

$$\int \frac{1}{ax^2 + bx + c} dx$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

CASO 1:  $\Delta = 0$

então  $ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - X_0)^2$

onde  $X_0$  é raiz de  $P(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

$$\int \frac{1}{a(x - X_0)^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{(x - X_0)^2} dx$$

$$1: \Delta = 0$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_0)^2$$

$x_0$  é raiz de  $P(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

$$(x-x_0)^2 = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{(x-x_0)^2} dx$$

$$\rightarrow v = x - x_0$$

$$dv = dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{v^2} dv = \frac{1}{a} \int v^{-2} dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{v} \right) + K \rightarrow = -\frac{1}{a(x-x_0)} + K$$

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CASO Q:  $\Delta > 0$

Então  $ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - X_1)(x - X_2)$

onde  $X_1$  e  $X_2$  são raízes de

$$p(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{a(x - X_1)(x - X_2)} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{(x - X_1)(x - X_2)} = \frac{1}{X_1 - X_2} \cdot \frac{1}{x - X_1} - \frac{1}{X_1 - X_2} \cdot \frac{1}{x - X_2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)} dx \rightarrow \text{FRAÇÕES PARCIAIS}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)} = \frac{A}{x-x_1} + \frac{B}{x-x_2}$$

$$1 = A(x-x_2) + B(x-x_1)$$

$$1 = x(A+B) + (-AX_2 - BX_1)$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} A+B=0 \rightarrow A=-B \\ -AX_2-BX_1=1 \end{array} \right.$$

$\Rightarrow$  SubsTITUINDO

$$-AX_2+AX_1=1$$

$$A(X_1 - X_2) = 1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{X_1 - X_2}, B = \frac{-1}{X_1 - X_2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\frac{1}{(X-X_1)}$$

$$1 =$$

$$1 =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)} dx = \frac{1}{a} \left[ \int \frac{1}{(x_1-x_2)(x-x_1)} - \frac{1}{(x_1-x_2)(x-x_2)} \right] dx \right. \\
 & \left. = \frac{1}{a(x_1-x_2)} \left[ \frac{1}{x-x_1} - \frac{1}{x-x_2} \right] dx \right. \\
 & \left. = \frac{1}{a(x_1-x_2)} \left[ \int \frac{dx}{x-x_1} - \int \frac{dx}{x-x_2} \right] = \frac{1}{a(x_1-x_2)} \left[ \overbrace{\ln(x-x_1)}^{\ln\left(\frac{x-x_1}{x-x_2}\right)} - \overbrace{\ln(x-x_2)}^{\ln\left(\frac{x-x_2}{x-x_1}\right)} \right] + K \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

Finalmente temos que:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{X_1 - X_2} &= \int \frac{1}{a(x-X_1)(x-X_2)} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{a(X_1 - X_2)} \ln \left| \frac{x-X_1}{x-X_2} \right| + K \end{aligned}$$

**Caso 3:**  $\Delta < 0$ . Nesse caso, não é possível fatorar  $ax^2 + bx + c$  em função de suas raízes. Por isso, vamos completar quadrados!

$$\int \frac{1}{ax^2 + bx + c} dx = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a}} dx$$

$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} = \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \underbrace{\left(\frac{c}{a} - \frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right)}_{\text{Pode confirmar, estamos completando quadrado para } a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \left(-\left(\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}\right)\right)} dx = \frac{1}{4ac - b^2} \frac{1}{4a^2} \left( \text{Igualando denominadores} \right)$$

Para facilitar as contas, como  $\Delta = b - 4ac$ :

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-\Delta}{4a^2}\right)} dx$$

$$v = x + \frac{b}{2a}, \quad dv = dx$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{v^2 + \left(\frac{-\Delta}{4a^2}\right)} dv$$

$$t = \frac{v}{\sqrt{-\Delta}}, \quad dt = \frac{2a}{\sqrt{-\Delta}} \cdot dv, \quad t^2 \cdot \frac{-\Delta}{4a^2} = v^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{\frac{-\Delta}{4a^2} (t^2 + 1)} \cdot \sqrt{-\Delta} \cdot dt$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2a^2} \cdot \frac{4a^2}{-\Delta} \int \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{-\Delta}} \cdot \arctan(t) + K$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{-\Delta}} \arctan \left( \frac{\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right) \alpha}{\sqrt{-\Delta}} \right) + K$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{-b^2 + 4ac}} \arctan \left( \frac{2ax + b}{\sqrt{-b^2 + 4ac}} \right) + K$$