$\int \frac{xdx}{(\sin^n ax)} = \frac{-(x\cos ax)}{[(n-1)a\sin^{(n-1)}ax]} - [\frac{1}{((n-1)(n-2)a^2\sin^{(n-2)}ax)}] + [[\frac{(n-2)}{(n-1)}]\int \frac{xdx}{(\sin^{(n-2)}ax)}], (n>2)$
$\int \frac{dx}{(1+\sin ax)} = \frac{-1}{a}\tan[\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{ax}{2}]+c$
$\int \frac{dx}{(1-\sin ax)} = \frac{1}{a}\tan[\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{ax}{2}]+c$
$\int \frac{xdx}{(1+sinax)} = \frac{-x}{a}\tan[\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{ax}{2}]+\frac{2}{a^2}\ln\cos[\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{ax}{2}]+c$
$\int \frac{xdx}{(1-\sin ax)} = \frac{x}{a}\cot[\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{ax}{2}]+\frac{2}{a^2}\ln(\sin[\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{ax}{2}])+c$
$\int \frac{(\sin ax)}{(1\pm\sin ax)}dx = \pm x+\frac{1}{a}\tan[\frac{\pi}{4}\mp\frac{ax}{2}]+c$
$\int \frac{dx}{[\sin ax(1\pm\sin ax)]} = \frac{1}{a}\tan[\frac{\pi}{4}\mp\frac{ax}{2}]+\frac{1}{a}\ln(\tan\frac{ax}{2})+c$
$\int \frac{dx}{(1+\sin ax)^2} = \frac{-1}{2a}\tan[\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{ax}{2}]-\frac{1}{6a}\tan^3[\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{ax}{2}]+c$
$\int \frac{dx}{(1-\sin ax)^2} = \frac{1}{2a}\cot[\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{ax}{2}]+\frac{1}{6a}\cot^3[\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{ax}{2}]+c$
$\int \sin ax\frac{dx}{(1+\sin ax)^2} = \frac{-1}{2a}\tan[\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{ax}{2}]+\frac{1}{6a}\tan^3[\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{ax}{2}]+c$
$\int \frac{(\sin ax)}{(1-\sin ax)^2}dx = \frac{-1}{2a}\cot[\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{ax}{2}]+\frac{1}{6a}\cot^3[\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{ax}{2}]+c$
$\int \frac{dx}{(1+\sin^2 ax)} = \frac{1}{(2\sqrt{(2a)})}\sin^{-1}[\frac{(3\sin^2 ax-1)}{(\sin^2 ax+1)}]+c$
$\int \frac{dx}{(1-\sin^2 ax)} = \frac{1}{a}\tan ax+c$
$\int \sin ax\sin bx\,dx = \frac{[\sin(a-b)x]}{[2(a-b)]}-[\frac{(\sin(a+b)x)}{(2(a+b))}]+c\ , for: \lvert a\rvert\neq\lvert b\rvert$
$\int \frac{dx}{(b+c\sin ax)} = \frac{2}{(a\sqrt{(b^2-c^2)})}\tan^{-1}[\frac{(b\tan(\frac{ax}{2})+c)}{(\sqrt{(b^2-c^2)})}]+k$ $for: b^2>c^2$ $\frac{1}{(a\sqrt{(c^2-b^2)})}\ln[\frac{(b\tan(\frac{ax}{2})+c-\sqrt{(c^2-b^2)})}{(b\tan(\frac{ax}{2})+c+\sqrt{(c^2-b^2)})}]+k$