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①  $\int x^2 \sin x dx$

Using integration by parts

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

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

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

$$dv = \int du$$

$$v = -\cos x$$

$$= x^2 (-\cos x) - \int -\cos x \times 2x dx$$

$$= x^2 (-\cos x) - \int 2x \cos x dx$$

$$= x^2 (-\cos x) - 2 \int x \cos x dx$$

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

Substitute  $du = dx$  and  $v = \sin x$

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

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

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

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

$$\textcircled{c} \int 3x^2 e^{2x} dx$$

using int.egration by part

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

$$u = x^2, dv = e^{2x} dx$$

$$du = 2x dx$$

$$v = \frac{e^{2x}}{2}$$

$$= 3 \left( x^2 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \int \frac{e^{2x}}{2} dx \right)$$

$$= 3 \left( x^2 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times \int e^{2x} dx \right)$$

$$= 3 \left( x^2 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{3x^2 e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{3e^{2x}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3x^2 e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{3e^{2x}}{4} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(18) \int \frac{(2x - 3x^2)}{1-x} dx$$

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

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

$$= \int \frac{2x}{1-x} dx - \int \frac{5x^2}{1-x} dx$$

$$= 2 - 2x - 2 \ln(1-x) - \int \frac{5x^2}{1-x} dx$$

~~$$= 2 - 2x - 2 \ln(1-x) - 4 - \frac{5x^2}{1-x}$$~~

$$= 2 - 2x - 2 \ln(1-x) - 4 + \frac{5x^2 + 3x^2}{1-x} \sim$$

$$= -5 + 2x + 3x^2 + \ln(1-x)$$

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$$= -5 + 2x + 3x^2 + \ln(1-x) + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

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