

$$* 1) \int \frac{x^2 + 2x - 1}{x^3 - x} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + 2x - 1}{x(x^2 - 1)} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} dx =$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 2x - 1}{x(x^2 - 1)} = \frac{x^2 + 2x - 1}{x(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{x+1} = \frac{A(x-1)(x+1)}{x(x+1)(x-1)} + \frac{Bx(x+1)}{x(x+1)(x-1)} +$$

$$+ \frac{Cx(x-1)}{x(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{A+B+C}{x} + \frac{B-1}{x-1} + \frac{C}{x+1} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \quad \begin{cases} A+B+C=1 \\ B-1=1 \\ C=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx - \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx \quad \begin{matrix} u=x+1 \\ du=dx \\ s=x-1 \\ ds=dx \end{matrix} = \ln x + \int \frac{1}{s} ds - \int \frac{1}{u} du =$$

$$= \ln x + \ln s - \ln u = \ln(x) + \ln(x-1) - \ln(x+1) + C$$

$$* 2) \int \frac{x^2 - 5x + 16}{(2x+1)(x-2)^2} dx = \int \frac{3}{2x+1} + \frac{2}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{1}{x-2} dx = 3 \int \frac{1}{2x+1} dx + 2 \int \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} dx - \int \frac{1}{x-2} dx =$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 5x + 16}{(2x+1)(x-2)^2} = \frac{A}{2x+1} + \frac{B}{(x-2)^2} + \frac{C}{x-2} \Rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 16 = A(x-2)^2 + B(2x+1) + C(2x+1)(x-2)$$

$$= A(x^2 - 4x + 4) + B(2x + 1) + C(2x^2 - 3x - 2) = (A + 2C)x^2 + (-4A + 2B + 3C)x + (4A + B - 2C)$$

$$\begin{cases} A + 2C = 1 \\ 4A + 2B + 3C = -5 \\ 4A + B - 2C = 16 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} A=3 \\ B=2 \\ C=-1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} u=2x+1 \\ du=2dx \\ \frac{du}{dx}=2 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} z=x-2 \\ dz=dx \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} p=(x-1) \\ dp=dx \end{matrix}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du + 2 \int \frac{1}{z^2} dz - \int \frac{1}{p} dp = \frac{3}{2} \ln(u) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{-2} - \ln(p) =$$

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