

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

Asignemos valores a x para encontrar A , B y C :

$$\text{si } x = -1 \Rightarrow 3(-1) + 5 = A(-1-1)^2 + B(-1+1) + C(-1+1)(-1-1)$$

$$2 = 4A$$

$$A = 1/2$$

$$\text{si } x = 1 \Rightarrow 3(1) + 5 = 2B \Rightarrow B = 4$$

$$\text{si } x = 0 \Rightarrow 3 \cdot 0 + 5 = A + B - C$$

$$C = A + B - 5 = \frac{1}{2} + 4 - 5 \Rightarrow C = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Luego:

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

$$c) \int \frac{5x^2 - x + 11}{(x^2 + 4)(x-1)} dx$$

Como (x^2+4) no tiene raíces reales por lo cual en el numerador de su fracción simple pondremos $Ax+B$ en vez de una letra.

$$\frac{5x^2 - x + 11}{(x^2+4)(x-1)} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+4} + \frac{C}{x-1} = \frac{(Ax+B)(x-1) + C(x^2+4)}{(x^2+4)(x-1)}$$

Para encontrar cuanto vale A , B y C asignemos valores a x :

$$\text{si } x = 1 \Rightarrow 5(1)^2 - (1) + 11 = C(1^2 + 4) \Rightarrow 15 = 5C \Rightarrow C = 3$$

$$\text{si } x = 0 \Rightarrow 11 = (A \cdot 0 + B)(-1) + C \cdot 4 \Rightarrow 11 = -B + 4C = -B + 12 \Rightarrow B = 1$$

$$\text{si } x = -1 \Rightarrow 5 + 1 + 11 = (-A+B)(-2) + C \cdot 5 \Rightarrow 17 = 2A - 2B + 5C = 2A - 2 + 15$$

$$4 = 2A \Rightarrow A = 2$$

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

para poder utilizar integral inmediata:

substitución: $t = x^2 + 4$
 $dt = 2x dx$

$$\int \frac{dx}{4\left(\frac{x^2}{4} + 1\right)} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{2 dt'}{(t')^2 + 1}$$

sub: $t' = x/2$
 $dt' = dx/2$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{t} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt'}{(t')^2 + 1} + 3 \ln|x-1| + C =$$

$$= \ln|t| + \frac{1}{2} \arctg t' + 3 \ln|x-1| + C =$$

$$= \ln|x^2+4| + \frac{1}{2} \arctg \frac{x}{2} + \ln|x-1|^3 + C =$$

$$= \ln|(x^2+4)(x-1)^3| + \frac{1}{2} \arctg \frac{x}{2} + C, \text{ listo!}$$