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Derivario dall'applicazione delle regole di dumorione al contrario
 Stergicide = lenger - Stergerdx
DIM: H Co. primitive di fergino ne I => H'(2)= lesgetes
Lia L. I - R continue su I. P. J - I derivated in J take the P(6) = x & I. Alloca
                 Stepanopiande = Stende | 4= pas
                                          = freeneles => Freen i primitiva di freeneles => freeneles de: freene
                                       1 mx dx = [ UdU = 1 U2 + c = 1 [ la(x)] + c
                                      1 (g(s)) g'(s) dx = F(g(s)) + c
   Per funcione reprinale n'intende (cr) (Cr) NG), DG) 6 Rocks
                                                                                                             N(x) = D(x)Q(x) + R(x) \Rightarrow \frac{D(x)}{D(x)} = Q(x) + \frac{R(x)}{D(x)} \Rightarrow \int \frac{N(x)}{D(x)} dx + \int Q(x) dx + \int \frac{Q(x)}{D(x)} dx
     1) dug(w(1)) 2 dug(1)(-1)
     2) deg (NG) < deg (DG)
                 2a) dig(0(0) + 1 => dig(((c))=0 => (c)= K => ) \( \frac{K}{avi\bar{\beta}} => \) \( \frac{K}{avi\bar{\beta}} dx = \frac{K}{avi\bar{\beta}} dx = \frac{K}{avi\bar{\beta}} \)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          \int \frac{K}{\alpha(x-x_0)(x-x_0)} dv = \int \left[ \frac{A}{(x-x_0)} + \frac{B}{(x-x_0)} \right] dv = \ln|x-x_0| + \ln|x
                   26) dia (DG))=2 =>
                                                                                                                                                                  D(x)= a(x-x4)(x-x4)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              \int \frac{\alpha(x-x')_0}{K} dx = \frac{\alpha}{K} \frac{x-x^4}{4} + c
                                                                                                                                                                DG=)= @(=- x,)2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  1+ [c(v)] = K overlan (c(v)) +c
                                                                                                                                                                   D(+)+ (c(+))2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    \int \frac{dx + p}{1 + [c(x)]^2} dx = \int \frac{b(x)}{b(x)} + \frac{K}{4 + [c(x)]^2} dx = \int \frac{b(x)}{b(x)} + K \operatorname{ordina}(c(x)).
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