

U-Substitution and the Reverse Chain Rule

Evaluate each indefinite integral.

1) $\int (3x - 5)^{-4} \cdot 3x \, dx$

$$-\frac{1}{6(3x - 5)^2} - \frac{5}{9(3x - 5)^3} + C$$

2) $\int x\sqrt[3]{5x + 4} \, dx$

$$\frac{3}{175}(5x + 4)^{\frac{7}{3}} - \frac{3}{25}(5x + 4)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C$$

3) $\int x\sqrt[3]{2x + 3} \, dx$

$$\frac{3}{28}(2x + 3)^{\frac{7}{3}} - \frac{9}{16}(2x + 3)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C$$

4) $\int (x - 5)^5 \cdot 3x \, dx$

$$\frac{3}{7}(x - 5)^7 + \frac{5}{2}(x - 5)^6 + C$$

$$5) \int 20 \sin -4x \cdot (\cos -4x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$\frac{10}{3} \cdot (\cos -4x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$6) \int 10e^{5x} \cdot (e^{5x} - 4)^{-3} dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{(e^{5x} - 4)^2} + C$$

$$7) \int \frac{6e^{3x}}{(e^{3x} + 5)^4} dx$$

$$-\frac{2}{3(e^{3x} + 5)^3} + C$$

$$8) \int \frac{2(-4 + \ln -x)^{-5}}{x} dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{2(-4 + \ln -x)^4} + C$$