

$$\int \frac{6x+5}{x^2+3x-40} dx = \int \frac{A}{x+8} dx + \int \frac{B}{x-5} dx = \frac{43}{13} \int \frac{1}{x+8} dx + \frac{35}{13} \int \frac{1}{x-5} dx$$

$$\downarrow D > 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = -8, 5$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} x^2+3x-40 = (x+8)(x-5) \\ 6x+5 = A(x-5) + B(x+8) \end{array} \right]$$

$$6x+5 = x(A+B) - 5A+8B$$

$$A+B=6$$

$$-5A+8B=5$$

$$\rightarrow A = \frac{43}{13}, B = \frac{35}{13}$$

$$\textcircled{=} \frac{43}{13} \ln|x+8| + \frac{35}{13} \ln|x-5| + C$$

$$\int \frac{7x+2}{x^2+4x+5} dx = \int \frac{A(2x+4) + B}{x^2+4x+5} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} 7x+2 = 2Ax + 4A + B \\ A = \frac{7}{2}, B+4A = 2 \\ B = -12 \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{\frac{7}{2}(2x+4)}{x^2+4x+5} - \frac{12}{x^2+4x+5} \right) dx =$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} \int \frac{2x+4}{x^2+4x+5} dx - 12 \int \frac{1}{(x+2)^2+1} dx = \frac{7}{2} \ln|x^2+4x+5| - 12 \operatorname{ARCTG}(x+2) + C$$

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$$\int \frac{2x-1}{(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left(\frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} \right) dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} 2x-1 = A(x+1) + B \\ 2x-1 = Ax + A + B \\ 2 = A \\ -1 = A+B, B = -3 \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx + \int \frac{-3}{(x+1)^2} dx = 2 \ln|x+1| + \frac{3}{x+1} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$\int \frac{2x+5}{x^2+3x+5} dx = \int \left(\frac{2x+3}{x^2+3x+5} + \frac{2}{x^2+3x+5} \right) dx =$$

$$= \int \frac{2x+3}{x^2+3x+5} dx + 2 \int \frac{1}{\left(x+\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{11}{4}} dx =$$

$$= \ln|x^2+3x+5| + 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{4}{11}} \operatorname{ARCTG} \frac{(x+3)}{\sqrt{\frac{11}{4}}} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{6x+1}{x^2+2x+1} dx = \int \frac{6x+1}{(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left(\frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} \right) dx =$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} 6x+1 = A(x+1)+B \\ A=6 \\ A+B=1 \\ B=-5 \end{array} \right]$$

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$$= 6 \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx - 5 \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx = 6 \ln|x+1| + \frac{5}{x+1} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{7x+3}{x^2+3x+5} dx = \int \frac{A(2x+3)+B}{x^2+3x+5} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} 7x+3 = A(2x+3)+B \\ A = \frac{7}{2} \\ 3A+B = 3 \\ B = -\frac{15}{2} \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} \int \frac{2x+3}{x^2+3x+5} dx - \frac{15}{2} \int \frac{1}{\left(x+\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{11}{4}} dx =$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} \ln|x^2+3x+5| - \frac{15}{2} \sqrt{\frac{4}{11}} \operatorname{ARCTG} \frac{(x+3)}{\sqrt{\frac{11}{4}}} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$
