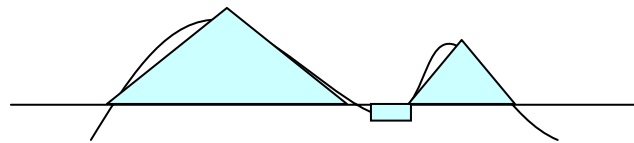
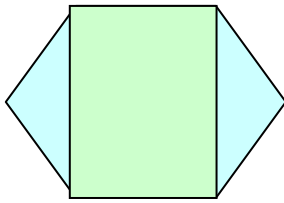


# Chapter 6

(Euclid geometry (  $\times$  ), (  $\times$  ) /2), ((  $+$  )\*) /2)

가?



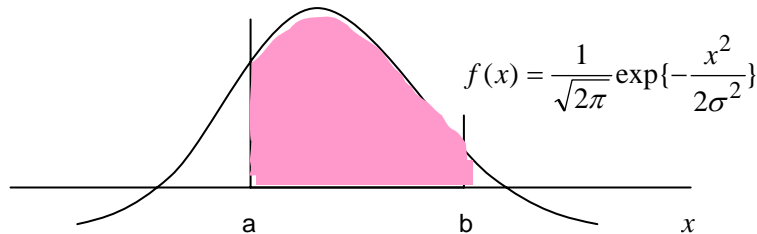
Archimedes

normal distribution, Gaussian distribution)

(standard

$X$  ( 1

.) 가 (a, b)



## 6.1

$f(x)$

$F'(x) = f(x)$

$F(x)$

$f(x)$

(anti-derivative)

가



$x$

$f(x)$  가

가

$f(x)$

$f(x)$

(indefinite integral with respect to  $x$ )

$\int f(x)dx$

$\int$  (integral)

,  $dx$

$f(x)$

$x$

- (1)  $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + c$  (c ) :
- (2)  $\int kf(x)dx = k\int f(x)dx$  ( )
- (3)  $\int [f(x) \pm g(x)]dx = \int f(x)dx \pm \int g(x)dx$  ( )

$f(x) = 2x$   $\int 2x dx$  .

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

$f(x) = x^5$  .

$\int x^5 dx = \frac{1}{6}x^6 + c$

$\int (x^2 - 2x + 5) dx$  .

$\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + 5x + c$

C 가?

C

$\int_0^1 2x dx = x^2 + c \Big|_0^1 = (1 + c) - (0 + c) = 1$



**HOMEWORK #16-1**

DUE 5 31 ( )

(1)  $f(x) = 6x^{-3} + 2x + 3$

(2)  $f(x) = 2\sqrt{x}$

(3)  $f(x) = x^{-2/3}$

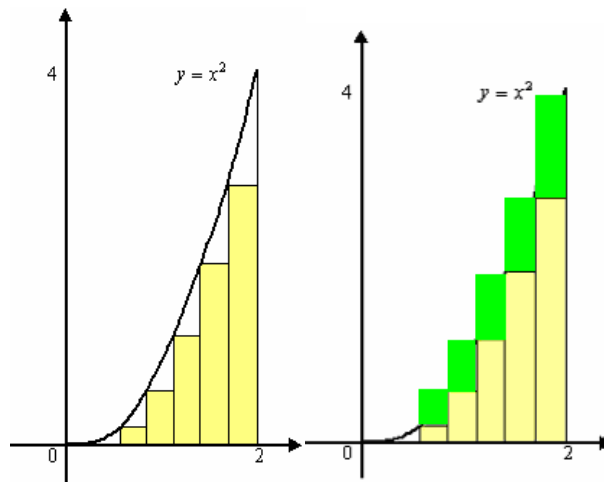
(4)  $f(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}$

(5)  $f(x) = 2 - \frac{5}{x^2}$

(6)  $f(x) = 3\cos x$

6.2

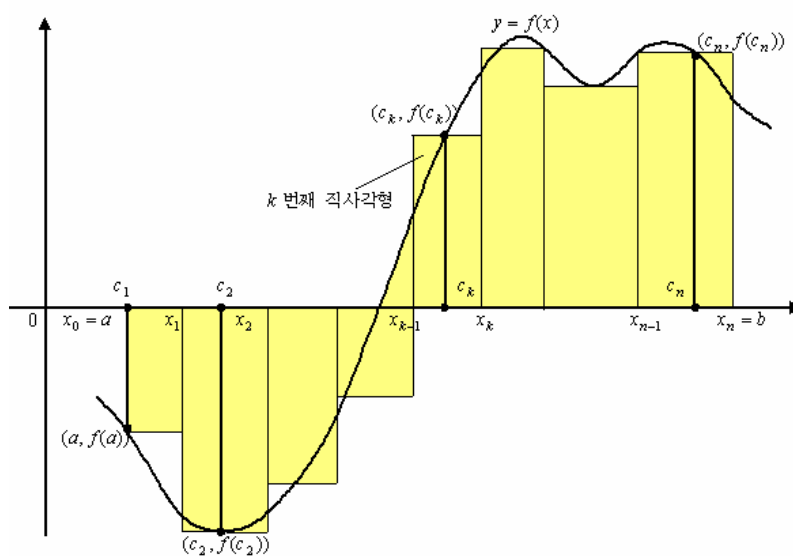
( ) ( - )  
 17 Newton-Leibniz (integral)  
 [a, b] f(x)  
 ? [a, b]  
 x  
 ( : f(x) x )

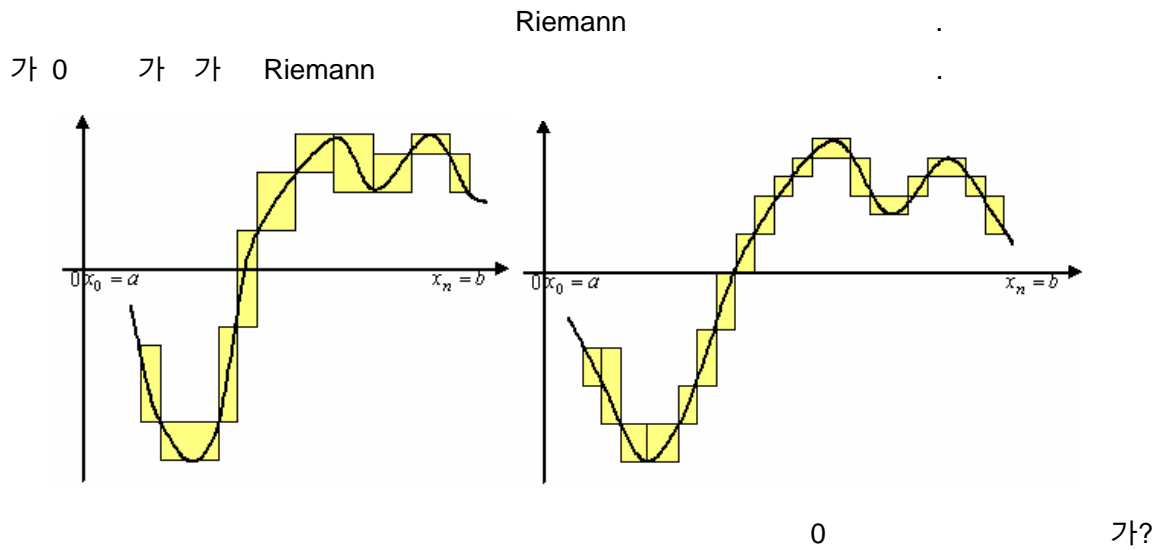


6.2.1 Riemann

[a, b] f(x) Riemann Integral( )

$$S_r = \sum_{k=1}^n f(c_k) \Delta x_k$$





6.2.2

(1)  $\int_a^a f(x)dx = 0$  [ : 0 ]

(2)  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = -\int_b^a f(x)dx$  ( 가 )

(3)  $\int_a^b kf(x)dx = k\int_a^b f(x)dx$  ( k )

(4)  $\int_a^b [f(x) \pm g(x)]dx = \int_a^b f(x)dx \pm \int_a^b g(x)dx$  ( )

(5)  $[a, b]$   $f(x) \geq g(x)$   $\int_a^b f(x)dx \geq \int_a^b g(x)dx$  (domination)

(6)  $[a, b]$   $f(x) \geq 0$   $\int_a^b f(x)dx \geq 0$  [ ]  
 0( ) 0

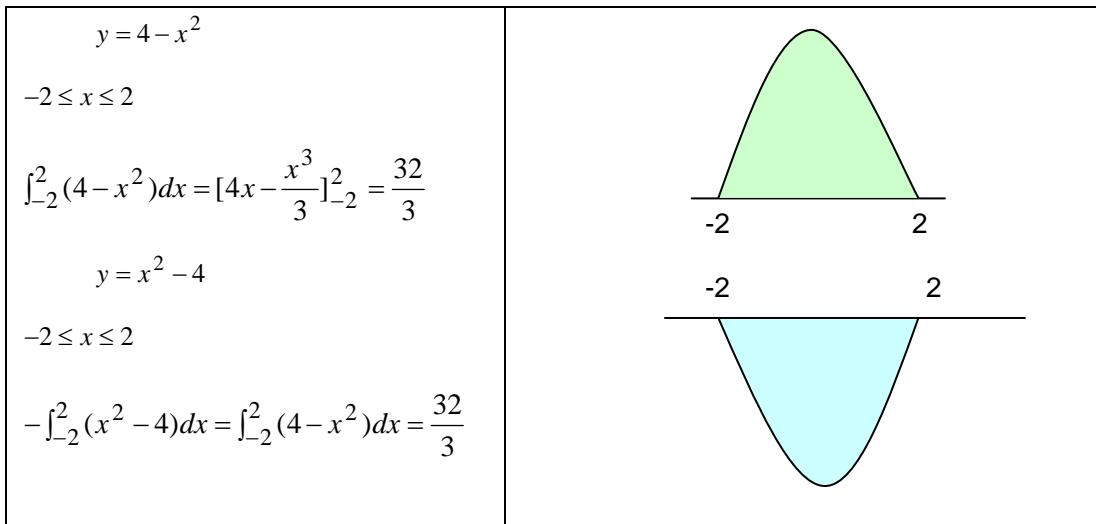
(7)  $\int_a^b f(x)dx + \int_b^c f(x)dx = \int_a^c f(x)dx$

(8)  $\int_a^b cdx = c(b - a)$

6.2.3

Newton-Leibniz  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a)$  .

$-2 \leq x \leq 2$       1)  $y = 4 - x^2$       2)  $y = x^2 - 4$  .



가      y-      .why?  
 .      x      가 가  
 y      .

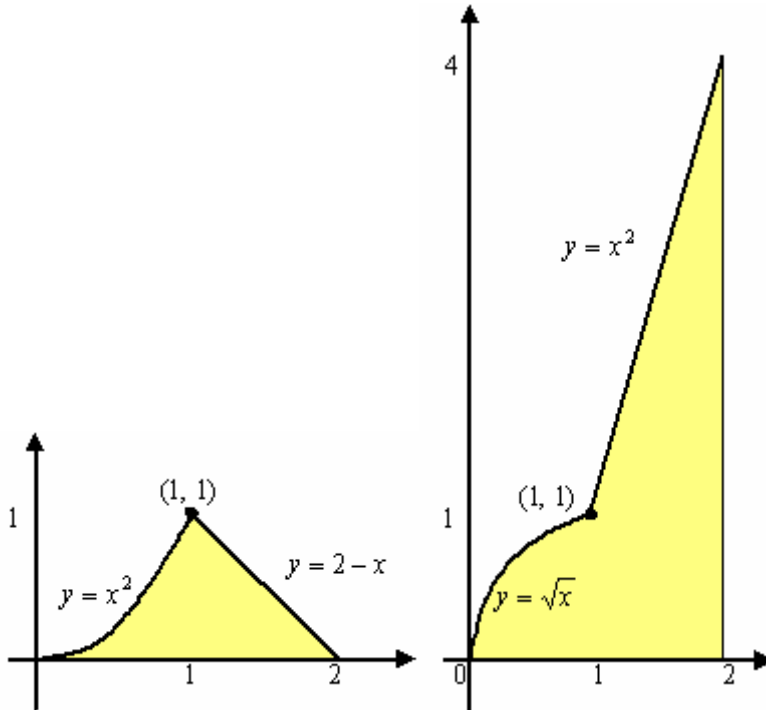
- (1)       $[a, b]$        $f(x) = 0$       x      .
- (2)  $f(x) = 0$       x       $[a, b]$       (sub)      .
- (y)      가      .
- $x = 0$       가      .
- (3)      .
- (4)





**HOMEWORK #16-3**

DUE 5 31 ( )



**6.3**

$u$  가  $x$  가  $\int u^n du = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$

$\int (x+2)^5 dx$

$u = x+2 \quad du = d(x+2) = dx \quad \int (x+2)^5 dx = \int u^5 du$

$$\int u^5 du = \frac{u^6}{6} + c = \frac{(x+2)^6}{6} + c$$

$$\int \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot 2x dx \quad .$$

$$u = 1+x^2 \quad du = d(1+x^2) = 2x dx \quad \int \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot 2x dx \quad \int u^{1/2} du \quad .$$

$$\int u^{1/2} du = \frac{2u^{3/2}}{3} + c = \frac{2(1+x^2)^{3/2}}{3} + c$$

(substitution)

$$\begin{aligned} \int f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx &= \int f(u) du \quad (u = g(x), du = g'(x) dx) \\ &= F(u) + c = F(g(x)) + c \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \int \cos u du = \sin u + c$$

$$(2) \int \sin u du = -\cos u + c$$

$$(3) \int \sec^2 u du = \tan u + c$$

$$(4) \int \csc^2 u du = -\cot u + c$$

$$(5) \int \sec u \tan u du = \sec u + c$$

$$(6) \int \csc u \cot u du = -\csc u + c$$

$$\int \cos(7x+5) dx \quad .$$

$$u = 7x+5 \quad du = d(7x+5) = 7 dx \quad \int \cos(7x+5) dx \quad \int \cos u \frac{du}{7} \quad .$$

$$\int \cos u \frac{du}{7} = \frac{1}{7} \int \cos u du = \frac{1}{7} \sin u + c = \frac{1}{7} \sin(7x+5) + c$$

$$\int (x^2 + 2x - 3)^2 (x+1) dx \quad .$$

$$\int (x^2 + 2x - 3)^2 (x+1) dx = \int u^2 \frac{1}{2} du \quad (u = (x^2 + 2x - 3), du = (2x + 2) dx) \quad )$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} u^3 + c = \frac{1}{6} (x^2 + 2x - 3)^3 + c$$





**HOMEWORK #17-1**

DUE 6 1 ( )

(1)  $\int x \sin(2x^2) dx$

(2)  $\int 28(7x - 2)^3 dx$

(3)  $\int \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} dx$

(4)  $\int r^4 (7 - r^5)^3 dr$

(5)  $\int 8x(x^2 - 1)^{1/3} dx$

(6)  $\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{5t}}$



**HOMEWORK #17-2**

DUE 6 1 ( )

(1)  $\int_0^1 x^3 (1+x^4)^3 dx$

(2)  $\int_0^1 y \sqrt{1-y^2} dy$

(3)  $\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{4x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$

(4)  $\int_1^4 \frac{dy}{2\sqrt{y}(1+\sqrt{y})^2}$

(5)  $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$

(6)  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{s^5+2s}(5s^4+2) ds$



**HOMEWORK #17-3**

DUE 6 1 ( )

1)  $f$  가  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(1-x) dx$  .

(2)  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 3$   $\int_{-1}^0 f(x) dx$  .

a)  $f$  가 (even function)      b)  $f$  가 (odd function)

(3)  $\int_{-a}^a h(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0 & h \\ 2\int_0^a h(x) dx & h \end{cases}$  .

(4)  $h(x) = \sin x$  (      ),  $h(x) = \cos x$  (      ),  $a = \pi/2$  .

## 6.4

$$(1) \int du = u + c$$

$$(2) \int kdu = ku + c, \quad k \quad , \quad ( \quad )$$

$$(3) \int (du \pm dv) = \int du \pm \int dv = u \pm v \quad ( \quad )$$

$$(4) \int u^n du = \frac{1}{n+1} u^{n+1} + c \quad n \neq -1 \quad \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln |u| + c \quad ( \quad )$$

(5)

$$(1) \int \cos u du = \sin u + c$$

$$(2) \int \sin u du = -\cos u + c$$

$$(3) \int \tan u du = \ln |\sec u| + c$$

(6)

$$(1) \int e^x dx = e^x + c$$

$$(2) \int a^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x + c$$

$$( \quad ) f(x) = e^x \Rightarrow f' = e^x, \quad f(x) = a^x \Rightarrow f' = a^x \ln a$$

(7)

$$(1) \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x (x > 0), \ln(-x) (x < 0)$$

$$(2) \int \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = \tan^{-1} u + c$$

$$(3) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} du = \sin^{-1} u + c$$

$$\int (3e^x + 3^x) dx \quad .$$

$$\int 3e^x dx + \int 3^x dx = 3e^x + \frac{1}{\ln 3} 3^x + c$$

$$\int e^{(x^2)} x dx$$

$$u = x^2 \Rightarrow du = 2x dx \quad \int e^{(x^2)} x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^u du = \frac{1}{2} e^u + c = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 2 = (x+1)^2 + 1 \quad \text{가} \quad \int \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = \tan^{-1} u + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = \tan^{-1} u + c = \tan^{-1}(x+1) + c$$



### HOMEWORK #17-4

DUE 6 1 ( )

$$(1) \int_1^2 \frac{2^{\ln x}}{x} dx \quad (2) \int_{-1}^0 3^{x+1} dx \quad (3) \int_0^1 \frac{16x}{8x^2 + 2} dx$$

## 6.5 (integral by parts)

$$d(uv) = u dv + v du$$

$$\int d(uv) = \int u dv + \int v du \Rightarrow \int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$\int x \cos x dx$$

$$u = x, \quad dv = \cos x dx \quad \rightarrow \quad du = dx, \quad \int dv = \int \cos x dx \Rightarrow v = \sin x$$

$$\int x \cos x dx = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx = x \sin x + \cos x + c \quad (\int u dv = uv - \int v du)$$

$$\int \ln x dx$$

$$u = \ln x, \quad dv = dx \quad . \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx \text{ (*)}, \quad \int dv = \int dx \Rightarrow v = x$$

$$\int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - x + c \quad ( \quad \int u dv = uv - \int v du )$$

$$\int x^2 e^x dx \quad . [ \quad ]$$

$$u = x^2, \quad dv = e^x dx \quad .$$

$$du = 2x dx, \quad \int dv = \int e^x dx \Rightarrow v = e^x$$

$$\int x^2 e^x dx = x^2 e^x - \int 2x e^x dx \quad ( \quad \int u dv = uv - \int v du )$$

$$u = x, \quad dv = e^x dx \quad .$$

$$du = dx, \quad \int dv = \int e^x dx \Rightarrow v = e^x$$

$$\int 2x e^x dx = 2 \int x e^x dx = 2 [ x e^x - \int e^x dx ] = 2 ( x e^x - e^x ) \quad ( \quad \int u dv = uv - \int v du )$$

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

$$\int f(x)g(x)dx \quad f(x) \quad 0 \quad g(x)$$

**Tabular integration( )**

$f(x) = x^2$	$g(x) = e^x$
$f(x)$	$g(x)$
$x^2$	$e^x$
$2x$	$e^x$
$2$	$e^x$
$0$	$e^x$

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

$\int x^3 \sin x dx$  ( 가 )

$f(x) = x^3$		$g(x) = \sin x$
$f(x)$		$g(x)$
$x^3$	+	$\sin x$
$3x^2$	--	$-\cos x$
$6x$	+	$-\sin x$
$6$	--	$\cos x$
$0$		$\sin x$

$\int x^3 \sin x dx = -x^3 \cos x + 3x^2 \sin x + 6x \cos x - 6 \sin x + c$



**HOMEWORK #18-1**

DUE 6 7 ( )

(1)  $\int_0^1 x \sin x dx =$

(2)  $\int_1^2 x^2 \ln x dx =$

(3)  $\int_0^1 x^3 e^x dx =$

(4)  $\int_0^1 x^2 e^{2x} dx =$

**6.6**

**6.6.1**

(sample space)

가 ( :element)

?  $S = \{x : 0 \leq x\}$ ,  $x =$

(random variable)

$(\quad)$  (real number)  $(\quad)$   $(\quad)$   
 $S$   
 $X$   $X(s) = x$   
 $X$   
 $(1000, 580, 940, \dots)$   $(x_1 = 1000, x_2 = 580, x_3 = 940, \dots)$

(infinite) (finite)  
 $\cdot$  , , ,  
 $\cdot$  , ,  
 $\cdot$  , .

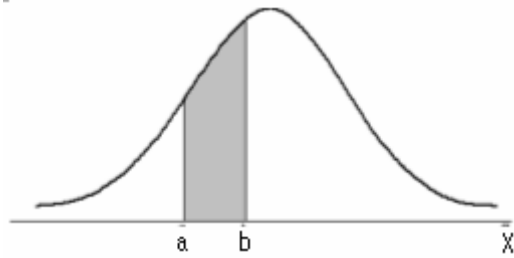
$(\quad)$   
 가 가 ,  $(\quad)$   
 (density function) , probability density function  
 $f(x)$   $p(x)$  ) .

(1)  $X$   $x$   $0$  .  $f(x) \geq 0$   $p(x) \geq 0$

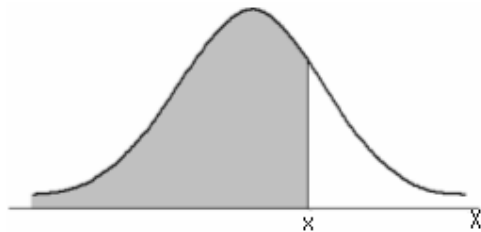
(2)  $X$   $x$   $1$  .  $\int_s f(x) = 1$   $\sum_s p(x) \geq 0$

$(\quad)$   $X$   $f(x)$  .  $[a, b]$   
 $P(a \leq X \leq b)$   $F(x)$  .

(1)  $P(a \leq X \leq b) = \int_a^b f(x)dx$



(2)  $F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x)dx$



$P(a < X \leq b) = F(b) - F(a)$

6.6.2

( ) (expected value)

500( ), C={6}가 3,500 가? A={1,2,3} 100 , B={4,5}가 가 1,000

(on average) 가

800

$$100 * \frac{3}{6} + 500 * \frac{2}{6} + 3500 * \frac{1}{6} = 800$$

X

$$E(X) = \sum_{x \in S} xp(x)$$

X

$$E(X) = \int_S xf(x)dx$$

X

?

$$E(X) = \sum_{x \in A} xP(x) = 1 * \frac{1}{6} + 2 * \frac{1}{6} + 3 * \frac{1}{6} + 4 * \frac{1}{6} + 5 * \frac{1}{6} + 6 * \frac{1}{6} = 3.5$$

X       $u(x)$        $E(u(X)) = \sum_{x \in A} u(x)P(x)$  (       $E(u(x)) = \int u(x)f(x)dx$  )

$u(X) = (X - E(X))^2$       (variance)

(      가      가?)      .      가

:  $V(X) = E(X - E(X))^2 = \sum (x - E(X))^2 p(x)$

:  $V(X) = E(X - E(X))^2 = \int (x - E(X))^2 f(x)dx$

:  $V(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2$  (2.3.4.      )

X      가  $f(x) = \begin{cases} c(2-x), & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$  .

(1)      c      .

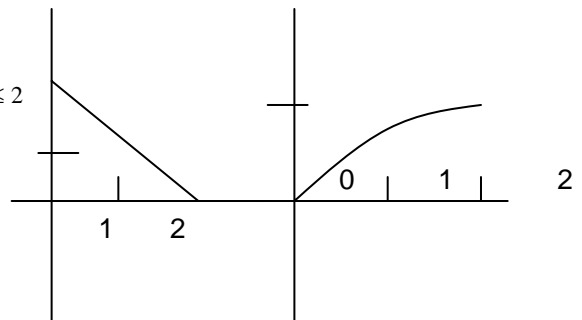
①  $f(x) = c(2-x) > 0, 0 \leq x \leq 2$        $c > 0$

.      ②  $\int_0^2 c(2-x)dx = 1 \Rightarrow c(2x - \frac{x^2}{2}) \Big|_0^2 = c[2-0] = 1$        $c = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f(x) = 1-x/2, 0 \leq x \leq 2$

(2)       $F(x)$       .

$F(x) = \int_0^x 1 - \frac{t}{2} dt = t - \frac{t^2}{4} \Big|_0^x = x - \frac{x^2}{4}, 0 \leq x \leq 2$

(3)  $f(x)$        $F(x)$       .



(4)  $P(1 < Y \leq 2)$       .

$P(1 \leq Y \leq 2) = \int_1^2 1 - \frac{t}{2} dt = t - \frac{t^2}{4} \Big|_1^2 = 1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4},$        $P(1 \leq Y \leq 2) = F(2) - F(1) = (2 - \frac{2^2}{4}) - (1 - \frac{1^2}{4}) = \frac{1}{4}$



(5)  $E(X)$      $V(X)$     .

$$E(X) = \int xf(x)dx = \int_0^2 x(1 - \frac{x}{2})dx = [\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6}]_0^2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int x^2 f(x)dx = \int_0^2 x^2(1 - \frac{x}{2})dx = [\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{8}]_0^2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$V(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{2}{3} - (\frac{2}{3})^2 = \frac{2}{9}$$



**HOMEWORK #18-2**

DUE 6 7 ( )

$X$     가  $f(x) = \begin{cases} cx^2 + x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$  .

(1)  $c$     .

(2)  $F(x)$     .

(3)  $P(0 < X \leq 1/2)$     .

(4)  $P(X > 1/2 | X > 0.1)$     .

(5)  $E(X)$      $V(X)$     .



**HOMEWORK #18-3**

DUE 6 7 ( )

$X$      $E(X) = \mu$  ,     $V(X) = \sigma^2$     .  
 $Y = aX + b$  ( $a, b$     )     $E(Y) = a\mu + b$  ,     $V(Y) = a^2\sigma^2$     .

**6.6.3**

$X$  (    ,    )가    가  $\theta$  (    )  
 $f(x)$     )    (  $X \sim Exp(\theta)$  )

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}, \quad 0 < x, \quad 0 < \theta$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} \quad x \geq 0$$

(1)  $0 < x$        $f(x) = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} = \frac{1}{\theta} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{x}{\theta}}} > 0$ .      (2)  $\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = -e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} \Big|_0^{\infty} = 0 - (-1) = 1$ .

$X \sim \text{Exp}(\theta)$        $E(X) = \theta$

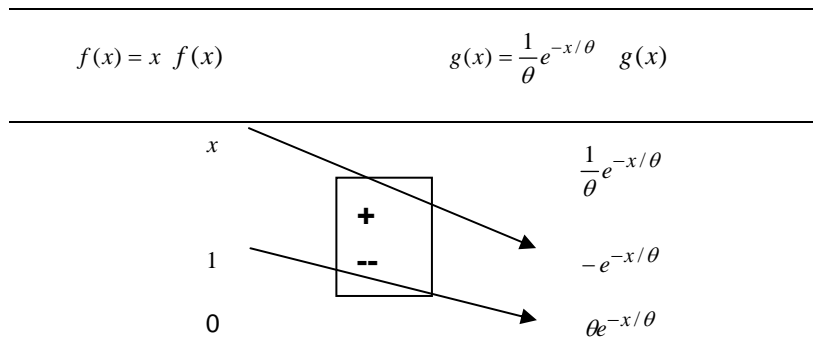
$$E(X) = \int_0^{\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} x \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx$$

[ 1]      :  $\int u dv = uv - \int v du$

$u = x, \quad dv = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx$        $du = dx, \quad \int dv = \int \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx \Rightarrow v = -e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}$

$$E(X) = \int_0^{\infty} x \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = x(-e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}) \Big|_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} -e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = \theta e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \theta$$

[ 2]



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

$$E(X) = \int_0^{\infty} x \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = [-x e^{-x/\theta} - \theta e^{-x/\theta}]_0^{\infty} = \theta$$



**HOMEWORK #18-4**

DUE 6 7 ( )

$X \sim \text{Exp}(\theta)$

$V(X)$

$V(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2$

$E(X) = \theta$

$E(X^2)$

$E(X^2) = \int_0^{\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = 2\theta^2$



**HOMEWORK #18-5**

DUE 6 7 ( )

(Gamma)  $\Gamma(n) = \int_0^\infty y^{n-1} e^{-y} dy = (n-1)\Gamma(n-1)$  .

$u = y^{n-1}, dv = e^{-y} dy$  .

**6.6.4**

$\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty y^{\alpha-1} e^{-y} dy$        $x = \theta y$        $dx = \theta dy$  ,       $x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$  ,

$x = \infty \Rightarrow y = \infty$        $\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{\alpha-1} e^{-x/\theta} \left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right) dx$  .

$\alpha = 1$        $1 = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\theta^\alpha} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x/\theta} dx$  .

$f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\theta^\alpha} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x/\theta}, 0 \leq x < \infty$  .

$X \sim (\alpha, \theta)$  .

$X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \theta)$  ,       $\alpha = 1$        $\text{Gamma}(\alpha = 1, \theta)$       가  $\theta$       ( $\text{Exp}(\theta)$ ) .

$X_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Exp}(\theta)$        $\sum_{i=1}^{\alpha} X_i \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \theta)$

1000      ( $\text{Exp}(\theta = 1000)$ )      3 ( $\alpha = 3$ ) 가

$X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha = 3, \theta = 1000)$

**Gamma**

$(\alpha, \beta)$

$E(X) = \int_0^\infty x \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\theta^\alpha} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x/\theta} dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\theta^\alpha} x^\alpha e^{-x/\theta} dx$

$\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\theta^\alpha} \int_0^\infty x^\alpha e^{-x/\theta} dx$  .

$\alpha$

$u = x^\alpha, dv = e^{-x/\theta}$

$du = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} dx, v = \int e^{-x/\theta} dx = -\beta e^{-x/\theta}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\theta^\alpha} \int_0^\infty x^\alpha e^{-x/\theta} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\theta^\alpha} \{ [x^\alpha (-e^{-x/\theta})]_0^\infty - \int_0^\infty \alpha x^{\alpha-1} (-\theta e^{-x/\theta}) dx \} \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\theta^\alpha} [0 + \int_0^\infty \alpha x^{\alpha-1} (\theta e^{-x/\theta}) dx] = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\theta^\alpha} \int_0^\infty \alpha x^{\alpha-1} (\theta e^{-x/\theta}) dx \\ &= \alpha \theta \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\theta^\alpha} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x/\theta} dx = \alpha \beta \end{aligned}$$

$$X_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Exp}(\theta) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha} X_i \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \theta) \quad X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \theta)$$

$$E(X), V(X)$$

[ ]  $\int x^2 e^x dx$  .

$$u = x^2, \quad dv = e^x dx \quad . \quad du = 2x dx, \quad \int dv = \int e^x dx \Rightarrow v = e^x$$

$$\int x^2 e^x dx = x^2 e^x - \int 2x e^x dx \quad ( \int u dv = uv - \int v du )$$

$$u = x, \quad dv = e^x dx \quad . \rightarrow \quad du = dx, \quad \int dv = \int e^x dx \Rightarrow v = e^x$$

$$\int 2x e^x dx = 2 \int x e^x dx = 2 [x e^x - \int e^x dx] = 2(x e^x - e^x) \quad ( \int u dv = uv - \int v du )$$

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

$$\int f(x)g(x)dx \quad \begin{matrix} f(x) \\ 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} g(x) \\ e^x \end{matrix}$$

Tabular integration .

$$f(x) = x^2, \quad g(x) = e^x$$

f(x)	g(x)
x <sup>2</sup>	e <sup>x</sup>
2x	e <sup>x</sup>
2	e <sup>x</sup>
0	e <sup>x</sup>

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