

Name: Rutundia Olawunke Folake  
 DEPT: MBS  
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(A-B)

Solution

$$\int \sin^6 x \, dx$$

$$\sin^6 x = (\sin^2 x)^2 (\sin^2 x) = (1 - \cos^2 x)^2 (\sin^2 x)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{8} (1 - 2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x) (1 - \cos 2x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{1 - 2\cos 2x + 1 + \cos 4x}{2} \right) (1 - \cos 2x)$$

multiply thr by 2

$$= \frac{1}{16} (2 - 4\cos 2x + 1 + \cos 4x) (1 - \cos 2x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} (3 - 4\cos 2x + \cos 4x) (1 - \cos 2x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} (3 - 4\cos 2x + \cos 4x - 3\cos 2x + 4\cos^2 2x - \cos 4x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} (3 - 7\cos 2x + \cos 4x - (2(2\cos^2 2x)) - \frac{1}{2} 2\cos 4x \times \cos 2x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} (3 - 7\cos 2x + \cos 4x + 2(2\cos 4x)) = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 6x + \cos 2x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} (3 - 7\cos 2x + \cos 4x + 2 + 2\cos 4x - \frac{1}{2} (\cos 6x + \cos 2x))$$

multiply thr <sup>all</sup> by 2

$$= \frac{1}{32} (6 - 14\cos 2x + 2\cos 4x + 4 + 4 + 4\cos 4x - \cos 6x - \cos 2x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{32} (10 - 15\cos 2x + 6\cos 4x - \cos 6x)$$

let  $\sin^6 x = R$

$$R = \frac{1}{32} \int (10 - 15\cos 2x + 6\cos 4x - \cos 6x) \, dx$$

$$R = \frac{1}{32} \left( 10x - \frac{15\sin 2x}{2} + \frac{6\sin 4x}{4} - \frac{\sin 6x}{6} + C \right)$$

$$\int \sin^6 x = \frac{10x}{32} - \frac{15\sin 2x}{64} + \frac{6\sin 4x}{128} - \frac{\sin 6x}{192} + C$$

$$2) \cos^4 x \sin^3 x$$

It can be rewrite as

$$\int \sin^3 x \cos^4 x dx$$

$$\sin^3 x \cos^4 x = (1 - \cos^2 x) \cos^4 x \sin x$$

$$= \cos^4 x \sin x - \cos^6 x \sin x$$

$$\int (\cos^4 x \sin x - \cos^6 x \sin x) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x + \frac{1}{7} \cos^7 x + C$$

$$3) \cos x \sin^3 x$$

It can be rewrite as

$$\int \sin^3 x \cos x dx$$

$$\text{let } u = \sin x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \cos x$$

$$du = \cos x dx$$

With this substitution

$$\int \sin^3 x \cos x dx = \int u^3 du$$

using reverse power rule

$$\int u^3 du = \frac{u^3 + 1}{3+1} + C = \frac{u^4}{4} + C$$

hence  $u = \sin x$

$$\int \sin^3 x \cos x dx = \frac{\sin^4 x}{4} + C$$