

**Calculus Practice: Techniques for Finding Antiderivatives 4b****Evaluate each indefinite integral. Use the provided substitution.**

1)  $\int 10\csc^2 -5x \cdot \cot^4 -5x \, dx; u = \cot -5x$

2)  $\int -10\csc 5x \cot 5x \cdot \csc^3 5x \, dx; u = \csc 5x$

3)  $\int 6\sin -2x \cdot \cos^4 -2x \, dx; u = \cos -2x$

4)  $\int -16\cos -4x \cdot \sin^4 -4x \, dx; u = \sin -4x$

5)  $\int 20\cos 5x \cdot \sin^5 5x \, dx; u = \sin 5x$

6)  $\int -15\csc^2 5x \cdot \cot^4 5x \, dx; u = \cot 5x$

7)  $\int 10\sec^2 2x \cdot \tan^3 2x \, dx; u = \tan 2x$

8)  $\int 8\sec^2 4x \cdot \tan^4 4x \, dx; u = \tan 4x$

9)  $\int -\frac{12\sec^2 -4x}{\tan^5 -4x} \, dx; u = \tan -4x$

10)  $\int -\frac{12\sin 3x}{\cos^3 3x} \, dx; u = \cos 3x$

$$11) \int \frac{15\csc^2 - 5x}{\cot^5 - 5x} dx; u = \cot - 5x$$

$$12) \int \frac{15\sec 3x \tan 3x}{\sec^5 3x} dx; u = \sec 3x$$

$$13) \int \frac{10\sec 2x \tan 2x}{\sec^5 2x} dx; u = \sec 2x$$

$$14) \int \frac{16\cos 4x}{\sin^5 4x} dx; u = \sin 4x$$

$$15) \int -12\cos -3x \cdot (\sin -3x)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx; u = \sin -3x$$

$$16) \int -12\sin 4x \sqrt{\cos 4x} dx; u = \cos 4x$$

$$17) \int -20\csc 5x \cot 5x \cdot (\csc 5x)^{\frac{1}{5}} dx; u = \csc 5x$$

$$18) \int 20\sec 5x \tan 5x \cdot (\sec 5x)^{\frac{5}{6}} dx; u = \sec 5x$$

$$19) \int 9\cos 3x \cdot (\sin 3x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx; u = \sin 3x$$

$$20) \int 9\sin -3x \sqrt[3]{\cos -3x} dx; u = \cos -3x$$

## Calculus Practice: Techniques for Finding Antiderivatives 4b

Evaluate each indefinite integral. Use the provided substitution.

1)  $\int 10\csc^2 -5x \cdot \cot^4 -5x \, dx; u = \cot -5x$

$$\frac{2}{5} \cdot \cot^5 -5x + C$$

2)  $\int -10\csc 5x \cot 5x \cdot \csc^3 5x \, dx; u = \csc 5x$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \csc^4 5x + C$$

3)  $\int 6\sin -2x \cdot \cos^4 -2x \, dx; u = \cos -2x$

$$\frac{3}{5} \cdot \cos^5 -2x + C$$

4)  $\int -16\cos -4x \cdot \sin^4 -4x \, dx; u = \sin -4x$

$$\frac{4}{5} \cdot \sin^5 -4x + C$$

5)  $\int 20\cos 5x \cdot \sin^5 5x \, dx; u = \sin 5x$

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot \sin^6 5x + C$$

6)  $\int -15\csc^2 5x \cdot \cot^4 5x \, dx; u = \cot 5x$

$$\frac{3}{5} \cdot \cot^5 5x + C$$

7)  $\int 10\sec^2 2x \cdot \tan^3 2x \, dx; u = \tan 2x$

$$\frac{5}{4} \cdot \tan^4 2x + C$$

8)  $\int 8\sec^2 4x \cdot \tan^4 4x \, dx; u = \tan 4x$

$$\frac{2}{5} \cdot \tan^5 4x + C$$

9)  $\int -\frac{12\sec^2 -4x}{\tan^5 -4x} \, dx; u = \tan -4x$

$$-\frac{3}{4\tan^4 -4x} + C$$

10)  $\int -\frac{12\sin 3x}{\cos^3 3x} \, dx; u = \cos 3x$

$$-\frac{2}{\cos^2 3x} + C$$

$$11) \int \frac{15\csc^2 - 5x}{\cot^5 - 5x} dx; u = \cot - 5x$$

$$-\frac{3}{4\cot^4 - 5x} + C$$

$$12) \int \frac{15\sec 3x \tan 3x}{\sec^5 3x} dx; u = \sec 3x$$

$$-\frac{5}{4\sec^4 3x} + C$$

$$13) \int \frac{10\sec 2x \tan 2x}{\sec^5 2x} dx; u = \sec 2x$$

$$-\frac{5}{4\sec^4 2x} + C$$

$$14) \int \frac{16\cos 4x}{\sin^5 4x} dx; u = \sin 4x$$

$$-\frac{1}{\sin^4 4x} + C$$

$$15) \int -12\cos -3x \cdot (\sin -3x)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx; u = \sin -3x$$

$$\frac{12}{5} \cdot (\sin -3x)^{\frac{5}{3}} + C$$

$$16) \int -12\sin 4x \sqrt{\cos 4x} dx; u = \cos 4x$$

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

$$17) \int -20\csc 5x \cot 5x \cdot (\csc 5x)^{\frac{1}{5}} dx; u = \csc 5x$$

$$\frac{10}{3} \cdot (\csc 5x)^{\frac{6}{5}} + C$$

$$18) \int 20\sec 5x \tan 5x \cdot (\sec 5x)^{\frac{5}{6}} dx; u = \sec 5x$$

$$\frac{24}{11} \cdot (\sec 5x)^{\frac{11}{6}} + C$$

$$19) \int 9\cos 3x \cdot (\sin 3x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx; u = \sin 3x$$

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

$$20) \int 9\sin -3x \sqrt[3]{\cos -3x} dx; u = \cos -3x$$

$$\frac{9}{4} \cdot (\cos -3x)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C$$