

$$\int \frac{dx}{2x+3} = \frac{1}{2} \ln |2x+3|$$

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

$$= \left| -\frac{1}{x} = t \right| = - \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t+t^2}} = - \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{(t+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}}} =$$

$$= - \ln \left| t + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{1+t+t^2} \right| + C = - \ln \left| \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2}} \right| + C$$

$$2. \int \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}} dx = (Ax^2 + Bx + C)\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3} + \lambda \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}} \quad \text{①}$$

$$\frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}} = \frac{(2Ax + B)\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}} + (Ax^2 + Bx + C) \cdot \frac{2x + 4}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}} + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}}$$

$$x^3 - 6x^2 + 3 = (2Ax + B)(x^2 + 4x + 3) + (Ax^2 + Bx + C)(x + 2) + \lambda$$

$$\underline{x^3} - \underline{6x^2} + \underline{3} = \underline{2Ax^3} + \underline{8Ax^2} + \underline{6Ax} + \underline{Bx^2} + \underline{4Bx} + \underline{3B} + \underline{Ax^3} + \underline{2Ax^2} + \underline{Bx^2} + \underline{2Bx} + \underline{Cx} + \underline{2C} + \underline{\lambda}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^3: & \begin{cases} 1 = 3A & A = \frac{1}{3} \\ -6 = 10A + 2B & B = \frac{-6 - 10A}{2} = \frac{-6 - 10 \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{2} = \frac{-6 - \frac{10}{3}}{2} = -\frac{14}{3} \\ 0 = 6A + 6B + C & C = -6A - 6B = -2 + 28 = 26 \end{cases} \\ 1: & \begin{cases} 3 = 3B + 2C + \lambda & \lambda = 3 - 3B - 2C = 3 + 14 - 52 = -35 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda = 3 - 3B - 2C = 3 + 14 - 52 = -35$$

$$\text{①} \left(\frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{14}{3}x + 26 \right) \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3} - 35 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}} =$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{14}{3}x + 26 \right) \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3} - 35 \ln |x + 2 + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 3}| + C$$

$$3. \int \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 2}} dx = \begin{cases} x^2 + 3x + 2 = (x+1)(x+2) \\ \sqrt{(x+1)(x+2)} = t(x+1) \\ (x+1)(x+2) = t^2(x+1)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$x+2 = xt^2 + t^2$$

$$2-t^2 = xt^2 - x = x(t^2-1)$$

$$x = \frac{2-t^2}{t^2-1}$$

$$\sqrt{(x+1)(x+2)} = t \left(\frac{2-t^2}{t^2-1} + 1 \right) =$$

$$= t \cdot \frac{2-t^2+t^2-1}{t^2-1} = \frac{t}{t^2-1}$$

$$dx = \frac{-2t(t^2-1) - (2-t^2) \cdot 2t}{(t^2-1)^2} dt = \frac{-2t^3 + 2t - 4t + 2t^3}{(t^2-1)^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{-2t dt}{(t^2-1)^2} \Bigg| = -2 \int \frac{\frac{2-t^2}{t^2-1} - \frac{t}{t^2-1}}{\frac{2-t^2}{t^2-1} + \frac{t}{t^2-1}} \cdot \frac{t dt}{(t^2-1)^2} =$$

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

$$= -2 \int \frac{(t+2)(t-1)}{(t-2)(t+1)} \cdot \frac{t dt}{(t-1)^2(t+1)^2} = -2 \int \frac{t(t+2) dt}{(t-2)(t-1)(t+1)^3} =$$

$$= -2 \left(\frac{8}{27} \int \frac{dt}{t-2} - \frac{3}{8} \int \frac{dt}{t-1} + \frac{17}{216} \int \frac{dt}{t+1} - \frac{5}{36} \int \frac{dt}{(t+1)^2} - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dt}{(t+1)^3} \right) =$$

$$= -2 \left(\frac{8}{27} \ln|t-2| - \frac{3}{8} \ln|t-1| + \frac{17}{216} \ln|t+1| + \frac{5}{36(t+1)} + \frac{1}{12(t+1)^2} \right) + C,$$

$$x+2 = t^2(x+1)$$

$$t^2 = \frac{x+2}{x+1} \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{x+2}{x+1}}$$

$$\text{ge } t = \sqrt{\frac{x+2}{x+1}}$$

$$4. \int \sqrt[3]{3x-x^3} dx = \int x^{1/3} (3-x^2)^{1/3} dx =$$

$$m = \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{m+1}{n} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}+1}{2} = \frac{4}{3 \cdot 2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$n = 2$$

$$p = \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{m+1}{n} + p = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a^m}$$

$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$

$$(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$$

$$3x^{-2} - 1 = t^3$$

$$3x^{-2} = t^3 + 1$$

$$x^{-2} = \frac{t^3 + 1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{t^3 + 1}{3}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{3}{t^3 + 1}$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{3}{t^3 + 1}} = \sqrt{3} (t^3 + 1)^{-1/2}$$

$$dx = \sqrt{3} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) (t^3 + 1)^{-3/2} \cdot 3t^2 dt$$

$$\Leftrightarrow - \int (\sqrt{3})^{1/3} (t^3 + 1)^{-1/6} \left(3 - \frac{3}{t^3 + 1}\right)^{1/3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (t^3 + 1)^{-3/2} \cdot 3t^2 dt =$$

$$= -3^{1/6} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 3 \int (t^3 + 1)^{-1/6} \left(\frac{3t^3 + 3 - 3}{t^3 + 1}\right)^{1/3} \cdot (t^3 + 1)^{-3/2} \cdot t^2 dt =$$

$$= -3^{1/6} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 3^{1/3} \int \frac{t^3}{(t^3 + 1)^2} dt = -\frac{9}{2} \int \frac{t^3}{(t^3 + 1)^2} dt \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} -\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{-1-2-9}{6} \\ = -2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1+3+2}{6}$$

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