

**3.1 Top Heavy Fractions**

In numberwork, a "Top Heavy" fraction is one in which the numerator is of greater magnitude than the denominator.

For example,

$$\frac{14}{3}$$

This can be handled in a variety of ways, such as,

$$\frac{14}{3} = 4 \frac{2}{3} = 4.\dot{6}$$

As far as partial fractions are concerned, in algebra, we'd effectively do this;

$$\frac{14}{3} = 4 + \frac{2}{3}$$

**3.2 Recognizing a Top Heavy Algebraic Fraction**

A "Top Heavy" algebraic fraction is one in which the degree of the numerator is equal to, or greater than, the degree of the denominator.

Consider,

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 4x^2 + 3}{x}$$

The degree of the numerator is 3.

The degree of the denominator is 1.

∴ It's "Top Heavy".

**3.3 Example of Partial Fractions with a Top Heavy Fraction.**

Differentiate  $f(x)$ .

### 3.4 Analysis of the Example

The crucial step in the example was the 'wedging' of the fraction. That is,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x^3 + 4x^2 + 3}{x} &= \frac{x^3}{x} + \frac{4x^2}{x} + \frac{3}{x} \\ &= x^2 + 4x + \frac{3}{x}\end{aligned}$$

So, the form of the Partial Fraction was,

$$\frac{x^3 + 4x^2 + 3}{[x]} = Ax^2 + Bx + C + \frac{D}{x}$$

and the Partial Fraction approach would be: Begin by assuming the solution was of that form and continued by multiplying through by  $[x]$ .

The partial fraction end point is finding that  $A = 1$ ,  $B = 4$ ,  $C = 0$  and  $D = 3$ .

Of course, such a simple question would not be tackled using Partial Fractions !

### 3.5 The form of Top Heavy Partial Fractions

Spot the pattern ....

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x^4 - 7}{(x - 2)(x - 3)} &= Ax^2 + Bx + C + \frac{D}{(x - 2)} + \frac{E}{(x - 3)} \\ \frac{x^3 - 7}{(x - 2)(x - 3)} &= Ax + B + \frac{C}{(x - 2)} + \frac{D}{(x - 3)} \\ \frac{x^2 - 7}{(x - 2)(x - 3)} &= \end{aligned}$$

### 3.6 Exercise

#### Question 1

Write as partial fractions,

$$\frac{x^2 - 7}{(x - 2)(x - 3)}$$

**Question 2**

Write as partial fractions,

$$\frac{2x^3 + 5}{(x + 1)(x + 2)}$$

**Question 3**

Write as partial fractions,

$$\frac{x^3 + 12x^2 + 3}{(x - 1)(x + 3)}$$

**Question 4**

Write as partial fractions,

$$\frac{x^2 + 8x + 4}{(x + 5)(2x - 1)}$$

(Expect some answers to be fractions)