* Looking at the question, it seems

like we have to perform long

division followed by partial

fraction decomposition. But, there is

an easier way.

to use Fundamental All conditions calculus are met. theorem of

•
$$F(x) = \int \frac{4-x^2}{x-2} dx$$

$$= \int (2-x)(2+x) dx$$

$$= \int -(x-x)(2+x) dx$$

$$= -2x - \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

and, 1
$$\int \frac{4-x^{2}}{x^{2}} dx = \left[f(x) \right]_{2}^{2} = \left[\frac{-2x-x^{2}}{2} \right]_{-2}^{2}$$