

Find:

$$\Omega = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3(x) + \cos^5(x)}{\sin^2(x) + \sin^4(x)} dx$$

Proposed by Nguyen Hung Cuong-Vietnam

Solution by Mirsadix Muzefferov-Azerbaijan

$$\frac{\cos^3(x) + \cos^5(x)}{\sin^2(x) + \sin^4(x)} = \cos(x) \cdot \frac{\cos^2(x) + \cos^4(x)}{\sin^2(x) + \sin^4(x)} = \cos(x) \cdot \frac{1 - \sin^2(x) + (1 - \sin^2(x))^2}{\sin^2(x) + \sin^4(x)} =$$

$$\cos(x) \cdot \frac{\sin^4(x) - 3\sin^2(x) + 2}{\sin^2(x) + \sin^4(x)} = \cos(x) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{4\sin^2(x) - 2}{\sin^2(x) + \sin^4(x)} \right) =$$

$$\cos(x) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{4\sin^2(x) - 2}{\sin^2(x)(1 + \sin^2(x))} \right) = \cos(x) \cdot (1 - A)$$

$$A = \frac{4\sin^2(x) - 2}{\sin^2(x)(1 + \sin^2(x))} = -\frac{2}{\sin^2(x)} + \frac{6}{1 + \sin^2(x)} \cos(x) \cdot (1 - A)$$

$$\rightarrow \cos(x) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2}{\sin^2(x)} - \frac{6}{1 + \sin^2(x)} \right) = \cos(x) + \frac{2 \cos(x)}{\sin^2(x)} - \frac{6 \cos(x)}{1 + \sin^2(x)} =$$

$$\Omega = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3(x) + \cos^5(x)}{\sin^2(x) + \sin^4(x)} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\cos(x) + \frac{2 \cos(x)}{\sin^2(x)} - \frac{6 \cos(x)}{1 + \sin^2(x)} \right) dx =$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(x) dx + 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin^2(x)} dx - 6 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(x)}{1 + \sin^2(x)} dx = \sin(x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\sin(x))}{\sin^2(x)} - 6 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\sin(x))}{1 + \sin^2(x)} =$$

$$\sin(x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \left(\frac{1}{\sin(x)} \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 6(\arctan(\sin(x))) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} =$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) - 2(1 - 2) - 6 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right) = \frac{5 - 3\pi}{2} + 6 \arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Omega = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3(x) + \cos^5(x)}{\sin^2(x) + \sin^4(x)} dx = \frac{5 - 3\pi}{2} + 6 \arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$