

Assignment 3 Problem 4

Michael Cai

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Consider the following integral:

$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^n(x)}{\sin^n(x)+\cos^n(x)} dx$ where n is any positive integer.

(a) *Use Wolfram Alpha or another computer algebra system to evaluate the above integral (for a general n). Write down the result.*

Standard computational time exceeded.

(b) *Using a computer algebra system, evaluate the above integral for $n = 1, 4, 7$.*

For $n = 1$:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin(x)}{\sin(x)+\cos(x)} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

For $n = 4$:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^4(x)}{\sin^4(x)+\cos^4(x)} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

For $n = 7$:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^7(x)}{\sin^7(x)+\cos^7(x)} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(c) *Evaluate the integral by hand as follows.*

(i) Rewrite the integral using the substitution $u = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$.

If $u = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$ then $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - u$.

The limits then become $\frac{\pi}{2}$ and 0 respectively, but with $du = -dx$ as well, the two negative cancel out and we get:

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^n(\frac{\pi}{2}-u)}{\sin^n(\frac{\pi}{2}-u)+\cos^n(\frac{\pi}{2}-u)} du$$

Using the trigonometric identity for angle addition and subtraction:

$\sin(x-y) = \sin x \cos y - \cos x \sin y$ and $\cos(x-y) = \cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y$ we get:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos u - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \sin u)^n}{(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos u - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \sin u)^n + (\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos u + \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \sin u)^n} du, \text{ which simplifies to:}$$
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^n u}{\cos^n u + \sin^n u} du$$

(ii/iii) Add the integral you obtain above to the original integral.

Because the u can be any arbitrary variable, I am going to re-label u as x .

Also, I am going to label the original integral as I .

Therefore:

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^n(x)}{\cos^n(x) + \sin^n(x)} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^n(x)}{\sin^n(x) + \cos^n(x)} dx$$

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^n(x) + \cos^n(x)}{\sin^n(x) + \cos^n(x)} dx$$

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx$$

$$2I = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

The original integral will always equal $\frac{\pi}{4}$ no matter what n is input.