

Name : _____

1. Evaluate $\int \tan^3 x \sec^4 x \, dx$.

[Solution] 1

$$\begin{aligned}\int \tan^3 x \sec^4 x \, dx &= \int (\tan^3 x \sec^2 x) \sec^2 x \, dx \\ &= \int [\tan^3 x (\tan^2 x + 1)] \sec^2 x \, dx\end{aligned}$$

Let $u = \tan x$, then $du = \sec^2 x \, dx$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Thus } \int \tan^3 x \sec^4 x \, dx &= \int [\tan^3 x (\tan^2 x + 1)] \sec^2 x \, dx \\ &= \int u^3 (u^2 + 1) \, du \\ &= \int (u^5 + u^3) \, du \\ &= \frac{1}{6} u^6 + \frac{1}{4} u^4 + C \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \tan^6 x + \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x + C\end{aligned}$$

[Solution] 2

$$\begin{aligned}\int \tan^3 x \sec^4 x \, dx &= \int (\tan^2 x \sec^3 x) \tan x \sec x \, dx \\ &= \int [(\sec^2 x - 1) \sec^3 x] \tan x \sec x \, dx\end{aligned}$$

Let $u = \sec x$, then $du = \tan x \sec x \, dx$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Thus } \int \tan^3 x \sec^4 x \, dx &= \int [(\sec^2 x - 1) \sec^3 x] \tan x \sec x \, dx \\ &= \int (u^2 - 1) u^3 \, du \\ &= \int (u^5 - u^3) \, du \\ &= \frac{1}{6} u^6 - \frac{1}{4} u^4 + C \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \sec^6 x - \frac{1}{4} \sec^4 x + C\end{aligned}$$

2. Evaluate $\int \tan^2 x \sec x \, dx$.

[Solution]

$$\begin{aligned}\int \tan^2 x \sec x \, dx &= \int (\sec^2 x - 1) \sec x \, dx \\ &= \int \sec^3 x \, dx - \int \sec x \, dx\end{aligned}$$

For $\int \sec^3 x \, dx$, let $u = \sec x$ and $dv = \sec^2 x \, dx$,

then $du = \tan x \sec x \, dx$ and $v = \tan x$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Thus } \int \tan^2 x \sec x \, dx &= \int \sec^3 x \, dx - \int \sec x \, dx \\ &= \left(\tan x \sec x - \int \tan^2 x \sec x \, dx \right) - \int \sec x \, dx \\ &= \tan x \sec x - \int \tan^2 x \sec x \, dx - \int \sec x \, dx\end{aligned}$$

As a result, $2 \int \tan^2 x \sec x \, dx = \tan x \sec x - \int \sec x \, dx$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Therefore, } \int \tan^2 x \sec x \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \tan x \sec x - \frac{1}{2} \int \sec x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \tan x \sec x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\tan x + \sec x| + C\end{aligned}$$