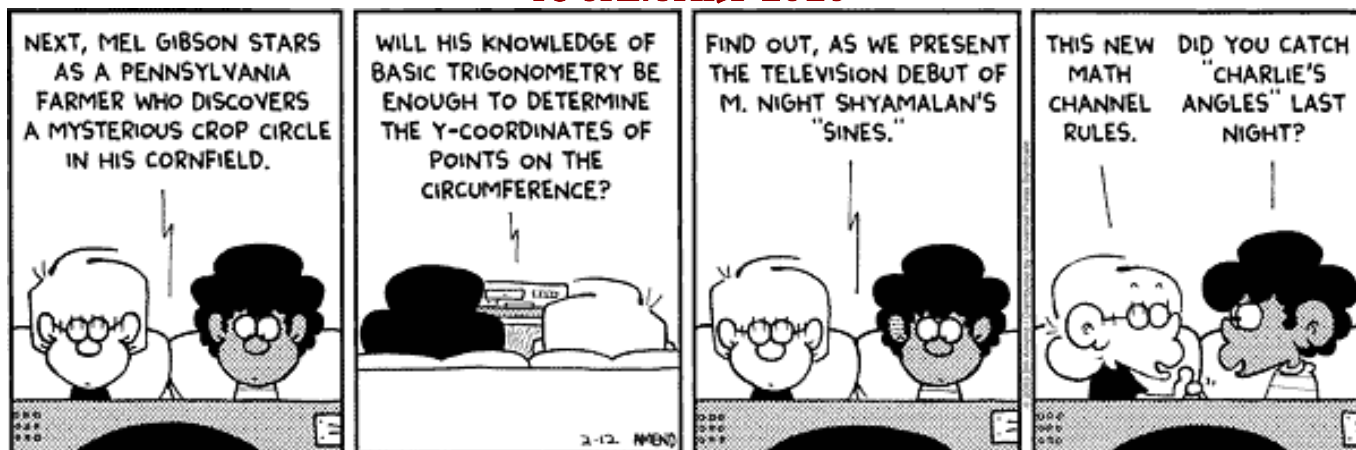


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A BRIEF LOOK AT TRIG INTEGRALS

1. Integrate each of the following functions of sine x and cosine x :

(a) $\sin^2 4x$	(d) $(\sin^3 x)\sqrt{1+\cos x}$
(b) $\sin^3 x$	(e) $\sin^4 3x$
(c) $(\sin^2 x)(\cos^9 x)$	(f) $\cos^5 x$

2. Integrate each of the following functions of secant x and tangent x :

(a) $\sec(4x)$	(e) $(\tan x)(\sec^4 x)$
(b) $\sec^2 x$	(f) $(\tan^9 x)(\sec^2 x)$
(c) $\tan^2 x$	(g) $(\tan^{10} x)(\sec^4 x)$
(d) $(\tan x)(\sec^2 x)$	(h) $\sec^3 x$

3. . Using an appropriate trig identity, evaluate each of the following trigonometric integrals:

(a) $\int \cos(4x) \sin(8x) dx$ (b) $\int \cos(2x) \cos(5x) dx$
 (c) $\int \sin(5x) \sin(9x) dx$

4. Find the *average value* of the function

(a) $f(x) = \sin^2 x \cos^3 x$ over the interval $[-\pi, \pi]$.
 (b) $f(x) = \tan^2 x$ over the interval $[0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$.
 (c) $f(x) = \sqrt{1 + \cos 2x}$ over the interval $[0, \frac{\pi}{6}]$. Hint: Use a trig identity.
 (d) $f(x) = \tan^4 x$ over the interval $[0, \pi/4]$.

5. Find the area between the curves
- (a) $y = \sin^2 x$ and $y = \sin^3 x$ over the interval $[0, \pi]$.
 - (b) $y = \tan x$ and $y = \tan^2 x$ over the interval $[0, \pi/4]$.
 - (c)
6. A particle travels on a straight line with velocity function $v(t) = \sin(\omega t) \cos^2(\omega t)$. Find its position function $s(t)$ if $f(0) = 0$. (This is called an initial-value problem.)
7. Find the indefinite integral of
- (a) $\sin^2 x \cos^2 x$
 - (b) $\sec^9 x \tan^5 x$
 - (c) $\sec^4 x \tan^6 x$

Trigonometry is a sine of the times.

– author unknown

