

Put your name in parts then u sub it here: Key

AP Calculus BC: 10.5 Integration by Parts w/ U-sub

Find the integral of each of the following functions. I mixed in a regular u-sub in there again but it can be done with integration by parts too, so let's see if you catch it. ENJOY!

1.  $\int 6x e^{3x} dx$   
 $u = 6x$        $v = \frac{e^{3x}}{3}$   
 $du = 6 dx$        $dv = e^{3x} dx$

$$\frac{6xe^{3x}}{3} - \int \frac{6e^{3x}}{3} dx$$

$$2xe^{3x} - \int 2e^{3x} dx$$

$u = 3x$   
 $du = 3 dx$   
 $dx = \frac{du}{3}$

$$2xe^{3x} - \frac{2e^{3x}}{3} + C$$

2.  $\int \frac{2x}{e^{6x}} dx$        $u = 2x$        $v = \frac{e^{-6x}}{-6}$   
 $du = 2 dx$        $dv = e^{-6x} dx$

$$\frac{2xe^{-6x}}{-6} - \int \frac{2e^{-6x}}{-6} dx$$

$$\frac{-x}{6e^{6x}} - \int \frac{e^{-6x}}{-3} dx$$

$u = -6x$   
 $du = -6 dx$   
 $dx = \frac{du}{-6}$

$$\frac{-x}{6e^{6x}} - \frac{e^{-6x}}{18} + C$$

$$\frac{-x}{6e^{6x}} - \frac{1}{18e^{6x}} + C$$

5.  $\int x \sec^2(x) dx$   
 $u = x$        $v = \tan(x)$   
 $du = dx$        $dv = \sec^2(x) dx$

$$x \tan(x) - \int \tan(x) dx$$

$$x \tan(x) - \int \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} dx$$

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

$$x \tan(x) - \int \frac{\sin(x) du}{u (-\sin(x))}$$

$$x \tan(x) + \int \frac{1}{u} du = x \tan(x) + \ln |\cos(x)| + C$$

6.  $\int \arccos(2x) dx$   
 $u = \arccos(2x)$        $v = x$   
 $du = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx$        $dv = dx$

$$x \arccos(2x) - \int \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx$$

$u = 1-4x^2$   
 $du = -8x dx$   
 $dx = \frac{du}{-8x}$

$$x \arccos(2x) - \int \frac{-2x du}{u^{1/2} (-8x)}$$

$$x \arccos(2x) - \int \frac{u^{-1/2}}{4} du$$

$$x \arccos(2x) - \frac{2u^{1/2}}{4} + C$$

$$x \arccos(2x) - \frac{\sqrt{1-4x^2}}{2} + C$$

7. Calculate  $\int_0^1 4x e^{2x} dx$   
 $u = 4x$        $v = \frac{e^{2x}}{2}$   
 $du = 4 dx$        $dv = e^{2x} dx$

$u = 2x$   
 $du = 2 dx$   
 $dx = \frac{du}{2}$

$$\left[ \frac{4x e^{2x}}{2} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{4e^{2x}}{2} dx = \left[ 2x e^{2x} \right]_0^1 - \int 2e^{2x} dx = \left[ 2x e^{2x} - e^{2x} \right]_0^1$$

$$\left[ (2(1)e^{2(1)} - e^{2(1)}) - (2(0)e^{2(0)} - e^{2(0)}) \right]$$

$$2e^2 - e^2 - 0 + e^0$$

$$e^2 + 1$$