

**Recall: Pythagorean Identities**

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$$
$$\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$$

$$\sec^2 x = 1 + \tan^2 x \quad \Rightarrow \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1$$

**Double Angle (Reduction) Formulas**

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

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

$$\cos 2x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x \quad \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x)$$

Do:  $\int \sin^3 x \, dx$

recall:  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}$

ex.  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{4-x^2}}$

recall:  $\int \sin^2 x \, dx$

ex.  $\int \sin^4 x \cos^4 x \, dx$

recall:  $\int \tan x \, dx$

ex.  $\int \sec x \, dx$

ex.  $\int \tan^2 x \, dx$

ex.  $\int \tan^3 x \, dx$

ex.  $\int \sec^3 x \, dx$