

EXAMPLES

Evaluate the following integrals by using tabular integration :

1)

$$\int p^4 e^{-p} dp$$

SOL :

$$\begin{array}{rcl} & e^{-p} & \\ p^4 & \xrightarrow{(+)} & -e^{-p} \\ 4p^3 & \xrightarrow{(-)} & e^{-p} \\ 12p^2 & \xrightarrow{(+)} & -e^{-p} \\ 24p & \xrightarrow{(-)} & e^{-p} \\ 24 & \xrightarrow{(+)} & -e^{-p} \\ 0 & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int p^4 e^{-p} dp &= -p^4 e^{-p} - 4p^3 e^{-p} - 12p^2 e^{-p} - 24p e^{-p} - 24e^{-p} + C \\ &= (-p^4 - 4p^3 - 12p^2 - 24p - 24) e^{-p} + C \end{aligned}$$

2)

$$\int (x^2 - 5x) e^x dx$$

SOL :

$$\begin{array}{rcl} & e^x & \\ x^2 - 5x & \xrightarrow{(+)} & e^x \\ 2x - 5 & \xrightarrow{(-)} & e^x \\ 2 & \xrightarrow{(+)} & e^x \\ 0 & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (x^2 - 5x) e^x dx &= (x^2 - 5x) e^x - (2x - 5) e^x + 2e^x + C = x^2 e^x - 7x e^x + 7e^x + C \\ &= (x^2 - 7x + 7) e^x + C \end{aligned}$$

3)

$$\int (r^2 + r + 1) e^r dr$$

SOL :

$$\begin{array}{rcl} & e^r & \\ r^2 + r + 1 & \xrightarrow{(+)} & e^r \\ 2r + 1 & \xrightarrow{(-)} & e^r \\ 2 & \xrightarrow{(+)} & e^r \\ 0 & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (r^2 + r + 1) e^r dr &= (r^2 + r + 1) e^r - (2r + 1) e^r + 2e^r + C \\ &= [(r^2 + r + 1) - (2r + 1) + 2] e^r + C = (r^2 - r + 2) e^r + C \end{aligned}$$

4) $\int x^5 e^x dx$

SOL :

$$\begin{array}{rcl} & e^x & \\ x^5 & \xrightarrow{(+)} & e^x \\ 5x^4 & \xrightarrow{(-)} & e^x \\ 20x^3 & \xrightarrow{(+)} & e^x \\ 60x^2 & \xrightarrow{(-)} & e^x \\ 120x & \xrightarrow{(+)} & e^x \\ 120 & \xrightarrow{(-)} & e^x \\ 0 & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^5 e^x dx &= x^5 e^x - 5x^4 e^x + 20x^3 e^x - 60x^2 e^x + 120x e^x - 120e^x + C \\ &= (x^5 - 5x^4 + 20x^3 - 60x^2 + 120x - 120) e^x + C \end{aligned}$$

5)

$$\int t^2 e^{4t} dt$$

SOL :

$$\begin{array}{rcl} & e^{4t} & \\ t^2 & \xrightarrow{(+)} & \frac{1}{4} e^{4t} \\ 2t & \xrightarrow{(-)} & \frac{1}{16} e^{4t} \\ 2 & \xrightarrow{(+)} & \frac{1}{64} e^{4t} \\ 0 & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int t^2 e^{4t} dt &= \frac{t^2}{4} e^{4t} - \frac{2t}{16} e^{4t} + \frac{2}{64} e^{4t} + C = \frac{t^2}{4} e^{4t} - \frac{1}{8} e^{4t} + \frac{1}{32} e^{4t} + C \\ &= \left(\frac{t^2}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{32} \right) e^{4t} + C \end{aligned}$$

6) $\int_0^{\pi/2} \theta^2 \sin 2\theta d\theta$

SOL :

$$\begin{array}{rcl} & \sin 2\theta & \\ \theta^2 & \xrightarrow{(+)} & -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta \\ 2\theta & \xrightarrow{(-)} & -\frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta \\ 2 & \xrightarrow{(+)} & \frac{1}{8} \cos 2\theta \\ 0 & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi/2} \theta^2 \sin 2\theta d\theta &= \left[-\frac{\theta^2}{2} \cos 2\theta + \frac{\theta}{2} \sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2\theta \right]_0^{\pi/2} \\ &= \left[-\frac{\pi^2}{8} \cdot (-1) + \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot (-1) \right] - \left[0 + 0 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1 \right] = \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi^2 - 4}{8} \end{aligned}$$

7)

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x^3 \cos 2x \, dx$$

SOL :

$$\begin{array}{l} \cos 2x \\ x^3 \xrightarrow{(+)} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \\ 3x^2 \xrightarrow{(-)} -\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x \\ 6x \xrightarrow{(+)} -\frac{1}{8} \sin 2x \\ 6 \xrightarrow{(-)} \frac{1}{16} \cos 2x \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \int_0^{\pi/2} x^3 \cos 2x \, dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{3x^2}{4} \cos 2x - \frac{3x}{8} \sin 2x - \frac{3}{8} \cos 2x \right]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \left[\frac{\pi^3}{16} \cdot 0 + \frac{3\pi^2}{16} \cdot (-1) - \frac{3\pi}{8} \cdot 0 - \frac{3}{8} \cdot (-1) \right] - \left[0 + 0 - 0 - \frac{3}{8} \cdot 1 \right] = -\frac{3\pi^2}{16} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3(4-\pi^2)}{16}$$

8)

$$\int z(\ln z)^2 \, dz$$

SOL :

$$\int z(\ln z)^2 \, dz; \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \ln z \\ du = \frac{1}{z} dz \\ dz = e^u du \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \int e^u \cdot u^2 \cdot e^u \, du = \int e^{2u} \cdot u^2 \, du;$$

$$\begin{array}{l} u^2 \xrightarrow{(+)} \frac{1}{2} e^{2u} \\ 2u \xrightarrow{(-)} \frac{1}{4} e^{2u} \\ 2 \xrightarrow{(+)} \frac{1}{8} e^{2u} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \int u^2 e^{2u} \, du = \frac{u^2}{2} e^{2u} - \frac{u}{2} e^{2u} + \frac{1}{4} e^{2u} + C = \frac{e^{2u}}{4} [2u^2 - 2u + 1] + C$$

$$= \frac{z^2}{4} [2(\ln z)^2 - 2 \ln z + 1] + C$$