

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

Find:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |2022 \sin^2 x - 2023 \cos^2 x| dx$$

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Let $f(x) = |2022 \sin^2 x - 2023 \cos^2 x|$ then $f(-x) = |2022 \sin^2 x - 2023 \cos^2 x|$
so $f(x)$ is even function

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |2022 \sin^2 x - 2023 \cos^2 x| dx &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} |2022 \sin^2 x - 2023 \cos^2 x| dx = \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |2022 \sin^2 x - 2023 \cos^2 x| dx = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |2022 \sin^2 x - 2023 \cos^2 x| dx = \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |2022 \sin^2 x - 2023 \cos^2 x| dx = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |2022 - 4045 \cos^2 x| dx \end{aligned}$$

$$2022 \sin^2 x - 4045 \cos^2 x = 0 \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{2022}{4045}$$

$$\text{Let } \cos^2 t = \frac{2022}{4045} \text{ then } t = \arccos \sqrt{\frac{2022}{4045}},$$

$$\sin 2t = 2 \sin t \cdot \cos t = \frac{2\sqrt{2022 \cdot 2023}}{4045}$$

when x increases 0 to $\frac{\pi}{2}$ then $\cos^2 x$ decreases from 1 to 0

so $f(x) = < 0$ when $0 \leq x < t$, $f(x) > 0$ when $t \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $f(x) = 0$ at $x = t$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |2022 - 4045 \cos^2 x| dx &= \\ &= \int_0^t |2022 - 4045 \cos^2 x| dx + \int_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |2022 - 4045 \cos^2 x| dx = \\ &= \int_0^t (4045 \cos^2 x - 2022) dx + \int_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2022 - 4045 \cos^2 x) dx = \\ &= \frac{4045}{2} \left(x + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right)_0^t - (2022x)_0^t + (2022x)_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{4045}{2} \left(x + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right)_t^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \end{aligned}$$

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$$= \sqrt{2022 \times 2023} + \arccos \sqrt{\frac{2022}{4045} - \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

(putting the value of above mentioned $\sin 2t$)

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |2022 \sin^2 x - 2023 \cos^2 x| dx = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |2022 - 4045 \cos^2 x| dx =$$

$$= 4 \left(\sqrt{2022 \times 2023} + \arccos \sqrt{\frac{2022}{4045} - \frac{\pi}{4}} \right)$$