$$M := 2.631089158$$

$$> \text{convert}(y(x), \text{parfrac}, x);$$

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

$$> \text{int}(y(x), x);$$

$$-\ln(x+3) + 2 \ln(x-1) + 3 \ln(x)$$

$$> \text{int}\left(\frac{y(x)^2}{2}, x = 3 .. 5\right);$$

$$\frac{269}{240} + \frac{11}{2} \ln(3) + \frac{17}{2} \ln(2) - 7 \ln(5)$$

> $y(x)^2$;

$$\frac{(4x^2 + 13x - 9)^2}{(x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x)^2}$$

> $\text{expand}(\%);$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{16x^4}{(x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x)^2} + \frac{104x^3}{(x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x)^2} \\ & + \frac{97x^2}{(x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x)^2} - \frac{234x}{(x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x)^2} \\ & + \frac{81}{(x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

> $\text{convert}(y(x)^2, \text{parfrac}, x);$

$$\frac{1}{(x+3)^2} + \frac{9}{x^2} + \frac{11}{x-1} + \frac{3}{x+3} + \frac{4}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{14}{x}$$

> $\text{int}\left(\frac{y(x)^2}{2}, x\right);$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x+3} + \frac{3}{2} \ln(x+3) \\ & + \frac{11}{2} \ln(x-1) - \frac{2}{x-1} - \frac{9}{2} \frac{1}{x} - 7 \ln(x) \end{aligned}$$

> $MX := \text{evalf}\left(\frac{269}{240} + \frac{11}{2} \ln(3) + \frac{17}{2} \ln(2) - 7 \ln(5)\right);$

$$MX := 1.78888658$$

> $\text{int}(x \cdot y(x), x = 3..5);$

$$8 \ln(2) + 8 - 3 \ln(3)$$

> $\text{convert}(x \cdot y(x), \text{parfrac}, x);$

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

> $\text{int}(x \cdot y(x), x);$

$$4x + 3 \ln(x + 3) + 2 \ln(x - 1)$$

> $MY := \text{evalf}(8 \ln(2) + 8 - 3 \ln(3));$

$$MY := 10.24934057$$

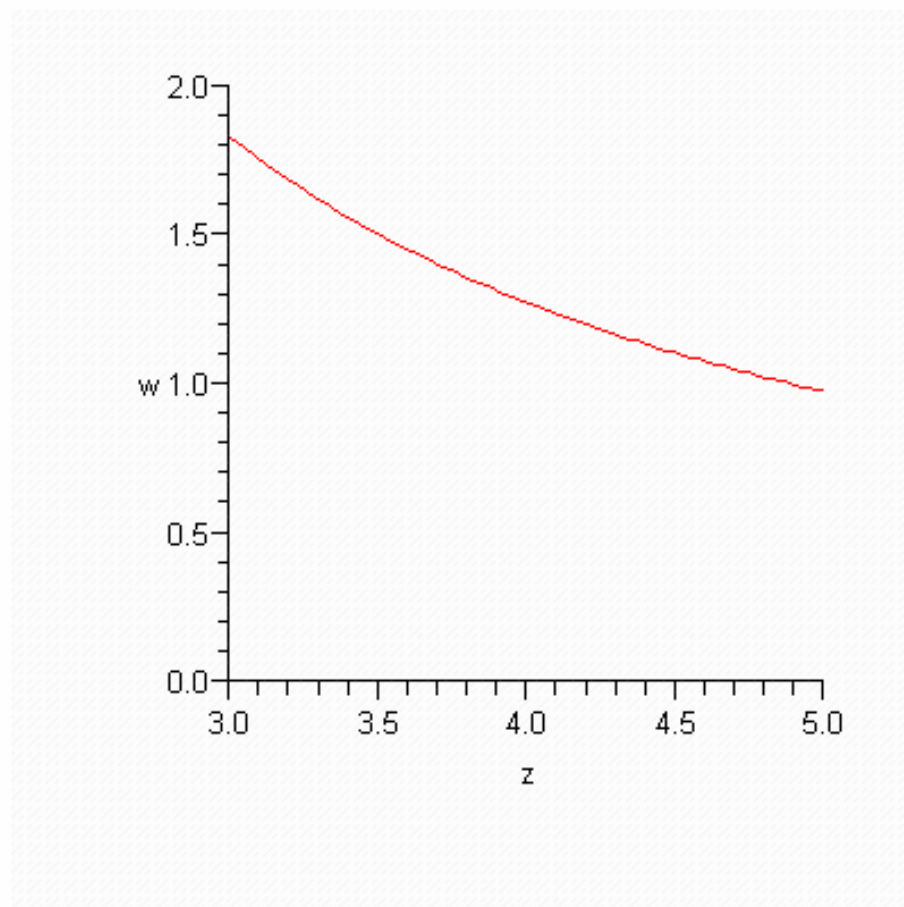
> $x := \frac{MY}{M};$

$$x := 3.895474442$$

> $y := \frac{MX}{M};$

$$y := 0.6799034440$$

> $\text{plot}\left(\frac{(4 \cdot z^2 + 13 \cdot z - 9)}{(z^3 + 2 \cdot z^2 - 3 \cdot z)}, z = 3 \dots 5, w = 0 \dots 2\right);$



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