

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

1) IF m ODD : $\int (\text{All cos}) \sin x \, dx$

1) IF n ODD : $\int (\text{All sin}) \cos x \, dx$

1) IF BOTH EVEN : IDENTITIES.

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

m, n BOTH EVEN

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x &= 1 \\ \sin 2x &= 2 \sin x \cos x \longrightarrow \sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \\ \cos 2x &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \\ &= 1 - 2 \sin^2 x \longrightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2x) \\ &= 2 \cos^2 x - 1 \longrightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2x) \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x &= 1 \\ \sin 2x &= 2 \sin x \cos x \\ \cos 2x &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \\ &= 1 - 2 \sin^2 x \\ &= 2 \cos^2 x - 1 \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{"HALF ANGLE FORMULAS"}$$

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

ex. $\int \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx = \int (\sin x \cos x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \sin^2 2x$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{3}{2} + 2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x dx$$

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

$$\int \tan^m x \sec^n x dx$$

1) IF n IS EVEN : $\int (\text{ALL TAN}) \sec^2 x dx$ ex. $\int \tan^2 x \sec^4 x dx$

2) IF m IS ODD : $\int (\text{ALL SEC}) \sec x \tan x dx$ ex. $\int \tan^3 x \sec^3 x dx$

3) IF m EVEN, n ODD e.g. $\int \tan^2 x \sec x dx$ (HARD!)

$$= \int (\sec^2 x - 1) \sec x dx = \int \sec^3 x dx - \int \sec x dx$$

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$$\ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

* $u = \sec x$ $v = \tan x$
 $du = \sec x \tan x$ $dv = \sec^2 x dx$

$$uv - \int v du = \sec x \tan x - \int \frac{\tan^2 x \sec x dx}{\sec^2 x - 1}$$

$$\int \sec^3 x dx = \sec x \tan x - \int \sec^3 x dx + \int \sec x dx$$

$\int \tan^2 x \sec x dx$ $u = \tan x$ $v = \sec x$
 $du = \sec^2 x dx$ $dv = \tan x \sec x dx$

$$= \tan x \sec x - \int \sec^3 x dx$$