Quiz 6: Integration by Parts

February 15, 2012

Name:	Solutions	Section:_		
Instruction quiz has two		rite neatly and show all steps. (Circle or box your final answer.	This
1. Find \int	$(x+1)\cos(x)dx$			
U=	X+1	dve cos(x)dx		
du=	9×	V= Sin(x)		
= (X4	-1) sin(x)	- Sin(x)dx		

 $=((x+1)\sin(x)+\cos(x)+c)$

this could be done 3 ways:

2. Find
$$\int_{1}^{4} \ln(\sqrt{x}) dx$$
.

Using Substitution:

 $y = \sqrt{x}$
 $dy = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x} dx$
 $dy = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x} dx$

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

$$dv = dx$$

$$v = x$$

$$|BP: u = \ln(y) dv = 2ydy$$

$$du = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x} dx$$

$$|BP: u = \ln(y) dv = 2ydy$$

$$du = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x} dx$$

$$|BP: u = \ln(y) dv = 2ydy$$

$$|BP: u = \ln(y) - \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$|BP: u$$

Using log-rules.

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \ln(\sqrt{x}) dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \ln(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \ln(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \ln(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \ln$$

Extra Credit: Find the integral. Your answer should be in terms of a.

$$u = \ln(x) \quad dv = x^{\alpha} dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad V = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1}$$

$$= \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \ln(x) - \int \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \ln(x) - \frac{1}{\alpha+1} \int x^{\alpha} dx$$

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