

Techniques of integration Ch 7

Fundamental Theorem of Calculus:

differentiation and indefinite integration are inverse operations.

differentiation rules give rise to integration techniques.

power rule \longleftrightarrow power rule

sum rule \longleftrightarrow sum rule

product rule \longleftrightarrow substitution.

product rule \longleftrightarrow integration by parts

$$(fg)' = f'g + fg' \Rightarrow \int (fg)'(x) dx = \int f'(x)g(x) dx + \int f(x)g'(x) dx$$

$$f(x)g'(x) = \int f'(x)g(x) dx + \int f(x)g'(x) dx$$

or

$$\int f(x)g'(x) dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f'(x)g(x) dx$$

or

$$\int \underbrace{u}_{f} \underbrace{dv}_{g'dx} = uv - \int \underbrace{v}_{g} \underbrace{du}_{f'dx}$$

hope you can solve.

EX $\int x e^x dx = x e^x - \int e^x dx = x e^x - e^x + C.$

$$u = x \Rightarrow du = dx$$

$$dv = e^x dx \Rightarrow v = e^x$$

EX [student] $\int x \cos x dx = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx = x \sin x + \cos x + C$

$$u = x \quad du = dx$$

$$dv = \cos x dx \quad v = \sin x$$

This also allows us to compute

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

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

sometimes we can apply integration by parts several times then solve for the integral.

Ex $\int e^x \cos x \, dx = e^x \sin x - \int e^x \sin x \, dx = e^x \sin x - [-e^x \cos x - \int -e^x \cos x \, dx]$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} u = e^x & du = e^x \, dx \\ dv = \cos x \, dx & v = \sin x \end{array} \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l|l} u = e^x & du = e^x \, dx \\ dv = \sin x \, dx & v = -\cos x \end{array} \right.$$

What not to do:

start same

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

then at

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

so

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

$$\Rightarrow \int e^x \cos x \, dx = \int e^x \cos x \, dx$$

so

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{array}{l|l} u = e^{-x} & du = -e^{-x} \, dx \\ dv = \sin 2x \, dx & v = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \end{array} \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l|l} u = \frac{e^{-x}}{2} & du = -\frac{e^{-x}}{2} \, dx \\ dv = \cos 2x \, dx & v = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \end{array} \right.$$

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

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

Definite integrals:

$$\int_a^b u dv = uv \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b v du$$

Ex $\int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx = x^2 e^x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 2x e^x dx = e - 2 \int_0^1 x e^x dx = e - 2 [x e^x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^x dx]$

$$\begin{array}{l} u = x^2 \quad du = 2x dx \\ dv = e^x dx \quad v = e^x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} u = x \quad du = dx \\ dv = e^x dx \quad v = e^x \end{array}$$

$$= e - 2 [e - e^x \Big|_0^1] = e - 2 [e - (e - 1)] = e - 2$$

useful trick: $p(x)$ a polynomial, $f(x)$ a function you can take antiderivatives of forever [you can compute antiderivative iteratively on $f(x)$]

$$\int p(x) f(x) dx = p(x) F(x) - \int p'(x) F(x) dx$$

$$\begin{array}{l} u = p(x) \quad du = p'(x) dx \\ dv = f(x) dx \quad v = F(x) \end{array}$$

Notice $\text{degree } p'(x) < \text{degree } p(x)$.
 \uparrow highest power

iterating this eventually makes polynomial part go away.

Multiple integration techniques can be useful

Ex $\int \sin(\ln x) dx = \int \sin(u) e^u du \stackrel{\text{compute using integration by parts}}{=} \frac{1}{2} e^u (\sin u - \cos u) + C = \frac{1}{2} x (\sin \ln x - \cos \ln x) + C$

substitution
 $u = \ln x \quad e^u = x$
 $e^u du = dx$

Reduction formulas [see book for more]

EX 1

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

$$u = (\ln x)^n \quad du = n(\ln x)^{n-1} \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$dv = dx \quad v = x$$

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[Lots of different tricks/techniques
practice, practice, practice...]