

Advanced Integration

10.1B – Integration by Parts

Use integration by parts to find each integral.

#1) $\int (x-3)(3x+4)^5 dx$

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| $u = x-3$ | $dv = (3x+4)^5 dx$ |
| $\frac{du}{dx} = 1$ | $\int dv = \int (3x+4)^5 dx$ |
| $du = dx$ | $v = \int p^5 \frac{dp}{3}$ |
| | $v = \frac{1}{18} p^6$ |
| | $v = \frac{1}{18} (3x+4)^6$ |

$p = 3x+4$
 $\frac{dp}{dx} = 3$
 $dp = 3dx$
 $\frac{dp}{3} = dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \int u dv &= uv - \int v du \\ &= (x-3) \left(\frac{1}{18} (3x+4)^6 \right) - \int \frac{1}{18} (3x+4)^6 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{18} (x-3)(3x+4)^6 - \frac{1}{18} \int p^6 \frac{dp}{3} \\ &= \frac{1}{18} (x-3)(3x+4)^6 - \frac{1}{378} p^7 + C \\ &= \frac{1}{18} (x-3)(3x+4)^6 - \frac{1}{378} (3x+4)^7 + C \end{aligned}$$

#2) $\int t(2t+1)^4 dt$

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| $u = t$ | $dv = (2t+1)^4 dt$ |
| $\frac{du}{dt} = 1$ | $\int dv = \int (2t+1)^4 dt$ |
| $du = dt$ | $v = \int p^4 \frac{dp}{2}$ |
| | $v = \frac{1}{10} p^5$ |
| | $v = \frac{1}{10} (2t+1)^5$ |

$p = 2t+1$
 $\frac{dp}{dt} = 2$
 $dp = 2dt$
 $\frac{dp}{2} = dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \int u dv &= uv - \int v du \\ &= t \left(\frac{1}{10} (2t+1)^5 \right) - \int \frac{1}{10} (2t+1)^5 dt \\ &= \frac{t}{10} (2t+1)^5 - \frac{1}{10} \int p^5 \frac{dp}{2} \\ &= \frac{t}{10} (2t+1)^5 - \frac{1}{120} p^6 + C \\ &= \frac{t}{10} (2t+1)^5 - \frac{1}{120} (2t+1)^6 + C \end{aligned}$$

#3) $\int \frac{x}{e^{2x}} dx$

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| $u = x$ | $dv = e^{-2x} dx$ |
| $\frac{du}{dx} = 1$ | $\int dv = \int e^{-2x} dx$ |
| $du = dx$ | $v = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x}$ |
| | $v = -\frac{1}{2e^{2x}}$ |

$$\begin{aligned} \int u dv &= uv - \int v du \\ \int x e^{-2x} dx &= x \left(-\frac{1}{2e^{2x}} \right) - \int -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} dx \\ &= \frac{-x}{2e^{2x}} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2x} + C \\ &= \frac{-x}{2e^{2x}} - \frac{1}{4e^{2x}} + C \end{aligned}$$

#4) $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| $u = x$ | $dv = (x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$ |
| $\frac{du}{dx} = 1$ | $\int dv = \int (x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$ |
| $du = dx$ | $v = \int p^{-\frac{1}{2}} dp$ |
| | $v = 2p^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| | $v = 2\sqrt{x+1}$ |

$p = x+1$
 $dp = dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \int u dv &= uv - \int v du \\ \int x (x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx &= x (2\sqrt{x+1}) - \int 2(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \\ &= 2x\sqrt{x+1} - 2 \int p^{\frac{1}{2}} dp \\ &= 2x\sqrt{x+1} - \frac{4}{3} p^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \\ &= 2x\sqrt{x+1} - \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{(x+1)^3} + C \end{aligned}$$

Advanced Integration

10.1B – Integration by Parts

#5) $\int x e^{ax} dx$ ($a \neq 0$)

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| $u = x$ | $dv = e^{ax} dx$ |
| $\frac{du}{dx} = 1$ | $\int dv = \int e^{ax} dx$ |
| $du = dx$ | $v = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax}$ |

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x e^{ax} dx &= x \left(\frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \right) - \int \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} dx \\ &= \frac{x}{a} e^{ax} - \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

#6) $\int x^n \ln(ax) dx$ ($a \neq 0, n \neq -1$)

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| $u = \ln(ax)$ | $dv = x^n dx$ |
| $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{ax}$ | $\int dv = \int x^n dx$ |
| $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$ | $v = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1}$ |

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \ln(ax) x^n dx &= \ln(ax) \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} - \int \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \ln(ax) - \frac{1}{n+1} \int x^n dx \\ &= \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \ln(ax) - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} x^{n+1} + C \end{aligned}$$

- #1) $\frac{1}{18}(x-3)(3x+4)^6 - \frac{1}{378}(3x+4)^7 + c$
 #2) $\frac{1}{10}t(2t+1)^5 - \frac{1}{120}(2t+1)^6 + c$
 #3) $-\frac{1}{2}xe^{-2x} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2x} + c$
 #4) $2x\sqrt{x+1} - \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{(x+1)^3} + c$

#7) $\int \ln x dx$

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| $u = \ln x$ | $dv = dx$ |
| $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$ | $\int dv = \int dx$ |
| $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$ | $v = x$ |

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \ln x dx &= \ln x \cdot x - \int x \left(\frac{1}{x} dx \right) \\ &= x \ln x - \int dx \\ &= x \ln x - x + C \end{aligned}$$

#8) $\int x^3 e^{x^2} dx = \int x^2 \cdot x e^{x^2} dx$

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| $u = x^2$ | $dv = x e^{x^2} dx$ |
| $\frac{du}{dx} = 2x$ | $\int dv = \int x e^{x^2} dx$ |
| $du = 2x dx$ | $v = \int x e^p \frac{dp}{dx}$ |
| | $v = \frac{1}{2} \int e^p dp$ |
| | $v = \frac{1}{2} e^p$ |
| | $v = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2}$ |

| |
|----------------------|
| $p = x^2$ |
| $\frac{dp}{dx} = 2x$ |
| $dp = 2x dx$ |
| $\frac{dp}{2x} = dx$ |

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} \right) - \int \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} \cdot 2x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{x^2} - \int x e^{x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{x^2} - \int x e^p \frac{dp}{2x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int e^p dp \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{x^2} - \frac{1}{2} e^p + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{x^2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

- #5) $\frac{1}{a} x e^{ax} - \frac{1}{a^2} e^{ax} + c$
 #6) $\frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \ln(ax) - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} x^{n+1} + c$
 #7) $x \ln x - x + c$
 #8) $\frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{x^2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + c$