

Calculus Practice 3.3B5: Techniques for Finding Antiderivatives 8b

Evaluate each indefinite integral. Use the provided substitution.

1) $\int 5\csc -x \cot -x \cdot 2^{\csc -x} dx; u = \csc -x$

2) $\int -\frac{4\csc^2 -4x}{\cot -4x} dx; u = \cot -4x$

3) $\int -5\sec^2 x \cdot e^{\tan x} dx; u = \tan x$

4) $\int -16\sec 4x \tan 4x \cdot e^{\sec 4x} dx; u = \sec 4x$

5) $\int -\frac{15\sin 5x}{\cos 5x} dx; u = \cos 5x$

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

7) $\int -\frac{6\cos -3x}{\sin -3x} dx; u = \sin -3x$

8) $\int 25\csc^2 -5x \cdot 4^{\cot -5x} dx; u = \cot -5x$

9) $\int 20\sec -5x \tan -5x \cdot e^{\sec -5x} dx; u = \sec -5x$

10) $\int \frac{9\csc^2 -3x}{\cot -3x} dx; u = \cot -3x$

$$11) \int -5\sin 5x \cdot e^{\cos 5x} dx; u = \cos 5x$$

$$12) \int 8\sec^2 -4x \cdot e^{\tan -4x} dx; u = \tan -4x$$

$$13) \int -\frac{12\csc^2 -4x}{\cot -4x} dx; u = \cot -4x$$

$$14) \int 12\cos -3x \cdot e^{\sin -3x} dx; u = \sin -3x$$

$$15) \int 5\sec^2 4x \cdot 4^{\tan 4x+1} dx; u = \tan 4x$$

$$16) \int -\frac{9\sec^2 -3x}{\tan -3x} dx; u = \tan -3x$$

$$17) \int 5\csc -5x \cot -5x \cdot 4^{\csc -5x} dx; u = \csc -5x$$

$$18) \int -5\csc -5x \cot -5x \cdot 2^{\csc -5x+1} dx; u = \csc -5x$$

$$19) \int -2\cos -x \cdot e^{\sin -x} dx; u = \sin -x$$

$$20) \int 3\sec^2 2x \cdot 2^{\tan 2x+1} dx; u = \tan 2x$$

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Evaluate each indefinite integral. Use the provided substitution.

1) $\int 5 \csc -x \cot -x \cdot 2^{\csc -x} dx; u = \csc -x$

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

2) $\int -\frac{4 \csc^2 -4x}{\cot -4x} dx; u = \cot -4x$

$$-\ln |\cot -4x| + C$$

3) $\int -5 \sec^2 x \cdot e^{\tan x} dx; u = \tan x$

$$-5e^{\tan x} + C$$

4) $\int -16 \sec 4x \tan 4x \cdot e^{\sec 4x} dx; u = \sec 4x$

$$-4e^{\sec 4x} + C$$

5) $\int -\frac{15 \sin 5x}{\cos 5x} dx; u = \cos 5x$

$$3 \ln |\cos 5x| + C$$

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

$$\ln |\cot -x| + C$$

7) $\int -\frac{6 \cos -3x}{\sin -3x} dx; u = \sin -3x$

$$2 \ln |\sin -3x| + C$$

8) $\int 25 \csc^2 -5x \cdot 4^{\cot -5x} dx; u = \cot -5x$

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

9) $\int 20 \sec -5x \tan -5x \cdot e^{\sec -5x} dx; u = \sec -5x$

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

10) $\int \frac{9 \csc^2 -3x}{\cot -3x} dx; u = \cot -3x$

$$3 \ln |\cot -3x| + C$$

$$11) \int -5\sin 5x \cdot e^{\cos 5x} dx; u = \cos 5x$$

$$e^{\cos 5x} + C$$

$$12) \int 8\sec^2 -4x \cdot e^{\tan -4x} dx; u = \tan -4x$$

$$-2e^{\tan -4x} + C$$

$$13) \int -\frac{12\csc^2 -4x}{\cot -4x} dx; u = \cot -4x$$

$$-3\ln |\cot -4x| + C$$

$$14) \int 12\cos -3x \cdot e^{\sin -3x} dx; u = \sin -3x$$

$$-4e^{\sin -3x} + C$$

$$15) \int 5\sec^2 4x \cdot 4^{\tan 4x+1} dx; u = \tan 4x$$

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

$$16) \int -\frac{9\sec^2 -3x}{\tan -3x} dx; u = \tan -3x$$

$$3\ln |\tan -3x| + C$$

$$17) \int 5\csc -5x \cot -5x \cdot 4^{\csc -5x} dx; u = \csc -5x$$

$$\frac{4^{\csc -5x}}{\ln 4} + C$$

$$18) \int -5\csc -5x \cot -5x \cdot 2^{\csc -5x+1} dx; u = \csc -5x$$

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

$$19) \int -2\cos -x \cdot e^{\sin -x} dx; u = \sin -x$$

$$2e^{\sin -x} + C$$

$$20) \int 3\sec^2 2x \cdot 2^{\tan 2x+1} dx; u = \tan 2x$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot 2^{\tan 2x}}{\ln 2} + C$$