

Reminders...

Online Quizzes are open. **Online Quiz 3** closes Saturday.

Test 2 is coming soon.

Homework 04 is posted for next Monday.

EMCFs are due each MWF.

**Please tell your high school friends and former
teachers about our High School Mathematics
Contest**



**February 9th
University of Houston**

Free

<http://mathcontest.uh.edu>

More Integration by Parts

Comments Through Examples...

$$\int \underbrace{\ln(x+1)}_u \underbrace{dx}_{dv} = (x+1)\ln(x+1) - \int dx$$

$$\begin{array}{l} u = \ln(x+1) \quad \underline{du} = \frac{1}{x+1} dx \\ dv = dx \quad \underline{v} = x+1 \end{array} \quad = (x+1)\ln(x+1) - x + C$$

$$\int \underbrace{x \arctan(x)}_u \underbrace{dx}_{dv} = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \arctan(x) - \int \frac{1}{2} dx$$

$$\begin{array}{l} u = \arctan(x) \quad \underline{du} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\ dv = x dx \quad \underline{v} = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \arctan(x) - \frac{1}{2}x + C$$

Today...

**Integrating Powers and Products of
Trigonometric Functions**

Section 8.3 - Part I



Products of Sine and Cosine

Integrals of

$$\underline{\cos^m(x)}, \underline{\sin^m(x)}, \cos^m(x)\sin^n(x)$$

Examples: $\int \sin^2(x) dx =$

$$\int \cos^4(x) dx =$$

$$\rightarrow \int \cos^4(x)\sin^3(x) dx =$$

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

Identities:

$$\left[\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) = 1 \right]$$

$$\left[\cos^2(x) = \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2} \right]$$

$$\left[\sin^2(x) = \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2} \right]$$

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

$$\sin^2(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) \quad \Bigg| \quad = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4} \sin(2x) + C$$

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

$$\cos^2(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) \quad = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} \sin(2x) + C$$

Example: $\int \cos^4(x) dx = \int (\cos^2(x))^2 dx$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin(2x) + \underline{\frac{1}{8} x} + \frac{1}{32} \sin(4x) + C$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin(2x) + \frac{1}{32} \sin(4x) + C$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{8} \cos^2(2x) - \frac{1}{8} \cos(2x) - \frac{1}{4} \cos^2(2x) - \frac{1}{8} \cos^3(2x) \right) dx$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \cos(2x) - \frac{1}{8} \cos^2(2x) - \frac{1}{8} \cos^3(2x) \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} x + \frac{1}{16} \sin(2x) - \frac{1}{8} \int \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(4x) \right) dx - \frac{1}{8} \int \cos^2(2x) \cos(2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} x + \frac{1}{16} \sin(2x) - \frac{1}{16} x - \frac{1}{64} \sin(4x) - \frac{1}{8} \int (1 - \sin^2(2x)) \cos(2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} x + \frac{1}{16} \sin(2x) - \frac{1}{64} \sin(4x) - \frac{1}{16} \sin(2x) + \frac{1}{8} \int \sin^2(2x) \cos(2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} x - \frac{1}{64} \sin(4x) + \frac{1}{48} \sin^3(2x) + C$$

Example: $\int \cos^4(x) \sin^{\textcircled{3}}(x) dx =$ *← odd power*

$$= \int \cos^4(x) \sin^2(x) \underline{\underline{\sin(x) dx}}$$

wait

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

$$= \int (\cos^4(x) - \cos^6(x)) \underline{\underline{\sin(x) dx}}$$

$$= \int \cos^4(x) \underline{\underline{\sin(x) dx}} - \int \cos^6(x) \underline{\underline{\sin(x) dx}}$$

$$= -\frac{\cos^5(x)}{5} + \frac{\cos^7(x)}{7} + C.$$

Strategy for products of sine and cosine with even powers:

use

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

Strategy for products of sine and cosine with ^{at least} one odd power:

pull one power off of
the odd power term.
Then, change everything else to
the "other" trig function.