

Problem 2

$$\int \frac{e^{2x} + 4}{(e^x - 1)^2} dx \xrightarrow{\substack{u=e^x \\ du/u=dx}} \int \frac{u^2 + 4}{u(u-1)^2} du \quad [2+4]$$

$$\frac{u^2 + 4}{u(u-1)^2} = \frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{u-1} + \frac{C}{(u-1)^2} \quad [2]$$

$$\Rightarrow u^2 + 4 = A(u-1)^2 + Bu(u-1) + Cu \quad [1]$$

$$u = 0 \Rightarrow 4 = A$$

$$u = 1 \Rightarrow 5 = C$$

$$u = 2 \Rightarrow 8 = A + 2B + 2C = 4 + 2B \Rightarrow B = -3 \quad [2+2+3]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \int \frac{e^{2x} + 4}{(e^x - 1)^2} dx &= 4 \int \frac{du}{u} - 3 \int \frac{du}{u-1} + 5 \int \frac{du}{(u-1)^2} \\ &= 4 \ln |u| - 3 \ln |u-1| - 5(u-1)^{-1} + c \end{aligned} \quad [6]$$

$$= 4x - 3 \ln |e^x - 1| - 5(e^x - 1)^{-1} + c \quad [3]$$

Note :

1. Some students may try to solve for A,B,C by this procedure :

$$u^2 + 4 = (A + B)u^2 - (2A + B - C)u + A \quad [1]$$

$$\text{coefficient of } x^0 : A = 4 \quad [2]$$

$$\text{coefficient of } x^1 : C = 2A - B \quad [2]$$

$$\text{coefficient of } x^2 : 1 = A + B = 4 + B \quad [2]$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 4, B = 5, C = 3.$$

2. Based on feedback I got from my section, some students tried long division and arrived at :

$$\frac{e^{2x} + 4}{(e^x - 1)^2} = 1 + \frac{3 + 2e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} = 1 + 2 \frac{e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} + \frac{3}{(e^x - 1)^2} \quad \dots [3]$$

$$\int 1 dx = x \quad \dots [1]$$

$$\int \frac{2e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} dx = -2(e^x - 1)^{-1} \quad \dots [2]$$