

$$= \frac{1}{3} [\sin 9x + \sin 5x]$$

$$\int \sin 7x \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin 9x + \sin 5x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{-\cos 9x}{9} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{-\cos 9x}{9} - \frac{\cos 5x}{5} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\cos 9x}{9} + \frac{\cos 5x}{5} \right)$$

$$4.) \frac{(2x-3x^2)}{1-x}$$

$$+ \frac{(3x^2-2)}{-1(x-1)} = \frac{3x^2-2}{x-1}$$

$$3x+3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x-1 \overline{) 3x^2 - 2} \\ \underline{3x^2 - 3x} \phantom{+ 2} \\ 3x - 2 \phantom{+ 2} \\ \underline{3x - 3} \\ 2 - 3x^2 \end{array}$$

$$3x^2 - 3x$$

$$3x - 2$$

$$3x - 3$$

$$2 - 3x^2$$

$$1-x$$

$$1-x \overline{) 3x+3}$$

$$1-x \overline{) 2-3x^2}$$

$$\underline{3x - 3x^2}$$

$$2 - 3x$$

$$\underline{3 - 3x}$$

$$= 1$$

$$(3x+3) dx = \int \frac{1}{1-x} dx \Rightarrow \frac{3x^2}{2} + 3x - \ln(1-x) + C$$

~~NAME 102~~ MAT 104

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1.)  $3te^{2t}$

$$u = 3t \quad dv = e^{2t}$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = 3 \quad v = \frac{e^{2t}}{2}$$

$$\int 3te^{2t} dt = 3t \left( \frac{e^{2t}}{2} \right) - \int \frac{e^{2t}}{2} - 3dt$$
$$\int 3te^{2t} dt = \frac{3te^{2t}}{2} - \frac{3e^{2t}}{4} - 3dt$$

2.)  $x^2 \sin x$

$$u = x^2 \quad dv = \sin x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x \quad v = -\cos x$$

$$= -x^2 \cos x + \int \cos x \cdot 2x dx$$

$$\text{Let } u = 2x \quad dv = \cos x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2 \quad v = \sin x$$

$$= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x - \int \sin x - 2 dx$$

$$= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x - \int \sin 2x dx$$

$$= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos 2x$$

3.)  $\sin 7x \cos 2x$

$$A = 7x, \quad B = 2x$$

$$\sin A \cos B = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B)]$$