

Integration by parts:

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

1. Simplest example:

$$\int x \sin(x) dx$$

(a) Put  $u =$  \_\_\_\_\_ and  $dv =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(b) This makes  $du =$  \_\_\_\_\_ and  $v =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Then the integral  $\int x \sin(x) dx =$

2.

$$\int x^2 \ln(x) dx$$

(a) Put  $u =$  \_\_\_\_\_ and  $dv =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(b) This makes  $du =$  \_\_\_\_\_ and  $v =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Then the integral  $\int x^2 \ln(x) dx =$

Questions 3 and 4 use the gimmick where  $u = f(x)$ ,  $du = dx$

3.

$$\int \ln(x) dx$$

(a) Put  $u = \ln(x)$ ,  $dv = dx$

(b) This makes  $du =$  \_\_\_\_\_ and  $v =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Then the integral  $\int \ln(x) dx =$

4.

$$\int \tan^{-1}(x) dx$$

(a) Put  $u = \tan^{-1}(x)$ ,  $dv = dx$

(b) This makes  $du = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  and  $v = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(c) Then the integral  $\int \tan^{-1}(x) dx =$

5.  $\int x^3 e^{2x} dx$

The D-I method will make this snappy. Draw the table here.

6.  $\int \cos(x) e^{2x} dx$

Again the D-I method makes this snappy, know when to stop and integrate!