

BETTER?

TRIGONOMETRIC INTEGRALS

$$\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \tan x \, dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \, dx = -\ln |\cos x| + C$$

$$\int \sec^2 x \, dx = \tan x \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \mu = \cos x \\ \end{array} \right\} = \ln |\sec x| + C$$

$$\int \sec x \, dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

(see book)

TRIG. IDENTITIES

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\tan^2 x = -1 + \sec^2 x \quad (\text{try to derive})$$

SUBTRACT

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

$$\int \sin^3 x \, dx = \int \sin^2 x \cdot \sin x \, dx$$

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

$$u = \cos x$$

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

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

$$= \int (u^2 - 1) \, du = \frac{u^3}{3} - u + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x - \cos x + C$$

$$\int \sin^3 x \boxed{\cos x \, dx} = \int u^3 \, du = \frac{u^4}{4} + C$$

$$= \frac{\sin^4 x}{4} + C$$

$$u = \sin x$$

$$du = \cos x \, dx$$

$$\int F(\sin x) \cos x \, dx = \int F(u) \, du$$

$$u = \sin x$$

$$du = \cos x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin^2 x \, dx &= \int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \, dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \, dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{2} \, dx - \int \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \, dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \, dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \cos u \cdot \frac{1}{2} \, du = \frac{1}{4} \int \cos u \, du$$

$$u = 2x, \, du = 2 \, dx \quad = \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C$$

Find formula for $\cos^2 x$

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

$$\int \sin x \cos x \, dx \quad \begin{cases} \text{double angle} \\ \text{IBP} \\ \text{substitution} \end{cases}$$

$$\sin x = u$$

$$du = (\sin x)' \, dx = \cos x \, dx$$

$$= \int u \, du = \frac{u^2}{2} + C = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x + C$$

$$\int F(\cos x) \sin x \, dx = - \int F(u) \, du$$

$$\cos x = u$$

$$\sin x \, dx = -du$$

$$\int \sin^3 x \cdot \cos^8 x \, dx$$

$$= \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^8 x \boxed{\sin x \, dx}$$

$$= \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \cos^8 x \sin x \, dx = - \int (1 - u^2) u^8 \, du$$

$$u = \cos x$$

$$\int \sin^m x \cdot \cos^n x \, dx$$

i) if m is odd, write as

$$\int \sin^{m-1} x \cos^n x \boxed{\sin x \, dx}$$

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

$$u = \cos x$$

ii) if n is odd, write as

$$\int \sin^m x \cdot \cos^{n-1} x \cdot \cos x \, dx$$

$$u = \sin x$$

iii) If m, n are both even, double angle formula (or be clever)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin^2 x \cos^2 x \, dx &= \int (\sin x \cos x)^2 \, dx \\ &= \int \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x\right)^2 \, dx = \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \tan^3 x \, dx = \int \tan x \cdot \tan^2 x \, dx$$

$$= \int \tan x \cdot (1 + \sec^2 x) \, dx$$

$$= -\int \tan x \, dx + \int \tan x \cdot \sec^2 x \, dx$$

$$= -\ln |\sec x| + \frac{\tan^2 x}{2} + C \quad u = \tan x$$