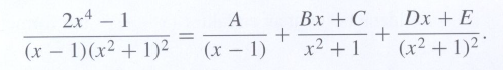
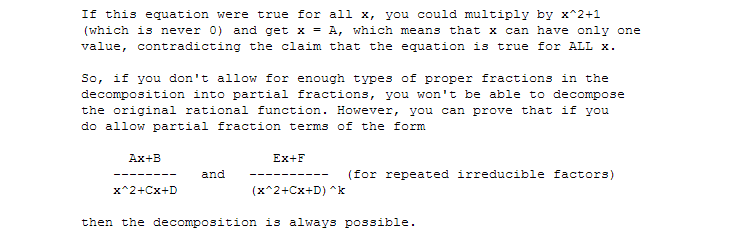


I get that you can have an polynomial with a left over as here and that it then is irreducible.

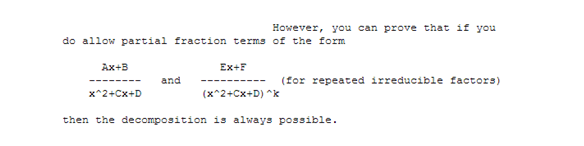
But is it possible to show a direct mathematical relation to a partial fraction expansion for why you need Ax+B in the numerator for this. For example this expansion:



Where the irreducible factor is ?



And do you have a proof for the last part he says there is a proof for here:



<http://mathforum.org/library/drmath/view/51687.html>