

Theorem 1

If $a \neq b$ then

$$\frac{1}{(s-a)^m (s-b)^n} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{(-1)^{m-i} \binom{(n+m-1)-i}{n-1}}{(a-b)^{n+m-i} (s-a)^i} + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{(-1)^m \binom{(n+m-1)-j}{m-1}}{(a-b)^{n+m-j} (s-b)^j}$$

Example: $m = 2, n = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(s-a)^2 (s-b)^3} &= \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{(-1)^{2-i} \binom{4-i}{2}}{(a-b)^{5-i} (s-a)^i} + \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\binom{4-j}{1}}{(a-b)^{5-j} (s-b)^j} \\ &= \frac{-\binom{3}{2}}{(a-b)^4 (s-a)} + \frac{+\binom{2}{2}}{(a-b)^3 (s-a)^2} + \frac{+\binom{3}{1}}{(a-b)^4 (s-b)} + \frac{+\binom{2}{1}}{(a-b)^3 (s-b)^2} + \frac{+\binom{1}{1}}{(a-b)^2 (s-b)^3} \\ &= -\frac{3}{(a-b)^4 (s-a)} + \frac{1}{(a-b)^3 (s-a)^2} + \frac{3}{(a-b)^4 (s-b)} + \frac{2}{(a-b)^3 (s-b)^2} + \frac{1}{(a-b)^2 (s-b)^3} \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 2

If $a_i \neq a_j$ then

$$\frac{1}{(x+a_1)(x+a_2)\cdots(x+a_n)} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\prod_{j=1}^{i-1} (a_i - a_j) \cdot \prod_{j=i+1}^n (a_i - a_j) \cdot (x+a_j)}$$

Example: $n = 3$

$$\frac{1}{(x+a_1)(x+a_2)(x+a_3)} = \frac{1}{(a_1-a_2)(a_1-a_3)(x+a_1)} + \frac{1}{(a_2-a_1)(a_2-a_3)(x+a_2)} + \frac{1}{(a_3-a_1)(a_3-a_2)(x+a_3)}$$