Kerkour

$$\int_0^X \frac{dX}{1-X} = \ln\left(\frac{1}{1-X}\right)$$

$$\int_{X_1}^{X_2} \frac{dX}{(1-X)^2} = \frac{1}{1-X_2} - \frac{1}{1-X_1}$$

$$\int_0^X \frac{dX}{(1-X)^2} = \frac{X}{1-X}$$

$$\int_0^X \frac{dX}{1+\varepsilon X} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\ln(1+\varepsilon X)$$

$$\int_0^X \frac{(1+\varepsilon X)\,dX}{1-X} = (1+\varepsilon)\ln\left(\frac{1}{1-X}\right) - \varepsilon X$$

$$\int_0^X \frac{(1+\varepsilon X)\,dX}{(1-X)^2} = \frac{(1+\varepsilon)X}{1-X} - \varepsilon\ln\left(\frac{1}{1-X}\right)$$

$$\int_0^X \frac{(1+\varepsilon X)^2\,dX}{(1-X)^2} = 2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)\ln(1-X) + \varepsilon^2 X + \frac{(1+\varepsilon)^2 X}{1-X}$$

$$\int_0^X \frac{dX}{(1-X)(\Theta_i - X)} = \frac{1}{\Theta_i - 1}\ln\left(\frac{\Theta_i - X}{\Theta_i(1-X)}\right) \quad \Theta \neq 1$$

$$\int_0^W (1-\alpha W)^{1/2}\,dW = \frac{2}{3\alpha}\left(1-(1-\alpha W)^{3/2}\right)$$

$$\int_0^X \frac{dX}{aX^2+bX+c} = \frac{-2}{2aX+b} + \frac{2}{b} \quad \text{for } b^2 = 4ac$$

$$\int_0^X \frac{dX}{aX^2+bX+c} = \frac{1}{a(p-q)}\ln\left(\frac{q}{p}\cdot\frac{X-p}{X-q}\right) \quad \text{for } b^2 > 4ac$$

ould be noted that p and q are the roots of the equation.

$$\int_0^X \frac{a+bX}{c+gX}\,dX = \frac{bX}{g} + \frac{ag-bc}{g^2}\ln\left(\frac{c+gX}{c}\right)$$