

# Calculus II

## Integrals of the form $\int \frac{ax}{(bx^2 + c)^n} dx$

Todor Milev

2019

# Building blocks IIa and IIb

We solve building block IIb. For completeness, we solve block IIa again as well.

## Example

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)^n} dx &= \int \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)^n} \frac{d(x^2 + 1)}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int u^{-n} du \\
 &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) + C & \text{if } n = 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x^2 + 1)^{-n+1}}{(-n+1)} + C & \text{if } n \neq 1 \end{cases},
 \end{aligned}$$

where we used the substitution  $u = x^2 + 1$ .