

MAT 104 Assignment

$$1 \quad y = \frac{2 \cos 3x}{x^3}$$

Using Quotient Rule, $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$

$$y = \frac{u}{v} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow u = 2 \cos 3x ; \frac{du}{dx} = -6 \sin 3x$$
$$v = x^3 ; \frac{dv}{dx} = 3x^2$$

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

2 If $y = x e^{2x}$, Show that $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 4 \frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 4 \frac{dy}{dx} - 4y$$

Using Product Rule, $y = uv$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow u = x, \frac{du}{dx} = 1$$
$$v = e^{2x}, \frac{dv}{dx} = 2e^{2x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2e^{2x} \cdot x + e^{2x} \cdot 1$$
$$= 2x e^{2x} + e^{2x}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) \quad u = 2x ; \frac{du}{dx} = 2$$
$$v = e^{2x} ; \frac{dv}{dx} = 2e^{2x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (2x e^{2x}) = 2x \cdot 2e^{2x} + e^{2x} \cdot 2 + 2e^{2x}$$
$$= 4x e^{2x} + 2e^{2x} + 2e^{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 4xe^{2x} + 4e^{2x}$$

Recall,

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 4 \frac{dy}{dx} - 4y$$

$$\Rightarrow 4xe^{2x} + 4e^{2x} = 4(2xe^{2x} + e^{2x}) - 4(xe^{2x})$$

$$\Rightarrow 4xe^{2x} + 4e^{2x} = 8xe^{2x} + 4e^{2x} - 4xe^{2x}$$

$$4xe^{2x} + 4e^{2x} = 8xe^{2x} - 4xe^{2x} + 4e^{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4xe^{2x} + 4e^{2x} = 4xe^{2x} + 4e^{2x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 4 \frac{dy}{dx} - 4y \Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4 \frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = 0$$

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Chemical Engineering

$$4 \int e^x \sin 2x \, dx$$

\Rightarrow Integration by Parts

$$\text{Let } I = \int e^x \sin 2x \, dx$$

$$\int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du$$

$$u = \sin 2x \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 2 \cos 2x \Rightarrow du = 2 \cos 2x \, dx$$

$$dv = e^x \quad v = e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow e^x \sin 2x - \int e^x \cdot 2 \cos 2x \, dx$$

$$= e^x \sin 2x - \int 2e^x \cos 2x \, dx$$

$$= e^x \sin 2x - 2 \int e^x \cos 2x \, dx$$

$$\int e^x \cos 2x \, dx$$

$$u = \cos 2x \quad \frac{du}{dx} = -2 \sin 2x \Rightarrow du = -2 \sin 2x \, dx$$

$$dv = e^x \quad v = e^x$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow e^x \cos 2x - \int e^x (-2 \sin 2x) dx \\ &= e^x \cos 2x - \int -2e^x \sin 2x \\ &= e^x \cos 2x + 2 \int e^x \sin 2x dx \end{aligned}$$

Recall, $I = \int e^x \sin 2x dx$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^x \sin 2x dx = e^x \sin 2x - 2 \int e^x \cos 2x + 4 \int e^x \sin 2x dx$$

$$\int e^x \sin 2x dx = e^x \sin 2x - 2e^x \cos 2x - 4 \int e^x \sin 2x dx$$

$$I = e^x \sin 2x - 2e^x \cos 2x - 4I$$

$$I + 4I = e^x \sin 2x - 2e^x \cos 2x$$

$$5I = e^x \sin 2x - 2e^x \cos 2x$$

$$I = \frac{e^x \sin 2x - 2e^x \cos 2x}{5}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{5} [e^x \sin 2x - 2e^x \cos 2x]$$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^x \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{5} [e^x \sin 2x - 2e^x \cos 2x] + C$$

OR

$$\int e^x \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{5} e^x (\sin 2x - 2 \cos 2x) + C$$