

NAME: EKURUZOR CHINAZA UCHENNA/A  
 DEPARTMENT: ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING  
 MATRIC No.: 19/ENG04/015 SERIAL No.: 19  
 MAT104 ASSIGNMENT

Integrate the following

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

$\int 3te^{2t} dt$

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

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

$\int u \cdot dv = uv - \int v \cdot du$   
 $= \frac{3t \cdot e^{2t}}{2} - \int \frac{e^{2t}}{2} \cdot 3 dt$

$= \frac{3t \cdot e^{2t}}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \int e^{2t} dt$

$= \frac{3te^{2t}}{2} - \frac{3e^{2t}}{4} + C$

(2.)  $x^2 \sin x$

$\int x^2 \sin x dx; u = x^2 \quad dv = \sin x dx$

$du = 2x dx \quad v = -\cos x$

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

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

$\int 2x \cos x dx;$

$u = 2x \quad dv = \cos x dx$

$du = 2 dx \quad v = \sin x$

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

$= 2x \sin x - \int 2 \sin x dx$

$= 2x \sin x - (-2 \cos x) + C$

$= 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$

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

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

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

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

$= \frac{1}{2} [\sin 9x + \sin 5x]$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{-\cos 9x}{9} - \frac{\cos 5x}{5} \right] + c$$

$$= \frac{-\cos 9x}{18} - \frac{\cos 5x}{10} + c$$

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

$$\int \frac{x(3x-2)}{1-x} dx$$

Let  $u = 1-x$   $\frac{du}{dx} = -1$

Substituting,  $x=1-u$  ;  $\int \frac{(u+1)(3u+1)-2}{u} du$

(42)  $\frac{2x-3x^2}{1-x} = \int \frac{2x-3x^2}{1-x} dx$

$$= \int \frac{-3x^2+2x}{1-x} dx$$

$$\frac{3x+1}{-x+1} \left[ \frac{-3x^2+2x}{-x+1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{-3x^2+3x}{0-x} - \frac{-x+1}{-x+1}$$

$\therefore$  Dividing polynomially,  $\int [3x+1 - \frac{1}{1-x}] dx$

$$= \frac{3x^{1+1}}{1+1} + \frac{x^{0+1}}{0+1} - \int \frac{1}{1-x} dx$$

$\int \frac{1}{1-x}$  let  $u = 1-x$   $\frac{du}{dx} = -1$

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

$\therefore \int \frac{2x-3x^2}{1-x} dx = \frac{3x^2}{2} + x + \ln |1-x| + c$