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MATRIC NO: 19/ENG 02 / 067

MAT 104 ASSIGNMENT

$$1. y = \frac{[(x+1)^2(x-2)^{1/2}]}{[(2x-1)(x-3)^{1/3}]}$$

$$\ln y = [\ln(x+1)^2 + \ln(x-2)^{1/2}] - [\ln(2x-1) + \ln(x-3)^{1/3}]$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \cdot 2(x+1) + \frac{1}{(x-2)^{1/2}} \cdot \frac{(x-2)^{-1/2}}{2} - \left[\frac{1}{2x-1} \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{3(x-3)^{1/3}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \left[\frac{2(x+1)}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{(x-2)^{-1/2}}{2(x-2)^{1/2}} \right] - \left[\frac{2}{2x-1} + \frac{4(x-3)^{1/3}}{3(x-3)^{1/3}} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \left[\frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{3}{(x-2)^{1/2}} - \frac{2}{2x-1} - \frac{4}{3(x-3)^{1/3}} \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \left[\frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{3}{(x-2)^{1/2}} - \frac{2}{2x-1} - \frac{4}{3(x-3)^{1/3}} \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(x+1)^2(x-2)^{1/2}}{(2x-1)(x-3)^{1/3}} \left[\frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{3}{(x-2)^{1/2}} - \frac{2}{2x-1} - \frac{4}{3(x-3)^{1/3}} \right]$$

$$2. y = \frac{3e^k \sin 2k}{k^{5/2}}$$

$$\ln y = \ln 3e^k + \ln \sin 2k - \ln k^{5/2}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dk} = \frac{1}{3e^k} \cdot 3e^k + \frac{1}{\sin 2k} \cdot \cos 2k \cdot 2 - \frac{5/2}{k^{5/2}} \cdot k^{-1/2}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dk} = \frac{3e^k}{3e^k} + \frac{\cos 2k}{\sin 2k} + \frac{-5/2 k^{-3/2}}{k^{5/2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dk} = 1 + \cot 2k - \frac{5/2 k^{-3/2}}{k^{5/2}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dk} = y \left[1 + \cot 2k - \frac{5/2 k^{-3/2}}{k^{5/2}} \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dk} = \frac{3e^k \sin 2k}{k^{5/2}} \left[1 + \cot 2k - \frac{5/2 k^{-3/2}}{k^{5/2}} \right]$$

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Integrate

1. $\int 4 \sec^2(3m+1) dm$
 $u = 3m+1$
 $du = 3 dm$
 $dm = \frac{du}{3}$

$\int 4 \sec^2 u \cdot \frac{du}{3}$
 $\frac{4}{3} \int \sec^2 u du$
 $\frac{4}{3} \tan u + C$
 $= \frac{4}{3} \tan(3m+1) + C$

2. $\int 2t \times (3t^2-1)^{1/2} dt$
 $u = 3t^2-1$
 $\frac{du}{dt} = 6t$
 $dt = \frac{du}{6}$

$\int \frac{2}{6} \times (u)^{1/2} \frac{du}{6}$

$\int \frac{1}{9} \times u^{1/2} du$

$\frac{1}{9} \int u^{1/2} du$
 $= \frac{1}{9} \times \frac{u^{1/2+1}}{1/2+1} + C$
 $= \frac{1}{9} \times \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} + C$
 $= \frac{2}{9} (3t^2-1)^{3/2} + C$

3. $\int \frac{2}{4x^2}$

$u = 4x^2$
 $du = 8x dx$
 $dx = \frac{du}{8x}$

$\int \frac{2}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{8x}$

$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{u} du$

$= \frac{1}{4} \ln |u| + C$

$= \frac{1}{4} \ln |4x^2| + C$

$= \frac{1}{4} (\ln 4 + \ln x^2) + C$

$$3. \int \frac{2x}{(4x^2-1)^{1/2}} = \int 2x(4x^2-1)^{-1/2} dx$$

$$u = 4x^2 - 1$$

$$du = 8x dx$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{8x}$$

$$= \int 2x^1 (u)^{-1/2} \frac{du}{8x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int u^{-1/2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{u^{-1/2+1}}{-1/2+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{u^{1/2}}{1/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 2u^{1/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} u^{1/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (4x^2 - 1)^{1/2}$$