

$$3) \int x e^{2x} dx = \int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$u = x \quad v = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}$$

$$du = dx \quad dv = e^{2x} dx$$

$$\int e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^u du = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}$$

$$u = 2x$$

$$du = 2 dx$$

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

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

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

$$b) \int t^2 \sqrt{t-2} dt = \frac{2}{3} t^2 (t-2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \int \frac{4}{3} t (t-2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dt$$

$$u = t^2 \quad v = \frac{2}{3} (t-2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$du = 2t dt \quad dv = \sqrt{t-2} dt$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = t-2 \Rightarrow t = u+2 \\ du = dt \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} t^2 (t-2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{3} \int (u+2) u^{\frac{3}{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} t^2 (t-2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{3} \int u^{\frac{5}{2}} + 2u^{\frac{3}{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} t^2 (t-2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{7} u^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{5} u^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} t^2 (t-2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{8}{21} (t-2)^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{16}{15} (t-2)^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$$

$$9) \int \sin(\ln x) dx = x \sin(\ln x) - \int \cos(\ln x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} u = \sin(\ln x) \quad v = x & \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \cos(\ln x) \quad v = x \\ du = \frac{1}{x} \cos(\ln x) dx \quad dv = dx \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \sin(\ln x) dx = x \sin(\ln x) - x \cos(\ln x) - \int \sin(\ln x) dx$$

$$2 \int \sin(\ln x) dx = x \sin(\ln x) - x \cos(\ln x) + C$$

$$\int \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{x}{2} (\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)) + C$$

$$10) \int_{-1}^1 \arctan x dx = x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} u = \arctan x \quad v = x & \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = 1+x^2 \\ du = 2x dx \end{array} \right. \\ du = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \quad dv = dx & \end{aligned}$$

$$= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

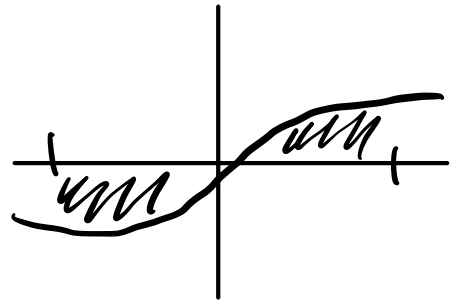
$$= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |u|$$

$$= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_{-1}^1$$

$$= \arctan(1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2) - \left[-\arctan(-1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2) + -\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2)$$

$$= 0$$



$$8) v(t) = t^2 e^{-t} \quad t=0 \text{ to } t=5$$

$$\int_0^5 t^2 e^{-t} dt = -t^2 e^{-t} + \int_0^5 2te^{-t} dt$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u = t^2 \\ du = 2t dt \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} v = -e^{-t} \\ dv = e^{-t} dt \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v = -e^{-t} \\ dv = e^{-t} dt \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= -t^2 e^{-t} - 2te^{-t} + \int_0^5 2e^{-t} dt$$

$$= -t^2 e^{-t} - 2te^{-t} - 2e^{-t} \Big|_0^5$$

$$= -25e^{-5} - 10e^{-5} - 2e^{-5} - [0 - 0 - 2 \cdot 1]$$

$$= -37e^{-5} + 2$$