Explain the following 'paradox':
$\int \frac{1}{2 \mathrm{x}} d x=\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x} d x=\frac{1}{2} \ln x+C$
but $\int \frac{1}{2 \mathrm{x}} d x=\frac{1}{2} \ln (2 x)+C$ (by the reverse Chain rule)
$\ln (2 x)$ can be written as $\ln 2+\ln x$, giving the first form of the answer, after renaming the constant

