

$$(1) \frac{(x^2-2)^{16}}{32} + C$$

$$(2) \frac{4}{5}(x+5)^{5/4} + C$$

$$(3) \frac{-1}{x-3} + C$$

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

$$(5) \frac{4}{5}(\sin x)^{5/4} + C$$

$$(6) -\frac{1}{3}\cos(x^3) + C$$

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

$$(8) \frac{-1}{(x^2+x+1)} + C$$

~~$$(9) -\frac{3}{4}\cos(2x+2)^{2/3} + C$$~~  

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

$$(10) -\frac{3}{8}(\cos(2x))^{4/3} + C$$

$$(11) \tan x + C$$
  
 simplify to  $\int \sec^2 x dx$

$$(12) \frac{2}{3}(\tan(x^2))^{3/4} + C$$

$$(13) y = \frac{-1}{x^2+1} + C$$

$$1 = -1 + C \therefore C = 2$$

$$y = \frac{-1}{x^2+1} + 2$$

$$(14) y = \frac{2}{3}(x^4 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 1)^{3/2} + C$$

$$\frac{2}{3}(1)^{3/2} + C = \frac{3}{2} \therefore C = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$y = \frac{2}{3}(x^4 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 1)^{3/2} + \frac{5}{6}$$

Additional Set #1 Solutions