

Odwołujemy

$z \neq -1$ $z \neq 4$ $\sqrt[3]{x+2} \neq -1$ $\sqrt[3]{x+2} \neq 4$

$x+2 \neq -1$

$x+2 \neq 64$

$x \neq -3$

$x \neq 62$

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

$(-\infty, -3)$ $(-3, 62)$

2 VOS.

$(62, \infty)$

$z = \sqrt[3]{x+2}$

$z^3 - 2 = x \leftarrow \varphi(z)$

$3z^2 dz = dx$

$\varphi' = 3z^2$

$z \neq 0$ ✓

$$\int \frac{1}{z^2 - 3z - 4} \cdot 3z^2 dz = \int 3 - \frac{3^{3/5}}{z+1} + \frac{48^{3/5}}{z-4} dz$$

$z \neq -1$ $z \neq 4$

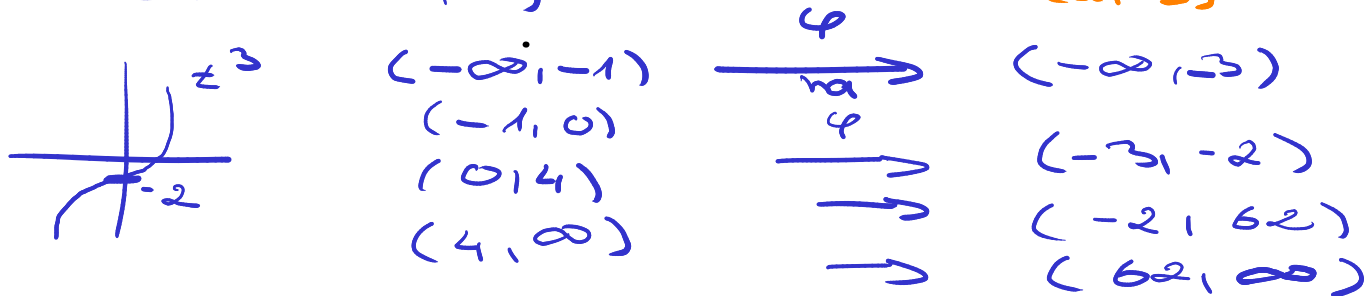
$= 3z - \frac{3}{5} \ln |z+1| + \frac{48}{5} \ln |z-4| =$

$= 3\sqrt[3]{x+2} - \frac{3}{5} \ln |\sqrt[3]{x+2} + 1| + \frac{48}{5} \ln |\sqrt[3]{x+2} - 4|$

$x \in (a, b)$

$\varphi(z)$ $z \in (a, b)$

(a, b)



∞ \sim $x = -2$ \sim ślepiwe

1. VOS

$dz = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(x+2)^2}} dx$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(x+2)^2} - 3\sqrt[3]{x+2} - 4} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt[3]{(x+2)^2} dx}{3\sqrt[3]{(x+2)^2}}$$

$$\int \frac{3z^2}{3z^2 - 3z - 4} dz$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} & a_1, b_1 \\ & x \in (-\infty, -1) \\ & x \in (0, \infty) \\ & a_2, b_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$z = \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} \quad z^2 = \frac{1+x}{x} \quad xz^2 = 1+x \quad x(z^2-1) = 1$$

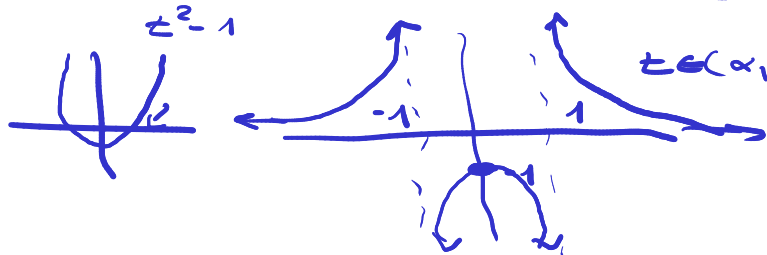
$$x = \frac{1}{z^2-1}$$

$$dx = -1 \cdot \frac{2z}{(z^2-1)^2} dz$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{(z^2-1)^2}} \cdot z \frac{-2z}{(z^2-1)^2} dz = \int -2z^2 dz = -\frac{2}{3} z^3$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\left(\frac{1+x}{x}\right)^3} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} & x \in (0, \infty) \\ & x \in (-\infty, -1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi(z) = \frac{1}{z^2-1} \quad \varphi' = \frac{-2z}{(z^2-1)^2} \quad z \neq 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha_1, \beta_1 \\ & (0, 1) \xrightarrow{\varphi_{na}} (-\infty, -1) \\ & (1, \infty) \xrightarrow{\varphi_{na}} (0, \infty) \\ & a_2, b_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{(x+2)(x-3)} = \sqrt{\frac{x+2}{x-3} (x-3)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{\frac{x+2}{x-3}} \cdot |x-3|$$

$x \in \mathbb{Q}$

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

$$z = \sqrt{x^2+x+1} - x \Rightarrow z \geq \sqrt{x^2}$$

$$z+x = \sqrt{x^2+x+1}$$

$$z^2 + 2zx + x^2 = x^2 + x + 1$$

$$x(2z-1) = 1-z^2$$

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

$$dx = -2 \frac{z^2-z+1}{(1-2z)^2} dz$$

$$\int \frac{1}{z + \frac{1-z^2}{2z-1}} \cdot (-2) \frac{z^2-z+1}{(1-2z)^2} dz = \int \frac{-2(z^2-z+1) \cdot 1 \cdot dz}{\frac{2z^2-z+1-z^2}{2z-1} \cdot (1-2z)^2}$$

$$z^2-z+1$$

$$= \int -2 \frac{-1}{1-2z} dz \stackrel{C}{=} \frac{2}{-2} \ln |1-2z| =$$

$$= -\ln |1-2(\sqrt{x^2+x+1} - x)| \quad x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$\varphi(z) = \frac{1-z^2}{2z-1}$$

$$z \neq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\varphi'(z) = -2 \frac{z^2-z+1}{(1-2z)^2}$$

$\neq 0$
widdy
:)D

(a, b)

$$(-\infty, \frac{1}{2})$$

\rightarrow

$$(-\infty, \infty)$$

$$(\frac{1}{2}, \infty)$$

\rightarrow

$$(-\infty, \infty)$$

$+\infty$
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$

