

### Answer on Question #51692 – Math - Algebra

Why we use  $\equiv$  sign in decomposing a partial fraction ? like  $x/[(x-2)(x+1)] \equiv [A/(x-2)]+[B/(x+1)]$  and how we can say it's equivalent ?

#### Solution

We use  $\equiv$  sign in expression  $\frac{x}{(x-2)(x+1)} \equiv \frac{2}{3(x-2)} + \frac{1}{3(x+1)}$  because equality

$\frac{x}{(x-2)(x+1)} = \frac{2}{3(x-2)} + \frac{1}{3(x+1)}$  takes place for any value of  $x$ .