

Problem 1 Calculate $\int \frac{x}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx$.

$$\text{Try } u = x^2 + 2x + 5$$

$$du = (2x+2)dx$$

$$\int \frac{x}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+2-2}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \underbrace{\frac{2x+2}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx}_{u} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 + 2x + 5| - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2 + 4} dx = \begin{cases} u = x+1 \\ du = dx \end{cases} = \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 4} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{(\frac{u}{2})^2 + 1} du = \begin{cases} v = \frac{u}{2} \\ dv = \frac{1}{2} du \end{cases} = \frac{2}{4} \int \frac{1}{v^2 + 1} dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) + C = \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) + C$$

Problem 2 Calculate $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^2 + x} dx$. It may help to recall $\ln(a) - \ln(b) = \ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)$ for when calculating the limit.

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^2 + x} dx = \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^m \frac{1}{x(x+1)} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{x(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+1} \Rightarrow 1 = A(x+1) + Bx$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow B=-1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x(x+1)} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^m \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} dx = \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\ln|x| - \ln|x+1| \right]_1^m$$

$$= \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \ln m - \ln(m+1) - \ln 1 + \ln(2)$$

$$= \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{\ln\left(\frac{m}{m+1}\right)}_{\rightarrow 0} + \ln(2) = \boxed{\ln(2)}$$