

! For an efficient use of these tables, first read [HowTo.pdf](#).

T2.49A. Integrands involving trigonometric functions of arguments containing trigonometric and hyperbolic functions on the interval $(0, \pi/2)$.

$$1. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(z \sin x) \sin 2x \, dx = \frac{2}{z^2} (\sin z - z \cos z).$$

$$2. \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(z \sin x) \cos^{2n} x \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{z^n} J_n(z), \quad \Re\{n\} > -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$3. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(z \cos x) \sin 2x \, dx = \frac{2}{z^2} (\sin z - z \cos z).$$

$$4. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(z \cos x) \cos ax \, dx = \begin{cases} \cos \frac{a\pi}{2} s_{0,a}(z), \\ \text{or} \\ \frac{\pi}{4} \csc \frac{a\pi}{2} [\mathbf{J}_\nu(z) - \mathbf{J}_{-\nu}(z)], \\ \text{or} \\ -\frac{\pi}{4} \sec \frac{a\pi}{4} [\mathbf{E}_\nu(z) + \mathbf{E}_{-\nu}(z)], \\ \text{or} \\ \cos \frac{a\pi}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} z^{2k-1}}{(1^2 - a^2)(3^2 - a^2) \dots [(2k-1)^2 - a^2]}, \quad a > 0. \end{cases}$$

$$5. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(z \cos x) \cos[(2n+1)x] \, dx = (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{2} J_{2n+1}(z).$$

$$6. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(a \cos x) \tan x \, dx = \text{Si}(a) + \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad a > 0.$$

$$7. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(z \cos x) \sin^{2\nu} x \, dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \left(\frac{2}{z}\right)^\nu \Gamma\left(\nu + \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{H}_\nu(z), \quad \Re\{\nu\} > -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$8. \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(z \cos x) \cos ax \, dx = \begin{cases} -a \sin \frac{a\pi}{2} s_{-1, a}(z), \\ \text{or} \\ \frac{\pi}{4} \sec \frac{a\pi}{2} [\mathbf{J}_\nu(z) + \mathbf{J}_{-\nu}(z)], \\ \text{or} \\ \frac{\pi}{4} \csc \frac{a\pi}{2} [\mathbf{E}_\nu(z) - \mathbf{E}_{-\nu}(z)], \\ \text{or} \\ -a \sin \frac{a\pi}{2} \left\{ -\frac{1}{a^2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} z^{2k}}{a^2(2^2 - a^2)(4^2 - a^2) \dots [(2k)^2 - a^2]} \right\}, \end{cases} \quad a > 0.$$

$$9. \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(z \cos x) \cos 2nx \, dx = (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{2} J_{2n}(z).$$

$$10. \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(z \cos x) \sin^{2\nu} x \, dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \left(\frac{2}{z} \right)^\nu \Gamma \left(\nu + \frac{1}{2} \right) J_\nu(z), \quad \operatorname{Re}\{\nu\} > -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$11. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(a \tan x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{-a} \overline{\operatorname{Ei}(a)} - e^a \operatorname{Ei}(-a) \right], \quad a > 0.$$

$$12. \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(a \tan x) \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-a}, \quad a \geq 0.$$

$$13. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(a \tan x) \sin 2x \, dx = \frac{a\pi}{2} e^{-a}, \quad a \geq 0.$$

$$14. \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(a \tan x) \sin^2 x \, dx = \frac{1-a}{4} \pi e^{-a}, \quad a \geq 0.$$

$$15. \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(a \tan x) \cos^2 x \, dx = \frac{1+a}{4} \pi e^{-a}, \quad a \geq 0.$$

$$16. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(a \tan x) \tan x \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-a}, \quad a > 0.$$

$$17. \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(a \tan x) \tan x \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} \left[e^{-a} \overline{\operatorname{Ei}(a)} + e^a \operatorname{Ei}(-a) \right], \quad a > 0.$$

$$18. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(a \tan x) \sin^2 x \tan x \, dx = \frac{2-a}{4} \pi e^{-a}, \quad a > 0.$$

$$19. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2(a \tan x) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} (1 - e^{-2a}), \quad a \geq 0.$$

$$20. \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2(a \tan x) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} (1 + e^{-2a}), \quad a \geq 0.$$

$$21. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2(a \tan x) \cot^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{4} (e^{-2a} + 2a - 1), \quad a \geq 0.$$

$$22. \int_0^{\pi/2} [1 - \sec^2 x \cos(\tan x)] \frac{dx}{\tan x} = \gamma_e.$$

$$23. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(a \cot x) \sin 2x dx = \frac{a\pi}{2} e^{-a}, \quad a \geq 0.$$

$$24. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(a \csc x) \sin(a \cot x) \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(a \sec x) \sin(a \tan x) \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \frac{\pi}{2} \sin a, \\ a \geq 0.$$

$$25. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}p - a \tan x\right) \tan^{p-1} x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}p - a \tan x\right) \tan^p x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-a}, \\ p^2 < 1, p \neq 0, a \geq 0.$$

$$26. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(a \tan x - \nu x) \sin^{\nu-2} x dx = 0, \quad \Re\{\nu\} > 0, a > 0.$$

$$27. \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(n \tan x + \nu x) \frac{\cos^{\nu-1} x}{\sin x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \Re\{\nu\} > 0.$$

$$28. \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(a \tan x - \nu x) \cos^{\nu-2} x dx = \frac{\pi e^{-a} a^{\nu-1}}{\Gamma(\nu)}, \quad \Re\{\nu\} > 1; a > 0.$$

$$29. \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(a \tan x + \nu x) \cos^{\nu} x dx = 2^{-\nu-1} \pi e^{-a}, \quad \Re\{\nu\} > -1, a \geq 0.$$

$$30. \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(a \tan x - \gamma x) \cos^{\nu} x dx = \frac{\pi a^{\nu/2}}{2^{\nu/2+1}} \cdot \frac{W_{\gamma/2, -(\nu+1)/2}(2a)}{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{\gamma+\nu}{2}\right)},$$

$$a > 0, \Re\{\nu\} > -1, \frac{\gamma+\nu}{2} \neq -1, -2, \dots$$

$$31. \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin nx - \sin(nx - a \tan x)}{\sin x} \cos^{n-1} x \, dx = \begin{cases} \pi/2, & n = 0, \, a > 0, \\ \pi(1 - e^{-a}), & n = 1, \, a \geq 0. \end{cases}$$
