

$$(a) \int \frac{2x dx}{x^2 + 1}, \quad (b) \int \operatorname{ctg} x dx,$$

$$(B) \int \frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x} + 1} dx, \quad (r) \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (2x dx / x^2 + 1) &= \int d(x^2 + 1) / (x^2 + 1) = [\ln|x^2 + 1|] = \\ &= \ln|x^2 + 1| + C = \ln(x^2 + 1) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (\operatorname{ctg} x) dx &= \int (\cos x / \sin x) dx = \int (1 / \sin x) d(\sin x) = \\ &= [\ln|\sin x|] = \ln|\sin x| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (e^{2x} / (e^{2x} + 1)) dx &= 1/2 \int (d(e^{2x}) / (e^{2x} + 1)) = \\ &= 1/2 \int (d(e^{2x} + 1) / (e^{2x} + 1)) = [1/2 \ln|e^{2x} + 1|] = \\ &= 1/2 \ln(e^{2x} + 1) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (dx / (\sin x \cos x)) &= \int (dx / \cos^2 x (\sin x / \cos x)) = \\ &= \int (d(\operatorname{tg} x) / \operatorname{tg} x) = [\ln|\operatorname{tg} x|] + C \end{aligned}$$