onsdag 21 december 2022 21:47
$$\int \frac{X+1}{x^2+5x+6} dx = \int \frac{X+1}{(x+\frac{5}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4}} dx = \int 4 \cdot \frac{X+1}{(2x+5)^2 - 1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{$$

$$=2\int \frac{\frac{t-5}{2}+1}{+^{2}-1} dt = 2\int \frac{t-3}{2(t^{2}-1)} dt = \int \frac{t}{t^{2}-1} dt - \int \frac{3}{t^{2}-1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln(t^{2}-1) - \int \frac{A}{t-1} + \frac{B}{t+1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln(t^{2}-1)$$

$$3 = A(++1) + B(+-1) = (A+B) + A - B$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A-B=3 \end{cases}$$

$$2A = 3 A = 3 A = 3/2 B = -3/2$$

$$\begin{cases}
A+B=0 \\
A-B=3
\end{cases}
= \frac{1}{2}(h(t^2-1)-\frac{7}{2}(h(t^2-1))+1) + C = \frac{1}{2}(h(t^2-1))+1 + C = \frac{1$$

$$= \ln \frac{(++1)^{2}}{(+-1)} + C = \ln \frac{(2x+6)^{2}}{2x+4} + C = \ln \frac{4x^{2}+24x+36}{2(x+2)} + C = \ln \frac{2x^{2}+12x+18}{x+2} + C$$

$$\int \frac{X+1}{x^2+5x+6} dx = \left[\ln \frac{2x^2+12x+18}{x+2} \right]^{-1} = \ln \frac{32}{3} - \ln \frac{18}{2} = \ln \frac{32}{27}$$