

8.2 TRIGONOMETRIC INTEGRALS

$$1. \int \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x \cdot 2 \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + C$$

$$2. \int_0^{\pi} 3 \sin \frac{x}{3} \, dx = 9 \int_0^{\pi} \sin \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \, dx = 9 \left[-\cos \frac{x}{3} \right]_0^{\pi} = 9(-\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos 0) = 9(-\frac{1}{2} + 1) = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$3. \int \cos^3 x \sin x \, dx = -\int \cos^3 x (-\sin x) \, dx = -\frac{1}{4} \cos^4 x + C$$

$$4. \int \sin^4 2x \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin^4 2x \cos 2x \cdot 2 \, dx = \frac{1}{10} \sin^5 2x + C$$

$$5. \int \sin^3 x \, dx = \int \sin^2 x \sin x \, dx = \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x \, dx = \int \sin x \, dx - \int \cos^2 x \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C$$

$$6. \int \cos^3 4x \, dx = \int \cos^2 4x \cos 4x \, dx = \frac{1}{4} \int (1 - \sin^2 4x) \cos 4x \cdot 4 \, dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \cos 4x \cdot 4 \, dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \sin^2 4x \cos 4x \cdot 4 \, dx \\ = \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x - \frac{1}{12} \sin^3 4x + C$$

$$7. \int \sin^5 x \, dx = \int (\sin^2 x)^2 \sin x \, dx = \int (1 - \cos^2 x)^2 \sin x \, dx = \int (1 - 2\cos^2 x + \cos^4 x) \sin x \, dx \\ = \int \sin x \, dx - \int 2\cos^2 x \sin x \, dx + \int \cos^4 x \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cos^3 x - \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x + C$$

8. $\int_0^\pi \sin^5\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$ (using Exercise 7) $= \int_0^\pi \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx - \int_0^\pi 2\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx + \int_0^\pi \cos^4\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$
 $= \left[-2\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \frac{4}{3}\cos^3\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \frac{2}{5}\cos^5\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right]_0^\pi = (0) - \left(-2 + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{2}{5}\right) = \frac{16}{15}$
9. $\int \cos^3 x dx = \int (\cos^2 x)\cos x dx = \int (1 - \sin^2 x)\cos x dx = \int \cos x dx - \int \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \sin x - \frac{1}{3}\sin^3 x + C$
10. $\int_0^{\pi/6} 3\cos^5 3x dx = \int_0^{\pi/6} (\cos^2 3x)^2 \cos 3x \cdot 3dx = \int_0^{\pi/6} (1 - \sin^2 3x)^2 \cos 3x \cdot 3dx = \int_0^{\pi/6} (1 - 2\sin^2 3x + \sin^4 3x)\cos 3x \cdot 3dx$
 $= \int_0^{\pi/6} \cos 3x \cdot 3dx - 2 \int_0^{\pi/6} \sin^2 3x \cos 3x \cdot 3dx + \int_0^{\pi/6} \sin^4 3x \cos 3x \cdot 3dx = \left[\sin 3x - 2\frac{\sin^3 3x}{3} + \frac{\sin^5 3x}{5}\right]_0^{\pi/6}$
 $= \left(1 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5}\right) - (0) = \frac{8}{15}$
11. $\int \sin^3 x \cos^3 x dx = \int \sin^2 x \cos^2 x \cos x dx = \int \sin^2 x (1 - \sin^2 x)\cos x dx = \int \sin^2 x \cos x dx - \int \sin^4 x \cos x dx$
 $= \frac{1}{4}\sin^4 x - \frac{1}{6}\sin^6 x + C$
12. $\int \cos^3 2x \sin^5 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos^2 2x \sin^5 2x \cdot 2dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x \cos^2 2x \sin^5 2x \cdot 2dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \sin^2 2x) \sin^5 2x \cos 2x \cdot 2dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin^5 2x \cos 2x \cdot 2dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin^7 2x \cos 2x \cdot 2dx = \frac{1}{12}\sin^6 2x - \frac{1}{16}\sin^8 2x + C$
13. $\int \cos^2 x dx = \int \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \cos 2x \cdot 2dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + C$
14. $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - \cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} dx - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos 2x \cdot 2dx$
 $= \left[\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x\right]_0^{\pi/2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2}(0) - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2(0)\right) = \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 0\right) - (0 - 0) = \frac{\pi}{4}$
15. $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^7 y dy = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^6 y \sin y dy = \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - \cos^2 y)^3 \sin y dy = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin y dy - 3 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 y \sin y dy$
 $+ 3 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^4 y \sin y dy - \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^6 y \sin y dy = \left[-\cos y + 3\frac{\cos^3 y}{3} - 3\frac{\cos^5 y}{5} + \frac{\cos^7 y}{7}\right]_0^{\pi/2} = (0) - \left(-1 + 1 - \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{7}\right) = \frac{16}{35}$
16. $\int 7\cos^7 t dt$ (using Exercise 15) $= 7 \left[\int \cos t dt - 3 \int \sin^2 t \cos t dt + 3 \int \sin^4 t \cos t dt - \int \sin^6 t \cos t dt \right]$
 $= 7 \left(\sin t - 3\frac{\sin^3 t}{3} + 3\frac{\sin^5 t}{5} - \frac{\sin^7 t}{7} \right) + C = 7\sin t - 7\sin^3 t + \frac{21}{5}\sin^5 t - \sin^7 t + C$
17. $\int_0^\pi 8\sin^4 x dx = 8 \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{1-\cos 2x}{2}\right)^2 dx = 2 \int_0^\pi (1 - 2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x) dx = 2 \int_0^\pi dx - 2 \int_0^\pi \cos 2x \cdot 2dx + 2 \int_0^\pi \frac{1+\cos 4x}{2} dx$
 $= [2x - 2\sin 2x]_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi dx + \int_0^\pi \cos 4x dx = 2\pi + [x + \frac{1}{2}\sin 4x]_0^\pi = 2\pi + \pi = 3\pi$
18. $\int 8\cos^4 2\pi x dx = 8 \int \left(\frac{1+\cos 4\pi x}{2}\right)^2 dx = 2 \int (1 + 2\cos 4\pi x + \cos^2 4\pi x) dx = 2 \int dx + 4 \int \cos 4\pi x dx + 2 \int \frac{1+\cos 8\pi x}{2} dx$
 $= 3 \int dx + 4 \int \cos 4\pi x dx + \int \cos 8\pi x dx = 3x + \frac{1}{\pi}\sin 4\pi x + \frac{1}{8\pi}\sin 8\pi x + C$
19. $\int 16 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx = 16 \int \left(\frac{1-\cos 2x}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1+\cos 2x}{2}\right) dx = 4 \int (1 - \cos^2 2x) dx = 4 \int dx - 4 \int \left(\frac{1+\cos 4x}{2}\right) dx$
 $= 4x - 2 \int dx - 2 \int \cos 4x dx = 4x - 2x - \frac{1}{2}\sin 4x + C = 2x - \frac{1}{2}\sin 4x + C = 2x - \sin 2x \cos 2x + C$
 $= 2x - 2\sin x \cos x (2\cos^2 x - 1) + C = 2x - 4\sin x \cos^3 x + 2\sin x \cos x + C$

20. $\int_0^\pi 8 \sin^4 y \cos^2 y \, dy = 8 \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{1-\cos 2y}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1+\cos 2y}{2}\right) \, dy = \int_0^\pi dy - \int_0^\pi \cos 2y \, dy - \int_0^\pi \cos^2 2y \, dy + \int_0^\pi \cos^3 2y \, dy$
 $= [y - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2y]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{1+\cos 4y}{2}\right) \, dy + \int_0^\pi (1 - \sin^2 2y) \cos 2y \, dy = \pi - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi dy - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \cos 4y \, dy + \int_0^\pi \cos 2y \, dy$
 $- \int_0^\pi \sin^2 2y \cos 2y \, dy = \pi + \left[-\frac{1}{2}y - \frac{1}{8} \sin 4y + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2y - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin^3 2y}{3}\right]_0^\pi = \pi - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$
21. $\int 8 \cos^3 2\theta \sin 2\theta \, d\theta = 8 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\cos^4 2\theta}{4} + C = -\cos^4 2\theta + C$
22. $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 2\theta \cos^3 2\theta \, d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 2\theta (1 - \sin^2 2\theta) \cos 2\theta \, d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 2\theta \cos 2\theta \, d\theta - \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 2\theta \cos 2\theta \, d\theta$
 $= \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin^3 2\theta}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin^5 2\theta}{5}\right]_0^{\pi/2} = 0$
23. $\int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos x}{2}} \, dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \left|\sin \frac{x}{2}\right| \, dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \frac{x}{2} \, dx = [-2 \cos \frac{x}{2}]_0^{2\pi} = 2 + 2 = 4$
24. $\int_0^\pi \sqrt{1 - \cos 2x} \, dx = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{2} |\sin x| \, dx = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{2} \sin x \, dx = [-\sqrt{2} \cos 2x]_0^\pi = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$
25. $\int_0^\pi \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} \, dt = \int_0^\pi |\cos t| \, dt = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos t \, dt - \int_{\pi/2}^\pi \cos t \, dt = [\sin t]_0^{\pi/2} - [\sin t]_{\pi/2}^\pi = 1 - 0 - 0 + 1 = 2$
26. $\int_0^\pi \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} \, d\theta = \int_0^\pi |\sin \theta| \, d\theta = \int_0^\pi \sin \theta \, d\theta = [-\cos \theta]_0^\pi = 1 + 1 = 2$
27. $\int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} \, dx = \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} \frac{\sqrt{1+\cos x}}{\sqrt{1+\cos x}} \, dx = \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 x \sqrt{1+\cos x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos^2 x}} \, dx = \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 x \sqrt{1+\cos x}}{\sqrt{\sin^2 x}} \, dx$
 $= \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \sin x \sqrt{1+\cos x} \, dx = \left[-\frac{2}{3}(1+\cos x)^{3/2}\right]_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} = -\frac{2}{3}(1+\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}))^{3/2} + \frac{2}{3}(1+\cos(\frac{\pi}{3}))^{3/2} = -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3}(\frac{3}{2})^{3/2}$
 $= \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3}$
28. $\int_0^{\pi/6} \sqrt{1 + \sin x} \, dx = \int_0^{\pi/6} \frac{\sqrt{1+\sin x} \sqrt{1-\sin x}}{\sqrt{1-\sin x}} \, dx = \int_0^{\pi/6} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 x}}{\sqrt{1-\sin x}} \, dx = \int_0^{\pi/6} \frac{\sqrt{\cos^2 x}}{\sqrt{1-\sin x}} \, dx = \int_0^{\pi/6} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1-\sin x}} \, dx$
 $= \left[-2(1-\sin x)^{1/2}\right]_0^{\pi/6} = -2\sqrt{1-\sin(\frac{\pi}{6})} + 2\sqrt{1-\sin 0} = -2\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} + 2\sqrt{1} = 2 - \sqrt{2}$
29. $\int_{5\pi/6}^\pi \frac{\cos^4 x}{\sqrt{1-\sin x}} \, dx = \int_{5\pi/6}^\pi \frac{\cos^4 x}{\sqrt{1-\sin x}} \frac{\sqrt{1+\sin x}}{\sqrt{1+\sin x}} \, dx = \int_{5\pi/6}^\pi \frac{\cos^4 x \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 x}} \, dx = \int_{5\pi/6}^\pi \frac{\cos^4 x \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{\sqrt{\cos^2 x}} \, dx$
 $= \int_{5\pi/6}^\pi \frac{\cos^4 x \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{-\cos x} \, dx = -\int_{5\pi/6}^\pi \cos^3 x \sqrt{1+\sin x} \, dx = -\int_{5\pi/6}^\pi \cos x (1-\sin^2 x) \sqrt{1+\sin x} \, dx$
 $= -\int_{5\pi/6}^\pi \cos x \sqrt{1+\sin x} \, dx + \int_{5\pi/6}^\pi \cos x \sin^2 x \sqrt{1+\sin x} \, dx; u^2 \sqrt{u} \, du$
 $\left[\text{Let } u = 1 + \sin x \Rightarrow u - 1 = \sin x \Rightarrow du = \cos x \, dx, x = \frac{5\pi}{6} \Rightarrow u = 1 + \sin(\frac{5\pi}{6}) = \frac{3}{2}, x = \pi \Rightarrow u = 1 + \sin \pi = 1\right]$
 $= \left[-\frac{2}{3}(1+\sin x)^{3/2}\right]_{5\pi/6}^\pi + \int_{3/2}^1 (u-1)^2 \sqrt{u} \, du = \left[-\frac{2}{3}(1+\sin x)^{3/2}\right]_{5\pi/6}^\pi + \int_{3/2}^1 (u^{5/2} - 2u^{3/2} + \sqrt{u}) \, du$
 $= \left(-\frac{2}{3}(1+\sin \pi)^{3/2} + \frac{2}{3}(1+\sin(\frac{5\pi}{6}))^{3/2}\right) + \left[\frac{2}{7}u^{7/2} - \frac{4}{5}u^{5/2} + \frac{2}{3}u^{3/2}\right]_{3/2}^1$
 $= \left(-\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3}(\frac{3}{2})^{3/2}\right) + \left(\frac{2}{7} - \frac{4}{5} + \frac{2}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{2}{7}(\frac{3}{2})^{7/2} - \frac{4}{5}(\frac{3}{2})^{5/2} + \frac{2}{3}(\frac{3}{2})^{3/2}\right) = \frac{4}{5}(\frac{3}{2})^{5/2} - \frac{2}{7}(\frac{3}{2})^{7/2} - \frac{18}{35}$
30. $\int_{\pi/2}^{7\pi/12} \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} \, dx = \int_{\pi/2}^{7\pi/12} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sin 2x}}{1} \frac{\sqrt{1+\sin 2x}}{\sqrt{1+\sin 2x}} \, dx = \int_{\pi/2}^{7\pi/12} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 2x}}{\sqrt{1+\sin 2x}} \, dx = \int_{\pi/2}^{7\pi/12} \frac{\sqrt{\cos^2 2x}}{\sqrt{1+\sin 2x}} \, dx$
 $= \int_{\pi/2}^{7\pi/12} \frac{-\cos 2x}{\sqrt{1+\sin 2x}} \, dx = \left[-\sqrt{1+\sin 2x}\right]_{\pi/2}^{7\pi/12} = -\sqrt{1+\sin 2(\frac{7\pi}{12})} + \sqrt{1+\sin 2(\frac{\pi}{2})} = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}}$

31. $\int_0^{\pi/2} \theta \sqrt{1 - \cos 2\theta} \, d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \theta \sqrt{2} |\sin \theta| \, d\theta = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta = \sqrt{2} [-\theta \cos \theta + \sin \theta]_0^{\pi/2} = \sqrt{2}(1) = \sqrt{2}$
32. $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (1 - \cos^2 t)^{3/2} \, dt = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\sin^2 t)^{3/2} \, dt = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\sin^3 t| \, dt = -\int_{-\pi}^0 \sin^3 t \, dt + \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 t \, dt = -\int_{-\pi}^0 (1 - \cos^2 t) \sin t \, dt + \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \cos^2 t) \sin t \, dt = -\int_{-\pi}^0 \sin t \, dt + \int_{-\pi}^0 \cos^2 t \sin t \, dt + \int_0^{\pi} \sin t \, dt - \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 t \sin t \, dt = \left[\cos t - \frac{\cos^3 t}{3} \right]_{-\pi}^0 + \left[-\cos t + \frac{\cos^3 t}{3} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = (1 - \frac{1}{3} + 1 - \frac{1}{3}) + (1 - \frac{1}{3} + 1 - \frac{1}{3}) = \frac{8}{3}$
33. $\int \sec^2 x \tan x \, dx = \int \tan x \sec^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + C$
34. $\int \sec x \tan^2 x \, dx = \int \sec x \tan x \tan x \, dx$; $u = \tan x$, $du = \sec^2 x \, dx$, $dv = \sec x \tan x \, dx$, $v = \sec x$;
 $= \sec x \tan x - \int \sec^3 x \, dx = \sec x \tan x - \int \sec^2 x \sec x \, dx = \sec x \tan x - \int (\tan^2 x + 1) \sec x \, dx$
 $= \sec x \tan x - \left(\int \tan^2 x \sec x \, dx + \int \sec x \, dx \right) = \sec x \tan x - \ln|\sec x + \tan x| - \int \tan^2 x \sec x \, dx$
 $\Rightarrow \int \sec x \tan^2 x \, dx = \sec x \tan x - \ln|\sec x + \tan x| - \int \tan^2 x \sec x \, dx$
 $\Rightarrow 2 \int \tan^2 x \sec x \, dx = \sec x \tan x - \ln|\sec x + \tan x| \Rightarrow \int \tan^2 x \sec x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \sec x \tan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$
35. $\int \sec^3 x \tan x \, dx = \int \sec^2 x \sec x \tan x \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \sec^3 x + C$
36. $\int \sec^3 x \tan^3 x \, dx = \int \sec^2 x \tan^2 x \sec x \tan x \, dx = \int \sec^2 x (\sec^2 x - 1) \sec x \tan x \, dx$
 $= \int \sec^4 x \sec x \tan x \, dx - \int \sec^2 x \sec x \tan x \, dx = \frac{1}{5} \sec^5 x - \frac{1}{3} \sec^3 x + C$
37. $\int \sec^2 x \tan^2 x \, dx = \int \tan^2 x \sec^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + C$
38. $\int \sec^4 x \tan^2 x \, dx = \int \sec^2 x \tan^2 x \sec^2 x \, dx = \int (\tan^2 x + 1) \tan^2 x \sec^2 x \, dx = \int \tan^4 x \sec^2 x \, dx + \int \tan^2 x \sec^2 x \, dx$
 $= \frac{1}{5} \tan^5 x + \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + C$
39. $\int_{-\pi/3}^0 2 \sec^3 x \, dx$; $u = \sec x$, $du = \sec x \tan x \, dx$, $dv = \sec^2 x \, dx$, $v = \tan x$;
 $\int_{-\pi/3}^0 2 \sec^3 x \, dx = [2 \sec x \tan x]_{-\pi/3}^0 - 2 \int_{-\pi/3}^0 \sec x \tan^2 x \, dx = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{3} - 2 \int_{-\pi/3}^0 \sec x (\sec^2 x - 1) \, dx$
 $= 4\sqrt{3} - 2 \int_{-\pi/3}^0 \sec^3 x \, dx + 2 \int_{-\pi/3}^0 \sec x \, dx$; $2 \int_{-\pi/3}^0 2 \sec^3 x \, dx = 4\sqrt{3} + [2 \ln|\sec x + \tan x|]_{-\pi/3}^0$
 $2 \int_{-\pi/3}^0 2 \sec^3 x \, dx = 4\sqrt{3} + 2 \ln|1 + 0| - 2 \ln|2 - \sqrt{3}| = 4\sqrt{3} - 2 \ln(2 - \sqrt{3})$
 $\int_{-\pi/3}^0 2 \sec^3 x \, dx = 2\sqrt{3} - \ln(2 - \sqrt{3})$
40. $\int e^x \sec^3(e^x) \, dx$; $u = \sec(e^x)$, $du = \sec(e^x) \tan(e^x) e^x \, dx$, $dv = \sec^2(e^x) e^x \, dx$, $v = \tan(e^x)$.
 $\int e^x \sec^3(e^x) \, dx = \sec(e^x) \tan(e^x) - \int \sec(e^x) \tan^2(e^x) e^x \, dx$
 $= \sec(e^x) \tan(e^x) - \int \sec(e^x) (\sec^2(e^x) - 1) e^x \, dx$
 $= \sec(e^x) \tan(e^x) - \int \sec^3(e^x) e^x \, dx + \int \sec(e^x) e^x \, dx$
 $2 \int e^x \sec^3(e^x) \, dx = \sec(e^x) \tan(e^x) + \ln|\sec(e^x) + \tan(e^x)| + C$
 $\int e^x \sec^3(e^x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} (\sec(e^x) \tan(e^x) + \ln|\sec(e^x) + \tan(e^x)|) + C$

41. $\int \sec^4 \theta \, d\theta = \int (1 + \tan^2 \theta) \sec^2 \theta \, d\theta = \int \sec^2 \theta \, d\theta + \int \tan^2 \theta \sec^2 \theta \, d\theta = \tan \theta + \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 \theta + C$
 $= \tan \theta + \frac{1}{3} \tan \theta (\sec^2 \theta - 1) + C = \frac{1}{3} \tan \theta \sec^2 \theta + \frac{2}{3} \tan \theta + C$
42. $\int 3 \sec^4(3x) \, dx = \int (1 + \tan^2(3x)) \sec^2(3x) 3 \, dx = \int \sec^2(3x) 3 \, dx + \int \tan^2(3x) \sec^2(3x) 3 \, dx = \tan(3x) + \frac{1}{3} \tan^3(3x) + C$
43. $\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \csc^4 \theta \, d\theta = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} (1 + \cot^2 \theta) \csc^2 \theta \, d\theta = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \csc^2 \theta \, d\theta + \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \cot^2 \theta \csc^2 \theta \, d\theta = \left[-\cot \theta - \frac{\cot^3 \theta}{3} \right]_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2}$
 $= (0) - \left(-1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{4}{3}$
44. $\int \sec^6 x \, dx = \int \sec^4 x \sec^2 x \, dx = \int (\tan^2 x + 1)^2 \sec^2 x \, dx = \int (\tan^4 x + 2 \tan^2 x + 1) \sec^2 x \, dx$
 $= \int \tan^4 x \sec^2 x \, dx + 2 \int \tan^2 x \sec^2 x \, dx + \int \sec^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{5} \tan^5 x + \frac{2}{3} \tan^3 x + \tan x + C$
45. $\int 4 \tan^3 x \, dx = 4 \int (\sec^2 x - 1) \tan x \, dx = 4 \int \sec^2 x \tan x \, dx - 4 \int \tan x \, dx = 4 \frac{\tan^2 x}{2} - 4 \ln |\sec x| + C$
 $= 2 \tan^2 x - 4 \ln |\sec x| + C = 2 \tan^2 x - 2 \ln |\sec^2 x| + C = 2 \tan^2 x - 2 \ln(1 + \tan^2 x) + C$
46. $\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} 6 \tan^4 x \, dx = 6 \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} (\sec^2 x - 1) \tan^2 x \, dx = 6 \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \sec^2 x \tan^2 x \, dx - 6 \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \tan^2 x \, dx$
 $= 6 \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \sec^2 x \tan^2 x \, dx - 6 \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} (\sec^2 x - 1) \, dx = \left[6 \frac{\tan^3 x}{3} \right]_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} - 6 \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \sec^2 x \, dx + 6 \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \, dx$
 $= 2(1 - (-1)) - [6 \tan x]_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} + [6x]_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} = 4 - 6(1 - (-1)) + \frac{3\pi}{2} + \frac{3\pi}{2} = 3\pi - 8$
47. $\int \tan^5 x \, dx = \int \tan^4 x \tan x \, dx = \int (\sec^2 x - 1)^2 \tan x \, dx = \int (\sec^4 x - 2 \sec^2 x + 1) \tan x \, dx$
 $= \int \sec^4 x \tan x \, dx - 2 \int \sec^2 x \tan x \, dx + \int \tan x \, dx = \int \sec^3 x \sec x \tan x \, dx - 2 \int \sec x \sec x \tan x \, dx + \int \tan x \, dx$
 $= \frac{1}{4} \sec^4 x - \sec^2 x + \ln |\sec x| + C = \frac{1}{4} (\tan^2 x + 1)^2 - (\tan^2 x + 1) + \ln |\sec x| + C = \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x - \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + \ln |\sec x| + C$
48. $\int \cot^6 2x \, dx = \int \cot^4 2x \cot^2 2x \, dx = \int \cot^4 2x (\csc^2 2x - 1) \, dx = \int \cot^4 2x \csc^2 2x \, dx - \int \cot^4 2x \, dx$
 $= \int \cot^4 2x \csc^2 2x \, dx - \int \cot^2 2x \cot^2 2x \, dx = \int \cot^4 2x \csc^2 2x \, dx - \int \cot^2 2x (\csc^2 2x - 1) \, dx$
 $= \int \cot^4 2x \csc^2 2x \, dx - \int \cot^2 2x \csc^2 2x \, dx + \int \cot^2 2x \, dx$
 $= \int \cot^4 2x \csc^2 2x \, dx - \int \cot^2 2x \csc^2 2x \, dx + \int (\csc^2 2x - 1) \, dx$
 $= \int \cot^4 2x \csc^2 2x \, dx - \int \cot^2 2x \csc^2 2x \, dx + \int \csc^2 2x \, dx - \int \, dx = -\frac{1}{10} \cot^5 2x + \frac{1}{6} \cot^3 2x - \frac{1}{2} \cot 2x - x + C$
49. $\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \cot^3 x \, dx = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} (\csc^2 x - 1) \cot x \, dx = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \csc^2 x \cot x \, dx - \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \cot x \, dx = \left[-\frac{\cot^2 x}{2} + \ln |\csc x| \right]_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3}$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} - 3 \right) + \left(\ln \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} - \ln 2 \right) = \frac{4}{3} - \ln \sqrt{3}$
50. $\int 8 \cot^4 t \, dt = 8 \int (\csc^2 t - 1) \cot^2 t \, dt = 8 \int \csc^2 t \cot^2 t \, dt - 8 \int \cot^2 t \, dt = -\frac{8}{3} \cot^3 t - 8 \int (\csc^2 t - 1) \, dt$
 $= -\frac{8}{3} \cot^3 t + 8 \cot t + 8t + C$
51. $\int \sin 3x \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin x + \sin 5x) \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{10} \cos 5x + C$
52. $\int \sin 2x \cos 3x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin(-x) + \sin 5x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (-\sin x + \sin 5x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{10} \cos 5x + C$

$$53. \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin 3x \sin 3x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\cos 0 - \cos 6x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos 6x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} [x - \frac{1}{12} \sin 6x]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = \pi$$

$$54. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x \cos x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin 0 + \sin 2x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 2x \, dx = -\frac{1}{4} [\cos 2x]_0^{\pi/2} = -\frac{1}{4} (-1 - 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$55. \int \cos 3x \cos 4x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos(-x) + \cos 7x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos x + \cos 7x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{14} \sin 7x + C$$

$$56. \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos 7x \cos x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (\cos 6x + \cos 8x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} [\frac{1}{6} \sin 6x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 8x]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 57. \int \sin^2 \theta \cos 3\theta \, d\theta &= \int \frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{2} \cos 3\theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 3\theta \, d\theta - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2\theta \cos 3\theta \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 3\theta \, d\theta - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2} (\cos(2-3)\theta + \cos(2+3)\theta) \, d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 3\theta \, d\theta - \frac{1}{4} \int (\cos(-\theta) + \cos 5\theta) \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 3\theta \, d\theta - \frac{1}{4} \int \cos \theta \, d\theta - \frac{1}{4} \int \cos 5\theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{6} \sin 3\theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin \theta - \frac{1}{20} \sin 5\theta + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 58. \int \cos^2 2\theta \sin \theta \, d\theta &= \int (2\cos^2 \theta - 1)^2 \sin \theta \, d\theta = \int (4\cos^4 \theta - 4\cos^2 \theta + 1) \sin \theta \, d\theta \\ &= \int 4\cos^4 \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta - \int 4\cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta + \int \sin \theta \, d\theta = -\frac{4}{5} \cos^5 \theta + \frac{4}{3} \cos^3 \theta - \cos \theta + C \end{aligned}$$

$$59. \int \cos^3 \theta \sin 2\theta \, d\theta = \int \cos^3 \theta (2\sin \theta \cos \theta) \, d\theta = 2 \int \cos^4 \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta = -\frac{2}{5} \cos^5 \theta + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 60. \int \sin^3 \theta \cos 2\theta \, d\theta &= \int \sin^2 \theta \cos 2\theta \sin \theta \, d\theta = \int (1 - \cos^2 \theta) (2\cos^2 \theta - 1) \sin \theta \, d\theta \\ &= \int (-2\cos^4 \theta + 3\cos^2 \theta - 1) \sin \theta \, d\theta = -2 \int \cos^4 \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta + 3 \int \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta - \int \sin \theta \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{2}{5} \cos^5 \theta - \cos^3 \theta + \cos \theta + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 61. \int \sin \theta \cos \theta \cos 3\theta \, d\theta &= \frac{1}{2} \int 2\sin \theta \cos \theta \cos 3\theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2\theta \cos 3\theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2} (\sin(2-3)\theta + \sin(2+3)\theta) \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int (\sin(-\theta) + \sin 5\theta) \, d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int (-\sin \theta + \sin 5\theta) \, d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{20} \cos 5\theta + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 62. \int \sin \theta \sin 2\theta \sin 3\theta \, d\theta &= \int \frac{1}{2} (\cos(1-2)\theta - \cos(1+2)\theta) \sin 3\theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos(-\theta) - \cos 3\theta) \sin 3\theta \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 3\theta \cos \theta \, d\theta - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 3\theta \cos 3\theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2} (\sin(3-1)\theta + \sin(3+1)\theta) \, d\theta - \frac{1}{4} \int 2\sin 3\theta \cos 3\theta \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int (\sin 2\theta + \sin 4\theta) \, d\theta - \frac{1}{4} \int \sin 6\theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int (\sin 2\theta + \sin 4\theta) \, d\theta - \frac{1}{4} \int \sin 6\theta \, d\theta \\ &= -\frac{1}{8} \cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{16} \cos 4\theta + \frac{1}{24} \cos 6\theta + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 63. \int \frac{\sec^3 x}{\tan x} \, dx &= \int \frac{\sec^2 x \sec x}{\tan x} \, dx = \int \frac{(\tan^2 x + 1) \sec x}{\tan x} \, dx = \int \frac{\tan^2 x \sec x}{\tan x} \, dx + \int \frac{\sec x}{\tan x} \, dx = \int \tan x \sec x \, dx + \int \csc x \, dx \\ &= \sec x - \ln |\csc x + \cot x| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 64. \int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^4 x} \, dx &= \int \frac{\sin^2 x \sin x}{\cos^4 x} \, dx = \int \frac{(1-\cos^2 x) \sin x}{\cos^4 x} \, dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^4 x} \, dx - \int \frac{\cos^2 x \sin x}{\cos^4 x} \, dx = \int \sec^3 x \tan x \, dx - \int \sec x \tan x \, dx \\ &= \int \sec^2 x \sec x \tan x \, dx - \int \sec x \tan x \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \sec^3 x - \sec x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 65. \int \frac{\tan^2 x}{\csc x} \, dx &= \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \sin x \, dx = \int \frac{(1-\cos^2 x)}{\cos^2 x} \sin x \, dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \sin x \, dx - \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \sin x \, dx = \int \sec x \tan x \, dx - \int \sin x \, dx \\ &= \sec x + \cos x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$66. \int \frac{\cot x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{2}{2\sin x \cos x} dx = \int \frac{2}{\sin 2x} dx = \int \csc 2x dx = -\ln|\csc 2x + \cot 2x| + C$$

$$67. \int x \sin^2 x dx = \int x \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int x \cos 2x dx \quad [u = x, du = dx, dv = \cos 2x dx, v = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x] \\ = \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2}x \sin 2x - \int \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x dx \right] = \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x \sin 2x - \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x + C$$

$$68. \int x \cos^3 x dx = \int x \cos^2 x \cos x dx = \int x(1 - \sin^2 x) \cos x dx = \int x \cos x dx - \int x \sin^2 x \cos x dx; \\ \int x \cos x dx = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx = x \sin x + \cos x; \\ [u = x, du = dx, dv = \cos x dx, v = \sin x] \\ \int x \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{3}x \sin^3 x - \int \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x dx; \\ [u = x, du = dx, dv = \sin^2 x \cos x dx, v = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x] \\ = \frac{1}{3}x \sin^3 x - \frac{1}{3} \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x dx = \frac{1}{3}x \sin^3 x - \frac{1}{3} \int \sin x dx + \frac{1}{3} \int \cos^2 x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{3}x \sin^3 x + \frac{1}{3} \cos x - \frac{1}{9} \cos^3 x; \\ \Rightarrow \int x \cos x dx - \int x \sin^2 x \cos x dx = (x \sin x + \cos x) - \left(\frac{1}{3}x \sin^3 x + \frac{1}{3} \cos x - \frac{1}{9} \cos^3 x \right) + C \\ = x \sin x - \frac{1}{3}x \sin^3 x + \frac{2}{3} \cos x + \frac{1}{9} \cos^3 x + C$$

$$69. y = \ln(\sec x); y' = \frac{\sec x \tan x}{\sec x} = \tan x; (y')^2 = \tan^2 x; \int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} |\sec x| dx = [\ln|\sec x + \tan x|]_0^{\pi/4} \\ = \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) - \ln(0 + 1) = \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

$$70. M = \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \sec x dx = [\ln|\sec x + \tan x|]_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} = \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) - \ln|\sqrt{2} - 1| = \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{\sqrt{2} - 1} \\ \bar{y} = \frac{1}{\ln \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{\sqrt{2} - 1}} \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \frac{\sec^2 x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2 \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{\sqrt{2} - 1}} [\tan x]_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} = \frac{1}{2 \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{\sqrt{2} - 1}} (1 - (-1)) = \frac{1}{\ln \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{\sqrt{2} - 1}} \\ \Rightarrow (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left(0, \left(\ln \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{\sqrt{2} - 1} \right)^{-1} \right)$$

$$71. V = \pi \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} dx - \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} [x]_0^{\pi} - \frac{\pi}{4} [\sin 2x]_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2} (\pi - 0) - \frac{\pi}{4} (0 - 0) = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

$$72. A = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos 4x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{2} |\cos 2x| dx = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos 2x dx - \sqrt{2} \int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \cos 2x dx + \sqrt{2} \int_{3\pi/4}^{\pi} \cos 2x dx \\ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} [\sin 2x]_0^{\pi/4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} [\sin 2x]_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} [\sin 2x]_{3\pi/4}^{\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (1 - 0) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (-1 - 1) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (0 + 1) = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$73. M = \int_0^{2\pi} (x + \cos x) dx = \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \sin x \right]_0^{2\pi} = \left(\frac{1}{2}(2\pi)^2 + \sin(2\pi) \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2}(0)^2 + \sin(0) \right) = 2\pi^2; \\ \bar{x} = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int_0^{2\pi} x(x + \cos x) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (x^2 + x \cos x) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 dx + \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos x dx \\ [u = x, du = dx, dv = \cos x dx, v = \sin x] \\ = \frac{1}{6\pi^2} [x^3]_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \left([x \sin x]_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} \sin x dx \right) = \frac{1}{6\pi^2} (8\pi^3 - 0) + \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \left(2\pi \sin 2\pi - 0 - \int_0^{2\pi} \sin x dx \right) \\ = \frac{4\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{2\pi^2} [\cos x]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{4\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{2\pi^2} (\cos 2\pi - \cos 0) = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 0 = \frac{4\pi}{3}; \bar{y} = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (x + \cos x)^2 dx \\ = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (x^2 + 2x \cos x + \cos^2 x) dx = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 dx + \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos x dx + \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{12\pi^2} \left[x^3 \right]_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \left[x \sin x + \cos x \right]_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos 2x + 1}{2} dx = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 0 + \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos 2x dx + \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \int_0^{2\pi} dx \\
&= \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left[\sin 2x \right]_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \left[x \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 0 + \frac{1}{4\pi} = \frac{8\pi^2 + 3}{12\pi^2} \Rightarrow \text{The centroid is } \left(\frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{8\pi^2 + 3}{12\pi} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
74. \quad V &= \int_0^{\pi/3} \pi(\sin x + \sec x)^2 dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi/3} (\sin^2 x + 2\sin x \sec x + \sec^2 x) dx \\
&= \pi \int_0^{\pi/3} \sin^2 x dx + \pi \int_0^{\pi/3} 2\tan x dx + \pi \int_0^{\pi/3} \sec^2 x dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx + 2\pi \left[\ln|\sec x| \right]_0^{\pi/3} + \pi \left[\tan x \right]_0^{\pi/3} \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi/3} dx - \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi/3} \cos 2x dx + 2\pi(\ln|\sec \frac{\pi}{3}| - \ln|\sec 0|) + \pi(\tan \frac{\pi}{3} - \tan 0) \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[x \right]_0^{\pi/3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \left[\sin 2x \right]_0^{\pi/3} + 2\pi \ln 2 + \pi\sqrt{3} = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - 0 \right) - \frac{\pi}{4} (\sin 2(\frac{\pi}{3}) - \sin 2(0)) + 2\pi \ln 2 + \pi\sqrt{3} \\
&= \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{8} + 2\pi \ln 2 + \pi\sqrt{3} = \frac{\pi(4\pi + 21\sqrt{3} - 48\ln 2)}{24}
\end{aligned}$$