Remaining Part of Q6 lecture 2  $\frac{-1}{2} \left[ \frac{4t+12}{2t^2-3t-2} \right] dt = \frac{1}{4} du$ -1/4t-3 + 15 | dt = 1 du - (1) Now Consider 15 2 15 2t-3t-2 2(t-3t-1) z15 1 名(t-2(音)(t)+9-9-1)  $\frac{215}{2}\left[\left(t-\frac{3}{4}\right)^{2}-\frac{28}{48}\right]$ = 15 1 2 (t-3-5)(t-3+5) = 15 1 2 (t-a)(t+1)  $\frac{215}{2} \int \frac{3}{5(t-2)} - \frac{3}{5(t+\frac{1}{2})}$  $-\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{4t-3}{4t-3t-1} + \frac{15}{x} \frac{x}{5(t-1)} - \frac{15}{x} \frac{x}{5(t+\frac{1}{2})} \right] dt = \frac{1}{4} d4$ -1/4t-3 + 3 - 3 7dt = 1 du.

Integrale 1 [ln (2t-3t-2) + 3 ln(t-2) - 3 ln (++1) = ln4+ for back substitution

t = V => 4-2

11 => 2-1 50,  $-1 \left[ \ln \left\{ 2 \left( \frac{y-2}{\chi-1} \right)^2 - 3 \left( \frac{y-2}{\chi-1} \right) - 2 \right] + 3 \ln \left( \frac{y-2}{\chi-1} - 2 \right) \right]$  $-3 \ln \left(\frac{y-2}{x-1} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \ln (x-1) + 0$