

Section 7.3

Trig Integrals

Ex: 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int \sec^3(x) dx = \int \sec(x) \cdot \sec^2(x) dx \\
 &= \sec(x) \tan(x) - \int \sec(x) \tan^2(x) dx \\
 &= \sec(x) \tan(x) - \int \sec^3(x) - \sec(x) dx \\
 &= \sec(x) \tan(x) - \int \sec^3(x) dx + \int \sec(x) dx
 \end{aligned}$$

Parts:

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= \sec(x) & dv &= \sec^2(x) dx \\
 du &= \sec(x) \tan(x) dx & v &= \tan(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \sec^3(x) dx = \sec(x) \tan(x) + \int \sec(x) dx$$

⇒

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \sec^3(x) dx &= \sec(x) \tan(x) + \ln|\sec(x) + \tan(x)| + C \\
 \int \sec^3(x) dx &= \frac{1}{2} (\sec(x) \tan(x) + \ln|\sec(x) + \tan(x)|) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

Sub problem:

$$\int \sec(x) dx = x \sec(x) - \int x \sec(x) \tan(x) dx$$

does not work gets more complicated

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= \sec(x) & dv &= dx \\
 du &= \sec(x) \tan(x) dx & v &= x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \sec(x) dx = \int \sec(x) \cdot \frac{\sec(x) + \tan(x)}{\sec(x) + \tan(x)} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{let } t &= \sec(x) + \tan(x) \\
 \Rightarrow dt &= \sec(x) \tan(x) + \sec^2(x) dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec^2(x) + \sec(x) \tan(x)}{\sec(x) + \tan(x)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$= \ln|u| + C$$

$$= \ln|\sec(x) + \tan(x)| + C$$

$$\sin^2(x) = 1 - \cos^2(x)$$

$$(\sin^2(x))^2$$

Ex: 2

substitution:

$$\int \sin^4(x) \cos^2(x) dx = \int \sin^2(x) \cdot \sin^2(x) \cdot \cos^2(x) dx$$

$$\text{let } u = \cos(x)$$

$$= \int (1 - \cos^2(x))^2 \cos^2(x) \cdot \sin(x) dx$$

$$du = -\sin(x) dx$$

$$= - \int (1 - u^2)^2 \cdot u^2 du = - \int (1 - 2u^2 + u^4) u^2 du$$

$$= - \int u^2 - 2u^4 + u^6 du$$

$$= - \left(\frac{1}{3} u^3 - \frac{2}{5} u^5 + \frac{1}{7} u^7 \right) + C$$

$$= - \left(\frac{1}{3} \cos^3(x) - \frac{2}{5} \cos^5(x) + \frac{1}{7} \cos^7(x) \right) + C$$

Ex: 3

$$\int \cos^2(x) dx = \int \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\sin(2x)}{4} + C.$$

half angle identity

$$\cos^2(x) = \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2}$$

$$\sin^2(x) = \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2}$$

Ex: 4

$$\int \sin^4(x) dx = \int (\sin^2(x))^2 dx = \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2} \right)^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int (1 - 2\cos(2x) + \cos^2(2x)) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \left(1 - 2\cos(2x) + \frac{1 + \cos(4x)}{2} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(x - \sin(2x) + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\sin(4x)}{8} \right) + C.$$