

Integration By Parts

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7.1 Integration by Parts

$$\frac{d}{dx} [f(x)g(x)] = f(x)g'(x) + g(x)f'(x)$$

$$\int [f(x)g'(x) + g(x)f'(x)] dx = f(x)g(x)$$

$$\int f(x)g'(x) dx + \int g(x)f'(x) dx = f(x)g(x)$$

$$\int f(x)g'(x) dx = f(x)g(x) - \int g(x)f'(x) dx$$

Derive Integration by Parts

u and v are Functions x

$$\int uv \, dx = u \int v \, dx - \int \left\{ \frac{du}{dx} \int v \, dx \right\} dx$$

Performing Integration By Parts

Integration By Parts

$$\int f(x) g'(x) dx = f(x) g(x) - \int g(x) f'(x) dx$$

$$f(x) = u$$

$$g(x) = v$$

$$f'(x) dx = du$$

$$g'(x) dx = dv$$

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

I - inverse trig (arc functions)

L - logarithmic functions

A - algebraic (polynomials)

T - trigonometric functions

E - exponential functions

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EXAMPLE 1 Find $\int x \sin x dx$.

$$\begin{aligned}\int x \sin x dx &= f(x)g(x) - \int g(x)f'(x) dx \\ &= x(-\cos x) - \int (-\cos x) dx \\ &= -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx \\ &= -x \cos x + \sin x + C\end{aligned}$$

EXAMPLE 2 Evaluate $\int \ln x dx$.

SOLUTION Here we don't have much choice for u and dv . Let

$$u = \ln x \quad dv = dx$$

Then

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

Integrating by parts, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int \ln x \, dx &= x \ln x - \int x \frac{dx}{x} \\ &= x \ln x - \int dx \\ &= x \ln x - x + C \end{aligned}$$

V EXAMPLE 3 Find $\int t^2 e^t \, dt$.

$$\begin{aligned} u &= t^2 & dv &= e^t \, dt \\ du &= 2t \, dt & v &= e^t \end{aligned}$$

$$\int t^2 e^t \, dt = t^2 e^t - 2 \int t e^t \, dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int t e^t \, dt &= t e^t - \int e^t \, dt \\ &= t e^t - e^t + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int t^2 e^t \, dt &= t^2 e^t - 2 \int t e^t \, dt \\ &= t^2 e^t - 2(t e^t - e^t + C) \\ &= t^2 e^t - 2t e^t + 2e^t + C_1 \quad \text{where } C_1 = -2C \end{aligned}$$

V EXAMPLE 4 Evaluate $\int e^x \sin x \, dx$.

When you integrate by parts then
realize you need to integrate by parts
again



