

Math 102 — Integration by parts

Summary. Try each of the following problems together in a small group.

Problem 1. Find the following definite integrals using integration by parts. Remember to start by making a choice for u and for dv . Through practice, these choices will get easier, but we often choose u to be something that gets “simpler” when it’s differentiated (like a how polynomial goes to a lower degree when differentiated).

a. $\int x \sin x \, dx$

b. $\int x e^{5x} \, dx$

c. $\int x^5 \ln(4x) \, dx$

d. $\int x^3 e^{x^2} \, dx$ *Hint: try doing a substitution first. Use the letter y instead of u when doing your substitution.*

e. $\int x^2 e^{4x} \, dx$ *Hint: you’ll need to do integration by parts twice.*

a) $u = x \quad dv = \sin x \, dx$

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

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

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

$$b) \quad u = x \quad dv = e^{5x} dx$$

$$du = dx \quad v = \frac{1}{5} e^{5x}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{5} x e^{5x} - \frac{1}{25} e^{5x} + C$$

$$c) \quad u = \ln(4x) \quad dv = x^5 dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad v = \frac{1}{6} x^6$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} x^6 \ln(4x) - \frac{1}{6} \int x^5 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} x^6 \ln(4x) - \frac{1}{36} x^6 + C$$

$$d) \quad y = x^2$$

$$dy = 2x dx \quad \frac{1}{2} dy = x dx$$

$$= \int x^2 \cdot x e^{x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} y e^y dy$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} y$$

$$dv = e^y dy$$

$$du = \frac{1}{2} dy$$

$$v = e^y$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} y e^y - \frac{1}{2} \int e^y dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} y e^y - \frac{1}{2} e^y + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) } \quad u &= x^2 & dv &= e^{4x} dx \\ du &= 2x dx & v &= \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^2 e^{4x} - \frac{1}{2} \int x e^{4x} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} u = x \quad dv = e^{4x} dx \\ du = dx \quad v = \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^2 e^{4x} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4} x e^{4x} - \frac{1}{4} \int e^{4x} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^2 e^{4x} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4} x e^{4x} - \frac{1}{16} e^{4x} \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^2 e^{4x} - \frac{1}{8} x e^{4x} + \frac{1}{32} e^{4x} + C.$$