


In[16]:=  Integrate[(1+Cos[3*x])^(3/2),x]

Indefinite integrals:

Hide steps 

$$\int (1 + \cos(3x))^{3/2} dx = \frac{1}{18} \left(9 \sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{9x}{2}\right) \right) (\cos(3x) + 1)^{3/2} \sec^3\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) + \text{constant}$$

Possible intermediate steps:

Take the integral:

$$\int (\cos(3x) + 1)^{3/2} dx$$

For the integrand $(\cos(3x) + 1)^{3/2}$, substitute $u = 3x$ and $du = 3 dx$:

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int (\cos(u) + 1)^{3/2} du$$

Use the half angle identity $\cos(u) + 1 = 2 \cos^2\left(\frac{u}{2}\right)$:

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int 2 \sqrt{2} \cos^2\left(\frac{u}{2}\right)^{3/2} du$$

Factor out constants:

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \int \cos^2\left(\frac{u}{2}\right)^{3/2} du$$

For the integrand $\cos^2\left(\frac{u}{2}\right)^{3/2}$, substitute $s = \frac{u}{2}$ and $ds = \frac{1}{2} du$:

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \int \cos^2(s)^{3/2} ds$$

For the integrand $\cos^2(s)^{3/2}$, simplify powers:

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \int \cos^3(s) ds$$

Use the reduction formula, $\int \cos^m(s) ds = \frac{\sin(s) \cos^{m-1}(s)}{m} + \frac{m-1}{m} \int \cos^{-2+m}(s) ds$, where $m = 3$:

$$= \frac{4}{9} \sqrt{2} \sin(s) \cos^2(s) + \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{9} \int \cos(s) ds$$

The integral of $\cos(s)$ is $\sin(s)$:

$$= \frac{8}{9} \sqrt{2} \sin(s) + \frac{4}{9} \sqrt{2} \sin(s) \cos^2(s) + \text{constant}$$

Substitute back for $s = \frac{u}{2}$:

$$= \frac{8}{9} \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{9} \sqrt{2} \sin^2(u) \csc\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) + \text{constant}$$

Substitute back for $u = 3x$:

$$= \frac{8}{9} \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{9} \sqrt{2} \sin^2(3x) \csc\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) + \text{constant}$$

Factor the answer a different way:

$$= \frac{2}{9} \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) (\cos(3x) + 5) + \text{constant}$$

Which is equivalent for restricted x values to:

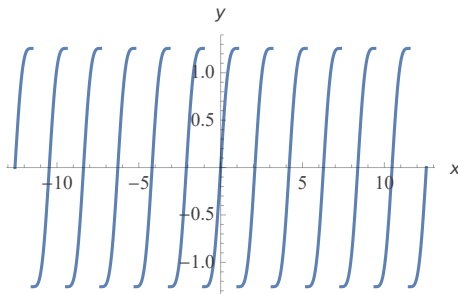
Answer:

$$= \frac{1}{18} \left(9 \sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{9x}{2}\right) \right) (\cos(3x) + 1)^{3/2} \sec^3\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) + \text{constant}$$

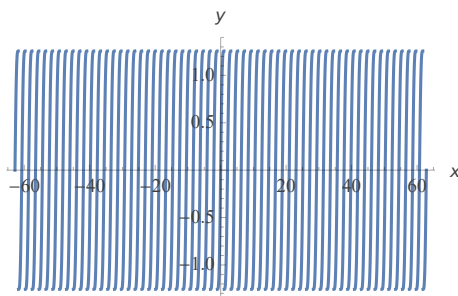
$\sec(x)$ is the secant function »

$\csc(x)$ is the cosecant function »

Plots of the integral: +



min max



min max

Alternate forms of the integral:

More 

$$\frac{(1 + \cos(3x))^{3/2} \left(9 \sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{9x}{2}\right)\right)}{18 \cos^3\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)} + \text{constant}$$

$$\frac{(2 \cos(x) + 1) (\cos(3x) + 1)^{3/2} (\cos(3x) + 5) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \sec^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{9 (2 \cos(x) - 1)^3} + \text{constant}$$

$$\left(10 \sin\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) \sqrt{\cos(3x) + 1} + 11 \sin\left(\frac{9x}{2}\right) \sqrt{\cos(3x) + 1} + \sin\left(\frac{15x}{2}\right) \sqrt{\cos(3x) + 1}\right) / \left(9 \left(3 \cos\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{9x}{2}\right)\right)\right) + \text{constant}$$

Alternate form assuming $x > 0$:



$$\frac{1}{18} \sin\left(\frac{9x}{2}\right) (\cos(3x) + 1)^{3/2} \sec^3\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} (\cos(3x) + 1)^{3/2} \tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) \sec^2\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) + \text{constant}$$

Expanded form of the integral:

Step-by-step solution 

$$\frac{1}{18} \sin\left(\frac{9x}{2}\right) \cos(3x) \sqrt{\cos(3x) + 1} \sec^3\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{18} \sin\left(\frac{9x}{2}\right) \sqrt{\cos(3x) + 1} \sec^3\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(3x) \sqrt{\cos(3x) + 1} \tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) \sec^2\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\cos(3x) + 1} \tan\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) \sec^2\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) + \text{constant}$$

Series expansion of the integral at $x=0$:



$$2\sqrt{2}x - \frac{9x^3}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{567x^5}{160\sqrt{2}} + O(x^6)$$

(Taylor series)

Big-O notation 

Definite integral (mean square over a period):

More digits 

$$\int_0^{2\pi} (1 + \cos(3x))^3 dx \approx 5.23599\dots$$

Definite integral over a half-period:

More digits 

$$\int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos(3x))^{3/2} dx \approx 1.25707872210942\dots$$

WolframAlpha 

In[17]:= Integrate[(1 + Cos[3 * x])^(3/2), x]

Out[17]= $\frac{1}{18} (1 + \cos(3x))^{3/2} \sec^3\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right) \left(9 \sin\left[\frac{3x}{2}\right] + \sin\left[\frac{9x}{2}\right]\right)$

$$\text{In[18]:= } \partial_x \left(\frac{1}{18} (1 + \cos[3x])^{3/2} \sec\left[\frac{3x}{2}\right]^3 \left(9 \sin\left[\frac{3x}{2}\right] + \sin\left[\frac{9x}{2}\right]\right) \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Out[18]:= } & \frac{1}{18} (1 + \cos[3x])^{3/2} \left(\frac{27}{2} \cos\left[\frac{3x}{2}\right] + \frac{9}{2} \cos\left[\frac{9x}{2}\right] \right) \sec\left[\frac{3x}{2}\right]^3 - \\ & \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{1 + \cos[3x]} \sec\left[\frac{3x}{2}\right]^3 \sin[3x] \left(9 \sin\left[\frac{3x}{2}\right] + \sin\left[\frac{9x}{2}\right]\right) + \\ & \frac{1}{4} (1 + \cos[3x])^{3/2} \sec\left[\frac{3x}{2}\right]^3 \left(9 \sin\left[\frac{3x}{2}\right] + \sin\left[\frac{9x}{2}\right]\right) \tan\left[\frac{3x}{2}\right] \end{aligned}$$

In[19]:= FullSimplify[%18]

$$\text{Out[19]= } (1 + \cos[3x])^{3/2}$$