

Calculus Practice: Techniques for Finding Antiderivatives 2b**Evaluate each indefinite integral. Use the provided substitution.**

1) $\int \frac{3(-4 + \ln -3t)^3}{t} dt; u = -4 + \ln -3t$

2) $\int \frac{3(1 + \ln 5t)^5}{t} dt; u = 1 + \ln 5t$

3) $\int \frac{3(-4 + \ln 5t)^5}{t} dt; u = -4 + \ln 5t$

4) $\int \frac{5(-5 + \ln -4x)^5}{x} dx; u = -5 + \ln -4x$

5) $\int \frac{4(5 + \ln -2t)^3}{t} dt; u = 5 + \ln -2t$

6) $\int \frac{3(-1 + \ln -4t)^4}{t} dt; u = -1 + \ln -4t$

7) $\int \frac{2(4 + \ln 5s)^5}{s} ds; u = 4 + \ln 5s$

8) $\int \frac{5(2 + \ln -5s)^4}{s} ds; u = 2 + \ln -5s$

9) $\int \frac{4(-5 + \ln -2x)^{-4}}{x} dx; u = -5 + \ln -2x$

10) $\int \frac{4}{x(-2 + \ln -x)^3} dx; u = -2 + \ln -x$

$$11) \int \frac{3}{x(5 + \ln 2x)^3} dx; u = 5 + \ln 2x$$

$$12) \int \frac{4}{x(-1 + \ln x)^3} dx; u = -1 + \ln x$$

$$13) \int \frac{3}{x(-4 + \ln 5x)^4} dx; u = -4 + \ln 5x$$

$$14) \int \frac{4}{x(-5 + \ln -4x)^5} dx; u = -5 + \ln -4x$$

$$15) \int \frac{5(2 + \ln x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x} dx; u = 2 + \ln x$$

$$16) \int \frac{4\sqrt[3]{5 + \ln 2x}}{x} dx; u = 5 + \ln 2x$$

$$17) \int \frac{3(3 + \ln -2x)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{x} dx; u = 3 + \ln -2x$$

$$18) \int \frac{3\sqrt[3]{4 + \ln x}}{x} dx; u = 4 + \ln x$$

$$19) \int \frac{5(2 + \ln -4x)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x} dx; u = 2 + \ln -4x$$

$$20) \int \frac{4(2 + \ln 3x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x} dx; u = 2 + \ln 3x$$

Calculus Practice: Techniques for Finding Antiderivatives 2b

Evaluate each indefinite integral. Use the provided substitution.

1) $\int \frac{3(-4 + \ln -3t)^3}{t} dt; u = -4 + \ln -3t$

$$\frac{3}{4}(-4 + \ln -3t)^4 + C$$

2) $\int \frac{3(1 + \ln 5t)^5}{t} dt; u = 1 + \ln 5t$

$$\frac{1}{2}(1 + \ln 5t)^6 + C$$

3) $\int \frac{3(-4 + \ln 5t)^5}{t} dt; u = -4 + \ln 5t$

$$\frac{1}{2}(-4 + \ln 5t)^6 + C$$

4) $\int \frac{5(-5 + \ln -4x)^5}{x} dx; u = -5 + \ln -4x$

$$\frac{5}{6}(-5 + \ln -4x)^6 + C$$

5) $\int \frac{4(5 + \ln -2t)^3}{t} dt; u = 5 + \ln -2t$

$$(5 + \ln -2t)^4 + C$$

6) $\int \frac{3(-1 + \ln -4t)^4}{t} dt; u = -1 + \ln -4t$

$$\frac{3}{5}(-1 + \ln -4t)^5 + C$$

7) $\int \frac{2(4 + \ln 5s)^5}{s} ds; u = 4 + \ln 5s$

$$\frac{1}{3}(4 + \ln 5s)^6 + C$$

8) $\int \frac{5(2 + \ln -5s)^4}{s} ds; u = 2 + \ln -5s$

$$(2 + \ln -5s)^5 + C$$

9) $\int \frac{4(-5 + \ln -2x)^{-4}}{x} dx; u = -5 + \ln -2x$

$$-\frac{4}{3(-5 + \ln -2x)^3} + C$$

10) $\int \frac{4}{x(-2 + \ln -x)^3} dx; u = -2 + \ln -x$

$$-\frac{2}{(-2 + \ln -x)^2} + C$$

$$11) \int \frac{3}{x(5 + \ln 2x)^3} dx; u = 5 + \ln 2x$$

$$-\frac{3}{2(5 + \ln 2x)^2} + C$$

$$12) \int \frac{4}{x(-1 + \ln x)^3} dx; u = -1 + \ln x$$

$$-\frac{2}{(-1 + \ln x)^2} + C$$

$$13) \int \frac{3}{x(-4 + \ln 5x)^4} dx; u = -4 + \ln 5x$$

$$-\frac{1}{(-4 + \ln 5x)^3} + C$$

$$14) \int \frac{4}{x(-5 + \ln -4x)^5} dx; u = -5 + \ln -4x$$

$$-\frac{1}{(-5 + \ln -4x)^4} + C$$

$$15) \int \frac{5(2 + \ln x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x} dx; u = 2 + \ln x$$

$$\frac{10}{3}(2 + \ln x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$16) \int \frac{4\sqrt[3]{5 + \ln 2x}}{x} dx; u = 5 + \ln 2x$$

$$3(5 + \ln 2x)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C$$

$$17) \int \frac{3(3 + \ln -2x)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{x} dx; u = 3 + \ln -2x$$

$$\frac{12}{5}(3 + \ln -2x)^{\frac{5}{4}} + C$$

$$18) \int \frac{3\sqrt[3]{4 + \ln x}}{x} dx; u = 4 + \ln x$$

$$\frac{9}{4}(4 + \ln x)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C$$

$$19) \int \frac{5(2 + \ln -4x)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x} dx; u = 2 + \ln -4x$$

$$\frac{15}{4}(2 + \ln -4x)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C$$

$$20) \int \frac{4(2 + \ln 3x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x} dx; u = 2 + \ln 3x$$

$$\frac{8}{5}(2 + \ln 3x)^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$$