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Civil Engineering

MAT 104 Assignment

19/ENG03/005

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

$$\ln y = \ln[(x+1)^2] + \ln[(x-2)^{1/2}] - \ln(2x-1) + \ln[(x-3)^{4/3}]$$

$$\ln y = 2 \ln(x+1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x-2) - \ln(2x-1) + \frac{4}{3} \ln(x-3)$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2(x-2)} - \frac{2}{2x-1} - \frac{4}{3(x-3)}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3e^k} (3e^k) + \frac{1}{\sin 2k} (\cos 2k) - \frac{1}{k^{5/2}} \left(\frac{5}{2} k^{3/2} \right)$$

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

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

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

Integration

$$\int 4 \sec^2(3m+1)$$

$$\text{let } u = 3m+1; \quad \frac{du}{dm} = 3 \quad \therefore dx = \frac{du}{3}$$

$$= \int \frac{4 \sec^2 u \cdot du}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \int 4 \sec^2 u \cdot du$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} [4 \tan u + C]$$

$$= \frac{4 \tan u}{3} + C$$

$$= \frac{4 \tan(3m+1)}{3} + C$$

$$\int 2t(3t^2-1)^{1/2} dt$$

$$\text{let } u = 3t^2-1; \quad \frac{du}{dt} = 6t \quad \therefore dt = \frac{du}{6t}$$

$$= \int \frac{2t \cdot u^{1/2} \cdot du}{6t} = \int \frac{u^{1/2} du}{3t}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int u^{1/2} du = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{u^{3/2}}{3/2} + C \right]$$

$$= \frac{2u^{3/2}}{9} + C$$

$$= \frac{2(3b^2-1)^{3/2}}{9} + C$$

$$\int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{4x^2-1}} dx$$

$$\text{let } u = 4x^2 - 1; \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 8x \quad \therefore dx = \frac{du}{8x}$$

$$\int \frac{2x}{u^{1/2}} \cdot dx = \int \frac{2x}{u^{1/2}} \cdot \frac{du}{8x}$$

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

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{4x^2-1}}{2} + C$$