

$$\int \frac{1}{1+4x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+(2x)^2} \cdot 2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(2x) + C$$

$$\int_0^{1/2} \frac{1}{1+4x^2} dx = \left. \frac{1}{2} \arctan(2x) \right|_0^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2} \arctan(2 \cdot 0)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = G(x) \Big|_a^b = G(b) - G(a)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arctan 1 - \frac{1}{2} \arctan 0 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\int_0^{1/2} \frac{1}{1+4x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{1/2} \frac{1}{1+(2x)^2} \cdot 2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(2x) \Big|_0^{1/2} = \dots = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\int_1^e \frac{1}{\underbrace{6x}_{f(x)}} dx = \frac{1}{6} \int_1^e \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{6} \log|x| \Big|_1^e = \frac{1}{6} \underbrace{(\log|e| - \log|1|)}_{G(b) - G(a)} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Diagram annotations: A green arrow points from $G(a)$ to $G(b)$. The term $\frac{1}{6}$ is labeled $G(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{18}} \cos(9x) dx &= \frac{1}{9} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{18}} \cos(9x) \cdot 9 dx = \frac{1}{9} \sin(9x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{18}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \sin\left(9 \cdot \frac{\pi}{18}\right) - \frac{1}{9} \sin(9 \cdot 0) = \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{9} \cdot 0 = \frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{7x} \, dx = \sqrt{7} \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} \, dx = \sqrt{7} \cdot \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{3}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{10}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-25x^2}} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{10}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(5x)^2}} \, dx = \frac{1}{5} \int_0^{\frac{1}{10}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(5x)^2}} \cdot 5 \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \arcsin(5x) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{10}} = \frac{1}{5} \arcsin\left(5 \cdot \frac{1}{10}\right) - \frac{1}{5} \arcsin(5 \cdot 0) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{5} \arcsin(0) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{5} \cdot 0 = \frac{\pi}{30}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{16}} \frac{1}{\cos^2(4x)} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{16}} \frac{1}{\cos^2(4x)} \cdot 4 dx = \frac{1}{4} \tan(4x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{16}} = \frac{1}{4} \tan\left(4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{16}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \tan(4 \cdot 0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \tan(0) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\int_1^{e^2} \frac{1}{8x} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int_1^{e^2} \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{8} \log|x| \Big|_1^{e^2} = \frac{1}{8} \log|e^2| - \frac{1}{8} \log|1| =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \cdot 2 \log e - \frac{1}{8} \log 1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{21}}^{\frac{\pi}{14}} \sin(7x) dx = \frac{1}{7} \int_{\frac{\pi}{21}}^{\frac{\pi}{14}} \sin(7x) \cdot 7 dx = -\frac{1}{7} \cos(7x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{21}}^{\frac{\pi}{14}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{7} \cos\left(7 \cdot \frac{\pi}{14}\right) + \frac{1}{7} \cos\left(7 \cdot \frac{\pi}{21}\right)$$

$$= -\cancel{\frac{1}{7} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} + \frac{1}{7} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{14}$$