

## Integrating Trigonometric Functions ... Set 2

### Calculus Practice: Techniques for Finding Antiderivatives

Evaluate each indefinite integral. Use the provided substitution.

1)  $\int 2 \sec x \tan x \sec^2(\sec x) dx; u = \sec x$

2)  $\int 10 \csc^2 -2x \sec^2(\cot -2x) dx; u = \cot -2x$

3)  $\int 6 \csc 3x \cot 3x \csc^2(\csc 3x) dx; u = \csc 3x$

4)  $\int -2 \csc^2 x \csc^2(\cot x) dx; u = \cot x$

5)  $\int -10 \sin -2x \sec^2(\cos -2x) dx; u = \cos -2x$

6)  $\int -12 \sec 3x \tan 3x \sec(\sec 3x) dx; u = \sec 3x$

7)  $\int -12 \cos -4x \tan(\sin -4x) dx; u = \sin -4x$

8)  $\int 5 \sec^2 -x \cot(\tan -x) dx; u = \tan -x$

9)  $\int 3 \sin 3x \csc(\cos 3x) dx; u = \cos 3x$

10)  $\int 4 \cos -4x \tan(\sin -4x) dx; u = \sin -4x$

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### Answers

#### Calculus Practice: Techniques for Finding Antiderivatives

Evaluate each indefinite integral. Use the provided substitution.

1)  $\int 2 \sec x \tan x \sec^2(\sec x) dx; u = \sec x$

$$2 \tan(\sec x) + C$$

2)  $\int 10 \csc^2 - 2x \sec^2(\cot - 2x) dx; u = \cot - 2x$

$$5 \tan(\cot - 2x) + C$$

3)  $\int 6 \csc 3x \cot 3x \csc^2(\csc 3x) dx; u = \csc 3x$

$$2 \cot(\csc 3x) + C$$

4)  $\int -2 \csc^2 x \csc^2(\cot x) dx; u = \cot x$

$$-2 \cot(\cot x) + C$$

5)  $\int -10 \sin -2x \sec^2(\cos - 2x) dx; u = \cos - 2x$

$$-5 \tan(\cos - 2x) + C$$

6)  $\int -12 \sec 3x \tan 3x \sec(\sec 3x) dx; u = \sec 3x$

$$-4 \ln |\sec(\sec 3x) + \tan(\sec 3x)| + C$$

7)  $\int -12 \cos -4x \tan(\sin - 4x) dx; u = \sin - 4x$

$$3 \ln |\sec(\sin - 4x)| + C$$

8)  $\int 5 \sec^2 - x \cot(\tan - x) dx; u = \tan - x$

$$-5 \ln |\sin(\tan - x)| + C$$

9)  $\int 3 \sin 3x \csc(\cos 3x) dx; u = \cos 3x$

$$-\ln |\csc(\cos 3x) - \cot(\cos 3x)| + C$$

10)  $\int 4 \cos -4x \tan(\sin - 4x) dx; u = \sin - 4x$

$$-\ln |\sec(\sin - 4x)| + C$$

## Integrating Trigonometric Functions ... Set 2

$$11) \int -\frac{8\cos 2x}{\sec(\sin 2x)} dx; u = \sin 2x$$

$$12) \int -\frac{4\sec^2 4x \cos(\tan 4x)}{\sin^2(\tan 4x)} dx; u = \tan 4x$$

$$13) \int \frac{3\csc x \cot x}{\sin^2(\csc x)} dx; u = \csc x$$

$$14) \int \frac{15\csc^2 5x}{\csc(\cot 5x)} dx; u = \cot 5x$$

$$15) \int -\frac{20\csc^2 4x \sin(\cot 4x)}{\cos^2(\cot 4x)} dx; u = \cot 4x$$

$$16) \int \frac{12\csc -4x \cot -4x}{\sin(\csc -4x)} dx; u = \csc -4x$$

$$17) \int \frac{8\csc^2 4x \sin(\cot 4x)}{\cos(\cot 4x)} dx; u = \cot 4x$$

$$18) \int \frac{4\sec^2 -x \cos(\tan -x)}{\sin(\tan -x)} dx; u = \tan -x$$

$$19) \int \frac{20\csc 5x \cot 5x}{\cos(\csc 5x)} dx; u = \csc 5x$$

$$20) \int -\frac{16\sin -4x}{\cos(\cos -4x)} dx; u = \cos -4x$$

## Integrating Trigonometric Functions ... Set 2

### Answers

$$11) \int -\frac{8\cos 2x}{\sec(\sin 2x)} dx; u = \sin 2x$$
$$-4\sin(\sin 2x) + C$$

$$12) \int -\frac{4\sec^2 4x \cos(\tan 4x)}{\sin^2(\tan 4x)} dx; u = \tan 4x$$
$$\csc(\tan 4x) + C$$

$$13) \int \frac{3\csc x \cot x}{\sin^2(\csc x)} dx; u = \csc x$$
$$3\cot(\csc x) + C$$

$$14) \int \frac{15\csc^2 5x}{\csc(\cot 5x)} dx; u = \cot 5x$$
$$3\cos(\cot 5x) + C$$

$$15) \int -\frac{20\csc^2 4x \sin(\cot 4x)}{\cos^2(\cot 4x)} dx; u = \cot 4x$$
$$5\sec(\cot 4x) + C$$

$$16) \int \frac{12\csc -4x \cot -4x}{\sin(\csc -4x)} dx; u = \csc -4x$$
$$3 \ln |\csc(\csc -4x) - \cot(\csc -4x)| + C$$

$$17) \int \frac{8\csc^2 4x \sin(\cot 4x)}{\cos(\cot 4x)} dx; u = \cot 4x$$
$$-2 \ln |\sec(\cot 4x)| + C$$

$$18) \int \frac{4\sec^2 -x \cos(\tan -x)}{\sin(\tan -x)} dx; u = \tan -x$$
$$-4 \ln |\sin(\tan -x)| + C$$

$$19) \int \frac{20\csc 5x \cot 5x}{\cos(\csc 5x)} dx; u = \csc 5x$$
$$-4 \ln |\sec(\csc 5x) + \tan(\csc 5x)| + C$$

$$20) \int -\frac{16\sin -4x}{\cos(\cos -4x)} dx; u = \cos -4x$$
$$-4 \ln |\sec(\cos -4x) + \tan(\cos -4x)| + C$$