

Calculus Practice: Techniques for Finding Antiderivatives 11b**Evaluate each indefinite integral. Use the provided substitution.**

1) $\int 6e^{3x} \cdot \csc^2(e^{3x} + 2) dx; u = e^{3x} + 2$

2) $\int -2e^{2x} \cos(e^{2x} + 3) dx; u = e^{2x} + 3$

3) $\int -15e^{3x} \cdot \csc^2(e^{3x} + 5) dx; u = e^{3x} + 5$

4) $\int -12e^{3x} \cdot \csc^2(e^{3x} + 2) dx; u = e^{3x} + 2$

5) $\int 20e^{4x} \cos(e^{4x} - 1) dx; u = e^{4x} - 1$

6) $\int 4e^{2x} \tan(e^{2x} - 5) dx; u = e^{2x} - 5$

7) $\int -10e^{2x} \csc(e^{2x} - 2) dx; u = e^{2x} - 2$

8) $\int 4e^{4x} \tan(e^{4x} + 5) dx; u = e^{4x} + 5$

9) $\int -e^x \cot(e^x - 2) dx; u = e^x - 2$

10) $\int 5e^x \sec(e^x - 5) dx; u = e^x - 5$

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

$$12) \int \frac{8e^{4x}}{\csc(e^{4x} + 2)} dx; u = e^{4x} + 2$$

$$13) \int -\frac{e^x}{\sin^2(e^x - 1)} dx; u = e^x - 1$$

$$14) \int \frac{9e^{3x} \cos(e^{3x} + 3)}{\sin^2(e^{3x} + 3)} dx; u = e^{3x} + 3$$

$$15) \int -\frac{8e^{2x}}{\sin^2(e^{2x} - 3)} dx; u = e^{2x} - 3$$

$$16) \int -\frac{4e^{4x} \cos(e^{4x} + 5)}{\sin(e^{4x} + 5)} dx; u = e^{4x} + 5$$

$$17) \int -\frac{20e^{4x} \sin(e^{4x} - 1)}{\cos(e^{4x} - 1)} dx; u = e^{4x} - 1$$

$$18) \int \frac{10e^{5x}}{\cos(e^{5x} - 3)} dx; u = e^{5x} - 3$$

$$19) \int \frac{12e^{4x} \sin(e^{4x} - 5)}{\cos(e^{4x} - 5)} dx; u = e^{4x} - 5$$

$$20) \int -\frac{4e^{2x}}{\cos(e^{2x} + 5)} dx; u = e^{2x} + 5$$

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Evaluate each indefinite integral. Use the provided substitution.

$$1) \int 6e^{3x} \cdot \csc^2(e^{3x} + 2) dx; u = e^{3x} + 2$$
$$-2\cot(e^{3x} + 2) + C$$

$$2) \int -2e^{2x} \cos(e^{2x} + 3) dx; u = e^{2x} + 3$$
$$-\sin(e^{2x} + 3) + C$$

$$3) \int -15e^{3x} \cdot \csc^2(e^{3x} + 5) dx; u = e^{3x} + 5$$
$$5\cot(e^{3x} + 5) + C$$

$$4) \int -12e^{3x} \cdot \csc^2(e^{3x} + 2) dx; u = e^{3x} + 2$$
$$4\cot(e^{3x} + 2) + C$$

$$5) \int 20e^{4x} \cos(e^{4x} - 1) dx; u = e^{4x} - 1$$
$$5\sin(e^{4x} - 1) + C$$

$$6) \int 4e^{2x} \tan(e^{2x} - 5) dx; u = e^{2x} - 5$$
$$2\ln |\sec(e^{2x} - 5)| + C$$

$$7) \int -10e^{2x} \csc(e^{2x} - 2) dx; u = e^{2x} - 2$$
$$-5\ln |\csc(e^{2x} - 2) - \cot(e^{2x} - 2)| + C$$

$$8) \int 4e^{4x} \tan(e^{4x} + 5) dx; u = e^{4x} + 5$$
$$\ln |\sec(e^{4x} + 5)| + C$$

$$9) \int -e^x \cot(e^x - 2) dx; u = e^x - 2$$
$$-\ln |\sin(e^x - 2)| + C$$

$$10) \int 5e^x \sec(e^x - 5) dx; u = e^x - 5$$
$$5\ln |\sec(e^x - 5) + \tan(e^x - 5)| + C$$

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

$$-2\cos(e^x + 3) + C$$

$$12) \int \frac{8e^{4x}}{\csc(e^{4x} + 2)} dx; u = e^{4x} + 2$$

$$-2\cos(e^{4x} + 2) + C$$

$$13) \int -\frac{e^x}{\sin^2(e^x - 1)} dx; u = e^x - 1$$

$$\cot(e^x - 1) + C$$

$$14) \int \frac{9e^{3x} \cos(e^{3x} + 3)}{\sin^2(e^{3x} + 3)} dx; u = e^{3x} + 3$$

$$-3\csc(e^{3x} + 3) + C$$

$$15) \int -\frac{8e^{2x}}{\sin^2(e^{2x} - 3)} dx; u = e^{2x} - 3$$

$$4\cot(e^{2x} - 3) + C$$

$$16) \int -\frac{4e^{4x} \cos(e^{4x} + 5)}{\sin(e^{4x} + 5)} dx; u = e^{4x} + 5$$

$$-\ln |\sin(e^{4x} + 5)| + C$$

$$17) \int -\frac{20e^{4x} \sin(e^{4x} - 1)}{\cos(e^{4x} - 1)} dx; u = e^{4x} - 1$$

$$-5 \ln |\sec(e^{4x} - 1)| + C$$

$$18) \int \frac{10e^{5x}}{\cos(e^{5x} - 3)} dx; u = e^{5x} - 3$$

$$2 \ln |\sec(e^{5x} - 3) + \tan(e^{5x} - 3)| + C$$

$$19) \int \frac{12e^{4x} \sin(e^{4x} - 5)}{\cos(e^{4x} - 5)} dx; u = e^{4x} - 5$$

$$3 \ln |\sec(e^{4x} - 5)| + C$$

$$20) \int -\frac{4e^{2x}}{\cos(e^{2x} + 5)} dx; u = e^{2x} + 5$$

$$-2 \ln |\sec(e^{2x} + 5) + \tan(e^{2x} + 5)| + C$$