

# Integration By Parts (Day 2)

tabular method — use when  $u =$  algebraic part

1. make a list of derivatives & integrals
2. alternate signs (+, -, +, -, etc.)
3. link parts diagonally (multiply)
4. combine together to get an expression

EX1  $\int x e^x dx$

$u = x \quad dv = e^x dx$

$du = 1 dx \quad v = \int e^x dx = e^x$

$x e^x - \int e^x dx$

$x e^x - e^x + C$

tab. method

$u$	$\frac{dv}{dx}$
+ $x$	$e^x$
- $1$	$e^x$
+ $0$	$e^x$

$x e^x - e^x + C$

EX2  $\int x^3 \sin x dx$

$u$	$\frac{dv}{dx}$
+ $x^3$	$\sin x$
- $3x^2$	$-\cos x$
+ $6x$	$-\sin x$
- $6$	$\cos x$
+ $0$	$\sin x$

$-x^3 \cos x + 3x^2 \sin x + 6x \cos x - 6 \sin x + C$

EX3  $\int x^2 e^{2x} dx$

$+$	$\frac{u}{x^2}$	$\frac{dv}{e^{2x}}$
$-$	$2x$	$\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$
$+$	$2$	$\frac{1}{4}e^{2x}$
$-$	$0$	$\frac{1}{8}e^{2x}$

$$\int e^{2x} dx \quad \frac{1}{2} \int e^u du = \frac{1}{2} e^u$$
$$u = 2x$$
$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2 \quad \frac{1}{2} du = dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} x e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} + C$$