$$\int \frac{(cosax)}{(1+cosax)} = x - \frac{1}{a}\tan\left(\frac{ax}{2}\right) + c$$

$$\int \frac{(\cos ax)}{(1-cosax)}\,dx = -x - \frac{1}{a}\cot\frac{ax}{2} + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(cosax(1+cosax))} = \frac{1}{a}\ln\left(\tan\left[\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{ax}{2}\right]\right) - \frac{1}{a}\tan\frac{ax}{2} + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(\cos ax\,(1-cosax))} = \frac{1}{a}\ln\left(\tan\left[\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{ax}{2}\right]\right) - \frac{1}{a}\cot\left(\frac{ax}{2}\right) + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(1+cosax)^2} = \frac{1}{2a}\tan\frac{ax}{2} - \frac{1}{6a}\tan^3\frac{ax}{2} + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(1-cosax)^2} = \frac{-1}{2a}\cot\frac{ax}{2} - \frac{1}{6a}\cot^3\frac{ax}{2} + c$$

$$\int \frac{(cosax)}{(1+cosax)^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2a}\tan\frac{ax}{2} - \frac{1}{6a}\tan^3\frac{ax}{2} + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(1+\cos^2 ax)} = \frac{1}{(2\sqrt{(2a)})}\sin^{-1}\left[\frac{(1-3\cos^2 ax)}{(1+\cos^2 ax)}\right] + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(1-\cos^2 ax)} = \frac{-1}{a}\cot ax + c$$

$$\int \cos ax\cos bx\,dx = \frac{(\sin(a-b)x)}{(2(a-b))} + \frac{(\sin(a+b)x)}{(2(a+b))} + k \;\; for: |a| \neq |b|$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(b+c\cos ax)} = \frac{2}{(a\sqrt{(b^2-c^2)})}\tan^{-1}\left[\frac{((b-c)\tan(\frac{ax}{2}))}{(\sqrt{(b^2-c^2)})}\right] + k$$

$$for: b^2 > c^2 = \frac{1}{(a\sqrt{(c^2-b^2)})}\ln\left[\frac{((c-b)\tan(\frac{ax}{2}) + \sqrt{(c^2-b^2)})}{((c-b)\tan(\frac{ax}{2}) - \sqrt{(c^2-b^2)})}\right] + k$$

$$\int \frac{(\cos ax)}{(b+c\cos ax)}\,dx = \frac{x}{x} - \frac{b}{c}\int \frac{dx}{(b+c\cos ax)}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(\cos ax\,(b+c\cos ax))} = \frac{1}{ab}\ln\left(\tan\left[\frac{ax}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}\right]\right) - \frac{a}{b}\int \frac{dx}{(b+c\cos ax)}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(b+c\cos ax)^2} = \frac{(c\sin ax)}{[a(c^2-b^2)(b+c\cos ax)]} - \frac{b}{(c^2-b^2)}\int \frac{dx}{(b+c\cos ax)}$$

$$\int \frac{(cosax)}{(b^2+c\cos ax)^2} = \frac{(b\,sinax)}{[a(b^2-c^2)(b+c\,cosax)]} - \frac{c}{(b^2-c^2)}\int \frac{dx}{(b+c\cos ax)}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(b^2+c^2\cos^2 ax)} = \frac{1}{(ab\sqrt{(b^2+c^2)})}\tan^{-1}\frac{(b\tan ax)}{\sqrt{(b^2+c^2)}} + k$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(b^2-c^2\cos^2 ax)} = \frac{1}{(ab\sqrt{(b^2-c^2)})} + k$$

$$for\; b^2 > c^2 = \frac{1}{(2ab\sqrt{(c^2-b^2)})}\ln\left[\frac{(b\tan ax - \sqrt{(c^2-b^2)})}{(b\tan ax + \sqrt{(c^2-b^2)})}\right] + k$$

$$\int \cos ax\cos^n x\,dx = \frac{(\cos^n x\sin ax)}{a} + \frac{n}{2a}\int \cos^{(n-1)} x\cos(a-1)x\,dx - \frac{n}{2a}\int \cos^{(n-1)} x\cos(a+1)x\,dx$$

$$\int \frac{(cosx)}{(\sqrt{(a^2+b^2\cos^2 x)})}\,dx = \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{(b\,sinx)}{(\sqrt{(a^2+b^2)})}\right) + k$$