

28.7 Integration By Parts Cont'd

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

Ex: $\int \ln x \, dx$

D	I
1	$\ln x$
	?

D	I
$\ln x$	1
$\frac{1}{x}$ or x^{-1}	x
⋮	⋮

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int \ln x \, dx &= x \ln x - \int x \cdot x^{-1} \, dx \\ &= x \ln x - \int 1 \, dx \\ &= x \ln x - x + C \end{aligned}$$

Ex: $\int \tan^{-1} x \, dx$

D	I
1	$\tan^{-1} x$
	?

D	I
$\tan^{-1} x$	1
$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	x
⋮	⋮

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

$$\int \tan^{-1} x \, dx = x \tan^{-1} x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} \, dx$$

$\int \frac{x}{1+x^2} \, dx$ $= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u}$ $= \frac{1}{2} \ln u + C_1$ $= \frac{1}{2} \ln 1+x^2 + C_1$	$u = 1+x^2$ $du = 2x \, dx$ $\frac{du}{2} = x \, dx$
--	--

$$\int \tan^{-1} x \, dx = x \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |1+x^2| + C$$

Ex: $\int e^x \cos x \, dx$

	D	I	
(u)	$\cos x$	e^x	(dv) (or other way around)
(du)	$-\sin x$	e^x	(v)
	\vdots	\vdots	

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

$$\int e^x \cos x \, dx = e^x \cos x + \int e^x \sin x \, dx \quad (\text{A})$$

Do Integration by Parts again 😊

(u)	D	I	(dv)
	sin x	e ^x	
(du)	cos x	e ^x	(v)

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

$\int e^x \sin x \underline{dx} = \underline{e^x \sin x} - \int e^x \cos x \underline{dx}$

Plug $\int e^x \sin x dx$ into \textcircled{A}

$\textcircled{A} \int e^x \cos x dx = e^x \cos x + \underline{e^x \sin x} - \int e^x \cos x dx$

$2 \int e^x \cos x dx = e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x + \underline{\underline{C_1}}$

$\div 2 :$

$\int e^x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} [e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x] + \underline{\underline{C_2}}$

Tips for Choosing u and dv :

Integral	u	dv	
$\int x^n e^x dx$	x^n	e^x	} Tabular Method
$\int x^n \cos x dx$	x^n	$\cos x$	
$\int x^n \sqrt{1+x} dx$	x^n	$\sqrt{1+x}$	
$\int x^n dx$	x^n	x^n	

$\int x^n \ln x dx$	$\ln x$	x^n	}	Formula
$\int x^n \tan^{-1} x dx$	$\tan^{-1} x$	x^n		

28.9 Partial Fractions

Ex: $\int \frac{1}{2x+3} dx$ (28.2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= 2x+3 \\
 du &= 2dx \\
 \frac{du}{2} &= dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |u| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |2x+3| + C$$

Shortcut $\int \frac{dx}{ax+b} = \frac{1}{a} \ln |ax+b| + C$

Ex: $\int \frac{dx}{x-2} = \ln |x-2| + C$

$$\int \frac{dx}{7x+4} = \frac{1}{7} \ln |7x+4| + C$$