

## Summary of the Four Cases of Partial Fraction Decomposition

### Find the Partial Fraction Decomposition:

Case 1: a) All Linear Factors.    b) No Repeating Factors

**Ex:**  $\frac{-x^2 + 30x - 56}{x(x-7)(x+8)}$

- 1) Set up a separate fraction for each factor in the denominator and use a distinct variable for each numerator. The degree of the numerator factor should be one less than the degree of the denominator factor:

**Set-up Solution:**  $\frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-7} + \frac{C}{x+8} = \frac{-x^2 + 30x - 56}{x(x-7)(x+8)}$

- 2) Multiply every term in the Set-Up Solution by the LCD and solve the resulting equation for A, B and C:

**Equation Set-Up:**  $-x^2 + 30x - 56 = A(x-7)(x+8) + Bx(x+8) + Cx(x-7)$

**Simplify Equation Set-Up:**  $-x^2 + 30x - 56 = Ax^2 + Ax - 56A + Bx^2 + 8Bx + Cx^2 - 7Cx$

**Method 1: Note:** a) Equate the coefficients to set up a System of Equations:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} Ax^2 + Bx^2 + Cx^2 & = & -1x^2 \\ Ax + 8Bx - 7Cx & = & 30x \\ -56A & = & -56 \end{array}$$

b) Set-up a matrix and solve using the calculator steps on the last page:  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 8 & -7 \\ -56 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 30 \\ -56 \end{bmatrix}$

**Method 2: Note:** Find the zeros of factors of each denominator in the Set-up Solution to find A, B and C.

- 3) Substitute  $x = 0$ ,  $x = 7$  and  $x = -8$  to try to solve for A, B and C.

a) Substitute  $x = 0$  and simplify to get:  $-56 = -56A$     Therefore: **A = 1**

b) Substitute  $x = 7$  and simplify to get:  $105 = 105B$     Therefore: **B = 1**

c) Substitute  $x = -8$  and simplify to get:  $-360 = 120C$     Therefore: **C = -3**

**Solution:**  $A = 1$ ,  $B = 1$ ,  $C = -3$  to get:  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x-7} + \frac{-3}{x+8}$



### Find the Partial Fraction Decomposition:

Case 3: a) No Repeating Factors. b) At least one Quadratic Factor. **Ex:**  $\frac{3x^2 - x - 3}{(x-2)(x^2+3)}$

- 1) Set up a separate fraction for each factor in the denominator and use one distinct variable. The degree of the numerator factor should be one less than the degree of the denominator factor. Let  $A$  be the numerator of the linear factor and two distinct variables of the quadratic factor:

**Set-up Solution:** 
$$\frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+3} = \frac{3x^2-x-3}{(x-2)(x^2+3)}$$

- 2) Multiply every term in the Set-Up Solution by the LCD and solve the resulting equation for  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$ :

**Equation Set-Up:**  $3x^2 - x - 3 = A(x^2 + 3) + (Bx + C)(x - 2)$

**Simplify Equation Set-Up:**  $3x^2 - x - 3 = Ax^2 + 3A + Bx^2 - 2Bx + Cx - 2C$

**Method 1:** a) Equate the coefficients to set up and solve a System of Equations:

$$\begin{aligned} Ax^2 + Bx^2 &= 3x^2 \\ -2Bx + Cx &= -1x \\ 3A &\quad - 2C = -18 \end{aligned}$$

**Method 2: Note:** Find the zeros of factors of each denominator in the Set-up Solution to find  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$ .

- 3) Substitute  $x = 2$  to try to solve for  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$

a) Substitute  $x = 2$  and simplify to get:  $7 = 7A$                       Therefore, **A = 1**

b) Substitute  $A = 1$  to get:  $3x^2 - x - 3 = x^2 + 3 + Bx^2 - 2Bx + Cx - 2C$

c) Equate the coefficients to find  $B$ :  $3x^2 = x^2 + Bx^2$                       Therefore, **B = 2**

d) Substitute  $A = 1$ ,  $B = 2$  and equate the coefficients to find  $C$ :  $-x = -4x + Cx$

$$3x = Cx \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{Therefore: } \mathbf{C = 3}$$

**Solution:**  $A = 1$ ,  $B = 2$ ,  $C = 3$  to get:  $\frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{2x+3}{x^2+3}$

Case 4: a) Some Repeated Quadratic Factors.

**Set up the fractions for the Partial Fraction Decomposition** Ex:  $\frac{2x^4 + x^3 + 8x^2 - 3x + 8}{x(x^2+2)^2}$

- 1) Set up a separate fraction for each factor in the denominator and use one distinct variable for the numerator of the linear factor and two distinct variables for each factor of the quadratic factors. The degree of the numerator factor should be one less than the degree of the denominator factor. Do not solve:

**Set-up Solution:** 
$$\frac{2x^4 + x^3 + 8x^2 - 3x + 8}{x(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+2} + \frac{Dx+E}{(x^2+2)^2}$$

Practice Problems:

**For each rational expression, set up and solve (except #4) a Partial Fraction Decomposition:**

1)  $\frac{x+32}{x(x-8)}$       2)  $\frac{2x^2+x+2}{x^2(x+1)}$       3)  $\frac{2x^2-7x-12}{(x+2)(x^2+1)}$       4)  $\frac{-3x^4-14x^2+8x-27}{x(x^2+3)^2}$

**Answer Key:**

1) **Set-up equation:**  $\frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-8}$       **Solution:** A = -4 , B = 5

2) **Set-up equation:**  $\frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x+1}$       **Solution:** A = -1 , B = 2, C = 3

3) **Set-up equation:**  $\frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$       **Solution:** A = 2 , B = 0 , C = -7

4) **Set-up equation:**  $\frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+3} + \frac{Dx+E}{(x^2+3)^2}$

## Graphing Calculator Steps for Solving a System of Equations:

- 1) 2<sup>nd</sup> – Matrix
- 2) Edit
- 3) Enter Matrix Dimensions (including the solution column)
- 4) Enter Matrix Entries
- 5) 2<sup>nd</sup> Quit
- 6) 2<sup>nd</sup> Matrix
- 7) Math
- 8) B: rref
- 9) 2<sup>nd</sup> Matrix (Select the Matrix that the data was entered into)
- 10) Enter