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Assignment

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{4x^2 - \sin x}{x^3} \right)$$

Using L'Hopital's Rule

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{8x - \cos x}{3x^2} \right) \text{ - for 1st derivative}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{8 + \sin x}{6x} \right) \text{ - 2nd derivative}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\cos x}{6} \right) = \frac{\cos(0)}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$2) y = \left(\frac{7x^2 \cos 8x}{e^{3x}} \right)$$

Soln

$$y = \frac{uv}{w} \quad u = 7x^2, \quad v = \cos 8x, \quad w = e^{3x}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 14x, \quad \frac{dv}{dx} = -8 \sin 8x, \quad \frac{dw}{dx} = 3e^{3x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \left[\frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{1}{v} \frac{dv}{dx} - \frac{1}{w} \frac{dw}{dx} \right]$$

$$= y \left[\frac{1}{7x^2} 14x + \frac{1}{\cos 8x} (-8 \sin 8x) - \frac{1}{e^{3x}} 3e^{3x} \right]$$

$$= y \left[\frac{14x^2}{7x^2} + \frac{(-8 \sin 8x)}{\cos 8x} - \frac{3e^{3x}}{e^{3x}} \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{7x^2 \cos 8x}{e^{3x}} \left[\frac{2}{x} - 8 \tan 8x - 3 \right]$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 c.) \int (e^{6x} + 9x^3 - \sin 7x + \cos 8x) dx \\
 \left[\frac{e^{6x}}{6} + \frac{9x^{3+1}}{3+1} - \frac{(-\cos 7x)}{7} + \frac{\sin 8x}{8} \right] + C \\
 = \frac{e^{6x}}{6} + \frac{9x^4}{4} + \frac{\cos 7x}{7} + \frac{\sin 8x}{8} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d.) \int x \sqrt{9+x^2} dx \\
 u = 9+x^2, \quad du/dx = 2x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 dx = du/2x \\
 \int x \sqrt{9+x^2} dx = \int \cancel{x} \sqrt{u} \frac{du}{\cancel{2x}} \\
 = \int u^{1/2} \frac{du}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \frac{u^{3/2}}{2 \cdot 3/2} = u^{3/2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} (9+x^2)^{3/2}$$

(2)

3) $y = \cos(5x^2 + 6x)$, find dy/dx

Soln

Using the Chain Rule

$$y = \cos(5x^2 + 6x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\sin(5x^2 + 6x) \cdot (10x + 6)$$

4a) $\int \frac{3}{4x+1} dx$

Let $u = 4x+1$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 4$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{4}$$

$$\int \frac{3}{u} \frac{du}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

Recall, $\int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln(u)$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{4} \ln(u) = \frac{3}{4} \ln(4x+1)$$

b) $\int \frac{dx}{x^2+49} = \int \frac{1}{4(1+x^2/4)} dx = \frac{1}{49} \int \frac{dx}{1+(\frac{x}{7})^2}$

let $u = \frac{x}{7}$, $\frac{du}{dx} = 1/7$

$$dx = 7 du$$

$$\frac{1}{49} \int \frac{7 du}{1+u^2} = \frac{7}{49} \int \frac{du}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{7} \int \frac{du}{1+u^2}$$

Recall, $\int \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = \arctan u$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \int \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = \frac{\arctan(\frac{x}{7})}{7}$$