

U - Substitution = Reverse Chain Rule *6.3 day 1*  
 Integration by Parts = Reverse Product Rule

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

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

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

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

$$\int x \cos x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x \\ \frac{du}{dx} &= 1 \\ du &= dx \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int u \, dv &= uv - \int v \, du \\ \int x \cos x \, dx &= x \cdot \sin x - \int \sin x \, dx \\ &= x \sin x + \cos x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\int x e^x dx \quad \begin{array}{l} u = x \\ du = dx \end{array} \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} dv = e^x dx \\ v = e^x \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$\int x e^x dx = x \cdot e^x - \int e^x dx$$

$$= \boxed{x e^x - e^x + C}$$

$v u' + u v'$  Check

$$y = \underset{uv}{x e^x} - e^x$$

$$y' = e^x \cdot 1 + x \cdot e^x - e^x$$

$$y' = x e^x$$

$$\int 2t \cos 3t \, dt \quad \begin{array}{l} u = 2t \\ du = 2dt \end{array} \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} dv = \cos(3t) dt \\ v = \frac{1}{3} \sin(3t) \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$\int 2t \cos(3t) = 2t \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sin(3t) - \int \frac{1}{3} \sin(3t) \cdot 2 \, dt$$

$$= \frac{2t}{3} \sin(3t) - \frac{2}{3} \int \sin(3t) \, dt$$

$$= \frac{2t}{3} \sin(3t) - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cos(3t)$$

$$= \frac{2t}{3} \sin(3t) + \frac{2}{9} \cos(3t) + C$$

$$\int \cos(3t) \, dt$$

$$u = 3t$$

$$du = 3 \, dt$$

$$\frac{1}{3} du = dt$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int \cos u \, du$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \sin(3t)$$

$$u = 3t$$

$$du = 3 \, dt$$

$$\frac{1}{3} du = dt$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int \sin u \, du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \cos(3t)$$

$$\int x \ln x \, dx$$

$$u = \ln x$$

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

$$dv = x \, dx$$

$$v = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

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

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

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

$$= \ln x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \ln x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{4} + C$$

6.3 day 1

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 15

Extra Example

$$\int \ln x \, dx$$

$$u = \ln x \quad dv = 1 \, dx$$

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

$$uv - \int v \cdot du$$

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

$$= x \ln x - \int 1 \, dx$$

$$= x \ln x - x + C$$