

3 december

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

$$R(x)(x-1) \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{(x-2)^2} \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{3}{1} = 3 = A$$

$$R(x)(x-2)^2 \Big|_{x=2} = \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x-1} \Big|_{x=2} = \frac{4+2+1}{1} = 7$$

$$\left(\frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x-2} + \frac{C}{(x-2)^2} \right) (x-2)^2 \Big|_{x=2} = \frac{A}{x-1} (x-2) + B(x-2) + C \Big|_{x=2} = C$$

$$R(x)x = \frac{(x^2 + x + 1)x}{(x-1)(x-2)^2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} 1$$

$$\left(\frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x-2} + \frac{C}{(x-2)^2} \right) x = \frac{A x}{x-1} + \frac{B x}{x-2} + \frac{C x}{(x-2)^2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} A + B$$
$$A + B = 1 \quad B = 1 - A = -2$$

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

$$\left(\frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x-1} \right)' \Big|_{x=2} = B + A \underbrace{\left(\frac{(x-2)^2}{x-1} \right)' \Big|_{x=2}}_0$$

$$\left(\frac{(x-2)^2}{x-1} \right)' \Big|_{x=2} = \frac{2(x-2)(x-1) - (x-2)^2}{(x-1)^2} \Big|_{x=2} = 0$$

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

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

$$= \frac{x^2 - 2x - 2}{(x-1)^2} \Big|_{x=2} = 4 - 4 - 2 = -2 = B$$

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

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

$$R(x)(x-1) \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{x^2+x+1}{(x-2)^3} \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{3}{-1} = -3$$

$$= A + (x-1) \left[\frac{B}{x-2} + \frac{C}{(x-2)^2} + \frac{D}{(x-2)^3} \right] \Big|_{x=1} = A$$

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

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

$$R(x)(x-2)^3 \Big|_{x=2} = \frac{x^2+x+1}{x-1} \Big|_{x=2} = D$$

$$\left(\frac{x^2+x+1}{x-1} \right)' \Big|_{x=2} = A \left(\frac{(x-2)^3}{x-1} \right)' \Big|_{x=2} + 2B(x-2) + C \Big|_{x=2}$$

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

$$= \frac{x^2 - 2x - 2}{(x-1)^2} \Big|_{x=2} = -2 = C$$

$$\left(R(x)(x-2)^3 \right)'' \Big|_{x=2} = \left(\frac{x^2-2x-2}{(x-1)^2} \right)' \Big|_{x=2} =$$

$$= \frac{(2x-2)(x-1)^2 - 2(x^2-2x-2)(x-1)}{(x-1)^4} \Big|_{x=2}$$

$$= 2 \frac{(x-1)^2 - (x^2-2x-2)}{(x-1)^3} \Big|_{x=2}$$

$$= 2 \frac{\cancel{x^2} - 2x + 1 - \cancel{x^2} + 2x + 2}{(x-1)^3} \Big|_{x=2}$$

$$= \frac{6}{1^3} = 6$$

$$A \left(\frac{(x-2)^3}{x-1} \right)'' \Big|_{x=2} + \left(2B(x-2) \right)' \Big|_{x=2} = 2B$$

$$6 = 2B \quad B = 3$$

$$2B = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} R(x)(x-2)^3 \Big|_{x=2}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2!} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} R(x)(x-2)^3 \Big|_{x=2} = 3$$

$$A = -3, \quad B = 3 \quad C = -2 \quad D = 7$$

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

$$\underbrace{R(x)x}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ 0}} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{Ax}{x-1} \right)}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ A}} + \frac{Bx}{x-2} + \frac{Cx}{(x-2)^2} + \frac{Dx}{(x-2)^3}$$

$$= A + B \quad \boxed{A+B=0}$$

$$R(x) = \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{(x-2)^4} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{(x-2)^2} + \frac{C}{(x-2)^3} + \frac{D}{(x-2)^4}$$

$$A = 0$$

$$R(x)(x-2)^4 = x^2 + x + 1 = A(x-2)^3 + B(x-2)^2 + C(x-2) + D$$

$$D = R(x)(x-2)^4 \Big|_{x=2} = x^2 + x + 1 \Big|_{x=2} = 7$$

$$C = \frac{d}{dx} R(x)(x-2)^4 \Big|_{x=2} = \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 + x + 1) \Big|_{x=2} = 2x + 1 \Big|_{x=2} = 5$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [A(x-2)^3 + B(x-2)^2 + C(x-2) + D] \Big|_{x=2} =$$

$$= 3A(x-2)^2 + 2B(x-2) + C \Big|_{x=2} = C$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} R(x)(x-2)^4 = 2x + 1 = 3A(x-2)^2 + 2B(x-2) + C$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} R(x)(x-2)^4 = 2 = 6A(x-2) + 2B \Big|_{x=2}$$

$$B = 1 \quad B = \frac{1}{2!} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} R(x)(x-2)^4 \Big|_{x=2}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} R(x)(x-2)^4 = 2 = 6A(x-2) + 2B$$

$$\frac{d^3}{dx^3} R(x)(x-2)^4 \Big|_{x=2} = \frac{d}{dx} 2 = 0 = 6A$$

$$A = \frac{1}{3!} \frac{d^3}{dx^3} R(x)(x-2)^4 \Big|_{x=2} = 0$$

$$R(x) = \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{(x-2)^4} = \frac{A_1}{x-2} + \frac{A_2}{(x-2)^2} + \frac{A_3}{(x-2)^3} + \frac{A_4}{(x-2)^4}$$

$i = 1, 2, 3, 4$

$$A_i = \frac{1}{(4-i)!} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^{4-i} R(x)(x-2)^4 \Big|_{x=2}$$

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

$$R(x) = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-i} + \frac{C}{x+i}$$

$$A = R(x)x \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{x+1}{x^2+1} \Big|_{x=0} = 1$$

$$B = R(x)(x-i) \Big|_{x=i} = \frac{x+1}{x(x+i)} \Big|_{x=i} = \frac{i+1}{i \cdot 2i} =$$

$$= -\frac{i+1}{2}$$

$$C = R(x)(x+i) \Big|_{x=-i} = \frac{x+1}{x(x-i)} \Big|_{x=-i} = \frac{-i+1}{-i(-2i)} =$$

$$= -\frac{-i+1}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

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