

# SOLUTIONS

Math 252 Calculus II (Bueler)

7 February 2022 Not to be turned in!

## Worksheet: Various trigonometric integrals

Compute these integrals with a group, if possible!

A.  $\int \tan(4x) dx = \int \frac{\sin(4x)}{\cos(4x)} dx = \int \frac{-du/4}{u} = -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{du}{u}$

$u = \cos(4x)$   
 $-du/4 = \sin(4x) dx$

$= -\frac{1}{4} \ln |\cos(4x)| + C$

B.  $\int \sec^2 x \tan^3 x dx = \int u^3 du = \frac{1}{4} u^4 + C = \frac{1}{4} (\tan x)^4 + C$

$u = \tan x$   
 $du = \sec^2 x dx$

C.  $\int_0^\pi \sin(4x) \cos(3x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(4x+3x) + \sin(4x-3x) dx$

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

$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(7x) + \sin(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{\cos(7x)}{7} - \cos x \right]_0^{2\pi}$

D.  $\int \tan^4 t dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{\cos(4t)}{7} + \cos(t) \right] - (\cos(2\pi) - \cos(0))$

$\left[ \tan^2 t = \sec^2 t - 1 \right]$

$= 0$

$= \int \tan^2 t (\sec^2 t - 1) dt = \int \tan^2 t \sec^2 t dt - \int \tan^2 t dt$

E.  $\int \sec(2x) dx =$

$= \int \sec(2x) \frac{\sec(2x) + \tan(2x)}{\sec(2x) + \tan(2x)} dx = \int \frac{\sec^2(2x) + \sec(2x)\tan(2x)}{\sec(2x) + \tan(2x)} dx$

$\xrightarrow{\text{Cart.}}$

$= \int \frac{du/2}{u} = \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sec(2x) + \tan(2x)| + C$

$\left[ u = \sec(2x) + \tan(2x) \right]$

D. cont

$$= \int \tan^2 t \sec^2 t \, dt - \int \tan^2 t \, dt$$

$$\int [\tan^2 t = \sec^2 t - 1]$$

$$= \int u^2 \, du - \int \sec^2 t - 1 \, dt$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ (u = \tan t \\ du = \sec^2 t \, dt) \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (\tan t)^3 - \tan t + t + C$$