

1. Evaluate each integral.

a) $\int \frac{x^2+8}{x^2-5x+6} dx$

b) $\int \frac{1}{x(x^2+1)^2} dx$ (Hint: For part b, it's probably easier to expand and match coefficients rather than plug in x -values. This often helps with irreducible quadratic factors.)

Q: What do you get when you expand $(x - a)(x - b)(x - c)\dots(x - y)(x - z)$?