INTEGRALES RACIONALES

Grado numerador < Grado denominador→ Raices simples en el denominador

$$\int \frac{x+5}{x^2+x-2}\,dx$$

$$\int \frac{x^2+10x+5}{x^3+3x^2-x-3}\,dx$$

$$\int \frac{3}{x^2 - 5x + 6}\, dx$$

$$\int \frac{5x - 2}{x(x - 2)}\, dx$$

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^3-x^2-6x}\,dx$$

$$\int \frac{5x-3}{x^3-x}\,dx$$

Grado numerador < Grado denominador→ Raices simples y múltiples en el denominador

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 2x + 6}{(x-1)^3}\, dx$$

$$\int \frac{x^3 + 22x^2 - 12x + 8}{x^4 - 4x^2}\, dx$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 8}{x^3 + 2x^2}\, dx$$

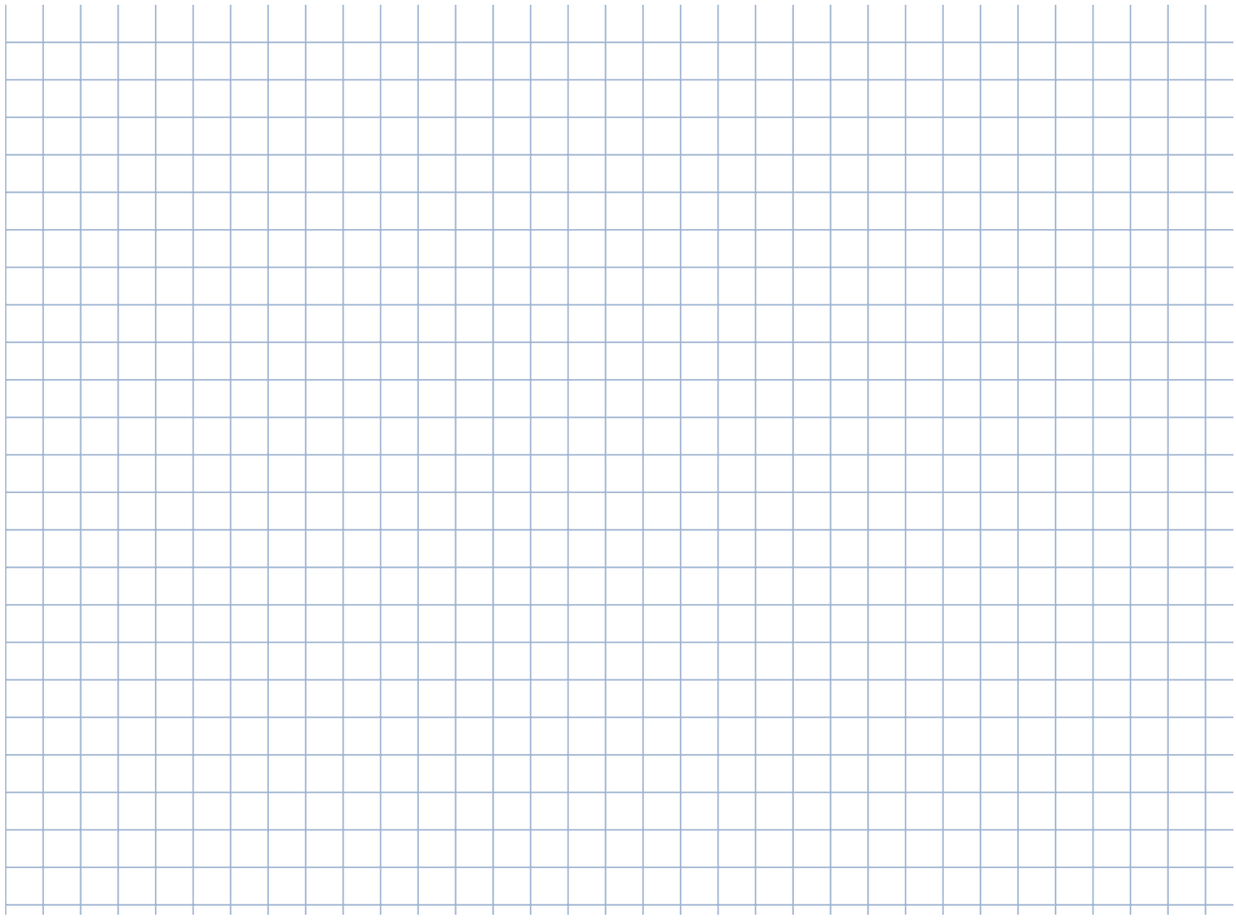
$$\int \frac{3x - 2}{(x+2)^2(x-1)}\, dx$$

Grado numerador < Grado denominador→ Raices simples y complejas en el denominador

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

$$\int \frac{2x^2-3x+2}{x^3+x}\,dx$$

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



INTEGRALES RACIONALES

Grado numerador ≥ Grado denominador

$$\int \frac{2x^5 - 10x^3 - 2x^2 + 10}{x^2 - 5}\, dx$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x}\, dx$$

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x-1}\,dx$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x+1}\,dx$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 + 5x - 6}{2x + 4}\, dx$$

$$\int \frac{6x^4 + 23x^2 + 4x + 15}{x^2 + 3}\, dx$$

$$\int \frac{2x^2 + x + 5}{x + 1}\, dx$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 + x + 3}{x - 2} dx$$