

2007/9/10:

2007/3/8:

$$d(uv) = udv + vdu \text{ ----- (1)}$$

$$udv = d(uv) - vdu \text{ ----- (2)}$$

$$\int d(uv) = uv$$

$$\int udv = uv - \int vdu$$

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

Example 1: $\int x^2 e^x \, dx$

Let $u = x^2$ and $dv = e^x$

Then $du = 2x \, dx$ and $v = e^x$

Using the formula:

$$\int x^2 e^x \, dx = x^2 e^x - \int 2x e^x \, dx$$

Now we need to integrate $\int 2x e^x \, dx$. Let $u = 2x$ and $dv = e^x$

Then $du = 2 \, dx$ and $v = e^x$

Using the formula again:

$$\int 2x e^x \, dx = 2x e^x - \int 2 e^x \, dx$$

Now we need to integrate $\int 2 e^x \, dx$. Let $u = 2$ and $dv = e^x$

Then $du = 0$ and $v = e^x$

Using the formula:

$$\int 2 e^x \, dx = 2 e^x - \int 0 \, dx = 2 e^x$$

Putting it all together:

$$\int x^2 e^x \, dx = x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + 2 e^x + C$$

$$\int x^2 e^x \, dx = x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + 2 e^x + C$$

$$\int x^2 e^x \, dx = x^2 e^x - 2 \int x e^x \, dx$$

Let $u = x$ and $dv = e^x$

Then $du = dx$ and $v = e^x$

Using the formula:

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

Now we need to integrate $\int e^x \, dx$. Let $u = 1$ and $dv = e^x$

Then $du = 0$ and $v = e^x$

Using the formula:

$$\int e^x \, dx = e^x - \int 0 \, dx = e^x$$

Putting it all together:

$$\int x^2 e^x \, dx = x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + 2 e^x + C$$

$$\int x^2 e^x \, dx = x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + 2 e^x + C$$

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

Let $u = \cos x$ and $dv = e^x$

Then $du = -\sin x \, dx$ and $v = e^x$

Using the formula:

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

Putting it all together:

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

$$2 \int e^x \sin x \, dx = e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x + C$$

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

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

dv u

$$\int e^x \sin x \, dx \quad -:$$

-:

u	dv
sinx (+)	e ^x
cosx	e ^x
- sinx	e ^x
(+)	

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

$$2 \int e^x \sin x \, dx = e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x + c$$

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

u

dv

()

$$\int e^x \sin x \, dx$$

$$\int \tan^{-1} x \, dx \quad -:$$

-:

u	dv
tan ⁻¹ x	1
(+)	x
1/(1+x ²) (-)	

$$\begin{aligned} \int \tan^{-1} x \, dx &= x \tan^{-1} x - \int x/(1+x^2) \, dx \\ &= x \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + c \end{aligned}$$

2

$$\int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx$$

$$\cos bx \, dx$$

u

dv

()

$$u = e^{ax}$$

$$dv = \sin bx$$

$$dv = \sin bx$$

$$e^{ax}$$

$$\tan^{-1} x \, x$$

x

u

$$1/(1+x^2)$$

dv

$$1/(1+x^2) \, x$$

$$x/(1+x^2)$$

$\text{Cos}(\ln x)$ (-)	1
$-\sin(\ln x)/x$ (+)	x

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

$$\int \sin(\ln x) dx = 1/2(x \sin(\ln x) - x \cos(\ln x)) + c$$

-:

-:

$$\int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx$$

$$\int \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx$$

-:

-:

u $\sin^2 x$ (+)	dv $\cos^2 x \sin x$
$2 \sin x \cos x$ (-)	$-(\cos^3 x)/3$

$$\int \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx = -1/3 \cos^3 x \sin^2 x + 2/3 \int \cos^4 x \sin x dx$$

$$\int \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx = -1/3 \cos^3 x \sin^2 x - 2/15 \cos^5 x + c$$

$$\int \sin^3 x \cos^3 x dx$$

-:

-:

u $\sin^2 x$ (+)	dv $\cos^3 x \sin x$
$2 \sin x \cos x$ (-)	$-(\cos^4 x)/4$

$$\int \sin^3 x \cos^3 x dx = -1/4 \sin^2 x \cos^4 x + 2/4 \int \cos^5 x \sin x dx$$

$$\int \sin^3 x \cos^3 x dx = -1/4 \sin^2 x \cos^4 x - 1/12 \cos^6 x + c$$

$$\int \sin x dx$$

-:

$\cos x$

$$\int \sin^3 x dx$$

-:

u

dv

u

dv

u

u

dv

$$\int (Lx)^2 dx$$

-:

-:

u $(\ln x)^2$ (+)	dv 1
$(2 \ln x)/x$	x
ننقل x الى الطرف الايسر	
$2 \ln x$ (-)	1
$2/x$ (+)	x

$$\int (Lx)^2 dx = x(\ln x)^2 - 2x \ln x + 2x + c$$

$$= x(\ln x)^2 - 2x \ln x + 2x + c$$

$$(2 \ln x) / (x)$$

dv

u

$$2 \ln x / x$$

dv

u

$$\int \sin(\ln x) dx$$

-:

-:

u $\sin(\ln x)$ (+)	dv 1
$\cos(\ln x)/x$	x
ننقل x الى الطرف الايسر	

$$\int \tan^4 x \sec^4 x \, dx = \frac{1}{5} \tan^5 x \sec^2 x - \frac{2}{35} \tan^7 x + c$$

$$\int \tan^3 x \sec^3 x \, dx \quad -:$$

-:

u	dv
$\tan^2 x \quad (+)$	$\sec^2 x \sec x \tan x$
$2 \tan x \sec^2 x \quad (-)$	$\frac{1}{3} \sec^3 x$

$$\int \tan^3 x \sec^3 x \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \tan^2 x \sec^3 x - \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\int \sec^4 x \sec x \tan x \, dx$$

$$\int \tan^3 x \sec^3 x \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \tan^2 x \sec^3 x - \frac{2}{15} \sec^5 x + c$$

$$\int \tan^3 x \sec^4 x \, dx \quad -:$$

-:

u	dv
$\sec^2 x \quad (+)$	$\tan^3 x \sec^2 x$
$2 \sec^2 x \tan x \quad (-)$	$\frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x$

$$\int \tan^3 x \sec^4 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan^4 x \sec^2 x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int \tan^5 x \sec^2 x \, dx$$

$$\int \tan^3 x \sec^4 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan^4 x \sec^2 x - \frac{1}{12} \tan^6 x + c$$

-:

$$\int \csc^n x \cot^m x \, dx$$

$$\int \csc^4 x \cot^4 x \, dx \quad -:$$

-:

u	dv
$\csc^2 x \quad (+)$	$\cot^4 x \csc^2 x$
$-2 \csc^2 x \cot x \quad (-)$	$-\frac{1}{5} \cot^5 x$

$$\int \csc^4 x \cot^4 x \, dx = -\frac{1}{5} \cot^5 x \csc^2 x - \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\int \cot^6 x \csc^2 x \, dx$$

$$\int \csc^4 x \cot^4 x \, dx = -\frac{1}{5} \cot^5 x \csc^2 x + \frac{2}{35} \cot^7 x + c$$

-:

u	dv
$\sin^2 x \quad (+)$	$\sin x$
$2 \sin x \cos x \quad (-)$	$-\cos x$

$$\int \sin^3 x \, dx = -\sin^2 x \cos x + 2 \int \cos^2 x \sin x \, dx$$

$$= -\sin^2 x \cos x - \frac{2}{3} \cos^3 x + c$$

-:

$$\int \sin ax \sin bx \, dx$$

$$\int \cos ax \cos bx \, dx$$

$$\int \cos ax \sin bx \, dx$$

$$\int \sin x \sin 3x \, dx \quad -:$$

-:

u	dv
$\sin 3x \quad (+)$	$\sin x$
$3 \cos 3x \quad (-)$	$-\cos x$
$-9 \sin 3x \quad (+)$	$-\sin x$

$$\int \sin x \sin 3x \, dx = -\sin 3x \cos x + 3 \cos 3x \sin x$$

$$+ 9 \int \sin x \sin 3x \, dx$$

$$-8 \int \sin x \sin 3x \, dx = -\sin 3x \cos x + 3 \cos 3x \sin x + c$$

$$\int \sin x \sin 3x \, dx = \frac{1}{8} \sin 3x \cos x - \frac{3}{8} \cos 3x \sin x + c$$

-:

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

n

) m

.

$$\int \tan^4 x \sec^4 x \, dx \quad -:$$

-:

u	dv
$\sec^2 x \quad (+)$	$\tan^4 x \sec^2 x$
$2 \sec^2 x \tan x \quad (-)$	$\frac{1}{5} \tan^5 x$

$$\int \tan^4 x \sec^4 x \, dx = \frac{1}{5} \tan^5 x \sec^2 x - \frac{2}{5} \int \tan^6 x \sec^2 x \, dx$$

-2

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-1

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THE DEVELOPED TABULATED METHOD FOR EVALUATING INTEGRALS

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ABSTRACT :In this search we had made a developed table to solve all integrals which can be solved by parts as well as other integrals which solved by another method, this table is a short method to solve such integrals with less effort and time as well as reduction the percentage of error in the results. the 1st chapter of the search contain explain the ordinary method of integration by parts & how to evaluate the integrals. The 2nd chapter explain the tabulated method & the evaluation of integrals for function consist of “ two functions multiplication” one of them polynomial the 3rd chapter contain the developed tabulated method & how to apply it on all integrals which solved by parts by using the developed table . the table is simple and have accurate results. The fourth chapter contain using the developed table to evaluate the trigonometric functions integral which easier and faster from the ordinary integration method .