

$$8.3.5. \int \frac{dx}{x^2+10x+29} = [x^2 + 10x + 29, D = 10 - 4 \cdot 29 = -16 \rightarrow \text{корней нет} \rightarrow III \text{ тип}] =$$

$$\left[\frac{Ax+B}{x^2+px+q} = \frac{A(2x+p) + (B - \frac{Ap}{2})}{x^2+px+q} \rightarrow A = 0, B = 1, p = 10, q = 29 \right] = \left[\int \frac{\frac{0}{2}(2x+10) + 1 - \frac{0 \cdot 10}{2}}{x^2+10x+29} dx \right] =$$

$$\left[\int \frac{dx}{x^2+px+q}; x^2 + px + q \rightarrow y^2 + a^2, a = \sqrt{q - \frac{p^2}{4}}; y = x + \frac{p}{2} \rightarrow y = \frac{x+10}{2} = x + 5, dy = dx \right] =$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+10x+29} = [x^2 + 10x + 29 = 0, D = -16 \rightarrow \text{корней нет} \rightarrow III \text{ тип}] = \left[a = 0, B = 1, p = 10, q =$$

$$29; y = x + \frac{p}{2} \rightarrow y = x + 5, dy = dx, x^2 + px + q = y^2 + a^2 = y^2 \left(\sqrt{q - \frac{p^2}{4}} \right)^2 = y^2 \left(\sqrt{29 - \frac{100}{4}} \right)^2 =$$

$$y^2 + 4 \Big] = \int \frac{dy}{y^2+4} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{2} + C = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+5}{2} + C$$

$$8.3.6. \int \frac{(x+6)dx}{x^2-2x+17} = [x^2 - 2x + 17 = 0, D = 4 - 68 = -64 \rightarrow \text{корней нет} \rightarrow III \text{ тип}; A = 1, B =$$

$$6, p = -2, q = 17, x + 6 = \frac{1}{2}(2x + (-2)) + \left(6 - \frac{1 \cdot (-2)}{2}\right) = 1, (x^2 - 2x + 17)' = 2x -$$

$$2[2x + p], 2 \cdot x + 6 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 + 7 \Big] = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x-2)+7}{x^2-2x+17} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x-2)}{x^2-2x+17} dx + \int \frac{7dx}{x^2-2x+17} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x-2}{x^2-2x+17} dx + 7 \int \frac{dx}{x^2-2x+17} = \left[1, t = x^2 + px + q \rightarrow dt = (2x + p)dx; t = x^2 - 2x + 17 \rightarrow dt =$$

$$(2x - 2)dx; 2 \cdot y = x + \frac{p}{2} \rightarrow dy = dx \rightarrow x^2 + px + q = y^2 + a^2 = y^2 + \left(\sqrt{q - \frac{p^2}{4}} \right)^2, y = x - 1 \rightarrow$$

$$dy = dx \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 17 = y^2 + 17 - \frac{4}{4} = y^2 + 16 \Big] = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t} + 7 \int \frac{dy}{y^2+16} = \frac{1}{2} \ln |t| + 7 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{4} +$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x^2 - 2x + 17| + \frac{7}{4} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x-1}{4} + C = [x^2 - 2x + 17 = 0 \rightarrow \text{корней нет} \rightarrow \text{ветки вверх}] =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - 2x + 17) + \frac{7}{4} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x-1}{4} + C$$

$$8.3.7. \int \frac{(4x-1)dx}{x^2+x+1} = [x^2 + x + 1 = 0, D = 1 - 4 = -3 \rightarrow \text{корней нет} \rightarrow III \text{ тип}; A = 4, B = -1, p =$$

$$1, q = 1, 4x - 1 = \frac{4}{2}(2x + 1) + \left(-1 - \frac{4}{2}\right) = 2(2x + 1) - 3 \Big] = \int \frac{2(2x+1)-3}{x^2+x+1} dx = 2 \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx -$$

$$3 \int \frac{dx}{x^2+x+1} = \left[1, t = x^2 + x + 1 \rightarrow dt = (2x + 1)dx; 2 \cdot y = x + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow dy = dx \rightarrow x^2 + x + 1 = y^2 +$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{4} = y^2 + \frac{3}{4} \Big] = 2 \int \frac{dt}{t} - 3 \int \frac{dy}{y^2+\frac{3}{4}} = 2 \ln |t| + 3 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} y + C = 2 \ln |x^2 + x + 1| -$$

$$2\sqrt{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2(x+\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{3}} + C = 2 \ln(x^2 + x + 1) - 2\sqrt{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$8.3.9. \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^2} = \left[x^{+1} \rightarrow x^2 = -1 \rightarrow \text{нет корней} \rightarrow IV \text{ тип}; y = x + \frac{p}{2}, a = \sqrt{q - \frac{p^2}{4}}, x^2 + px + q =$$

$$y^2 + a^2 \rightarrow A = 0, B = 1, p = 0, q = 1; y = x = \frac{p}{2}, q = \sqrt{1 - \frac{0}{4}} = 1 \rightarrow x^2 + 1 = y^2 + 1; dy = dx \Big] =$$

$$\left[\int \frac{dy}{(y^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{2(n-1)a^2} \cdot \frac{y}{(y^2+a^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} \int \frac{dy}{(y^2+a^2)^{n-1}} \right] = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} \cdot \frac{y}{(y^2+1)^2} + \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1} \cdot \frac{y}{(y^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{1} \cdot \right.$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dy}{(y^2+1)^2} \Big] = \frac{y}{4(y^2+1)^2} + \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{y}{2(y^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dy}{y^2+1} \right) = \frac{y}{4(y^2+1)^2} + \frac{3y}{8(y^2+1)} + \frac{3}{8} \operatorname{arctg} y + C = \frac{x}{4(x^2+1)^2} +$$

$$+ \frac{3}{8} \left(\frac{x}{x^2+1} + \operatorname{arctg} x \right) + C$$