1 Derivatives and Expectation Values

When calculating $\frac{d\langle x^2\rangle}{dt}$ why does the divergence under the integral cancel?

$$\int\int\int Div[(\overline{\psi}x^2)(\nabla\psi)]\,dx\,dy\,dz = 0$$

My professor stated in class something along the lines of: it is because the wavepacket is zero everwhere except the origin. Griffith uses a similar technique when using integration by parts and states that the boundary term (devergence in our case) tends to zero at infinity.

The other problem I am having is introducing known expectation values. After several pages of algebra and taking divergences I have come to the following.

$$\frac{d\langle x^2\rangle}{dt} = \frac{ih}{2m}\int\int\int x^2(\psi\frac{\partial^2\psi^*}{\partial x^2} - \psi^*\frac{\partial^2\psi}{\partial x^2}) + 4x(\psi\frac{\partial\psi^*}{\partial x} - \psi^*\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x})\,dx\,dy\,dz$$

This has to equal the following, however I cannot seem to understand how it does.

$$\frac{d\langle x^2\rangle}{dt} = \frac{1}{m}(\langle xp_x\rangle + \langle p_x x\rangle)$$