CÁLCULO I

Técnicas de Integração Parte II

Integração por Partes $-\int f(x)g'(x)dx$

$$u = f(x) \rightarrow du = f'(x)dx$$
$$dv = g'(x)dx \rightarrow v = g(x)$$

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

$$\int x \cos x \, dx$$

$$\int x \cos x \, dx$$

$$u = x \to du = dx$$

$$dv = \cos x \, dx \to v = \operatorname{sen} x$$

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

$$u = x \to du = dx$$

$$dv = \cos x \, dx \to v = \sin x$$

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

$$= x \sin x + \cos x + c$$

$$\int x e^x dx$$

$$\int x e^{x} dx$$

$$u = x \to du = dx$$

$$dv = e^{x} dx \to v = e^{x}$$

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

$$u = x \to du = dx$$
$$dv = e^x dx \to v = e^x$$

$$\int x e^x dx = xe^x - \int e^x dx = xe^x - e^x + c$$

$$\int \ln x \, dx$$

$$\int \ln x \, dx$$

$$u = \ln x \to du = \frac{1}{x}dx$$
$$dv = 1dx \to v = x$$

$$u = \ln x \to du = \frac{1}{x}dx$$
$$dv = 1dx \to v = x$$

$$\int \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - \int \mathbf{1} \, dx = x \ln x - x + c$$

$$\int x \ln x \, dx$$

$$\int x \ln x \, dx$$

$$u = x \to du = dx$$

$$dv = \ln x \, dx \to v = x \ln x - x$$

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

$$u = x \rightarrow du = dx$$

$$dv = \ln x \, dx \rightarrow v = x \ln x \, -x$$

$$\int x \ln x \, dx = x^2 \ln x - x^2 - \int (x \ln x - x) \, dx$$

$$\int x \ln x \, dx = x^2 \ln x - x^2 - \int x \ln x \, dx + \int x \, dx$$

$$\int x \ln x \, dx = x^2 \ln x - x^2 - \int x \ln x \, dx + \int x \, dx$$

$$2 \int x \ln x \, dx = x^2 \ln x - x^2 + \frac{x^2}{2} + c$$

$$2 \int x \ln x \, dx = x^2 \ln x - x^2 + \frac{x^2}{2} + c$$

$$\int x \ln x \, dx = \frac{x^2(2 \ln x - 1)}{4} + c$$

$$\int e^x \cos x dx$$

$$\int e^{x} \cos x \, dx$$

$$u = e^{x} \to du = e^{x} dx$$

$$dv = \cos x \, dx \to v = \sin x$$

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

$$u = e^x \to du = e^x dx$$

$$dv = \cos x \, dx \to v = \sin x$$

$$\int e^x \cos x \, dx = e^x \operatorname{sen} x - \int e^x \operatorname{sen} x \, dx$$

$$\int e^{x} \sin x \, dx$$

$$u = e^{x} \to du = e^{x} dx$$

$$dv = \sin x \, dx \to v = -\cos x$$

$$\int e^x \sin x \, dx = -e^x \cos x + \int e^x \cos x \, dx$$

$$\int e^x \cos x \, dx = e^x \sin x - \int e^x \sin x \, dx$$

$$\int e^x \cos x \, dx = e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x - \int e^x \cos x \, dx$$

$$2\int e^x \cos x \, dx = e^x \mathrm{sen} \, x + e^x \mathrm{cos} \, x$$

$$\int e^x \cos x \, dx = \frac{e^x (\sin x + \cos x)}{2} + c$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos x dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos x dx = \left[\frac{e^x(\sin x + \cos x)}{2}\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} =$$

$$\frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1}{2}$$

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