

$$= \frac{+}{+}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{+}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{-}{- \quad +}} = \frac{- \quad +}{+ \quad +}$$

$$() = \begin{cases} + & < \\ & \geq \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{(-)}{\pi} = +$$

$$= +-$$

$$() = \frac{\quad}{+}$$

$$(\pi)$$

$$\overline{(\quad)} \quad \underline{\underline{=}} \quad \int \frac{\quad}{+} \quad \int \frac{\quad}{(+)(-)(-)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\quad} = \sin 2$$

$$\int_{\quad}^{+\infty} \quad$$

$$= \frac{-}{- -} \quad = \frac{+}{\sqrt{-}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{-}{-} = \frac{-}{-} \\
 &\xrightarrow{\infty} \frac{-\sqrt{\quad} +}{-} \quad \xrightarrow{\infty} \left(\frac{-}{+} \right)^+ \quad \rightarrow \frac{-}{- -} \\
 &\xrightarrow{\pi} \frac{-}{-} \quad / \quad \frac{-}{-}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx$$

$$= (\arctan x) + C, \quad = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}| + C.$$

$$= 3 \cdot \cos x, \quad [0; 2\pi]$$

$$= 2 \cdot \sin x, \quad [0; 2\pi]$$
