$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x-2)^{2}+2^{2}} dx$$

$$-u = x-2 \longrightarrow du=dx$$

$$\int_{1}^{2} \int_{u^{2}+2^{2}} du = \frac{1}{2} tan^{-1} \left(\frac{u}{2}\right) + c$$

$$\int_{1}^{2} \int_{2}^{2} tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x-2}{2}\right) + c$$

$$\int_{1}^{2} \int_{2}^{2} tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x-2}{2}\right) + c$$

(2) (1) (05 hx = 
$$\frac{e^{x} + e^{-x}}{2}$$
,  $\sinh x = \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{2}$ 

$$\cos h^2 x - \sinh x^2 = \frac{e^{2x} + 2 + e^{-2x}}{4} - \frac{e^{2x} - 2 + e^{-2x}}{4}$$

$$=$$
  $2-(-2)=1$ 

5.) 
$$y = f(x) = sinh(x) = e^{x} - e^{-x}$$

$$2y = e^{x} - e^{-x}$$

ex = 29 ± 
$$\sqrt{4y^2+4}$$
 =  $y\pm\sqrt{y^2+1}$ 

$$g = 2n(y+Jy^2+1), 2n(y-Jy^2+1)$$