

## Trig Integrals

**Integrals of the form  $\int \sin^n(x) \cos^m(x) dx$  for  $n, m > 0$**

Case 1. Either  $n$  or  $m$  is odd.

- Factor a term from the **odd** power.
- Use trig identities to rewrite everything in terms of the **even-power** term.
- Use  $u$ -substitution with  $u$  equal to the even-power term.

Case 2. Both  $n$  and  $m$  are even.

- Use  $\geq 1$  of the following trig identities to rewrite the integrand into something simpler:

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(2\theta) &= \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta) \\ &= 2\cos^2(\theta) - 1 \\ &= 1 - 2\sin^2(\theta) \\ \sin(2\theta) &= 2\sin(\theta)\cos(\theta)\end{aligned}\qquad \begin{aligned}\cos^2(\theta) &= \frac{1 + \cos(2\theta)}{2} \\ \sin^2(\theta) &= \frac{1 - \cos(2\theta)}{2}\end{aligned}$$

**EXAMPLE:** Compute  $\int \cos^2(x) \sin^2(x) dx$

*Solution:* First, we use the identities  $\cos^2(\theta) = \frac{1 + \cos(2\theta)}{2}$  and  $\sin^2(\theta) = \frac{1 - \cos(2\theta)}{2}$  to rewrite the integrand

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

Now, do some algebra:

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

Next, rewrite the right-hand side using the trig identity for  $\cos^2$ :

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

From here, you can solve the integral using elementary methods. □

**Integrals of the form**  $\int \tan^n(x) \sec^m(x) dx$  **for**  $n, m > 0$

Case 1.  $n$  is odd.

- Factor out  $\sec(x) \tan(x)$
- Rewrite **tan** as **sec** using the identity  $\tan^2(x) = \sec^2(x) - 1$ .
- Use the substitution  $u = \sec(x)$  &  $du = \sec(x) \tan(x) dx$ .

Case 2.  $m$  is even.

- Factor out  $\sec^2(x)$ .
- Rewrite **sec** as **tan** using the identity  $\tan^2(x) = \sec^2(x) - 1$ .
- Use the substitution  $u = \tan(x)$  &  $du = \sec^2(x) dx$ .

NOTE 1: We'll do an example of this in class in the next section.

NOTE 2: We'll ignore any other types of integrals in this section (though there may be a couple on your homework).