

Calculus Practice: Techniques for Finding Antiderivatives 9a

Evaluate each indefinite integral. Use the provided substitution.

1) $\int 16x \sec^2(4x^2 + 5) dx; u = 4x^2 + 5$

- A) $2 \tan(4x^2 + 5) + C$
 B) $2 \csc(4x^2 + 5) + C$
 C) $2 \cot(4x^2 + 5) + C$
 D) $2 \cos(4x^2 + 5) + C$

2) $\int -20x^4 \sec^2(2x^5 + 1) dx; u = 2x^5 + 1$

- A) $-2 \cot(2x^5 + 1) + C$
 B) $-2 \csc(2x^5 + 1) + C$
 C) $-2 \sec(2x^5 + 1) + C$
 D) $-2 \tan(2x^5 + 1) + C$

3) $\int -100x^4 \cos(4x^5 + 1) dx; u = 4x^5 + 1$

- A) $-5 \cos(4x^5 + 1) + C$
 B) $-5 \sin(4x^5 + 1) + C$
 C) $-5 \sec(4x^5 + 1) + C$
 D) $-5 \cot(4x^5 + 1) + C$

4) $\int 25x^4 \csc(x^5 - 4) \cot(x^5 - 4) dx; u = x^5 - 4$

- A) $-5 \sin(x^5 - 4) + C$
 B) $-5 \sec(x^5 - 4) + C$
 C) $-5 \csc(x^5 - 4) + C$
 D) $-5 \cos(x^5 - 4) + C$

5) $\int 24x^3 \cos(3x^4 - 1) dx; u = 3x^4 - 1$

- A) $2 \cos(3x^4 - 1) + C$
 B) $2 \csc(3x^4 - 1) + C$
 C) $2 \sin(3x^4 - 1) + C$
 D) $2 \tan(3x^4 - 1) + C$

6) $\int -10x^4 \cot(x^5 - 3) dx; u = x^5 - 3$

- A) $-2 \csc(x^5 - 3) + C$
 B) $-2 \ln |\sin(x^5 - 3)| + C$
 C) $-2 \cos(x^5 - 3) + C$
 D) $-2 \ln |\csc(x^5 - 3) - \cot(x^5 - 3)| + C$

7) $\int 40x^3 \cot(5x^4 + 1) dx; u = 5x^4 + 1$

- A) $2 \ln |\sin(5x^4 + 1)| + C$
 B) $2 \cot(5x^4 + 1) + C$
 C) $2 \sin(5x^4 + 1) + C$
 D) $2 \csc(5x^4 + 1) + C$

8) $\int -75x^4 \csc(3x^5 - 2) dx; u = 3x^5 - 2$

- A) $-5 \ln |\csc(3x^5 - 2) - \cot(3x^5 - 2)| + C$
 B) $-5 \ln |\sin(3x^5 - 2)| + C$
 C) $-5 \sin(3x^5 - 2) + C$
 D) $-5 \sec(3x^5 - 2) + C$

9) $\int -60x^3 \csc(5x^4 - 2) dx; u = 5x^4 - 2$

- A) $-3 \ln |\csc(5x^4 - 2) - \cot(5x^4 - 2)| + C$
 B) $-3 \cot(5x^4 - 2) + C$
 C) $-3 \sin(5x^4 - 2) + C$
 D) $-3 \ln |\sec(5x^4 - 2) + \tan(5x^4 - 2)| + C$

10) $\int -40x \cot(5x^2 + 1) dx; u = 5x^2 + 1$

- A) $-4 \ln |\sec(5x^2 + 1)| + C$
 B) $-4 \cot(5x^2 + 1) + C$
 C) $-4 \ln |\sin(5x^2 + 1)| + C$
 D) $-4 \tan(5x^2 + 1) + C$

$$11) \int -\frac{3x^2}{\sin^2(x^3 - 3)} dx; u = x^3 - 3$$

- A) $\sec(x^3 - 3) + C$
- B) $\cot(x^3 - 3) + C$
- C) $\tan(x^3 - 3) + C$
- D) $\csc(x^3 - 3) + C$

$$12) \int -\frac{40x^3}{\sec(2x^4 + 5)} dx; u = 2x^4 + 5$$

- A) $-5\csc(2x^4 + 5) + C$
- B) $-5\sin(2x^4 + 5) + C$
- C) $-5\sec(2x^4 + 5) + C$
- D) $-5\cos(2x^4 + 5) + C$

$$13) \int -\frac{100x^3}{\sec(5x^4 - 2)} dx; u = 5x^4 - 2$$

- A) $-5\sin(5x^4 - 2) + C$
- B) $-5\tan(5x^4 - 2) + C$
- C) $-5\cot(5x^4 - 2) + C$
- D) $-5\sec(5x^4 - 2) + C$

$$14) \int -\frac{8x}{\cos^2(x^2 + 4)} dx; u = x^2 + 4$$

- A) $-4\tan(x^2 + 4) + C$
- B) $-4\cot(x^2 + 4) + C$
- C) $-4\sin(x^2 + 4) + C$
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$$15) \int -\frac{36x^3}{\cos^2(3x^4 - 4)} dx; u = 3x^4 - 4$$

- A) $-3\tan(3x^4 - 4) + C$
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$$16) \int -\frac{24x}{\cos(4x^2 + 3)} dx; u = 4x^2 + 3$$

- A) $-3\ln|\sec(4x^2 + 3) + \tan(4x^2 + 3)| + C$
- B) $-3\ln|\sec(4x^2 + 3)| + C$
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$$17) \int -\frac{75x^4}{\sin(5x^5 + 3)} dx; u = 5x^5 + 3$$

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$$18) \int \frac{40x^4 \sin(2x^5 + 5)}{\cos(2x^5 + 5)} dx; u = 2x^5 + 5$$

- A) $4\sec(2x^5 + 5) + C$
- B) $4\sin(2x^5 + 5) + C$
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- D) $4\ln|\sec(2x^5 + 5)| + C$

$$19) \int \frac{30x^2 \sin(2x^3 + 1)}{\cos(2x^3 + 1)} dx; u = 2x^3 + 1$$

- A) $5\sin(2x^3 + 1) + C$
- B) $5\sec(2x^3 + 1) + C$
- C) $5\csc(2x^3 + 1) + C$
- D) $5\ln|\sec(2x^3 + 1)| + C$

$$20) \int -\frac{32x}{\sin(4x^2 - 3)} dx; u = 4x^2 - 3$$

- A) $-4\ln|\sec(4x^2 - 3) + \tan(4x^2 - 3)| + C$
- B) $-4\tan(4x^2 - 3) + C$
- C) $-4\cot(4x^2 - 3) + C$
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