

RUFUS FORTUNE
19/MATHS01/388
MATH104 CHINA ET C

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

$$u = \ln x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$dv = 2x^2$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{2x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{2x^2}{6} + C$$

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

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

$$u = 3t$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = 3$$

$$dv = e^{2t}$$

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

$$du = 3 dt$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{3e^{2t}}{4} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) + C$$

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

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

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

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

$$du = 2x \, dx$$

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

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

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

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

$$= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \cdot \frac{x^2 \sin x}{2} + C$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin 11x}{22} - \frac{\sin(-x)}{2} + C$$

$$4. \int \sin 7x \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B))$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\sin 9x + \sin 5x)$$

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

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

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

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

$$5. \int \cos 5x \cos 6x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B))$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\cos 11x + \cos(-x))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\cos 11x + \cos(-x)) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin 11x}{11} + \frac{\sin(-x)}{-1} \right) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin 11x}{11} - \sin(-x) \right) \, dx$$