

Integrujte

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

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

$$(3) \int \frac{3x^2+4}{x^2+16} dx.$$

$$(4) \int \frac{-3}{9+(4-x)^2} dx.$$

$$(5) \int \frac{3x-1}{x^2+1} dx.$$

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

$$(7) \int \frac{-3x}{9-x^2} dx.$$

$$(8) \int \frac{1}{(3x-2)^2+1} dx.$$

$$(9) \int \frac{x-1}{x^2+4} dx.$$

$$(10) \int \frac{x-2}{3-2x} dx.$$

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

$$(12) \int \frac{2-x}{3x+2} dx.$$

$$(13) \int \frac{x-1}{x-x^2} dx.$$

$$(14) \int \frac{2}{(2-x)^3} dx.$$

$$(15) \int \frac{3}{(x+1)^2} dx.$$

$$(16) \int \frac{18x-6}{(3x-1)^2-7} dx.$$

$$(17) \int \frac{2x-3}{x^2+1} dx.$$

$$(18) \int \frac{-2}{(4-x)^2} dx.$$

$$(19) \int \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+4} dx.$$

$$(20) \int \frac{1-3x}{3x^2-2x+1} dx.$$

$$(21) \int \frac{2x-1}{x-x^2} dx.$$

$$(22) \int \frac{3x-1}{1-x} dx.$$

$$(23) \int \frac{2x+4}{(x+2)^2+9} dx.$$

$$(24) \int \frac{4}{(3x+2)^2+9} dx.$$

$$(25) \int \frac{x^2-3}{x^2+4} dx.$$

$$(26) \int \frac{3x-2}{x^2+9} dx.$$

$$(27) \int \frac{1}{2x+3} dx.$$

$$(28) \int \frac{2x}{15-x^2} dx.$$

$$(29) \int \frac{x-1}{x+3} dx.$$

$$(30) \int \frac{2x-1}{3x+1} dx.$$

Integrujte

$$(1) \int \frac{2}{(2-3x)^2+4} dx = -\frac{1}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{2-3x}{2} \right) + c.$$

$$(2) \int \frac{2}{(2-x)^2+1} dx = -2 \operatorname{arctg}(2-x) + c.$$

$$(3) \int \frac{3x^2+4}{x^2+16} dx = 3x - 11 \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{x}{4} \right) + c.$$

$$(4) \int \frac{-3}{9+(4-x)^2} dx = -\operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{x-4}{3} \right) + c.$$

$$(5) \int \frac{2x-1}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{3}{2} \ln(x^2+1) - \operatorname{arctg}(x) + c.$$

$$(6) \int \frac{2x-3}{1-3x+x^2} dx = \ln|x^2-3x+1| + c.$$

$$(7) \int -\frac{3x}{9-x^2} dx = \frac{3}{2} \ln(x^2-9) + c.$$

$$(8) \int \frac{1}{(3x-2)^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{arctg}(3x-2) + c.$$

$$(9) \int \frac{x-1}{x^2+4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+4) - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + c.$$

$$(10) \int \frac{x-2}{3-2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} \ln|3-2x| + c = \frac{1}{4}(-2x + \ln(3-2x) + 3) + c.$$

$$(11) \int \frac{2}{\left(\frac{x}{3}-1\right)^2+4} dx = 3 \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{x-3}{6} \right) + c.$$

$$(12) \int \frac{2-x}{3x+2} dx = -\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{8}{9} \ln|3x+2| + c = \frac{1}{9}(-3x + 8 \ln(3x+2) - 2) + c.$$

$$(13) \int \frac{x-1}{x-x^2} dx = -\ln(x) + c.$$

$$(14) \int \frac{2}{(2-x)^3} dx = \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} + c.$$

$$(15) \int \frac{3}{(x+1)^2} dx = -\frac{3}{x+1} + c.$$

$$(16) \int \frac{18x-6}{(3x-1)^2-7} dx = \ln \left| (3x-1)^2-7 \right| + c = \ln \left| -3x^2+2x+2 \right| + c.$$

$$(17) \int \frac{2x-3}{x^2+1} dx = \ln \left| x^2+1 \right| - 3 \operatorname{arctg}(x) + c.$$

$$(18) \int \frac{-2}{(4-x)^2} dx = \frac{2}{4-x} + c.$$

$$(19) \int \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+4} dx = x - \frac{5}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + c.$$

$$(20) \int \frac{1-3x}{3x^2-2x+1} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| 3x^2-2x+1 \right| + c.$$

$$(21) \int \frac{2x-1}{x-x^2} dx = -\ln(x-x^2) + c.$$

$$(22) \int \frac{3x-1}{1-x} dx = -3x - 2 \ln(1-x) + c = -3(x-1) - 2 \ln(x-1) + c.$$

$$(23) \int \frac{2x+4}{(x+2)^2+9} dx = \log \left((x+2)^2+9 \right) + c.$$

$$(24) \int \frac{4}{(3x+2)^2+9} dx = \frac{4}{9} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{3x+2}{3} \right) + c.$$

$$(25) \int \frac{x^2-3}{x^2+4} dx = x - \frac{7}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + c.$$

$$(26) \int \frac{3x-2}{x^2+9} dx = \frac{3}{2} \ln(x^2+9) - \frac{2}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{x}{3} \right) + c.$$

$$(27) \int \frac{1}{2x+3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x+3) + c.$$

$$(28) \int \frac{2x}{15-x^2} dx = -\ln \left| 15-x^2 \right| + c.$$

$$(29) \int \frac{x-1}{x+3} dx = x - 4 \ln(x+3) + c.$$

$$(30) \int \frac{2x-1}{3x+1} dx = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{5}{9} \ln |3x+1| = \frac{1}{9}(6x - 5 \ln |3x+1| + 2) + c.$$