

# Analisi Matematica 1 - Lista n. 21

Calcolo della primitiva di funzioni razionali

Titolo nota

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Calcolare le seguenti primitive di Fratti Semplici:

$$1) \int \frac{1}{x-3} dx = \ln|x-3|$$

$$2) \int \frac{7}{(4x+5)^9} dx = -\frac{7}{32 \cdot (4x+5)^8}$$

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

$$4) \int \frac{8x}{(1+x^2)^5} dx = -\frac{1}{(1+x^2)^4}$$

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

$$6) \int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^3} dx = \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} + \frac{3x}{1+x^2} + 3 \arctan x \right)$$

$$7) \int \frac{2x+5}{9+4x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln(4x^2+9) + \frac{5}{6} \arctan \frac{2x}{3}$$

$$8) \int \frac{3x+5}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{5x-3}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{5}{2} \arctan x$$

$$9) \int \frac{3-2x}{x^2+2x+2} dx = 5 \arctan(x+1) - \ln(x^2+2x+2)$$

$$10) \int \frac{6x+1}{(x^2+2x+5)^2} dx = -\frac{5x+29}{8 \cdot (x^2+2x+5)} - \frac{5}{16} \arctan \frac{x+1}{2}$$

$$11) \int \frac{10x-1}{(4x^2+12x+13)^2} dx = -\frac{8x+17}{4 \cdot (4x^2+12x+13)} - \frac{1}{2} \arctan \left( x + \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$12) \int \frac{x+2}{(9x^2+30x+29)^2} dx = \frac{1}{72} \cdot \left( \frac{3x+1}{9x^2+30x+29} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan \left( \frac{3x+5}{2} \right) \right)$$

Calcolare le seguenti primitive di funzioni razionali (spesso è meglio usare dei trucchi)

$$13) \int \frac{x^3 + x^2 + 5x + 9}{x^2 + 4} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 4) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$14) \int \frac{x^3 + x^2 + 11x + 12}{x^2 + 9} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \ln(x^2 + 9) + \arctan \frac{x}{3}$$

$$15) \int \frac{3x^3 + 7x^2 + 9x + 3}{x^4 + 2x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 1} dx = \ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{x+1} + \ln(x^2+1) + 3 \arctan x$$

$$16) \int \frac{-x^3 + 6x^2 - 9x + 2}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1} dx = \ln|x-1| + \frac{1}{x-1} - \ln(x^2+1) + 4 \arctan x$$

$$17) \int \frac{x^{11}}{x^{12}-1} dx = \frac{1}{12} \ln|x^{12}-1|$$

$$18) \int \frac{x^{11} + 2x^6 + 2x^5 + 2}{x^6+1} dx = 2x + \frac{x^6}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^6+1)$$

$$19) \int \frac{x^3}{x^8+1} dx = \frac{1}{4} \arctan(x^4)$$

$$20) \int \frac{x}{x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 2} dx = \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 2) - \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^4 + x^2 + 1) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{2x^2+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$21) \int \frac{x^3}{x^8 + 4x^4 + 8} dx = \frac{1}{8} \arctan\left(\frac{x^4+2}{2}\right)$$

$$22) \int \frac{1}{x^{12}-x} dx = \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^6-1| - \ln|x|$$

$$23) \int \frac{1}{x(x^3-1)(x^6+1)} dx = -\ln|x| + \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^3-1| + \frac{1}{12} \ln(x^6+1) - \frac{1}{6} \arctan(x^3)$$

$$24) \int \frac{1}{x(x^8-1)} dx = \frac{1}{8} \ln|x^8-1| - \ln|x|$$

$$25) \int \frac{x^3 - 2x^6}{x(x^2+1)(x^4-x^2+1)} dx = \frac{1}{3} \arctan(x^3) - \frac{1}{3} \ln(x^6+1)$$