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MATHS 104

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+ find the Derivative of the following using first principle

a $y = \sin\left(\frac{3}{x^2}\right)$

Solution

$$\frac{d \sin u}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos u; \quad \frac{du}{dx} = -6x^{-3}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -6x^{-3} \cos(3x^{-2})$$

$$= \frac{-6}{x^3} \cos\left(\frac{3}{x^2}\right)$$

b $y = \frac{4}{x^3}$

Solution

$$f(y) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$= \frac{4}{(x+h)^3} - \frac{4}{x^3}$$

$$= \frac{4x^3 - 4(x+h)^3}{x^3(x+h)^3}$$

$$= \frac{4x^3 - 4x^3 - 12x^2\Delta x - 12x\Delta x^2 - 4\Delta x^3}{x^3(x^3 + 3x^2\Delta x + 3x(\Delta x)^2 + \Delta x^3)}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-12x^2 - 12x\Delta x - 4\Delta x^2}{x^3(x^3 + 3x^2\Delta x + 3x(\Delta x)^2 + \Delta x^3)} = \frac{-12x^2}{x^6} = \frac{-12}{x^4}$$

Find the Integral of the following

Date

a $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+36}}$

Soln

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+36}} \cdot dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+36}} = \frac{1}{6} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{6} \right) + C$$

b $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+13}}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+13}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+(\sqrt{13})^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{13}} \right) + C$$