a)
$$= \frac{1}{x^2 + \ln x} dx \le \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right] = -\frac{1}{x^2} - \left(-\frac{1}{1} \right) = 1$$
b) $= \frac{1}{x^2 + \ln x} dx \le \int \frac{1}{x} dx$

$$\int \frac{1}{x - \ln x} dx \le \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \left[\ln x \right] = \ln x - 0 = x$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \left[\ln x \right] = \ln x - 0 = x$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \left[\ln x \right] = \ln x - 0 = x$$