

$$\textcircled{2} \int 2x(2x^2-1)^{1/2} dx$$

Using $u = 2x^2 - 1$

$$2x(2x^2-1)^{1/2} \times 2x$$

$$2x\sqrt{2x^2-1} \times 2x$$

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

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

Using substitution let $t = 4x^2 - 1$

~~$$\int \frac{2x}{t^{1/2}} dx$$~~

$$\int \frac{1}{4t^{1/2}} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{t^{1/2}} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \times \sqrt{t}$$

Recall $t = 4x^2 - 1$

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

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

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

Let: $u = (x+1)^2 (x-2)^{1/2}$ $v = (2x-1)(x-3)^{1/3}$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{(x+1)^2 (x-2)^{1/2}}{(2x-1)(x-3)^{1/3}} \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{u}{v} \right] = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

$$\frac{(2(2x+1)(x-2)^{1/2} + (2x+1)^2 * \frac{1}{2}(x-2)^{-1/2}) * (2x-1)(x-3)^{1/3} - (x+1)^2 (x-2)^{1/2} * \frac{1}{3}(2x-1)(x-3)^{-2/3}}{(2x-1)^2 (x-3)^{2/3}}$$

$$\frac{14x^4 - 99x^3 + 9x^2 + 47x - 120}{6 \sqrt[3]{(x-2)^3 * (x^2 - 6x + 9) * (2x-1)(x-3)}}$$

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$$\textcircled{1} \int (4 \sec^2(3\pi t)) dt$$

$$4 \int \sec^2(3\pi t) dt$$

$$\text{let } t = 3\pi t$$

$$4 \times \int \frac{\sec^2 t}{3} dt$$

$$4 \times \frac{1}{3} \int \sec^2 t dt$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \int \sec^2 t dt$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \times \tan t$$

$$\text{Recall } t = 3\pi t$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \times \tan(3\pi t)$$

$$\frac{4 \tan(3\pi t)}{3} + C$$

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$$\textcircled{2} \frac{d}{dk} \left(\frac{3e^k \sin 2k}{k^{5/2}} \right)$$

$$\text{let } y = \frac{3e^k \sin 2k}{k^{5/2}} \quad \text{and } x = k^{5/2}$$

Using quotient rule.

$$y \frac{dx}{dk} - x \frac{dy}{dk}$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{d}{dk} (3e^k \sin 2k) \right) \times k^{5/2} - (3e^k \sin 2k) \times \frac{d}{dk} (k^{5/2})}{(k^{5/2})^2}$$

$$\frac{[(3e^k \sin 2k) + (3e^k \cos 2k \times 2)] k^{5/2} - (3e^k \sin 2k) \times \frac{5}{2} k^{3/2}}{(k^{5/2})^2}$$

$$\frac{(6k^2 \sqrt{k} e^k \times \sin 2k + 12k^2 \sqrt{k} e^k \times \cos 2k) - (15k e^k \sin 2k)}{2k^5}$$

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