

Outline

1. u-substitution.

2. Integration by parts.

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Reminder: ① Quiz Tuesday.

② Do-over: Wednesday

1212 DH

8-9pm or 9-10pm

③ Final: Friday May 8

1-4 pm A51 BH

1. u-substitution

$$\int (\ln(x) + 1) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x \cdot \ln(x)}} dx.$$

① Try $u = x \cdot \ln(x)$

② $\frac{du}{dx} = \ln(x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \ln(x) + 1.$

③ $dx = \frac{du}{\ln(x) + 1}$

④ $\int (\ln(x) + 1) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{du}{\ln(x) + 1} = \int u^{-1/2} du$
 $= \frac{u^{1/2}}{1/2} + C$

⑤ $\int (\ln(x) + 1) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x \cdot \ln(x)}} dx = 2\sqrt{x \cdot \ln(x)} + C$

Example

$$f(v) = \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln(x)} dx$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad u = \ln(x)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad dx = x \cdot du$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln(u)} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{u} \cdot x du$$

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

$$= \ln(|u|) + C$$

$\textcircled{5}$

$$= \ln(|\ln(x)|) + C$$

Example

$$\int \left(\frac{-1}{x^2} + 2x \right) \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad u = \frac{1}{x} + x^2 + 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{-1}{x^2} + 2x$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad dx = \frac{du}{\frac{-1}{x^2} + 2x}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \int \left(\frac{-1}{x^2} + 2x \right) \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + x^2 + 1} dx =$$

$$\int \left(\frac{-1}{x^2} + 2x \right) u^{1/2} \cdot \frac{du}{\frac{-1}{x^2} + 2x} = \int u^{1/2} du$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} + C$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x} + x^2 + 1 \right)^{3/2} + C$$

2. Integration by Parts

- Very useful for integrating products of two functions when u-substitution doesn't work.
- Formula:

$$\int u \cdot v' dx = uv - \int u' \cdot v dx$$

Example

Evaluate: $\int x \cdot \cos(x) \cdot dx.$

$$\begin{array}{ll} u = x & v' = \cos(x) \\ u' = 1 & v = \sin(x) \end{array}$$

Solution

$$\int u \cdot v' dx = u \cdot v - \int u' \cdot v dx$$

$$\int x \cdot \cos(x) dx = x \cdot \sin(x) - \int 1 \cdot \sin(x) dx$$

$$= x \cdot \sin(x) - -\cos(x) + C$$

$$= x \cdot \sin(x) + \cos(x) + C$$

Check:

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x \cdot \sin(x) + \cos(x) + C)$$

$$= \sin(x) + x \cdot \cos(x) - \sin(x) + 0$$

$$= x \cdot \cos(x) \quad \checkmark$$