

$$S88/7 \quad f(x) = A \cdot \ln(1-x) + B \ln(x+2), \quad]-2,1[$$

$$A = ?$$

$$B = ?$$

$$f'(x) = f'(x)$$

$$= A \cdot \frac{1}{1-x} \cdot (-1) + B \cdot \frac{1}{x+2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} s(x) = 1-x \\ s'(x) = -1 \\ t(x) = x+2 \\ t'(x) = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{\frac{x+2}{A}}{x-1} + \frac{\frac{x-1}{B}}{x+2} = \frac{3x+1}{x^2+x-2}$$

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

$$A(x+2) + B(x-1) \equiv 3x+1$$

$$\underline{Ax} + 2A + \underline{Bx} - B \equiv 3x+1$$

$$\underline{x(A+B)} + \underline{2A-B} \equiv \underline{3x+1}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B = 3 \\ 2A-B = 1 \end{cases} \quad \left| \cdot (-2) \right.$$

$$\begin{cases} -2A - 2B = -6 \\ 2A - B = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\hline -3B = -5$$

$$B = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$A = 3 - B = 3 - \frac{5}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\underline{\underline{V: A = \frac{4}{3} \quad \wedge \quad B = \frac{5}{3}}}$$

S97/2a

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{\cancel{e^x}}{1+e^x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\ln 2} \ln(1+e^x)$$

$$= \ln(1+e^{\ln 2}) - \ln(1+e^0)$$

$$= \ln(1+2) - \ln(1+1)$$

$$= \ln 3 - \ln 2$$

$$= \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

$$s(x) = 1 + e^x$$

$$s'(x) = e^x$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = F(x) + C$$

$$445a) \quad (x+2)(2x-3)=0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{TULON} \\ \text{NOLLASÄÄNTÖ} \end{array}$$

$$x+2=0 \quad \text{tai} \quad 2x-3=0$$

$$x=-2 \quad \text{tai} \quad 2x=3 \quad | :2$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{V: x = -2 \quad \text{tai} \quad x = 1\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}}}$$