$$\int \frac{3x+3}{x^2+2x+9} dx = \left[ \frac{3}{2} \ln(x^2+2x+9) + c \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2(x+1)}{x^2+2x+3} dx = \frac{3}{2} lu \left[ x^2+2x+3 \right] + C = \frac{3}{2} lu \left( x^2+2x+3 \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{f'(x)}{g(x)} dx = lu \left[ f(x) \right] + C$$

478 
$$\int \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x - 4} dx = (*) \qquad \begin{array}{c} x^2 + x + 4 \\ -x^2 + 4x \end{array}$$

$$x^{2}$$
  $x + x + 1 = (x + 5)(x - 4) + 21$ 

$$\frac{\times + \times + 1}{\times - 4} = \times + 5 + \frac{21}{\times - 4}$$

$$(*) = \int (x+5)dx + \int \frac{21}{x-4}dx = \left|\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 5x + 21\ln|x-4| + C\right|$$

485 
$$\int \frac{3x-5}{x^2-2x-3} dx \quad [2\ln|x+1|+\ln|x-3|+c]$$

$$(x+1)(x-3)$$

$$\frac{3 \times -5}{\times^{2} - 2 \times -3} = \frac{3 \times -5}{(\times + 4)(\times -3)} = \frac{A}{\times +4} + \frac{B}{\times -3} = \frac{A(\times -3) + B(\times +4)}{(\times +4)(\times -3)} = \frac{A}{\times +4} + \frac{B}{\times -3} = \frac{A(\times -3) + B(\times +4)}{(\times +4)(\times -3)} = \frac{A}{\times +4} + \frac{B}{\times -3} = \frac{A}{\times +4} + \frac{A}{\times -3} = \frac{A}{\times +4} + \frac{A}$$

$$A \times -3A + B \times + B \qquad \times (A + B) - 3A + B \qquad (A + B = 3)$$

$$= (x + 1)(x - 3) \qquad (x + 1)(x - 3) \qquad (-3A + B = -5)$$

$$(A = 3 - B)$$
  
 $(-3(3-B)+B=-5)$   
 $(A = 2)$   
 $(A = 3 - B)$   
 $(A = 2)$   
 $(A = 3 - B)$   
 $(A = 2)$   
 $(A = 3 - B)$   
 $(A = 4)$   
 $(A = 2)$ 

$$\int \frac{3x-5}{x^2-2x-3} dx = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx + \int \frac{1}{x-3} dx = 2 \ln|x+1| + \ln|x-3| + c$$

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

$$= \int \frac{2 \times -1}{(\times + 1)^2} dx = \int \frac{2(t-1)-1}{t^2} dt = \int \frac{2t-2-1}{t^2} dt =$$

$$dx = dt$$

$$= 2 \left( \frac{1}{t} dt - 3 \right) t^{-2} dt =$$

$$= 2 \ln |t| - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{-2+1} + C = 2 \ln |t| + \frac{3}{t} + C = 2 \ln |x+1| + \frac{3}{x+1} + C$$

