

Integrals of Sec θ and Cosec θ

Dr Richard Kenderdine

Integrating $\sec \theta$ and $\operatorname{cosec} \theta$ requires the use of the t -results ($t = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$) and trigonometric identities.

We have $\cos \theta = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$, $\sin \theta = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$ and $d\theta = \frac{2 dt}{1+t^2}$

1) Integrating Sec θ

$$\int \sec \theta d\theta = \int \frac{1}{\cos \theta} d\theta = \int \frac{2}{1-t^2} dt$$

Using partial fractions we have

$$\int \frac{2}{1-t^2} dt = \int \left(\frac{1}{1+t} + \frac{1}{1-t} \right) dt = \ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| + C$$

We can replace t with $\tan \frac{\theta}{2}$ as one solution and also use the addition compound formula

for $\tan(A+B)$ with $A = \frac{\pi}{4}$ and $B = \frac{\theta}{2}$:

$$\ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| = \ln \left| \frac{1 + \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 - \tan \frac{\theta}{2}} \right| = \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right|$$

Alternatively, we can multiply both numerator and denominator of $\frac{1+t}{1-t}$ with $1+t$

$$\frac{1+t}{1-t} \times \frac{1+t}{1+t} = \frac{1+t^2+2t}{1-t^2} = \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} + \frac{2t}{1-t^2} = \sec \theta + \tan \theta$$

Hence we have another, probably more useful, solution:

$$\ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| = \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta|$$

To summarise,

$$\int \sec \theta d\theta = \ln \left| \frac{1 + \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 - \tan \frac{\theta}{2}} \right| = \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right| = \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta| + C$$

2) Integrating cosec θ

$$\int \operatorname{cosec} \theta d\theta = \int \frac{1}{\sin \theta} d\theta = \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln |t| = \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right| + C$$

To convert this back into functions with argument θ we use $\tan \theta = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$ and solve for t :

$$(\tan \theta)t^2 + 2t - \tan \theta = 0$$

The solution is $t = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta}}{\tan \theta} = -\cot \theta + \frac{\sec \theta}{\tan \theta} = \operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cot \theta$

Hence we have another solution: $\int \operatorname{cosec} \theta d\theta = \ln |\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cot \theta| + C$