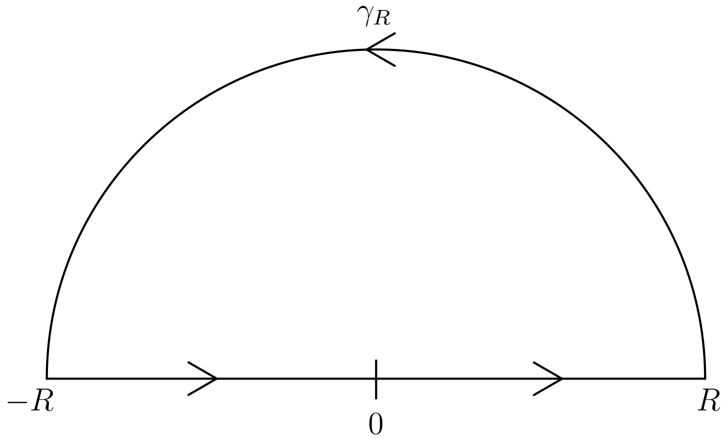

$$\begin{cases} \text{rational } {}^{x}\text{ɿ} = {}^{x}p/{}^{x}q \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \Longrightarrow {}^{x}q \neq 0 \\ \bar{\deg} q - \bar{\deg} p \geqslant 2 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \int\limits_{dx/2\pi}^{\mathbb{R}} {}^{x}\text{ɿ} = i \sum_{{}^{z}\mathcal{I} > 0} \overset{z}{\operatorname{Res}}\, \text{ɿ}$$

$${}^{z}\text{ɿ}\, z^2 \rightsquigarrow A \in \mathbb{C} \Longrightarrow \overset{\geqslant}{\mathbb{C}}{}^{R} \overset{\bigcirc}{\overline{{}^{z}\text{ɿ} z^2}} \leqslant M \Longrightarrow \overline{\int\limits_{dz/\pi}^{\exp(\varepsilon i) R | \exp(-\varepsilon i) R}} {}^{z}\text{ɿ} \leqslant R \frac{M}{R^2} = \frac{M}{R} \underset{R \nearrow \infty}{\rightsquigarrow} 0$$

$$z^4 + a^4 = \left(z^2 + ia^2\right)\left(z^2 - ia^2\right) = \left(z + a\frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\left(z - a\frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\left(z + a\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\left(z - a\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$\int\limits_{dx/\pi}^{\mathbb{R}_+} \overline{\overline{\overline{\text{ev}}}} \int\limits_{dx/2\pi}^{\mathbb{R}} \begin{cases} \dfrac{1}{x^4 + a^4} = i \begin{cases} \operatorname{Res} \dfrac{1}{z^4 + a^4} = \dfrac{1}{4z^3} = -\dfrac{z}{4} \\ a \exp(\pi i/4) = a\dfrac{i+1}{\sqrt{2}} : a \exp(3\pi i/4) = a\dfrac{i-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} = -\dfrac{i}{4} a \dfrac{i+1+i-1}{\sqrt{2}} = \dfrac{a}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ \dfrac{1}{x^4 + 1} = \dfrac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ \dfrac{1}{x^6 + 1} = i \begin{cases} \operatorname{Res} \dfrac{1}{z^6 + 1} = \dfrac{1}{6z^5} = -\dfrac{z}{6} \\ \exp(\pi i/6) : \exp(\pi i/2) = i : \exp(5\pi i/6) = -\exp(-\pi i/6) \end{cases} = -\dfrac{i}{6} \left(\exp(\pi i/6) + \exp(\pi i/2)\right. \end{cases}$$

$$\int\limits_{dx/\pi}^{\mathbb{R}_+} \frac{1}{x^n + 1} = \frac{1}{n \sin(\pi/n)}$$

$$\int\limits_{dx/\pi}^{\mathbb{R}} \frac{x^2}{x^4 + 1} = i \begin{cases} \operatorname{Res} \dfrac{z^2}{z^4 + 1} = \dfrac{z^2}{4z^3} = \dfrac{1}{4z} \\ \exp(\pi i/4) = \dfrac{i+1}{\sqrt{2}} : \exp(3\pi i/4) = \dfrac{i-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} = \frac{i}{4}\left(\exp(-\pi i/4) + \exp(-3\pi i/4)\right) = \frac{i}{4}\frac{1-i-i-1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ }}$$

$$\int_{dx/\pi}^{\mathbb{R}} \frac{x^2}{\left(1+x^2\right)\left(4+x^2\right)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\int_{dx/\pi}^{\mathbb{R}_+} \overset{=}{\underset{\text{ev}}{=}} \int_{dx/2\pi}^{\mathbb{R}} \begin{cases} \dfrac{1}{\left(a+bx^2\right)^n} \\ \dfrac{1}{\left(1+x^2\right)^2} = \dfrac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{dx}^{\mathbb{R}_+} \frac{x^2}{\left(x^2+a^2\right)^2} =$$

$$\int_{dx}^{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{x^4-2x^3+3x^2-2x+2} = \int_{dx}^{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{P\left(x\right)}$$

$$\int_{dx}^{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{x^4+x^2+1} =$$

$$e^{\pi i/3} = \frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$