§7.1 Integration by Parts

We apply product rule & chain rule for derivatives to integrals!

Suppose u, v are functions of x. Then

$$\frac{d}{dx}[uv] = \frac{du}{dx}v + u\frac{dv}{dx} = (uv)'$$

$$f'g + fg'$$

$$v\frac{du}{dx} + u\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{d(uv)}{dx}$$

$$\int v\frac{du}{dx}dx + \int u\frac{dv}{dx}dx = \int \frac{d(uv)}{dx}dx$$

Save for later

$$\int v\,du + \int u\,dv = \int d(uv) = uv + C$$

$$\int u\,dv = uv - \int v\,du$$ is integration by parts!

2. $\int \theta \cos\theta \, d\theta$; $u = \theta$, $dv = \cos\theta \, d\theta$

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

It's great for getting rid of powers of x, by letting $\boxed{x^n = u}$ rest $= dv$

Let $\theta = u$, then

$du = d\theta$

$dv = \cos\theta\, d\theta$

$v = \sin\theta$

$$\therefore \int \theta\cos\theta\, d\theta = \theta\sin\theta - \int \sin\theta\, d\theta$$

$$= \theta\sin\theta - (-\cos\theta) + C$$

$$= \theta\sin\theta + \cos\theta + C$$

1–2 Evaluate the integral using integration by parts with the indicated choices of u and dv.

1. $\int x^2 \ln x\, dx$; $u = \ln x$, $dv = x^2\, dx$

2. $\int \theta \cos\theta\, d\theta$; $u = \theta$, $dv = \cos\theta\, d\theta$

3–36 Evaluate the integral.

3. $\int x \cos 5x\, dx$

4. $\int ye^{0.2y}\, dy$

5. $\int te^{-3t}\, dt$

6. $\int (x-1)\sin \pi x\, dx$

7. $\int (x^2 + 2x)\cos x\, dx$

8. $\int t^2 \sin \beta t\, dt$

9. $\int \ln \sqrt[3]{x}\, dx$

10. $\int \sin^{-1} x\, dx$

11. $\int \arctan 4t\, dt$

12. $\int p^5 \ln p\, dp$

13. $\int t \sec^2 2t\, dt$

14. $\int s2^s\, ds$

15. $\int (\ln x)^2\, dx$

16. $\int t \sinh mt\, dt$

17. $\int e^{2\theta} \sin 3\theta\, d\theta$

18. $\int e^{-\theta} \cos 2\theta\, d\theta$

19. $\int z^3 e^z\, dz$

20. $\int x \tan^2 x\, dx$

21. $\int \frac{xe^{2x}}{(1+2x)^2}\, dx$

22. $\int (\arcsin x)^2\, dx$

23. $\int_0^{1/2} x \cos \pi x\, dx$

24. $\int_0^1 (x^2+1)e^{-x}\, dx$

25. $\int_0^1 t \cosh t\, dt$

26. $\int_4^9 \frac{\ln y}{\sqrt{y}}\, dy$

27. $\int_1^3 r^3 \ln r\, dr$

28. $\int_0^{2\pi} t^2 \sin 2t\, dt$

29. $\int_0^1 \frac{y}{e^{2y}}\,dy$

30. $\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \arctan(1/x)\,dx$

31. $\int_0^{1/2} \cos^{-1}x\,dx$

32. $\int_1^2 \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x^3}\,dx$

33. $\int \cos x \ln(\sin x)\,dx$

34. $\int_0^1 \frac{r^3}{\sqrt{4+r^2}}\,dr$

35. $\int_1^2 x^4(\ln x)^2\,dx$

36. $\int_0^t e^s \sin(t-s)\,ds$

37–42 First make a substitution and then use integration by parts to evaluate the integral.

37. $\int \cos\sqrt{x}\,dx$

38. $\int t^3 e^{-t^2}\,dt$

39. $\int_{\sqrt{\pi/2}}^{\sqrt{\pi}} \theta^3 \cos(\theta^2)\,d\theta$

40. $\int_0^\pi e^{\cos t} \sin 2t\,dt$

41. $\int x\ln(1+x)\,dx$

42. $\int \sin(\ln x)\,dx$

43–46 Evaluate the indefinite integral. Illustrate, and check that your answer is reasonable, by graphing both the function and its antiderivative (take $C = 0$).

43. $\int xe^{-2x}\,dx$

44. $\int x^{3/2} \ln x\,dx$

45. $\int x^3\sqrt{1+x^2}\,dx$

46. $\int x^2 \sin 2x\,dx$

(c) Use part (a) to show that, for odd powers of sine,

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2n+1}x\,dx = \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \cdots \cdot 2n}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n+1)}$$

50. Prove that, for even powers of sine,

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2n}x\,dx = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \cdots \cdot 2n}\,\frac{\pi}{2}$$

51–54 Use integration by parts to prove the reduction formula.

51. $\int (\ln x)^n\,dx = x(\ln x)^n - n\int (\ln x)^{n-1}\,dx$

52. $\int x^n e^x\,dx = x^n e^x - n\int x^{n-1}e^x\,dx$

53. $\int \tan^n x\,dx = \frac{\tan^{n-1}x}{n-1} - \int \tan^{n-2}x\,dx \quad (n \neq 1)$

54. $\int \sec^n x\,dx = \frac{\tan x \sec^{n-2}x}{n-1} + \frac{n-2}{n-1}\int \sec^{n-2}x\,dx \quad (n \neq 1)$

55. Use Exercise 51 to find $\int (\ln x)^3\,dx$.

56. Use Exercise 52 to find $\int x^4 e^x\,dx$.

57–58 Find the area of the region bounded by the given curves.

57. $y = x^2 \ln x, \quad y = 4\ln x$

58. $y = x^2 e^{-x}, \quad y = xe^{-x}$

47. (a) Use the reduction formula in Example 6 to show that

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

(b) Use part (a) and the reduction formula to evaluate $\int \sin^4 x\, dx$.

48. (a) Prove the reduction formula

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

(b) Use part (a) to evaluate $\int \cos^2 x\, dx$.
(c) Use parts (a) and (b) to evaluate $\int \cos^4 x\, dx$.

49. (a) Use the reduction formula in Example 6 to show that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x\, dx = \frac{n-1}{n} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{n-2} x\, dx$$

where $n \geqslant 2$ is an integer.
(b) Use part (a) to evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^3 x\, dx$ and $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^5 x\, dx$.

59–60 Use a graph to find approximate x-coordinates of the points of intersection of the given curves. Then find (approximately) the area of the region bounded by the curves.

59. $y = \arcsin(\frac{1}{2}x)$, $y = 2 - x^2$

60. $y = x \ln(x + 1)$, $y = 3x - x^2$

61–63 Use the method of cylindrical shells to find the volume generated by rotating the region bounded by the given curves about the specified axis.

61. $y = \cos(\pi x/2)$, $y = 0$, $0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1$; about the y-axis

62. $y = e^x$, $y = e^{-x}$, $x = 1$; about the y-axis

63. $y = e^{-x}$, $y = 0$, $x = -1$, $x = 0$; about $x = 1$

64. Calculate the volume generated by rotating the region bounded by the curves $y = \ln x$, $y = 0$, and $x = 2$ about each axis.
(a) the y-axis (b) the x-axis

65. Calculate the average value of $f(x) = x \sec^2 x$ on the interval $[0, \pi/4]$.

66. A rocket accelerates by burning its onboard fuel, so its mass decreases with time. Suppose the initial mass of the rocket at liftoff (including its fuel) is m, the fuel is consumed at rate r, and the exhaust gases are ejected with constant velocity v_e (relative to the rocket). A model for the velocity of the rocket at time t is given by the equation

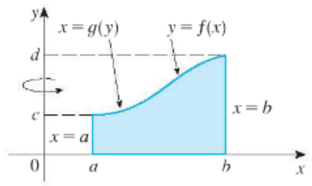
$$v(t) = -gt - v_e \ln \frac{m - rt}{m}$$

where g is the acceleration due to gravity and t is not too large. If $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$, $m = 30{,}000$ kg, $r = 160$ kg/s, and $v_e = 3000$ m/s, find the height of the rocket one minute after liftoff.

67. A particle that moves along a straight line has velocity $v(t) = t^2 e^{-t}$ meters per second after t seconds. How far will it travel during the first t seconds?

Make the substitution $y = f(x)$ and then use integration by parts on the resulting integral to prove that

$$V = \int_a^b 2\pi x f(x)\, dx$$



72. Let $I_n = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x \, dx$.

(a) Show that $I_{2n+2} \leqslant I_{2n+1} \leqslant I_{2n}$.

(b) Use Exercise 50 to show that

$$\frac{I_{2n+2}}{I_{2n}} = \frac{2n + 1}{2n + 2}$$

$v_e = 3000$ m/s, find the height of the rocket one minute after liftoff.

67. A particle that moves along a straight line has velocity $v(t) = t^2 e^{-t}$ meters per second after t seconds. How far will it travel during the first t seconds?

68. If $f(0) = g(0) = 0$ and f'' and g'' are continuous, show that

$$\int_0^a f(x)g''(x)\,dx = f(a)g'(a) - f'(a)g(a) + \int_0^a f''(x)g(x)\,dx$$

69. Suppose that $f(1) = 2$, $f(4) = 7$, $f'(1) = 5$, $f'(4) = 3$, and f'' is continuous. Find the value of $\int_1^4 x f''(x)\,dx$.

70. (a) Use integration by parts to show that

$$\int f(x)\,dx = xf(x) - \int xf'(x)\,dx$$

(b) If f and g are inverse functions and f' is continuous, prove that

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = bf(b) - af(a) - \int_{f(a)}^{f(b)} g(y)\,dy$$

[*Hint:* Use part (a) and make the substitution $y = f(x)$.]

(c) In the case where f and g are positive functions and $b > a > 0$, draw a diagram to give a geometric interpretation of part (b).

(d) Use part (b) to evaluate $\int_1^e \ln x\,dx$.

71. We arrived at Formula 5.3.2, $V = \int_a^b 2\pi x f(x)\,dx$, by using cylindrical shells, but now we can use integration by parts to prove it using the slicing method of Section 5.2, at least for the case where f is one-to-one and therefore has an inverse function g. Use the figure to show that

$$V = \pi b^2 d - \pi a^2 c - \int_c^d \pi[g(y)]^2\,dy$$

72. Let $I_n = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x\,dx$.

(a) Show that $I_{2n+2} \leqslant I_{2n+1} \leqslant I_{2n}$.

(b) Use Exercise 50 to show that

$$\frac{I_{2n+2}}{I_{2n}} = \frac{2n+1}{2n+2}$$

(c) Use parts (a) and (b) to show that

$$\frac{2n+1}{2n+2} \leqslant \frac{I_{2n+1}}{I_{2n}} \leqslant 1$$

and deduce that $\lim_{n\to\infty} I_{2n+1}/I_{2n} = 1$.

(d) Use part (c) and Exercises 49 and 50 to show that

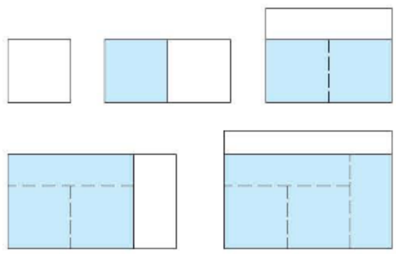
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{1}\cdot\frac{2}{3}\cdot\frac{4}{3}\cdot\frac{4}{5}\cdot\frac{6}{5}\cdot\frac{6}{7}\cdot\cdots\cdot\frac{2n}{2n-1}\cdot\frac{2n}{2n+1} =$$

This formula is usually written as an infinite product:

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2}{1}\cdot\frac{2}{3}\cdot\frac{4}{3}\cdot\frac{4}{5}\cdot\frac{6}{5}\cdot\frac{6}{7}\cdot\cdots$$

and is called the *Wallis product.*

(e) We construct rectangles as follows. Start with a square of area 1 and attach rectangles of area 1 alternately beside or on top of the previous rectangle (see the figure). Find the limit of the ratios of width to height of these rectangles.



1–2 Evaluate the integral using integration by parts with the indicated choices of u and dv.

1. $\int x^2 \ln x \, dx$; $u = \ln x$, $dv = x^2\,dx$

$uv - \int v\,du$

$du = \frac{1}{x}dx \quad v = \frac{1}{3}x^3$

$$\int x^2 \ln x \, dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln x - \int \frac{1}{3}x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x}\,dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{9}x^3 + C$$

Scratch

$\frac{1}{3}x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{3}x^2$

$\int \frac{1}{3}x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$

3–36 Evaluate the integral.

4. $\int y e^{0.2y}\, dy$

$u = y$
$dv = e^{.2y} dy$

The "easy" kind.

$du = dy \quad , \quad v = \frac{1}{.2} e^{.2y}$

$uv - \int v\, du = y \cdot \frac{1}{.2} e^{.2y} - \int \frac{1}{.2} e^{.2y} \cdot dy$

$= \frac{1}{.2} y e^{.2y} - \frac{1}{.2} \cdot \frac{1}{.2} \int e^{w} dw$, where $w = .2y$

7. $\int (x^2 + 2x) \cos x \, dx$

$= \int x^2 \cos x \, dx + 2 \int x \cos x \, dx$

$x^n dx = du$

Another $\ln(*)$. Think $\ln(*) = u$.

9. $\int \ln \sqrt[3]{x}\, dx$

$u = \ln(x^{\frac{1}{3}})$ $\qquad dv = dx$

$du = \dfrac{\frac{1}{3}x^{-2/3}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx = \dfrac{1}{3x} dx$ $\qquad v = x$

$= uv - \int v\,du$

$= x\ln(x^{\frac{1}{3}}) - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{3x}\, dx$

$= x \ln(\sqrt[3]{x}) - \frac{1}{3}\int dx$

$= x \ln(\sqrt[3]{x}) - \frac{1}{3}x + C$

11. $\int \arctan 4t \, dt$

$u = \tan^{-1}(4t)$

$du = \frac{4}{16t^2+1} dt$

$dv = dt$

$v = t$

$y = \tan^{-1}(4t)$

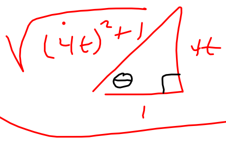
$\tan y = 4t$

$\sec^2 y \, y' = 4$

$y' = \frac{4}{\sec^2 y}$

$= \frac{4}{16t^2+1}$

$\sec^2 (\overbrace{\tan^{-1}(4t)}^{\theta}) = \left(\sqrt{16t^2+1}\right)^2$



$= 16t^2+1$

$= uv - \int v \, du$

$= t \arctan(4t) - \int t \cdot \frac{4}{16t^2+1} dt$

$u = 16t^2+1$

$\Rightarrow du = 32t \, dt$

$= t\arctan(4t) - \frac{4}{32} \int \frac{1}{16t^2+1} \cdot 32t \, dt$

$= t \arctan(4t) - \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{u} du$

$= t \arctan(4t) - \frac{1}{8} \ln|u| + C$

$= t \arctan(4t) - \frac{1}{8} \ln\left(\frac{1}{16t^2+1}\right) + C$

$= t \arctan(4t) + \frac{1}{8} \ln(16t^2+1) + C$ from $\frac{1}{16t^2+1} = (16t^2+1)^{-1}$

15. $\int (\ln x)^2\, dx$

See ln ?
Think ln(*) = u,
so you can get
something "nicer" by
differentiating

$u = (\ln(x))^2$

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

$dv = dx$

$v = x$

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

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

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

$\int \ln x\, dx$

$u = \ln x \qquad dv = dx$

$du = \frac{1}{x}\, dx \qquad v = x$

$\int \ln x = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x}\, dx$

$= x \ln x - x + C$

20. $\int x \tan^2 x \, dx$

~~Let $u = x$ $dv = \tan^2 x \, dx$~~
~~$du = dx$ $v = ?$~~

Cheat sheets are good. But you want to do as much as possible, organically.

$u = \tan^2 x$ $dv = x \, dx$

$du = 2\tan x \cdot \sec^2 x \, dx$ $v = \frac{1}{2}x^2$

$uv - \int v \, du = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \tan^2 x - \int \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cdot 2\tan x \sec^2 x \, dx$

$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \tan^2 x - \int x^2 \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx \longrightarrow u^{-3} du = w^{-3} dw$

$u = \cos x$

$du = -\sin x \, dx$

Easy to introduce a negative

$\int f = -\int -f$

Let $u = x^2$ $dv = \sin x \cos^{-3} x \, dx$

$du = 2x \, dx$ $v = -\frac{1}{2}\cos^{-2} x$

$\int w^{-3} dw = \frac{1}{-2} w^{-2} + C$

$uv - \int v \, du$

$= x^2 \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} + \frac{2}{2}\int x \sec^2 x \, dx$

$= x^2 \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x}$

$u = x$ $dv = \sec^2 x \, dx$

$du = dx$ $v = \tan x$

$= x^2 \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} + x\tan x - \int \tan x \, dx$

Doable

$\int \tan x \, dx = \ln|\sec x| + C$

$-\int -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C$

$= \ln\left(|\cos x|^{-1}\right) + C$

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

$= \ln|\sec x| + C$

1st Check: Is $\frac{\ln y}{\sqrt{y}}$ cnt's on [4, 9] ? Yup ✓

26. $\int_4^9 \frac{\ln y}{\sqrt{y}}\,dy$

Again: $u = \ln y$ $\quad dv = y^{-\frac{1}{2}}dy$

$du = \frac{1}{y}dy$ $\quad v = 2y^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$= uv - \int v\,du$

$y^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$= \Big[2\sqrt{y}\ln y\Big]_4^9 - \int_4^9 2y^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{y}\,dy$

$= \Big[2\sqrt{9}\ln 9 - 2\sqrt{4}\ln 4\Big] - 2\int_4^9 y^{-\frac{1}{2}}dy$

$= \Big[6\ln 9 - 4\ln 4\Big] - 2\Big[2y^{\frac{1}{2}}\Big]_4^9 = \Big[\ln(9^6) - \ln(4^4)\Big] - 4\Big[\sqrt{9} - \sqrt{4}\Big]$

$= \ln\left(\frac{9^6}{4^4}\right) - 4 \quad = 6\ln 9 - 4\ln 4 - 4 = 6\ln(3^2) - 4\ln(2^2) - 4$

$= 12\ln(3) - 8\ln(2) - 4$

$$\int_4^9 \frac{\ln(y)}{\sqrt{y}}\,dy = -8\ln(2) - 4 + 12\ln(3)$$

$=$

30. $\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \arctan(1/x)\,dx$

$\frac{d}{dx} \arctan(4x) = \frac{1}{(4x)^2+1} \cdot 4$

$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\arctan(u)\right] = \frac{1}{u^2+1} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$

Needs a "−" sign

$u = x^2+1$

$du = 2x\,dx$

$u = \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

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

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

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

$dv = dx$

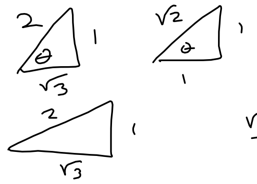
$v = x$

$uv - \int v\,du = \left[x \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right]_1^{\sqrt{3}} - \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} x \cdot \frac{dx}{x^2+1}$

$= \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} - 1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2x\,dx}{x^2+1}$

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

$\frac{x\,dx}{x^2+1}$



$\frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\left[\ln(x^2+1)\right]_1^{\sqrt{3}}$

$= \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\left[\ln(4) - \ln(2)\right]$

$= \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4} \underbrace{- \frac{1}{2}\ln 4 + \frac{1}{2}\ln 2}_{-\ln\sqrt{4} + \ln\sqrt{2}}$

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

$= \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$

$= \ln\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \ln\left(2^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)$

$$\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx \quad \frac{1}{2}\ln(2) - \frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{6}\pi\sqrt{3}$$

$= -\frac{1}{2}\ln(2)$

No! +

$\sin(2t) = 2\sin t \; \cos t$

40. $\int_0^{\pi} e^{\cos t} \sin 2t \, dt$

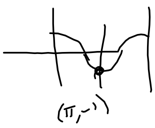
$= 2\int_0^{\pi} e^{\cos t} \sin t \; \cos t \; dt$

$= -2\int_0^{\pi} \cos t \; e^{\cos t}(-\sin t \; dt)$

$u = \cos t \qquad dv = e^{\cos t}(-\sin t \; dt) \qquad \int e^u du = e^u + C$

$du = -\sin t \, dt \qquad v = e^{\cos t}$

$uv - \int v \, du = -2\left[\cos t \, e^{\cos t}\right]_0^{\pi} - 2\int_0^{\pi} e^{\cos t}(-\sin t \; dt)$



$= -2\left[\cos\pi \; e^{\cos\pi} - \cos 0 \; e^{\cos 0}\right] + 2\left[e^{\cos t}\right]_0^{\pi}$

$= -2\left[(-1)e^{-1} - 1e^{1}\right] + 2\left[e^{-1} - e^{1}\right]$

$= \frac{2}{e} + 2e + \frac{2}{e} - 2e = \frac{4}{e} = 4e^{-1}$

47. (a) Use the reduction formula in Example 6 to show that

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

(b) Use part (a) and the reduction formula to evaluate $\int \sin^4 x\,dx$.

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

$du = 2\sin x\cos x\,dx$ $\quad v = x$

$uv - \int v\,du = x\sin^2 x - \int x \cdot 2\sin x\cos x\,dx$

$= x\sin^2 x - 2\int x\sin x\cos x\,dx$

$u = x$ $\quad dv = \sin x \cdot \cos x\,dx$

$du = dx$ $\quad v = \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 x$

$= x\sin^2 x - 2\left[uv - \int v\,du\right]$

$= x\sin^2 x - 2\left[\frac{1}{2}x\sin^2 x - \int \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 x\,dx\right]$

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

Computer gives this:

$$-\frac{1}{4}\sin(x)^3\cos(x) - \frac{3}{8}\cos(x)\sin(x) + \frac{3}{8}x$$

Book WANTS:

$u = \sin x$ $\quad dv = \sin x\,dx$

$du = \cos x\,dx$ $\quad v = -\cos x$

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

$= -\sin x\cos x + \int \cos^2 x\,dx$

$= -\sin x\cos x + \int (1 - \sin^2 x)\,dx$

$= -\sin x\cos x + \int dx - \int \sin^2 x\,dx$

$\int \sin^2 x\,dx = -\sin x\cos x + x - \int \sin^2 x\,dx$

$2\int \sin^2 x\,dx = x - \sin x\cos x + C$

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

NOTE $\frac{2\sin x\cos x}{2} = \frac{\sin(2x)}{2}$

This gives

$\int \sin^2 x\,dx = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\sin(2x)}{2}\right) + C$

$$\int \sin^2 x \, dx =$$

$$= \int \left(\tfrac{1}{2} - \tfrac{1}{2}\cos(2x) \right) dx$$

$$= \tfrac{1}{2}\int dx - \tfrac{1}{2}\int \cos(2x)\, dx$$

$$= \tfrac{1}{2}x - \tfrac{1}{2}\cdot\tfrac{1}{2}\int \cos(2x)\cdot 2\, dx$$

$$= \tfrac{1}{2}x - \tfrac{1}{4}\sin(2x) + C$$

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

$u = e^x \qquad dv = \sin x \, dx$

$du = e^x dx \qquad v = -\cos x$

$$uv - \int v\,du = -e^x\cos x - \int -\cos x \, e^x \, dx$$

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

$u = e^x \qquad dv = \cos x \, dx$

$du = e^x dx \qquad v = \sin x$

$$-e^x \cos x + \left[uv - \int v\,du \right]$$

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

$$2\int e^x \sin x \, dx = e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x \quad + C$$

$$\int e^x \sin x \, dx = \tfrac{1}{2}\left[e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x \right] + C$$

55. Use Exercise 51 to find $\int (\ln x)^3\,dx$

$$\int (\ln x)^n dx = x(\ln x)^n - n\int (\ln x)^{n-1} dx$$

$n = 3$

$u = \ln x \quad dv = dx$

$du = \frac{1}{x}dx \quad v = x$

$uv - \int v\,du$

$= x\ln x$

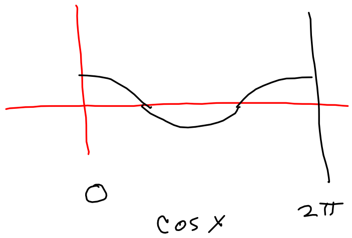
$$\int (\ln x)^3 dx = x(\ln x)^3 - 3\int (\ln x)^2 dx$$

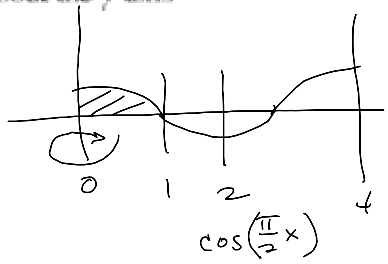
$$= x(\ln x)^3 - 3\left[x(\ln x)^2 - 2\int \ln x\,dx\right]$$

$$= x(\ln x)^3 - 3x(\ln x)^2 + 6\left[x\ln x - \int x\cdot\frac{1}{x}dx\right] \rightarrow 1$$

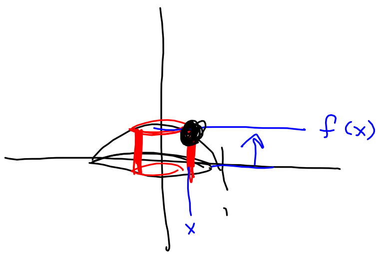
$$= \boxed{x(\ln x)^3 - 3x(\ln x)^2 + 6x\ln x - 6x + C}$$

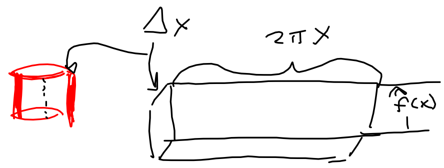
61. $y = \cos(\pi x/2)$, $y = 0$, $0 \le x \le 1$; about the y-axis





$$\frac{2\pi}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2\pi \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} = 4$$





$$V = 2\pi x f(x)$$

$$V = \sum_{k=1}^{n} 2\pi x_k f(x_k) \Delta x \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} 2\pi \int_0^1 x \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) dx$$

$u = x \qquad dv = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) dx$

$du = dx \qquad v = -\frac{2}{\pi}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right)$

$$uv - \int v\,du = \left[x\left(-\frac{2}{\pi}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right)\right)\right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 -\frac{2}{\pi}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) dx$$

$$= \left[-\frac{2}{\pi} x \sin\frac{\pi}{2}x\right]_0^1 + \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\pi}(1)\sin\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 + \frac{4}{\pi^2}\left(-\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right)\right)\Big]_0^1$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi^2}\left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \cos(0)\right] = -\frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi^2}$$