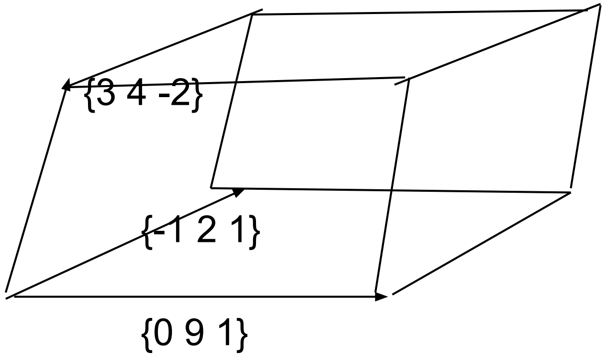
$S[sin^3 x * cosx] dx = S[sin^3x] dsinx = S[t^3] dt = (t^4)/4 + C = (sin^4 x)/4 + C$

(3 4 -2)
(-1 2 1)
(0 9 1)



$cosx\ dx = dsinx$
$sinx = t$

$S[sin^3x] dx = S[sin^2 x * sinx] dx = S[sin^2 x] d(-cosx) = -1 S[sin^2 x] dcosx = -1 S[1-cos^2 x] dcosx =$
$= -1 S[1-t^2] dt = -1 (S[1]dt - S[t^2]dt) = S[t^2]dt - t + C = t^3/3 - t + C = cos^3 x / 3 - cosx + C$

$-sinx\ dx = d(cosx)$
$sinx\ dx = -d(cosx)$
$sinx\ dx = d(-cosx)$

$cosx = t$

$S [dx/(x-a)] = S[d(x-a)/(x-a)] = S[dt/t] = ln|t| + C = ln|x-a| + C$
$x-a = t$

$S(e^{(-3x)})dx=S[e^{(-2x)}*e^{(-x)}]dx = (-1)*S[e^{(-2x)}] de^{(-x)} = -1* S[t^2]dt = -1 * t^3/3 + C = (-e^{(-3x)})/3 + C$
$e^{(-x)} = t$
$(e^{(-x)})'=e^{(-x)}*(-1)$
$d(e^{(-x)})=e^{(-x)}*(-1)dx$

$S(e^{(-3x)})dx=(-1/3)*S(e^{(-3x)})d(-3x)=(-1/3)*S(e^t)dt=-1/3\ e^t + C = -1/3\ e^{(-3x)} + C$
$-3x=t$