

Differentiation:

$$y = (x+1)^2 (x-2)^{3/2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Find the log of both sides

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

Differentiating with respect to  $x$ 

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\ln y) = \frac{d}{dx} (3e^x) + \frac{d}{dx} (\sin 2x) - \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x^{5/2})$$

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

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

$\frac{1}{y}$  multiplying both sides by  $y = y$

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

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

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

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

$$u = 3m+1$$

$$du = 3 dm$$

$$dm = \frac{du}{3}$$

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

Integration of  $\sec^2 u = \tan u + c$

$$\frac{4}{3} \tan u + c$$

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

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

$$u = 3t^2 - 1$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{6t}{dt} dt$$

$$dt = \frac{du}{6t}$$

$$\int 2t \times (u)^{1/2} \frac{du}{3}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{3} + u^{1/2}$$

Multiplying both sides by  $y$ .

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

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

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

Integration

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

$$u = 3m+1$$

$$du = 3 dm \quad dm = du/3$$

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

Integration of  $\sec^2 u$   
 $= \tan u + C$

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

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

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

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

$$u = 3t^2 - 1$$

$$\frac{du}{6t} = \frac{6t}{6t} dt$$

$$dt = \frac{du}{6t}$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{3} \times u^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{u^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

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

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

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

$$y = 4xc^2 - 1$$

$$du = 8xc dx$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 2u^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} u^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} (4xc^2 - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

Differentiation

y = (x+1)^2 (x-2)^{1/2}

(2x-1)(x-3)^{3/2}

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

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

[1/(2x-1) \* 2 + 1/(x-3)^{3/2} \* 3(x-3)^{1/2}]

1/y \* dy/dx = [2/(x+1) + 1/(2(x-2))] - [2/(2x-1) + 3/(2(x-3)^{1/2})]

dy/dx = y [2/(x+1) + 1/(2(x-2))] - [2/(2x-1) + 3/(2(x-3)^{1/2})]

dy/dx = y [2/(x+1) + 1/(2(x-2))] - 2/(2x-1) - 3/(2(x-3)^{1/2})

dy/dx = 3e^x sin 2x [2(x-2)^{1/2} + 1] - 2 - 3

y = 3e^x sin 2x

Find the log of both sides

ln y = ln 3e^x + ln sin 2x - ln x^{5/2}

Differentiating with respect to x

d/dx (ln y) = d/dx (3e^x) + d/dx (ln sin 2x) - d/dx (ln x^{5/2})

1/y dy/dx = 1/(3e^x) + 1/(sin 2x) - 1/(x^{5/2})

1/y dy/dx = 3e^{-x} + 1/sin 2x - 1/(x^{5/2})

dy/dx = 3e^{-x} + cos 2x / sin 2x - 5/2 x^{-3/2}