$$\frac{1/2}{R^2+4P-9}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2P^2 \\ -(R^2) \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 4P-9 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{9^{2}}{P^{2}+4p-9} = \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{p^{2}} dp = \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{p^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{p^{2}} \frac{1}{p^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{p^{2}} \frac{1}{p^{2}} dp = \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{p^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{p^{2}} \frac{1}{p^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{p^{2}} \frac{1}{p^$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}-9+2\ln |9|+\frac{1}{2}-\left(\frac{1}{2}+2\ln |3|+\frac{3}{2}\right)=\frac{1}{2}+2\ln |9|-\frac{3}{2}-2\ln |3|-\frac{3}{2}=\frac{1}{2}+2\ln |3|$$

## alt. 155 nins (direkt primitiv)

$$\begin{bmatrix}
+=X+( & X=+-1) \\
dX=d+
\end{bmatrix} = \int \frac{+}{J+2+9} + \frac{2}{J+2+9} d+ = \left[ \int \frac{+^2+9}{J+2+9} + 2 \ln \left( 1 + \sqrt{J+2+9} \right) \right] = \int \frac{+}{J+2+9} dx = \int \frac{+}{J+2+$$

$$= 5 + 2 \ln |9| - (3 + 2 \ln |3|) = 2 + 2 \ln |3|$$