

Chapter 7:
Techniques of Integration

Section 7.2:
Trigonometric Integrals

What we will go over in this section...

1. $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x \, dx$

2. $\int \tan^m x \sec^n x \, dx$

3. $\int \sin mx \sin nx \, dx$

$$\int \sin mx \cos nx \, dx$$

$$\int \cos mx \cos nx \, dx$$

First, some derivatives you'll need to know...

$$(\sin x)' =$$

$$(\cos x)' =$$

$$(\tan x)' =$$

$$(\sec x)' =$$

Some Trig. Identities you need to know...

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

$$\rightarrow \sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$$

$$\rightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$$

$$\tan^2 x + 1 = \sec^2 x$$

$$\rightarrow \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1$$

$$\rightarrow \sec^2 x = \tan^2 x + 1$$

$$1 + \cot^2 x = \csc^2 x$$

$$\rightarrow \cot^2 x = \csc^2 x - 1$$

$$\rightarrow \csc^2 x = 1 + \cot^2 x$$

Some Trig. Identities you need to know...

$$\sin(2x) = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

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

Some Trig. Identities you need to know...

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

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

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

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

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

Some Integrals you need to know...

$$\int \sin x \, dx =$$

$$\int \cos x \, dx =$$

Q: How would you do this integral?

$$\int (\sin^4 x + 3\sin^3 x - \sin x - 3) \cos x \, dx$$

1. Integrals of the form $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x \, dx$

Ex 1: Find $\int \sin^4 x \cos^5 x \, dx$

Similar Integrals:

$$\int \sin^7 x \cos^2 x \, dx$$

$$\int \sin^3 x \cos^9 x \, dx$$

1. Integrals of the form $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x \, dx$

Ex 2: Find $\int \sin^2 x \cos^4 x \, dx$

1. Integrals of the form $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x \, dx$

Strategy for Evaluating $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x \, dx$

- (a) If the power of cosine is odd ($n = 2k + 1$), save one cosine factor and use $\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$ to express the remaining factors in terms of sine:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin^m x \cos^{2k+1} x \, dx &= \int \sin^m x (\cos^2 x)^k \cos x \, dx \\ &= \int \sin^m x (1 - \sin^2 x)^k \cos x \, dx\end{aligned}$$

Then substitute $u = \sin x$.

1. Integrals of the form $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x \, dx$

Strategy for Evaluating $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x \, dx$

- (b) If the power of sine is odd ($m = 2k + 1$), save one sine factor and use $\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$ to express the remaining factors in terms of cosine:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin^{2k+1} x \cos^n x \, dx &= \int (\sin^2 x)^k \cos^n x \sin x \, dx \\ &= \int (1 - \cos^2 x)^k \cos^n x \sin x \, dx\end{aligned}$$

Then substitute $u = \cos x$. [Note that if the powers of both sine and cosine are odd, either (a) or (b) can be used.]

1. Integrals of the form $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx$

Strategy for Evaluating $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx$

(c) If the powers of both sine and cosine are even, use the half-angle identities

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

It is sometimes helpful to use the identity

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

1. Integrals of the form $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x \, dx$

Examples from the book...

EXAMPLE 1 Evaluate $\int \cos^3 x \, dx$.

1. Integrals of the form $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x \, dx$

Examples from the book...

EXAMPLE 2 Find $\int \sin^5 x \cos^2 x \, dx$.

1. Integrals of the form $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x \, dx$

Examples from the book...

EXAMPLE 3 Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x \, dx$.

1. Integrals of the form $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x \, dx$

Examples from the book...

EXAMPLE 4 Find $\int \sin^4 x \, dx$.

Some More Integrals you need to know...

$$\int \tan x \, dx =$$

$$\int \sec x \, dx =$$

Q: How would you do these integrals?

$$\int (5 \tan^2 x + \tan x + 1) \sec^2 x \, dx$$

$$\int (\sec^5 x + \sec^3 x + \sec x) \sec x \tan x \, dx$$

2. Integrals of the form $\int \tan^m x \sec^n x \, dx$

Ex 3: Find $\int \tan^8 x \sec^6 x \, dx$

2. Integrals of the form $\int \tan^m x \sec^n x \, dx$

Ex 4: Find $\int \tan^5 x \sec^9 x \, dx$

Note: In the case of something like

$$\int \tan^7 x \sec^6 x \, dx$$

You can do the integral 2 different ways

2. Integrals of the form $\int \tan^m x \sec^n x \, dx$

Strategy for Evaluating $\int \tan^m x \sec^n x \, dx$

- (a) If the power of secant is even ($n = 2k, k \geq 2$), save a factor of $\sec^2 x$ and use $\sec^2 x = 1 + \tan^2 x$ to express the remaining factors in terms of $\tan x$:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \tan^m x \sec^{2k} x \, dx &= \int \tan^m x (\sec^2 x)^{k-1} \sec^2 x \, dx \\ &= \int \tan^m x (1 + \tan^2 x)^{k-1} \sec^2 x \, dx\end{aligned}$$

Then substitute $u = \tan x$.

2. Integrals of the form $\int \tan^m x \sec^n x dx$

Strategy for Evaluating $\int \tan^m x \sec^n x dx$

- (b) If the power of tangent is odd ($m = 2k + 1$), save a factor of $\sec x \tan x$ and use $\tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1$ to express the remaining factors in terms of $\sec x$:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \tan^{2k+1} x \sec^n x dx &= \int (\tan^2 x)^k \sec^{n-1} x \sec x \tan x dx \\ &= \int (\sec^2 x - 1)^k \sec^{n-1} x \sec x \tan x dx\end{aligned}$$

Then substitute $u = \sec x$.

For other cases, the guidelines are not as clear-cut. We may need to use identities, integration by parts, and occasionally a little ingenuity.

2. Integrals of the form $\int \tan^m x \sec^n x \, dx$

Examples from the book...

EXAMPLE 5 Evaluate $\int \tan^6 x \sec^4 x \, dx$.

2. Integrals of the form $\int \tan^m x \sec^n x \, dx$

Examples from the book...

EXAMPLE 6 Find $\int \tan^5 \theta \sec^7 \theta \, d\theta$.

2. Integrals of the form $\int \tan^m x \sec^n x \, dx$

Ex 5 (book Ex. 7, pg. 483):

Find $\int \tan^3 x \, dx$

2. Integrals of the form $\int \tan^m x \sec^n x \, dx$

Ex 6 (book Ex. 8, pg. 483):

Find $\int \sec^3 x \, dx$

3. Integrals of the form $\int \sin mx \sin nx \, dx$,
 $\int \sin mx \cos nx \, dx$, or $\int \cos mx \cos nx \, dx$

2 To evaluate the integrals (a) $\int \sin mx \cos nx \, dx$, (b) $\int \sin mx \sin nx \, dx$, or
(c) $\int \cos mx \cos nx \, dx$, use the corresponding identity:

$$(a) \quad \sin A \cos B = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(A - B) + \sin(A + B)]$$

$$(b) \quad \sin A \sin B = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(A - B) - \cos(A + B)]$$

$$(c) \quad \cos A \cos B = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(A - B) + \cos(A + B)]$$

3. Integrals of the form $\int \sin mx \sin nx \, dx$,
 $\int \sin mx \cos nx \, dx$, or $\int \cos mx \cos nx \, dx$

Ex 7: Find $\int \sin 8x \cos 5x \, dx$