

Name: Ad. Rezae Sunun
 Department: Medicine and Surgery
 Matric Number: 19/MHS/042
 Course: Mat 104

1. $\int 2x^2 \ln x \, dx$

Solution

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

$$u = \ln x \quad du = \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$dv = 2x^2 \quad v = \frac{2x^3}{3}$$

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

$$\int u \, dv = \ln x \cdot \frac{2}{3} x^3 - \int \frac{2x^3 \cdot 1}{3x} \, dx$$

$$\int u \, dv = \ln x \cdot \frac{2}{3} x^3 - \int \frac{2x^2}{3} \, dx$$

$$\int u \, dv = \ln x \cdot \frac{2}{3} x^3 - \frac{2}{3} \int x^2 \, dx$$

$$\int u \, dv = \ln x \cdot \frac{2}{3} x^3 - \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \right) + C$$

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

2. $\int 3t e^{2t} \, dt$

Solution

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

$$u = 3t \quad du = \frac{3}{2} t^2 \, dx$$

$$dv = e^{2t} \quad v = \frac{1}{2} e^t \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2t}$$

$$\therefore \int 3t e^{2t} = 3t \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^t$$

$$\int 3t e^{2t} = \frac{3}{2} t e^{2t} - \int \frac{3}{2} t^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2t}$$

$$\int 3t e^{2t} = \frac{3t}{2} e^{2t} - \int \frac{3t^2 e^{2t}}{4} \, dx$$

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

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

$$3. \int x^2 \sin x \, dx$$

Solution

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

$$du = \frac{x^2}{3} dx \quad v = -\cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int u \, dv &= uv - \int v \, du \\ \int x^2 \sin x \, dx &= -x^2 \cos x - \int -\cos x \cdot \frac{x^2}{3} dx \\ \int x^2 \sin x \, dx &= -x^2 \cos x + \int \cos x \cdot \frac{x^2}{3} dx \\ \int x^2 \sin x \, dx &= -x^2 \cos x + \sin x \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right] + C \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \int \cos 5x \cos 6x \, dx$$

Solution

$$A = 5x \quad B = 6x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cos 5x \cos 6x \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 11x + \cos x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin 11x}{11} + \frac{\sin x}{1} \right) \\ &= \frac{\sin 11x}{22} + \frac{\sin x}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \int \sin 7x \cos 2x \, dx$$

Solution

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin A \cos B \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin 9x + \sin 5x \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{\cos 9x}{9} + \left(-\frac{\cos 5x}{5} \right) \right] + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int \sin 7x \cos 2x \, dx = -\frac{\cos 9x}{18} - \frac{\cos 5x}{10} + C$$