

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\{ \frac{\sin \theta}{(2 + \cos \theta)^n} \right\}' &= \frac{\cos \theta(2 + \cos \theta)^n - \sin \theta \times n(2 + \cos \theta)^{n-1}(-\sin \theta)}{(2 + \cos \theta)^{2n}} \\
&= \frac{\cos \theta(2 + \cos \theta) + n \sin^2 \theta}{(2 + \cos \theta)^{n+1}} \\
&= \frac{2 \cos \theta + n - (n-1) \cos^2 \theta}{(2 + \cos \theta)^{n+1}} \quad \dots (*)
\end{aligned}$$

This expression is true when $n = 0$, so if $n = 1, 2, 3 \dots$, then

$$\left\{ \frac{\sin \theta}{(2 + \cos \theta)^{n-1}} \right\}' = \frac{2 \cos \theta + (n-1) - (n-2) \cos^2 \theta}{(2 + \cos \theta)^n}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \cos \theta + (n-1) - (n-2) \cos^2 \theta}{(2 + \cos \theta)^n} d\theta = \left[\frac{\sin \theta}{(2 + \cos \theta)^{n-1}} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

In addition,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \cos \theta + (n-1) - (n-2) \cos^2 \theta}{(2 + \cos \theta)^n} d\theta \\
&= (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{(2 + \cos \theta)^n} d\theta + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{(2 + \cos \theta)^n} d\theta - (n-2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{(2 + \cos \theta)^n} d\theta \\
&= (n-1)I_n + 2J_n - (n-2)K_n \quad \dots \textcircled{2}
\end{aligned}$$

By means of $\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}$.

$$(n-1)I_n + 2J_n - (n-2)K_n = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \quad \dots \textcircled{3}$$

Therefore,

$$2I_{n+1} + J_{n+1} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 + \cos \theta}{(2 + \cos \theta)^{n+1}} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{(2 + \cos \theta)^n} d\theta = I_n \quad \dots \textcircled{4}$$

$$K_{n+1} - 4I_{n+1} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 \theta - 4}{(2 + \cos \theta)^{n+1}} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta - 2}{(2 + \cos \theta)^n} d\theta = J_n - 2I_n \quad \dots \textcircled{5}$$

By means of $\textcircled{3}, \textcircled{4}, \textcircled{5}$.

$$3(n+1)I_{n+2} - (4n+2)I_{n+1} + nI_n = -\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3 \dots) \quad \dots \textcircled{6}$$

Much the same as $\boxed{11}$.

$$I_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} \pi \quad \dots \text{ans.}$$

If we define I_0 adequately, $\textcircled{6}$ holds true if $n = 0$. Substitute $n = 0, 1, 2$ to $\textcircled{6}$ in this order.

$$I_2 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{27} \pi - \frac{1}{6}, \quad I_3 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{18} \pi - \frac{5}{24}, \quad I_4 = \frac{11\sqrt{3}}{243} \pi - \frac{5}{24} \quad \dots \text{ans.}$$

Comment

$\textcircled{6}$ holds true if $n < 0$.