- 1. $\int x^2 \ln x \ dx = \frac{u = \ln x, \ du = \frac{1}{x} \ dx}{dv = x^2 \ dx, \ v = \frac{1}{x} x^3} \ln x + \frac{1}{3} \int x^2 \ dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x \frac{1}{9} x^3 + C$
- 2. $\int \theta \cos \theta \ d\theta = \frac{u = \theta, \ du = d\theta}{dv = \cos \theta \ d\theta, \ v = \sin \theta} \theta \sin \theta \int \sin \theta \ d\theta = \theta \sin \theta + \cos \theta + C$
- 3. $\int x \cos 5x \ dx \xrightarrow[dv=\cos 5x \ dx \Rightarrow v=\frac{1}{5}\sin 5x} \frac{x}{5}\sin 5x \frac{1}{5}\int \sin 5x \ dx = \frac{x}{5}\sin 5x + \frac{1}{25}\cos 5x + C$
- **4.** $\int xe^{-x} dx \frac{u=x\Rightarrow du=dx}{dv=e^{-x}\Rightarrow v=-e^{-x}} xe^{-x} \int e^{-x} dx = -xe^{-x} e^{-x} + C$
- 5. $\int re^{r/2} dr = \frac{u=r, du=dv}{dv=e^{\frac{1}{2}r}, v=2e^{\frac{1}{2}r}} 2re^{\frac{r}{2}} 2\int e^{\frac{r}{2}} dr = 2re^{\frac{r}{2}} 4e^{\frac{r}{2}} + C$
- **6.** $\int t \sin 2t \ dt \frac{u=t, \ du=dt}{dv=\sin 2t \ dt, \ v=-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2t} \frac{t}{2}\cos 2t + \frac{1}{2}\int \cos 2t \ dt = -\frac{t}{2}\cos 2t + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2t + C$
- 7. $\int x^2 \sin \pi x \ dx = \frac{u = x^2, \ du = 2x \ dx}{dv = \sin \pi x, \ v = -\frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi x} \frac{x^2}{\pi} \cos \pi x + \frac{2}{\pi} \int x \cos \pi x = \frac{u = x, \ du = dx}{dv = \cos \pi x, \ v = \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \pi x} = \frac{x^2}{\pi} \cos \pi x + \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \pi x + \frac{1}{\pi^2} \cos \pi x + C$
- 9. $\int \ln(2x+1) \ dx = \frac{u = \ln(2x+1), \ du = \frac{2}{2x+1} \ dx}{dv = dx, \ v = x} x \ln(2x+1) \int \frac{2x}{2x+1} \ dx = \frac{u = 2x+1, \ du = 2 \ dx}{x = \frac{u-1}{2}} x \ln(2x+1) \int \frac{u-1}{2} \ du = x \ln(2x+1) + \int \frac{u-1}{2} \ln(2x+1) + C$
- $\mathbf{10.} \int \arcsin x \ dx = \frac{u = \arcsin x, \ du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 x^2}} \ dx}{dv = dx, \ v = x} \ x \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1 x^2}} \ dx = \frac{u = 1 x^2, \ du = -2x \ dx}{\sqrt{1 x^2}} \ x \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \int u^{-1/2} \ du = x \arcsin x \frac{1}{4} u^{-3/2} = x \arcsin x \frac{1}{4} (1 x^2)^{-3/2} + C$
- 11. $\int \arctan 4t \ dt = \frac{u = \arctan 4t, \ du = \frac{4}{16t^2 + 1} \ dt}{dv = dt, \ v = t} \ t \arctan 4t \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{32t}{16t^2 + 1} \ dt = \frac{u = 16t^2, \ du = 32t \ dt}{t} \ t \arctan 4t \frac{1}{8} \ln |16t^2 + 1| + C$
- 12. $\int p^5 \ln p \ dp = \frac{u = \ln p, \ du = p^{-1} \ dp}{dv = p^5 \ dp, \ v = \frac{1}{6}p^6} \frac{p^6}{6} \ln p \frac{1}{6} \int p^5 \ dp = \frac{p^6}{6} \ln p \frac{p^6}{36} + C$
- 13. $\int t \sec^2 2t \ dt = \frac{u=t, \ du=dt}{dv=\sec^2 2t \ dt, \ v=\frac{1}{2}\tan 2t} = \frac{t}{2}\tan 2t \frac{1}{4}\int 2\tan 2t \ dt = \frac{t}{2}\tan 2t \ln|\sec 2t| + C$
- **14.** $\int s2^s ds \frac{u=s, du=ds}{dv=2^s ds, v=\frac{2^s}{\ln 2}} \frac{s2^s}{\ln 2} \frac{1}{\ln 2} \int 2^s ds = \frac{s2^s}{\ln 2} \frac{1}{(\ln 2)^2} 2^s + C$
- **15.** $\int (\ln x)^2 dx \frac{u = (\ln x)^2, \ du = \frac{2 \ln x}{x} \ dx}{dv = dx, \ v = x} x (\ln x)^2 2 \int \ln x \ dx \frac{u = \ln x, \ du = \frac{1}{x} \ dx}{dv = dx, \ v = x} x (\ln x)^2 2x \ln x 2x + C$
- **16.** $\int t \sinh mt \ dt = \frac{u=t, \ du=dt}{dv=\sinh mt \ dt, \ v=\frac{1}{m}\cosh mt} = \frac{t}{m}\cosh mt \frac{1}{m^2}\sinh mt + C$
- **18.** $\int e^{-\theta} \cos 2\theta \ d\theta = \frac{u = e^{-\theta}, \ du = -e^{-\theta} \ d\theta}{dv = \cos 2\theta \ d\theta, \ v = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\theta} \sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-\theta} \sin 2\theta \ d\theta = \frac{u = e^{-\theta}, \ du = -e^{-\theta} \ d\theta}{dv = \sin 2\theta \ d\theta, \ v = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\theta} \sin 2\theta \frac{1}{4} e^{-\theta} \cos 2\theta \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-\theta} \cos 2\theta = \frac{2}{3} e^{-\theta} \sin 2\theta + C$
- **19.** $\int_0^{\pi} t \sin 3t \ dt = \frac{u=t, \ du=dt}{dv=\sin 3t \ dt, \ v=-\frac{1}{3}\cos 3t} \frac{1}{3}t\cos 3t|_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{3}\int_0^{\pi} \cos 3t \ dt = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{9}\sin 3t|_0^{\pi} = \frac{pi}{3}$
- **20.** $\int_{0}^{1} (x^{2}+1)e^{-x} dx \frac{u=x^{2}+1, du=2x dx}{dv=e^{-x} dx, v=-e^{-x}} (x^{2}+1)e^{-x}|_{0}^{1} + 2\int xe^{-x} dx \frac{u=x, du=dx}{dv=e^{-x} dx, v=-e^{-x}} (x^{2}+1)e^{-x}|_{0}^{1} 2xe^{-x} 2e^{-x}|_{0}^{1} = -(x^{2}+x+3)e^{-x}|_{0}^{1} = -\frac{5}{e} + 3$
- **21.** $\int_0^1 t \cosh t \ dt = \frac{u = t, \ du = dt}{dv = \cosh t \ dt, \ v = \sinh t} t \sinh t |_0^1 \int_0^1 \sinh t \ dt = t \sinh t \cosh t |_0^1 = \frac{e e^{-1}}{2} \left(\frac{e + e^{-1}}{2} 1\right) = -\frac{1}{e} + 1$

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$$\int_{4}^{9} \frac{\ln y}{\sqrt{y}} dy \frac{\frac{u = \ln y, du = \frac{1}{y} dy}{dv = y^{-\frac{1}{2}}, v = 2\sqrt{y}} \ln y \cdot 2\sqrt{y}|_{4}^{9} - \int_{4}^{9} 2\sqrt{y} \cdot \frac{1}{y} dy$$

$$= 6 \ln 9 - 4 \ln 4 - 2 \int_{4}^{9} y^{-1/2} dy$$

$$= 6 \ln 9 - 4 \ln 4 - 4\sqrt{y}|_{4}^{9}$$

$$= 6 \ln 9 - 4 \ln 4 - 4$$

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$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{\ln x}{x^{2}} dx \frac{u = \ln x, du = \frac{1}{x} dx}{dv = \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx, v = -\frac{1}{x}} - \frac{1}{x} \ln x \Big|_{1}^{2} + \int \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx$$
$$= -\frac{1}{x} (\ln x + 1) \Big|_{1}^{2}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} (\ln 2 + 1) + 1$$

.

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} x^{3} \cos x \, dx \, \frac{u=x^{3}, \, du=3x^{2} \, dx}{dv=\cos x \, dx, \, v=\sin x} \, x^{3} \sin x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} - \int_{0}^{\pi} 3x^{2} \sin x \, dx$$

$$\frac{u=x^{2}, \, du=2x \, dx}{dv=\sin x \, dx, \, v=-\cos x} \, x^{3} \sin x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} - 3 \left[-x^{2} \cos x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} x \cos x \, dx \right]$$

$$\frac{u=x, \, du=dx}{dv=\cos x, \, v=\sin x} \, x^{3} \sin x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} - 3 \left[-x^{2} \cos x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + 2 \left[x \sin x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx \right] \right]$$

$$= x^{3} \sin x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} - 3 \left[-x^{2} \cos x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + 2 \left[x \sin x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \cos x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} \right] \right]$$

$$= -3\pi^{2} + 12$$

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$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{y}{e^{2y}} dy \frac{u=y, du=dy}{dv=e^{-2y}, v=-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2y}} \frac{-y}{2} e^{-2y} \Big|_{0}^{1} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} e^{-2y} dy$$

$$= \frac{-2y-1}{4} e^{-2y} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{-3}{4} e^{-2} \right) - \left(\frac{-1}{4} \right) \right]$$

.

$$\int_{1}^{\sqrt{3}} \arctan(1/x) \ dx = \frac{u = \arctan(1/x), \ du = \frac{-1}{x^{2} + 1}}{dv = 1, \ v = x}$$