

บทสรุป: บทเรียน 3.4 : Integration by parts

$$6.) \int \sin x \ln(\cos x) dx$$

$$8.) \int x^3 e^{x^2} dx$$

$$9.) \int (\ln x)^2 dx$$

$$11.) \int \frac{x e^x}{(x+1)^2} dx$$

by parts

$$\boxed{\int u dv = uv - \int v du.}$$

$$6.) \int \underbrace{\sin x}_{u} \underbrace{\ln(\cos x) dx}_{dv}$$

by parts

$$= \ln(\cos x)(-\cos x)$$

$$- \int (-\cos x) \underbrace{d \ln(\cos x)}_{\frac{1}{\cos x} (-\sin x) dx}$$

$$= -\ln(\cos x) \cos x - \int \cancel{\cos x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{\cos x}} \cdot \sin x dx$$

$$= -\ln(\cos x) \cos x + \cos x + C \quad \square$$

$$8.) \int x^3 e^{x^2} dx = \int \underbrace{x^2}_u \underbrace{x e^{x^2} dx}_{dv}$$

by parts

$$= (x^2) \left( \frac{e^{x^2}}{2} \right) - \int \left( \frac{e^{x^2}}{2} \right) d \underbrace{x^2}_u$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x^2 \left( \frac{e^{x^2}}{2} \right) - \int \frac{e^u}{2} du \quad \left| u = x^2 \right. \\
 &= \frac{x^2 \cdot e^{x^2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^u + C = \frac{x^2 \cdot e^{x^2}}{2} - \frac{e^{x^2}}{2} + C \quad \boxed{\text{ans.}}
 \end{aligned}$$


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9.)  $\int \frac{(\ln x)^2 dx}{u} \quad \frac{dv}{dv} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} u = (\ln x)^2 \\ \int dv = \int dx \\ v = x \end{array} \right.$

by parts

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

$$= (\ln x)^2 x - 2 \int \underbrace{\ln x}_u \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{x} dx}_{dv} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \\ \int dv = \int dx \\ v = x \end{array} \right.$$

by parts

$$= (\ln x)^2 \cdot x - 2 \left[ (\ln x) \cdot x - \int \underbrace{x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx}_{1 dx} \right]$$

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

$$= (\ln x)^2 \cdot x - 2 \left[ (\ln x) \cdot x - x \right] + C \quad \boxed{\text{ans.}}$$


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11.)  $\int \frac{(x e^x)}{(x+1)^2} dx \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{x}{(x+1)^2} \\ \int dv = \int e^x dx \Rightarrow v = e^x \end{array} \right.$

by parts

$$= \left( \frac{x}{(x+1)^2} \right) \cdot e^x - \int e^x d \left( \frac{x}{(x+1)^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{(x+1)^2 \cdot 1 - x \cdot 2(x+1)}{(x+1)^4} \quad \times$$

so for:  $u = x e^x$

$$\int dv = \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx \Rightarrow v = -\frac{1}{(x+1)}$$

by parts  $\int \frac{x e^x}{(x+1)^2} dx = (x e^x) \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{(x+1)} \right) - \int \frac{-1}{(x+1)} d(x e^x)$

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

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

$$= -\frac{(x e^x)}{(x+1)} + e^x + C$$

$\Rightarrow$  สูตรอินทิเกรตด้วยวิธีนี้ใช้ได้สำหรับ

$\Rightarrow$  รูปแบบ  $\int a \ln^m x \cdot \cos^n x \, dx$   $\rightarrow$  {

- ① m เป็นจำนวนเต็ม (n ใดๆ)
- ② n เป็นจำนวนคี่ (m ใดๆ)
- ③ m & n เป็นจำนวนเต็ม

Gx: 1000 g: max.  $\int \sin^3 x \cos^2 x \, dx$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx$$

(2) 935ms

$$\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$$

C1V34 om → 000

2) Integration:  $\boxed{\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x} = - \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \cdot \cos^2 x \, dx$

$$(u = \cos x) \quad = \quad - \int (1 - u^2) \cdot u^2 du = - \int u^2 - u^4 du$$

$$= -\frac{u^3}{3} + \frac{u^5}{5} + C \quad \text{für } u = \cos x \quad = -\frac{\cos^3 x}{3} + \frac{\cos^5 x}{5} + C$$

Gx:  
(100 g.)  $\int 2.1 \times 10^5 \cdot \cos x \, dx$

9)  $u = \cos x$   
 $du = -\sin x dx$   
 $dx = \frac{du}{-\sin x}$

$$= \frac{\int \sin^4 x \cdot \cancel{\sin x} \cdot \cos x \, dx}{(\sin^2 x)^2 - \cancel{\sin x}}$$

②.

Por  $\rightarrow$  Silica کا کچل

$$\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$$

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

$$(u = \cos x) = - \int (1-u^2)^2 \cdot u \, du$$

$$= - \int (1 - 2u^2 + u^4) \cdot u \, du$$

$$= - \left( \frac{u^2}{2} - \frac{2u^4}{4} + \frac{u^6}{6} \right) + C$$

line u  
osu.

$$= -\frac{\cos^2 x}{2} + \frac{\cos^4 x}{2} + \frac{\cos^6 x}{6} + C$$

sol: uvst 1:  $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx$ , m odd

① for  $u = \cos x \Rightarrow du = -\sin x dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{-\sin x}$

uvst.  $\int \sin^{m-1} x \cdot \cancel{\sin x} \cos^n x \frac{du}{\cancel{-\sin x}}$  ← *uvst*

→ then we have  $\sin^{m-1} x$  repl  $(\sin^2 x)^k$ ,  $k = \frac{m-1}{2}$

②. line.  $\boxed{\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x}$  vst sin  $\rightarrow$  cos.

uvst.  $\int \underbrace{(1 - \cos^2 x)}_u \cdot \underbrace{\cos^n x}_u du$

$= \int (1 - u^2)^{\frac{m-1}{2}} u^n du$  (expand binomial)

for even uvst 2:

Ex: uvst.  $\int \sin^2 x \cos^3 x dx$

uvst.  $= \int \sin^2 x \cos^2 x \cdot \cancel{\cos x} \frac{du}{\cancel{\cos x}}$  ← *uvst*

①  $u = \sin x$   
 $du = \cos x dx$   
 $dx = \frac{du}{\cos x}$

for ②  
 $\boxed{\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x}$   
( $u = \sin x$ )

$= \int \sin^2 x (1 - \sin^2 x) du$

$= \int u^2 (1 - u^2) du = \int u^2 - u^4 du$

1114 u 232.

$$= \frac{2 \ln^3 x}{3} + \frac{2 \ln^5 x}{5} + C \quad \square$$

5. n. rekur. 2:  $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx$ ,  $n$  sukur.

①.  $\ln^2 u = \sin x \Rightarrow dx \cdot \frac{du}{\cos x}$  nicht  $\cos x$

(2) f'g  $\boxed{\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x}$  wasser  $\cos x \rightarrow \sin x$   
n-1.

π9α.  $\int \sin^m x (\cos^2 x)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} dx = \int \underbrace{\sin^m x}_u (1 - \underbrace{\sin^2 x}_u)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} dx$   
 χρησιμοποιώντας το 9α.

प्रश्न 5: मूल में दो वर्ग।

for gas.

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2},$$
$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2}$$

—(8)

የታችኛው የሪፖርት ርዕስ (nx) በአንቀጽ.

Ex: over  $\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x \, dx$

$$f(x) = \int \left( \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2} \right) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int 1 - \cos^2(2x) dx \quad \left| \cos^2(x) = \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2} \right. \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int 1 - \left( \frac{1 + \cos(4x)}{2} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4} \int \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos(4x)}{2} dx \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} u = 4x \\ du = 4dx \end{array} \right. \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \left( x + \frac{\sin(4x)}{4} \right) + C. \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \int \cos(4x) dx \\ = \int \cos(u) \frac{du}{4} \\ = \frac{\sin(4x)}{4} + C \end{array} \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

Integrating using trigonometric identities

$$\int \tan^m x \sec^n x dx$$

Factoring identities:

- $\tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1$
- $\sec^2 x = \tan^2 x + 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \\
 \Rightarrow \tan^2 x + 1 &= \sec^2 x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Note: } d \tan x &= \sec^2 x dx \\
 &= d \sec x = \sec x \tan x dx
 \end{aligned}$$

Ex:  $\int \sec^3 x \tan x dx$

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

$$= \int \sec^2 x \cancel{\tan x} \frac{du}{\cancel{\sec x \tan x}}$$

$$= \int \underbrace{\sec^2 x}_{u^2} du = \int u^2 du = \frac{u^3}{3} + C = \frac{\sec^3 x}{3} + C$$

⇒ Proof

$\int \sin(mx) \cos(nx) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} (\sin(m-n)x + \sin(m+n)x) dx$   
 $\int \sin(mx) \sin(nx) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} (\cos(m-n)x - \cos(m+n)x) dx$   
 $\int \cos(mx) \cos(nx) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} (\cos(m-n)x + \cos(m+n)x) dx$

$\Rightarrow \sin(mx) \cos(nx) = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(m-n)x + \sin(m+n)x)$

$\sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b \quad \text{--- (1)}$

$\sin(a-b) = \sin a \cos(-b) - \cos(a) \sin(-b)$   
 $= \sin a \cos b + \cos(a) \sin b \quad \text{--- (2)}$

$(\sin(-\theta) = -\sin \theta)$

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

$(1) + (2) \Rightarrow \sin(a+b) + \sin(a-b) = 2 \sin a \cos b$

Ex:  $\sin \int \sin 3x \cos 5x dx$

$\sin \left[ \sin(mx) \cdot \cos(nx) = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(m+n)x + \sin(m-n)x) \right]$   
 $\sin \int = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin(3+5)x + \sin(3-5)x dx$



$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin(8x) dx + \int \sin(-2x) dx$$

$$= -\frac{\cos(8x)}{2 \cdot 8} + \frac{-\cos(-2x)}{2 \cdot (-2)} + C$$


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מעבירים: מעבירים 3.5.

$$2.) \int \sin^5(2x) \cos(2x) dx$$

$$4.) \int \frac{\sec x}{\tan^2 x} dx$$

$$6.) \int \sin^4(2x) dx$$

$$10.) \int (\sin x + \cos x)^2 dx$$