

NAME: Nwokorie Patrick Chinedu
DEPARTMENT: COMPUTER ENGINEERING
MATRIC NUMBER: 19/ENG 02/036
COURSE: MAT 104

01) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$, if $y = (2 \cos 3x) / x^3$
Solution

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

Using quotient rule,

$$u = 2 \cos 3x$$

$$v = x^3$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -6 \sin 3x$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = 3x^2$$

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

$$= \frac{-6x^3 \sin 3x - 6x^2 \cos 3x}{x^6}$$

$$= \frac{-6x^2 (x \sin 3x + \cos 3x)}{x^6}$$

$$= \frac{-6(x \sin 3x + \cos 3x)}{x^4}$$

$$= \frac{-6x \sin 3x - 6 \cos 3x}{x^4}$$

02) If $y = xe^{2x}$, show that the differential equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4\frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = 0$

Solution

$$y = xe^{2x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2xe^{2x}$$

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

Solve for,

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

$$4xe^{2x} - 4(2xe^{2x}) + 4(xe^{2x})$$

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

$$8xe^{2x} - 8xe^{2x} = 0$$

03) NAME: Nwokorie Patrick Chinedu

DEPARTMENT: COMPUTER ENGINEERING

MATRIC NO: 19/ENGG02/096

$$04) \int e^x \sin 2x dx$$

Recall;

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

$$u = \sin(2x), \quad dv = e^x$$

$$du = 2 \cos 2x, \quad v = e^x$$

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

$$= e^x \sin 2x - 2 [e^x \cos 2x - (-2 \int e^x \sin 2x dx)]$$

$$= e^x \sin 2x - 2 [e^x \cos 2x + 2 \int e^x \sin 2x dx]$$

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

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

$$5 \int e^x \sin 2x = e^x \sin 2x - 2e^x \cos 2x + C$$

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