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19/MHS11/076
PHARMACY
MAT 104

1. $y = \frac{1}{x-2}$

- The function is defined for all real numbers except $x = 2$
- The domain is the set of real numbers except $x = 2$

The Co-domain is the set of real numbers except $y = 0$.

2. $K = \ln V$

$dK/dV = 1/V$

3. a) $2x - 3y - 2 = 0$

$-3y = 2 - 2x$

$y = \frac{2-2x}{-3}$

$y = \frac{2x+2}{3}$; $\frac{2}{3}(x+1)$

b) $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

$y^2 = 4 - x^2$

$y = \pm\sqrt{4 - x^2}$

4) find dp/dt ; $P = \sin^{-1} t$

$P = \frac{t}{\sin}$; $t = \sin p$ —— ①

$dt/dp = \cos p$; $dp/dt = 1/\cos p$

Recall, $\cos^2 y + \sin^2 y = 1$

$\cos y = \pm\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 y}$ $t = \sin p$

$\therefore \cos p = \sqrt{1 - t^2}$

Hence, $dp/dt = 1/(1-t^2)$

5. $f(x) = 2x^2 - 5$; $g(x) = 4x - 2$

$fog(x) = 2(4x-2)^2 - 5$

$= 2(16x^2 - 16x + 4) - 5$

$= 32x^2 - 32x + 8 - 5$

$= 32x^2 - 32x + 3$

$gof(x) = 4(2x^2 - 5) - 2$

$= 8x^2 - 20 - 2$

$= 8x^2 - 22$.

6, Show that $f(x) = f_e(x) + f_o(x)$

$f(x) = 3x^2 - 2x + 1$

$f_e(x) = \frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{2}$

$f(-x) = 3(-x)^2 - 2(-x) + 1$

$3x^2 + 2x + 1$

$f_e(x) = \frac{3x^2 + 2n + 1 + (3x^2 + 2n + 1)}{2}$

$= \frac{6x^2 + 2}{2} = 3x^2 + 1$

$f(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 2x + 1 - (3x^2 + 2x + 1)}{2}$

$= -4x/2 = -2x$

$f_e(x) + f_o(x) = 3x^2 + 1 - 2n$

$= 3x^2 - 2x + 1$

7, Differentiate $y = \cos x$

$y + \delta y = \cos(x + \delta x)$

$\delta y = \cos(x + \delta x) - \cos x \quad (y = \cos x) \text{ — (1)}$

Recall,

$\cos(A+B) - \cos(A-B) = -2\sin A \sin B \text{ — (2)}$

Comparing (1) & (2)

$A + B = x + \delta x \text{ — (3)}$

$A - B = x \text{ — (4)}$

Adding (3) & (4) & subtracting (3) & (4)

$2A = 2x + \delta x$

$A = \frac{2x + \delta x}{2}$ & $B = \delta x/2$

$A = x + \delta x/2$

Comparing (1) & (2)

$\delta y = \cos(x + \delta x) - \cos x$

$= 2\sin(x + \delta x/2) \sin(\delta x/2)$

Dividing through by δx

$\delta y/\delta x = \frac{-2\sin(x + \delta x/2) \sin(\delta x/2)}{\delta x}$

$\delta y/\delta x = -\sin(x + \delta x/2)\sin(\delta x/2) / (\delta x/2)$

$= -\sin(x + \delta x/2) \times \frac{\sin(\delta x/2)}{\delta x/2}$

Taking limit $\delta x \to 0$

$\lim_{\delta x \to 0} \cdot \frac{\sin \delta x/2}{\delta x/2} = 1$

$\lim_{\delta x \to 0} \delta y/\delta x = -\sin(x + 0/2) \times 1$

$\delta y/\delta x = -\sin x$

8. $dy/dx = dy/dt \times dt/dx$

$= dy/dt \div dx/dt$

$dy/dt = 6t$; $dx/dt = -2/t^3$

$dy/dx = 6t \div -2/t^3$

$= 6t \times \frac{-2}{t^3} = \frac{6 \times -2}{t^2} = \frac{12}{t^2}$

$dy/dx = -12/t^2$ //

9, $y = x^2 \cos 2x . e^{4x}$

Soln

Taking $\log_e$ of both sides

$\ln y = \ln x^2 + \ln \cos 2x + \ln e^{4x}$

Differentiating both with respect to x

$\frac{1}{y} \cdot dy/dx = 1/x^2 (2x) + \frac{1}{\cos 2x}(-2\sin 2x) + 4$

$\frac{1}{y} dy/dx = 2/x - \frac{2\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} + 4$

multiplying both sides by y

$dy/dx = y\left(\frac{2}{x} - \frac{2\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} + 4\right)$

$= x^2 \cos 2x e^{4x} \times \frac{2}{x} - \frac{2\sin x}{\cos x} + 4y$

10, $y = \sin(3x^3 + 5)$

let $u = 3x^3 + 5$

$dy/du = \cos u$

$dy/dx = 9x^2$

$dy/dx = dy/du \times du/dx$

$= \cos u \times 9x^2$

$= 9x^2 \cos u$

$= 9x^2 \cos 3x^3 + 5$