

$$g = f(x) = \int_0^x \sqrt{1+t^2} dt \rightarrow g' = f'(x)u' = \sqrt{1+u'^2} \quad (x')' = \sqrt{1+x'^2} x'^2$$

$f(x) = \sqrt{1+t^2}$

$$y = \int_{\ln x}^{x^2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - t^2}}{\sqrt{t+t^2}} dt \rightarrow y = f(\ln x)u' - f(u)u'$$

$$f(t) = \sqrt{t+t^2}$$

$$= (\sqrt{x^2 + (x^2)^2})(\ln x) - (\sqrt{\ln x + \ln^2 x})(\ln x)$$

druj vložit do y

1) $\int da = u + C$

2) $\int u^n du = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \quad (n \neq -1)$

3) $\int u^{-1} du = \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + C$

4) $\int e^u du = e^u + C$

5) $\int a^u du = \frac{a^u}{\ln a} + C$

6) $\int \sin u du = -\cos u + C$

7) $\int \cos u du = \sin u + C$

8) $\int \tan u du = \ln|\sec u| + C$

9) $\int \cot u du = \ln|\csc u| + C$

10) $\int \sec u du = \ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C$

11) $\int \csc u du = -\ln|\csc u + \cot u| + C$

12) $\int \sec^2 u du = \int (1 + \tan^2 u) du = \tan u + C$

13) $\int \csc^2 u du = \int (1 + \cot^2 u) du = -\cot u + C$

14) $\int \sec u \tan u du = \sec u + C$

15) $\int \csc u \cot u du = -\csc u + C$

16) $\int \frac{du}{u^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{u}{a} + C$

17) $\int \frac{du}{u^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{u-a}{u+a} \right| + C$

18) $\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} = \operatorname{ArcSin} \frac{u}{a} + C$

19) $\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 + a^2}} = \ln(u + \sqrt{u^2 + a^2}) + C$

20) $\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} = \ln(u + \sqrt{u^2 - a^2}) + C$

21) $\int \frac{du}{|u| \sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{Sec}^{-1} \frac{|u|}{a} + C$

PF

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x(a + F(\ln x))^r} = \int \frac{du}{a + u^r} = \frac{1}{r} \int \frac{du}{\frac{a}{r} + u^r} = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{a}{r}} \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{u}{\sqrt[r]{a}} + C$$

$\rightarrow (\frac{u}{\sqrt[r]{a}})^r$

$$u = \ln x \rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{r(\ln x)}{\sqrt[r]{a}} + C$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x^r + a^r x^{r-1}} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+c)^r - \Sigma} = \int \frac{du}{u^r - r^r} = \frac{1}{r(r)} \ln \left| \frac{u-r}{u+r} \right| + C = \frac{1}{r} \ln \left| \frac{x+c-r}{x+c+r} \right| + C$$

$$x+c = u \rightarrow du = dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{a^r \sin^r x + b^r \cos^r x} = \frac{1}{a^r} \int \frac{dx}{(\tan^r x + \frac{b^r}{a^r}) \cos x} = \frac{1}{a^r} \int \frac{du}{u^r + (\frac{b}{a})^r}$$

$$u = \tan x \rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^r} \left[\frac{1}{(\frac{b}{a})} \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{u}{(\frac{b}{a})} + C_2 \right] = \frac{1}{ab} \operatorname{Arctan} \left(\frac{a \tan x}{b} \right) + C$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^x+1}} = \int \frac{t dt}{t^r - 1} = r \int \frac{dt}{t^{r-1}} = r \frac{1}{r} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{e^x+1}-1}{\sqrt{e^x+1}+1} \right| + C$$

$$t^r = e^x + 1 \rightarrow r t dt = e^x dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{r t dt}{e^x} = \frac{r t dt}{t^{r-1}}$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^r - 1}} = \frac{1}{r} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^r - 1}} = \frac{1}{r} \ln(u + \sqrt{u^r - 1}) + C = \frac{1}{r} \ln(x^r + \sqrt{x^{2r} - 1}) + C$$

$$x^r = u \rightarrow r x dx = du$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{x+r}{\sqrt{x^r + a}} dx ; I = \int \frac{dx}{r+x-x^r} ; I_2 = \int \frac{x^r}{1+x^r} dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{e^x dx}{\sqrt{e^x+1}} ; I = \int \frac{(A \operatorname{arcsin} x)^r}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{n(\ln x + 1)}$$

$$I = \int \frac{rx-c}{x^r-1} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{x+r}{\sqrt{x^r+q}} dx = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^r+q}} dx + r \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^r+q}} = \int \frac{dt/r}{\sqrt{t}} + r \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^r+q}} \\ t &= x^r+q \rightarrow dt = rx^{r-1}dx \\ &= \frac{1}{r} \int t^{-1/2} dt + r \ln(x+\sqrt{x^r+q}) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{t^{1/2}}{\frac{1}{2}} + r \ln(x+\sqrt{x^r+q}) + C \\ &= \sqrt{x^r+q} + r \ln(x+\sqrt{x^r+q}) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{dx}{x+x-r} = - \int \frac{dx}{x^r-x-r} = - \int \frac{dx}{(x-\frac{1}{r})^r - \frac{q}{r}} = - \int \frac{dt}{t^r - (\frac{q}{r})^r} = - \frac{1}{r} \ln \left| \frac{t - \frac{q}{r}}{t + \frac{q}{r}} \right| + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{r} \ln \left| \frac{2 - \frac{1}{r} - \frac{q}{r}}{2 - \frac{1}{r} + \frac{q}{r}} \right| + C \quad x - \frac{1}{r} = t \rightarrow dx = dt \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^r}{1+x^r} dx = \int \frac{1+x^r-1}{1+x^r} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^r}\right) dx = x - \text{Arctan} x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{e^x dx}{\sqrt{e^x+1}} = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^r+1}} = \ln(t + \sqrt{t^r+1}) + C = \ln(e^x + \sqrt{e^x+1}) + C \\ e^x &= t \rightarrow dt = e^x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \int \frac{(\arccos x)^r}{\sqrt{1-x^r}} dx = \int -t^r dt = -t^{\frac{r}{2}} + C = -\frac{1}{r} (\arccos x)^{r+1} + C$$

$$\arccos x = t \rightarrow dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{x^r - e}{x^r - 1} dx = r \int \frac{x dx}{x^r - 1} - e \int \frac{dx}{x^r - 1} = r \int \frac{dt}{t} - \frac{e}{r} \int \frac{dt}{t^{\frac{r}{r}-1}} \\ &\quad x^r - 1 = t \rightarrow dt = rx^{r-1}dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= r \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \int \frac{dt}{t} - \frac{e}{r} \int \frac{dt}{t^{\frac{r}{r}-\frac{1}{r}}} = \frac{1}{r} \ln|t| - \frac{e}{r} \frac{1}{r} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{r}{r}-\frac{1}{r})} \ln \left| \frac{x - \sqrt{\frac{1}{r}}}{x + \sqrt{\frac{1}{r}}} \right| + C$$

لما زادت درجات الحرارة فـ

$$\frac{d(uv)}{du} = v \frac{du}{dx} + u \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$x du \rightarrow d(uv) = vdu + u dv$$

$$\int du = \int v da + \int u du$$

$$\rightarrow uv = \int v da + \int u du$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\int u du = vu - \int v dv}$$

"الخـرـعـل" فـ

$$I = \int u e^x du = \frac{uv}{u} - \int v du \quad : \text{Eq} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = x \rightarrow du = dx \\ dv = e^x dx \rightarrow v = \int e^x dx = e^x \end{array} \right.$$

$$I = \int x e^x dx = x e^x - \int e^x dx = x e^x - e^x + C$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = x \rightarrow du = dx \\ dv = \cos x dx \rightarrow v = \int \cos x dx = \sin x \end{array} \right.$$

$$I = \int x^n \ln x dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \ln x - \int \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \ln x - \frac{1}{n+1} \int x^n dx \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ x^n dx \rightarrow v = \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \end{array} \right. \\ = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \ln x - \frac{1}{(n+1)} \cdot \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x \frac{dx}{x} = x \ln x - x + C \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ dv = dx \rightarrow v = \int dx = x \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$I_2 = \int \sin^{-1} x dx = x \sin^{-1} x - \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = x \sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} \quad t = 1-x^2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \sin^{-1} x \rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ dv = dx \rightarrow v = x \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} 1-x^2 = t \\ -2x dx = dt \end{array}$$

$$= x \sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\sqrt{-\frac{1}{t}}} dt + C = x \sin^{-1} x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

$$t^{-\frac{1}{2}+1} = t^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{t}$$

$$I = \int \tan^{-1} x dx = x \tan^{-1} x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = x \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \tan^{-1} x \rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \\ dv = dx \rightarrow v = x \end{array} \right.$$

$$I_2 = \int \ln(ax+x^2) dx$$

مهم: اسراييل زيراري رايسي

I = $\int e^x \sin x dx$
I = $\int e^x \cos x dx$

$$I = \int x \ln x dx = x^2 \ln x - \int x^2 \frac{dx}{x} = x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \int 2x dx = x^2 \ln x - \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \ln x = u \rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ dv = x dx \rightarrow v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

برهه: اسراييل زيراري رايسي

لهمه طبعاً يكده ممكن براحتي اذن وسأله لغافل عن

: لم يجد له برهان

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$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int \ln(a^r + x^r) dx = x \ln(a^r + x^r) - \int x \frac{dx}{a^r + x^r} \\
 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \ln(a^r + x^r) \rightarrow du = \frac{rx^r dx}{a^r + x^r} \\ dv = dx \rightarrow v = x \end{array} \right. &= x \ln(a^r + x^r) - r \int \frac{x^r + a^r}{a^r + x^r} dx \\
 &= x \ln(a^r + x^r) - r \int \left(1 - \frac{a^r}{x^r + a^r}\right) dx \\
 &= x \ln(a^r + x^r) - r \left[x - \frac{a^r}{a} \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{x}{a}\right] + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_2 &= \int e^x \sin x dx = -e^x \cos x - \int e^x (-\cos x) dx = -e^x \sin x + \int e^x \cos x dx \\
 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = e^x \rightarrow du = e^x dx \\ dv = \sin x dx \rightarrow v = \int \sin x dx = -\cos x \end{array} \right. &\quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} U = e^x \rightarrow dU = e^x dx \\ dV = \cos x dx \rightarrow V = \int dV = \sin x \end{array} \right. \\
 \Rightarrow I_2 &= -e^x \cos x + (e^x \sin x - \int e^x \sin x dx) \underset{I}{=} \Rightarrow I_2 = e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x - I \\
 \Rightarrow r I &= e^x (\sin x - \cos x) \rightarrow I = \frac{1}{r} e^x (\sin x - \cos x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x dx = \frac{1}{\beta} e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x - \int \alpha e^{\alpha x} \frac{1}{\beta} \sin \beta x dx = \frac{1}{\beta} e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \int e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x dx \\
 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} e^{\alpha x} = u \rightarrow du = \alpha e^{\alpha x} dx \\ dv = \cos \beta x dx \rightarrow v = \frac{1}{\beta} \sin \beta x \end{array} \right. &\quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} U = e^{\alpha x} \rightarrow dU = \alpha e^{\alpha x} dx \\ dV = \sin \beta x dx \rightarrow V = -\frac{1}{\beta} \cos \beta x \end{array} \right. \\
 &= \frac{1}{\beta} e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \left(-\frac{1}{\beta} e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x - \int \alpha e^{\alpha x} \left(-\frac{1}{\beta} \cos \beta x\right) dx \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\beta} e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x + \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2} e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x - \frac{\alpha^2}{\beta^2} \int e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x dx \underset{I}{=}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow I + \frac{\alpha^2}{\beta^2} I = \frac{1}{\beta} e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x + \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2} e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\beta^2}\right) I = \frac{\beta e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x + \alpha e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x}{\beta^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{\beta e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x + \alpha e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{فیصلہ } f(x) \\
 \hline
 -f'(x) \rightarrow \int g(x) dx \\
 +f''(x) \rightarrow \int (\int g(x) dx) dx \\
 -f'''(x) \rightarrow \int (\int (\int g(x) dx) dx) dx \\
 \vdots \qquad \vdots
 \end{array}$$

$$\int f(x)g(x)dx = f(x)\int g(x)dx - f'(x)\int (\int g(x) dx) dx + \dots$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{فیصلہ } x^2 \\
 \hline
 -2x \rightarrow -\cos x \\
 +2 \rightarrow -\sin x \\
 -0 \rightarrow \cos x \\
 +0 \rightarrow \sin x
 \end{array}$$

$$I = \int x^2 \sin x dx$$

$$I = -x^2 \cos x + \int x^2 \sin x dx + C$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{فیصلہ } e^x \\
 \hline
 -(10x-1) \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} e^{rx} \\
 +(c_0 x) \rightarrow \frac{1}{r^2} e^{rx} \\
 -(c_1) \rightarrow \frac{1}{r^3} e^{rx} \\
 \vdots \qquad \vdots
 \end{array}$$

$$I = \int (dx^r - x+1) e^{rx} dx = J$$

$$J = \frac{1}{r} (dx^r - x+1) e^{rx} - \frac{1}{r^2} (10x-1) e^{rx} + \frac{1}{r^3} (c_0 x) e^{rx} - \frac{1}{r^4} c_1 e^{rx} + C$$

لے کر توانی کے توابع میں سے

(اف) اسے ایک بہتر فرم
حالت اول) اگر a فرد، بکھر مطابق رہے تو نئے عمل فرمائیں

$$\int \sin^n x dx = \int \sin^{n-1} x \sin x dx = \int (\sin^r x)^{n-1} \sin x dx = \int (1 - \cos^r x)^{n-1} \sin x dx$$

وغيره

$$= \int (1 - u^r)^{n-1} (-du) = \dots$$

ج

$$J_2 = \int \sin^r x dx = \int \sin^r x \sin x dx = \int (\sin^r x)^r \sin x dx = \int (1 - \cos^r x)^r \sin x dx$$

$$= \int (1 - u^r)^r (-du) = - \int (1 - ru^r + u^{\frac{r}{2}}) du = - \left(u - \frac{r}{r+1} u^{r+1} + \frac{1}{2} u^2 \right) + C$$

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

$$J_2 = \int \cos^r x dx = \int (\cos^r x)^r \cos x dx = \int (1 - \sin^r x)^r \cos x dx = \int (1 - u^r)^r du$$

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

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

لما $\cos^r x = 1 + \frac{\cos^r x}{r}$, $\sin^r x = \frac{1 - \cos^r x}{r}$

ج

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

$$I_2 = \int \cos^{\frac{r}{2}} x dx = \int (\cos^r x)^{\frac{r}{2}} dx = \int \left(\frac{1 + \cos^r x}{r} \right)^{\frac{r}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\frac{r}{2}} \int (1 + r \cos^r x + \cos^r x)^{\frac{r}{2}} dx$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx = \int (\sin^m x) (\cos^n x) \sin x dx = \int (1 - \cos^2 x)^{\frac{m}{2}} \cos^n x \sin x dx \\ &= \int (1 - u^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} u^n (-du) = - \int (1 - u^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} u^n du = - \int (u^2 - u^4 + u^6) du \\ &= - \left(\frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{u^5}{5} + \frac{u^7}{7} \right) + C = - \left(\frac{1}{3} \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} x - \frac{1}{5} \cos^{\frac{5}{2}} x + \frac{1}{7} \cos^{\frac{7}{2}} x \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

$\cos^{\frac{1}{2}} x = \frac{1 + \cos x}{2}$, $\sin^{\frac{1}{2}} x = \frac{1 - \cos x}{2}$ از این رسم نمودار را در زیر کشیده ایم
استفاده کنید

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 &= \int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{2} \left(\frac{1 + \cos x}{2} \right)^n dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos^2 x) (1 + \cos x)^n dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x - \cos x - \cos^2 x - \cos^3 x) dx = \cos^2 x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos x - \cos^2 x - \cos^3 x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 + \cos x}{2} dx - \int \cos^2 x \cos x dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin x \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) - \int (1 - \sin^2 x) \cos x dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} (x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x) - \int (1 - u^2) du \quad \text{با } u = \sin x \rightarrow du = \cos x dx \\ &\text{To} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{x}{n} + \frac{1}{14} \sin r_n - \frac{1}{4} \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \sin \xi_n + \frac{1}{4} \left(\sin r_n - \frac{1}{2} \sin \gamma_n \right) \right) + c$$

حاتمیس) آر ۳۰ هر فتح عالی دل نهی لز آنها منقی بیشتر - آرتوان ۲۷۵ منقی بیشتر

از تغییر سفر $u = \cot x$ و آگر بوان $\cos u$ متفاوت باشد از تغییر متغیر است و در این فرضیه:

$$\int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \int u^2 (1+u^2) (-du)$$

$$w_{C_2+2} \rightarrow d_{42} - \frac{d_n}{\sin r_n}$$

$$= - \int (u^p + u^q) du = - \left(\frac{1}{p} u^p + \frac{1}{q} u^q \right) + C = - \left(\frac{1}{p} \cot^{-1} x + \frac{1}{q} \operatorname{ctg}^{-1} x \right) + C$$

۲) جریمه ایجاد فساد در انتخابات

اسفارہ مکالم از جوان ریس $\int S \sin x \cos b x dx$

$$\sin(a \pm b) = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(a+b) + \sin(a-b)]$$

$$\cos a \cos b = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b)]$$

$$\sin(a \pm b) = \frac{1}{r} [\cos(a-b) - \cos(a+b)]$$

$$I_2 \int \cos(\omega x) \sin(\alpha x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int (\sin(\omega x + \alpha x) + \sin(\omega x - \alpha x)) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \left(-\frac{1}{v} \cos v_n + \frac{1}{v'} \sin v_n \right) + C$$

$$I = \int \sin x \cos^2 x dx, \quad I = \int \cos^2 x \cos x dx$$

$$I \rightarrow \int \sin x \sin^2 x \sin 3x dx$$