

- 8.1 #5-45 odd
- 8.2 #1-29 odd

basic integration techniques  
integration by parts

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x & dv &= \sin x \, dx \\ du &= dx & v &= -\cos x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -x \cos x + \int \cos x \, dx \\ &= \boxed{-x \cos x + \sin x + C} \end{aligned}$$

$$36. \int e^x \cos 2x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= e^x & dv &= \cos 2x \, dx \\ du &= e^x \, dx & v &= \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^x \sin 2x - \int \frac{1}{2} e^x \sin 2x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \frac{1}{2} e^x & dv &= \sin 2x \, dx \\ du &= \frac{1}{2} e^x \, dx & v &= -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^x \sin 2x - \left( -\frac{1}{4} e^x \cos 2x - \int -\frac{1}{4} e^x \cos 2x \, dx \right)$$

$$\int e^x \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} e^x \cos 2x - \frac{1}{4} \int e^x \cos 2x \, dx$$

$$\int e^x \cos 2x \, dx + \frac{1}{4} \int e^x \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} e^x \cos 2x$$

$$\frac{4}{5} \cdot \left( \frac{5}{4} \int e^x \cos 2x \, dx \right) = \left( \frac{1}{2} e^x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} e^x \cos 2x \right) \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\int e^x \cos 2x \, dx = \boxed{\frac{2}{5} e^x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{5} e^x \cos 2x + C}$$

## 7.2

$$8. \int \ln 3x \, dx = x \ln 3x - \int x \cdot \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \ln 3x & dv &= dx \\ du &= \frac{1}{3x} \cdot 3x \, dx & v &= x \\ &= \frac{dx}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x \ln 3x - \int dx \\ &= \boxed{x \ln 3x - x + C} \end{aligned}$$

$$14. \int \frac{e^{1/t}}{t^2} dt = \int -e^u du$$

$$u = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$du = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$$

$$-du = \frac{dt}{t^2}$$

$$= -e^u + C$$

$$= \boxed{-e^{1/t} + C}$$

$$48. \int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx = x^2 e^x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 2x e^x dx$$

$$u = x^2 \quad dv = e^x dx \quad u = 2x \quad dv = e^x dx$$

$$du = 2x dx \quad v = e^x \quad du = 2dx \quad v = e^x$$

$$= x^2 e^x - \left( 2x e^x - \int 2e^x dx \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + 2e^x \Big|_0^1$$

$$= (e - 2e + 2e) - (0 - 0 + 2) = \boxed{e - 2}$$