

$$\textcircled{1} \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 4x - 5} dx = \frac{1}{6} \ln \left(\frac{x-1}{x+5} \right) + C$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int \frac{x}{x^2 - 10x + 30} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - 10x + 30) + \sqrt{5} \arctan \left(\frac{x-5}{\sqrt{5}} \right) + C$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 6x + 10} dx = \arctan(x+3) + C.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int x^2 + 8x + 21 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + 4x^2 + 21x + C$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x - 8} dx = \frac{1}{6} \ln \left(\frac{x-2}{x+4} \right) + C$$

$$\textcircled{6} \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 8x + 20} dx = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \left(\frac{x-4}{2} \right) + C$$

$$\textcircled{7} \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 12x + 27} dx = \frac{1}{6} \ln \left(\frac{x+3}{x+9} \right) + C$$

$$\textcircled{8} \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 10x + 16} dx = \frac{1}{6} \ln \left(\frac{x-8}{x-2} \right) + C.$$