

$$354.\text{orr} \quad ?) \arctg x \quad \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctg x + K$$

$$a) \int \frac{2dx}{1+25x^2} dx = \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{5dx}{1+(5x)^2} = \frac{2}{5} \arctg(5x) + K$$

$$b) \int \frac{5dx}{100x^4+1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2 \cdot 5dx}{(10x^2)^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \arctg(10x) + K$$

$$c) \int \frac{4dx}{3+3x^2} = \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{4}{3} \arctg x + K$$

$$d) \int \frac{dx}{4+x^2} = \frac{1}{4} \int \underbrace{\frac{1/2 dx}{1+(\frac{x}{2})^2}}_{\text{u-sub}} = \frac{1}{2} \arctg(\frac{x}{2}) + K$$

$$e) \int \frac{dx}{4+9x^2} = \frac{1}{4} \int \underbrace{\frac{3/2 dx}{1+(\frac{3x}{2})^2}}_{\text{u-sub}} = \frac{3}{8} \int \arctg(\frac{3x}{2}) + K$$

$$f) \int \frac{dx}{9+x^2} = \frac{1}{9^{1/2}} \int \frac{1/3 dx}{1+(\frac{x}{3})^2} = \frac{1}{3} \arctg(\frac{x}{3}) + K$$

$$g) \int \frac{dx}{2+4x^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{\sqrt{2} dx}{1+(\sqrt{2}x)^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctg(\sqrt{2}x) + K$$

$$h) \int \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{1+(e^x)^2} dx = \arctg(e^x) + K$$