

excitation en clare

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

$$u = \tan x$$

$$du = \sec^2 x dx$$

$$\int \frac{2 \tan(u)}{1 + u^2} = \int \frac{2(-du)(u)}{1 + u^2} = -2 \int \frac{u}{1 + u^2} du$$

$$E = 1 + u^2$$

$$dE = 2u du$$

$$\frac{dE}{2} = u du$$

$$-2 \int \frac{1}{E} \cdot \frac{dE}{2}$$

$$- \int \frac{1}{u} du = -\ln(u) = -\ln(1 + \tan^2 x) + C$$

2)

$$- \ln(u) + C$$

$$\int \tan t \sec^2(\cot t) dt$$

$$u = \cot t$$

$$du = -\tan t dt$$

$$dt = \frac{1}{-\tan t} du$$

$$- \int \sec^2(u) du$$

$$- \tan(\cot t) + C$$

3)

$$\int_0^1 \frac{e^z + 1}{e^z + z} dz$$

$$u = e^z + z$$

$$du = (e^z + 1) dz$$

$$\ln(e + 1) - \ln(1)$$

$$\ln(e + 1) + C$$