

## EXERCISES 8.4

### Products of Powers of Sines and Cosines

Evaluate the integrals in Exercises 1–14.

1.  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^5 x \, dx$

2.  $\int_0^{\pi} \sin^5 \frac{x}{2} \, dx$

3.  $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^3 x \, dx$

5.  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^7 y \, dy$

4.  $\int_0^{\pi/6} 3 \cos^5 3x \, dx$

6.  $\int_0^{\pi/2} 7 \cos^7 t \, dt$

$$7. \int_0^{\pi} 8 \sin^4 x \, dx \qquad 8. \int_0^1 8 \cos^4 2\pi x \, dx$$

$$9. \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} 16 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x \, dx \qquad 10. \int_0^{\pi} 8 \sin^4 y \cos^2 y \, dy$$

$$11. \int_0^{\pi/2} 35 \sin^4 x \cos^3 x \, dx \qquad 12. \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x \cos^2 2x \, dx$$

$$13. \int_0^{\pi/4} 8 \cos^3 2\theta \sin 2\theta \, d\theta \qquad 14. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 2\theta \cos^3 2\theta \, d\theta$$

### Integrals with Square Roots

Evaluate the integrals in Exercises 15–22.

$$15. \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}} \, dx \qquad 16. \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \cos 2x} \, dx$$

$$17. \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} \, dt \qquad 18. \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} \, d\theta$$

$$19. \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} \, dx \qquad 20. \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \sqrt{\sec^2 x - 1} \, dx$$

$$21. \int_0^{\pi/2} \theta \sqrt{1 - \cos 2\theta} \, d\theta \qquad 22. \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (1 - \cos^2 t)^{3/2} \, dt$$

### Powers of Tan $x$ and Sec $x$

Evaluate the integrals in Exercises 23–32.

$$23. \int_{-\pi/3}^0 2 \sec^3 x \, dx \qquad 24. \int e^x \sec^3 e^x \, dx$$

$$25. \int_0^{\pi/4} \sec^4 \theta \, d\theta \qquad 26. \int_0^{\pi/12} 3 \sec^4 3x \, dx$$

$$27. \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \csc^4 \theta \, d\theta \qquad 28. \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} 3 \csc^4 \frac{\theta}{2} \, d\theta$$

$$29. \int_0^{\pi/4} 4 \tan^3 x \, dx \qquad 30. \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} 6 \tan^4 x \, dx$$

$$31. \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \cot^3 x \, dx \qquad 32. \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} 8 \cot^4 t \, dt$$

### Products of Sines and Cosines

Evaluate the integrals in Exercises 33–38.

$$33. \int_{-\pi}^0 \sin 3x \cos 2x \, dx \qquad 34. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 2x \cos 3x \, dx$$

$$35. \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin 3x \sin 3x \, dx \qquad 36. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x \cos x \, dx$$

$$37. \int_0^{\pi} \cos 3x \cos 4x \, dx \qquad 38. \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos x \cos 7x \, dx$$

### Theory and Examples

**39. Surface area** Find the area of the surface generated by revolving the arc

$$x = t^{2/3}, \quad y = t^2/2, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2,$$

about the  $x$ -axis.

**40. Arc length** Find the length of the curve

$$y = \ln(\cos x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi/3.$$

**41. Arc length** Find the length of the curve

$$y = \ln(\sec x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi/4.$$

**42. Center of gravity** Find the center of gravity of the region bounded by the  $x$ -axis, the curve  $y = \sec x$ , and the lines  $x = -\pi/4$ ,  $x = \pi/4$ .

**43. Volume** Find the volume generated by revolving one arch of the curve  $y = \sin x$  about the  $x$ -axis.

**44. Area** Find the area between the  $x$ -axis and the curve  $y = \sqrt{1 + \cos 4x}$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ .

**45. Orthogonal functions** Two functions  $f$  and  $g$  are said to be **orthogonal** on an interval  $a \leq x \leq b$  if  $\int_a^b f(x)g(x) \, dx = 0$ .

a. Prove that  $\sin mx$  and  $\sin nx$  are orthogonal on any interval of length  $2\pi$  provided  $m$  and  $n$  are integers such that  $m^2 \neq n^2$ .

b. Prove the same for  $\cos mx$  and  $\cos nx$ .

c. Prove the same for  $\sin mx$  and  $\cos nx$  even if  $m = n$ .

**46. Fourier series** A finite Fourier series is given by the sum

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \sin nx$$

$$= a_1 \sin x + a_2 \sin 2x + \cdots + a_N \sin Nx$$

Show that the  $m$ th coefficient  $a_m$  is given by the formula

$$a_m = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin mx \, dx.$$