

Flew touted e's integralator.

(1)
$$\int \frac{1}{(ax+b)^n} dx$$
 (neth*)

ather, ato, b to , tipus'

i) $\int \frac{1}{3x+5} dx = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \int \frac{(3x+5)!}{3x+5} dx = xe (-5/3, 100)$

(3x+5)=3

= $\frac{1}{3} \cdot \ln |3x+5| + C = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \ln (3x+5) + C$

$$= \frac{1}{3!} \ln |3x+5| + C = \frac{1}{3!} \ln (3x+5) + C$$

$$\text{(i)} \int \frac{1}{(7x-11)^{81}} dx = \frac{1}{7!} (7x-11)^{1} \cdot (7x-11)^{1} dx$$

$$\left(x < \frac{11}{7!}\right)$$

$$R$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{(4x-11)^{-80}}{-80} + C = -\frac{1}{500} \cdot \frac{1}{(4x-11)^{-80}} + C$$

$$\int \frac{3x-2}{x^{2}+x+1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \int \frac{2\cdot x-\frac{2}{3}\cdot 2}{x^{2}+x+1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \int \frac{2x+1-1-\frac{4}{3}}{x^{2}+x+1} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \int \frac{2x+1}{x^{2}+x+1} dx + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot \int \frac{1}{x^{2}+x+1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \ln |x^{2}+x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \int \frac{1}{x^2 + x^4 \wedge} dx = \int \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{73} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \int \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{73} \right)^2} dx = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{2x + \lambda}{13} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{\text{avetg}\left(\frac{2x+1}{3}\right)}{\frac{2}{3}} + C$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left[\ln \left(x + x + x \right) - \frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

Play: New resolville

A) Parcials töntekne boular

a)
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 6x + 8} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x-2)(x-4)} dx = \int \frac{1}{x-2} dx \int \frac{1}{x-4} dx = \int \frac{$$

1) = 36-32 > 0

x€(2,4) $= \frac{1}{(x-2)(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{3}{x-4} | ABeR = ?$ 1 = L(x-1) + B(x-2) | (x-2)(x-4)Bchelyettesiks => X=4 => 23 = 1 => 3 = 2

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 $= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \int \frac{(x-2)}{x-2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int \frac{(x-4)}{(x-4)} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot |x| |x-4| + \frac{1}{2} |x| |x-4| + C = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |x| |x-4| + \frac{1}{2} |x| |x-4| + C = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |x| |x-4| + \frac{1}{2} |x-4| + \frac{1}{2$

= - 1/2. lu(x-2)+1/2 lu(4-x)+C= = 1/2, (u4-x

$$\frac{3}{x^{2}+2x+1} dx = \frac{3x-5}{(x+1)^{2}} dx$$

$$\frac{3}{x^{2}+2x+1} dx = \frac{3}{(x+1)^{2}} dx$$

$$\frac{3x-5}{(x+1)^{2}} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{3}{(x+1)^{2}} dx$$

$$\frac{3x-5}{(x+1)^{2}} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{3}{(x+1)^{2}} dx$$

Mol:
$$\frac{3x-5}{(x+n)^2} = \frac{A}{x+n} + \frac{3}{(x+n)^2}$$
 (x+n)
=> $3x-5 = A(x+n)+3$ | And their older x-uch policity periods a righter following togot equither.

$$3x-5=(A)x+(A+3)$$

 $x^{2}=0yh$: $A=3$
 $x^{2}=0yh$: $A+3=-5=7$

= 3. lu | x+x | -8. (x+x) -2 =

= 3. (n(x+x)+8. -x+x + CER

$$3=-8$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{3}{x+1} - \frac{8}{(x+1)^2}\right) dx = 3 \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx = 8 \cdot \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx = -1$$

egyuno Cell legyenel.

(cgyentő cgyűttható wodszere)