(64) Unmerquepobarene necementanex parsecuantorios quei.  $R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}, Q \neq 0$ ,  $A(x) + \frac{P_1(x)}{Q(x)}$ ,  $aleg P_1 \ge aleg Q$ JA(x)Olx = B(x)+C Pressoronies  $\frac{P_1(x)}{Q(x)}$  - cyulua proemetium payueoucrusoux quit. 1)  $\int \frac{Adx}{x-1} = A \int \frac{d(x-1)}{x-1} = A \ln |x| + C$ ,  $A \neq 0$ 2)  $\int \frac{Aolx}{(x-d)^n} = A \int \frac{o(x)}{(x-d)^n} = A \int (x-d)^n o(x-d) = \frac{A}{(4-n)(x-d)^{n-1}} + C$  $\int \frac{dk}{x^2 + px + q} = \left[ \begin{array}{c} t = x + \frac{p}{2} \\ olx = olt \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} x^2 + px + q = \left( x + \frac{p}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{4q - p^2}{4} \\ a = \sqrt{\frac{4q - pe}{2}} > 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} x^2 + px + q = \left( x + \frac{p}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{4q - p^2}{4} \\ a = \sqrt{\frac{4q - pe}{2}} > 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} x^2 + px + q = \left( x + \frac{p}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{4q - p^2}{4} \\ a = \sqrt{\frac{4q - pe}{2}} > 0 \end{array} \right]$  $= \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \text{ our edg } \frac{t}{a} t C = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4q - p^2}} \cdot \text{ arctg } \frac{2\alpha + p}{\sqrt{4q - p^2}} + C$ 4)  $\int \frac{(x+\frac{\pi}{2})\alpha x}{x^4 p x + 9} = \int \frac{\alpha(x^2 + p x + 9)}{2(x^4 + p x + 9)} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 + p x + 9| + 0$  $\int \int \frac{(bx+c)olx}{x^{2}+px+q} = B \int \frac{(x+\frac{p}{2})dx}{x^{2}+px+q} + (c - \frac{Bp}{2}) \int \frac{dx}{x^{2}+px+q} = \frac{B}{2} \ln|x^{2}+px+q| + \frac{Bp}{2} \ln|x^{2}+$ + 2C-BP archy 2x+P V49-P2 +C 6)  $I_m = \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + \alpha^2)^m}$ ;  $I_1 = \frac{1}{\alpha} \operatorname{arcty} \frac{t}{\alpha} tC$   $m \ge 1$ m>1

Tyoms m>2  $Im = \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + a^2)^m} = \int \frac{(a^2 + t^2) - t^2}{(t^2 + a^2)^m} dt = \int \frac{(a^2 + a^2)^m}{(t^2 + a^2)^m} dt = \int \frac{(a^2 + a^2)^m}{(t^2 + a^2)^m} dt = \int \frac{(a^2 + a^2)^m}{(a^2 + a^2)^m} dt = \int \frac{($  $=\frac{1}{a^{2}}\int\frac{dt}{(t^{2}+a^{2})^{m-1}}-\int\frac{t^{2}}{(t^{2}+a^{2})^{m}}dt=\frac{1}{a^{2}}I_{m-1}-\frac{1}{a^{2}}\int\frac{t^{2}dt}{(t^{2}+a^{2})^{m}}=\frac{1}{a^{2}}I_{m-1}-\frac{1}{a^{2}}\frac{t}{2(1-m)}(t^{2}+a^{2})^{m-1}$  $+\frac{1}{2a^{2}(1-m)}\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}\frac{dt}{t^{2}+a^{2}}\int_{-\infty}^{m-1}\frac{dt}{a^{2}+t^{2}}\frac{dt}{dt}=\frac{1}{2}\frac{d(t^{2}+a^{2})}{t^{2}+a^{2}}=\frac{t}{2(1-m)(t^{2}+a^{2})^{m-1}}\int_{\frac{1}{2}(1-m)(t^{2}+a^{2})^{m-1}}^{\infty}\frac{dt}{2(1-m)(t^{2}+a^{2})^{m-1}}$ 

$$\frac{4}{3}\int \frac{\left(x+\frac{p}{2}\right)olx}{\left(x^{2}+px+q\right)^{n}} = \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{ol(x^{2}+px+q)}{\left(x^{2}+px+q\right)^{m}} = \frac{1}{2(1-m)(x^{2}+px+q)}m^{-1} + C,$$

$$\frac{p^{2}+q}{2} \ge 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = x+\frac{p}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = x+\frac{p}{2}$$

$$\frac{p^{2}+q}{2} \ge 0$$

$$\frac{p^{2}$$