

$$\underline{8a} \quad \langle L_1, L_2 \rangle = \int_0^{\infty} (1-x)(x^2-4x+2)e^{-x} dx = 0$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} (x^2 - 4x + 2 - x^3 + 4x^2 - 2x)e^{-x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} -x^3 e^{-x} + 5x^2 e^{-x} - 6x e^{-x} + 2e^{-x} dx$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b \underbrace{-x^3 e^{-x}}_a + \underbrace{5x^2 e^{-x}}_b - \underbrace{6x e^{-x}}_c + \underbrace{2e^{-x}}_d dx$$

$$\begin{cases} u = -x^3 & dv = -e^{-x} dx \\ du = -3x^2 dx & v = e^{-x} \end{cases}$$

$$a = -x^3 e^{-x} \Big|_0^b + 3 \int_0^b x^2 e^{-x} dx$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \left[-x e^{-x} \Big|_0^b + \int_0^b e^{-x} dx \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} u = x^2 & dv = e^{-x} dx \\ du = 2x dx & v = -e^{-x} \end{cases}$$

$$3 \left[-x^2 e^{-x} \Big|_0^b + 2 \int_0^b x e^{-x} dx \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} u = x & dv = e^{-x} dx \\ du = dx & v = -e^{-x} \end{cases}$$