

$$\frac{x^2 - 12x + 30}{x^2 - 7x + 12}$$

$$x^2 - 12x + 30 = (x^2 - 7x + 12) + (-5x + 18)$$

$$= \frac{(-5x + 18)}{(x^2 - 7x + 12)}$$

$$= \frac{(-5x + 18)}{(x^2 - 7x + 12)}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{-5x + 18}{x^2 - 7x + 12} \quad \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\frac{4x + 29}{(x + 7)^2} = \frac{A}{x + 7} + \frac{B}{(x + 7)^2}$$

$$= \frac{Ax + 7A + B}{(x + 7)^2}$$

19

$$I = \int \frac{1}{x^3 + 8x^2 + 19x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x(x^2 + 8x + 19)}$$

irreducible

$$\rightarrow \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 8x + 19}$$

$$= \frac{A(x^2 + 8x + 19) + Bx^2 + Cx}{x(x^2 + 8x + 19)}$$

$$A + B = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 8A + C = 0$$

$$19A = 1$$

$$A = 1/19$$

$$\Rightarrow B = -1/19$$

$$C = -8/19$$

So the integral I is

$$I = \int \frac{1/19}{x} + \frac{-1/19 x - 8/19}{x^2 + 8x + 19} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{19} \int x dx + \int \text{~~~~~} dx.$$

Note that $\frac{d}{dx} (\ln(x^2 + 8x + 19)) = \frac{2x + 8}{x^2 + 8x + 19}$

So introduce the numerator

$2x + 8$ by rewriting the numerator above

as

$$-\frac{1}{19}x - 8/19 = -\frac{1}{38}(2x + 8) - \frac{8}{38}$$

So we can write.

$$\int \frac{-1/19 x - 8/19}{x^2 + 8x + 19} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-\frac{1}{38}(2x + 8)}{x^2 + 8x + 19} dx - \frac{8}{38} \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 8x + 19} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{38} \ln(x^2 + 8x + 19) - \frac{8}{38} \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 8x + 19} dx$$

Then deal with this last integral using atan formula.

Completing the square of the denominator

$$x^2 + 8x + 19 = (x+4)^2 + 3.$$

$$\text{So } \frac{1}{x^2 + 8x + 19} = \frac{1}{(x+4)^2 + 3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + 1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + 1}$$

