

$$4. \frac{x^4}{(x^2-x+1)^2(x^2+2)} = \frac{x^4}{\underbrace{(x^2-x+1)^2}_{\text{irr.}} \underbrace{(x^2+2)^2}_{\text{irr.}}}$$

Repeated irr. quadratic factor

$$= \frac{Ax+B}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{(x^2-x+1)^2} + \frac{Ex+F}{x^2+2} + \frac{Gx+H}{(x^2+2)^2}$$

E.g. 4.

$$\int \frac{2x^2-x+4}{x^3+4x} dx = \int \frac{2x^2-x+4}{x \underbrace{(x^2+4)}_{\text{irr. quadratic}}} dx$$

$$\frac{2x^2-x+4}{x(x^2+4)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+4}$$

$$\rightarrow 2x^2-x+4 = A(x^2+4) + (Bx+C)x$$

$$\rightarrow 2x^2-x+4 = Ax^2+4A+Bx^2+Cx$$

$$2x^2 - x + 4 = (A+B)x^2 + Cx + 4A$$

$$2 = A + B$$

$$-1 = C$$

$$4 = 4A \rightarrow A = 1$$

$$B = 1$$

$$C = -1$$

$$A = 1$$

$$u = x^2 + 4$$
$$du = 2x dx$$

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

$$= \ln|x| + \int \frac{\boxed{x} dx}{\boxed{x^2 + 4} u} - \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4}$$

$\frac{du}{2}$

$$= \ln|x| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 + 4| - \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$$

E.g.5. $\int \frac{x^2 + 6x + 4}{x^4 + 8x^2 + 16} dx$

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

$\frac{x^2 + 6x + 4}{(x^2 + 4)^2} = \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + 4} + \frac{Cx + D}{(x^2 + 4)^2}$

$\rightarrow x^2 + 6x + 4 = (Ax + B)(x^2 + 4) + Cx + D$

$\rightarrow x^2 + 6x + 4 = Ax^3 + Bx^2 + 4Ax + 4B + Cx + D$

$\rightarrow x^2 + 6x + 4 = Ax^3 + Bx^2 + (4A + C)x + 4B + D$

$A = 0 ; B = 1$

$4A + C = 6 \rightarrow C = 6$

$4B + D = 4 \rightarrow D = 0$

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

$\frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$

$u = x^2 + 4$
 $du = 2x dx$

$3 du$

Second integral: $\int \frac{3du}{u^2} = 3 \int u^{-2} du$

$$= -3u^{-1}$$

Answer: $\boxed{\frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 3(x^2+4)^{-1} + C}$

E.g. $\int \frac{x+4}{x^2+2x+5} dx$

$$= \int \frac{x+4}{x^2+2x+1+4} dx = \int \frac{x+4}{(x+1)^2+4} dx.$$

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

1st integral:

$$\int \frac{x+1}{(x+1)^2+4} dx$$

let $u = (x+1)^2+4$

$$du = 2(x+1)dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|u| = \frac{1}{2} \ln|(x+1)^2+4|$$

2nd integral: $3 \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2 + 4}$ let $u = x+1$
 $du = dx$

$$3 \int \frac{du}{u^2 + 4} = \frac{3}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{u}{2}\right)$$

Ans: $\frac{1}{2} \ln|(x+1)^2 + 4| + \frac{3}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) + C$

E.g. 6.

① $\int \frac{\boxed{\sec^2(x)} \boxed{dx}}{\tan(x)(\tan(x)+1)}$ let $u = \tan x$
 $du = \sec^2 x \, dx$

$$\int \frac{du}{u(u+1)} = \int \left(\frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{u+1} \right) du$$

$$\boxed{A = 1; B = -1}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{u+1} \right) du$$

$$= \ln|u| - \ln|u+1| + C$$

$$= \ln|\tan x| - \ln|\tan x + 1| + C$$

2. $\int \frac{e^x}{(e^{2x}+1)(e^x-1)} dx$ let $u = e^x$. Then $du = e^x dx$

$$\int \frac{du}{(u^2+1)(u-1)} = \int \frac{Au+B}{u^2+1} + \frac{C}{u-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{(u^2+1)(u-1)} = \frac{Au+B}{u^2+1} + \frac{C}{u-1}$$

$$1 = (Au+B)(u-1) + C(u^2+1)$$

$$1 = Au^2 + Bu - Au - B + Cu^2 + C$$

$$1 = (A+C)u^2 + (B-A)u + (-B+C)$$

$$A+C=0; \quad B-A=0; \quad -B+C=1$$

$$A = -\frac{1}{2}; \quad B = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad C = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(u^2+1)(u-1)} du = \int \frac{-\frac{1}{2}u - \frac{1}{2}}{u^2+1} du + \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{u-1} du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u+1}{u^2+1} du + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln|u-1|$$

$$\int \frac{u}{u^2+1} du + \int \frac{1}{u^2+1} du$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln(u^2+1) + \arctan(u)$$

$$\text{Ans: } -\frac{1}{4} \ln|e^{2x}+1| - \frac{1}{2} \arctan(e^x) + \frac{1}{2} \ln|e^x-1| + C$$