

$$\int \frac{e^{2u}}{(e^u - 1)(e^{2u} + 1)} du$$

$$t = e^u$$

$$u = \ln(t)$$

$$1 du = \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$\int \frac{\cancel{t^2}}{(t-1)(t^2+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{t}} dt = \int \frac{t}{(t-1)(t^2+1)} dt = \textcircled{A}$$

$$(t-1)(t^2+1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow t-1=0 \vee t^2+1=0$$

$$\boxed{t=1}$$

$$\downarrow$$

 raíz real

$$t^2 = -1$$

$$\downarrow$$

 raíz compleja

$$\frac{t}{(t-1)(t^2+1)} = \frac{A}{t-1} + \frac{Bt+C}{t^2+1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$t = A(t^2+1) + (Bt+C)(t-1) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$t = At^2 + A + Bt^2 - Bt + Ct - C \Leftrightarrow$$

$$t = t^2(A+B) + t(-B+C) + A - C$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ -B+C=1 \\ A-C=0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} B=-A \\ A+A=1 \\ C=A \end{cases} \begin{cases} B=-\frac{1}{2} \\ A=\frac{1}{2} \\ C=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{t-1} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-t+1}{t^2+1} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{t-1} dt - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2t}{t^2+1} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|t-1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|t^2+1| + \frac{1}{2} \arctan(t) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|e^x-1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|e^{2x}+1| + \frac{1}{2} \arctan(e^x) + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$