

Names: Olanibunmi Bright
 Department: Electrical/Electronics Engineering
 matric No: 19/En604/040 Serial No: 121
 mation Assignment.

1)

$$y = \frac{(2x^2 + 3)}{\ln 2x}$$

let $u = 2x^2 + 3$ $v = \ln 2x$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 4x \quad \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4x \ln 2x - \frac{1}{x} (2x^2 + 3)}{(\ln 2x)^2}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=2.5} = \frac{4(2.5) \ln 2(2.5) - \frac{1}{2.5} (2(2.5)^2 + 3)}{(\ln 2(2.5))^2}$$

$$= \frac{16.0944 - 6.3}{2.5905} = 3.8198 \approx 3.82 \text{ to } 3 \text{ s.f.}$$

2)

$$y = \frac{2x}{x^2 - 5}$$

$u = 2x$ $v = x^2 - 5$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2 \quad \frac{dv}{dx} = 2x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2(x^2 - 5) - (2x - 2x)}{(x^2 - 5)^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 10 - 4x^2}{(x^2 - 5)^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 4x^2 - 10}{(x^2 - 5)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-2x^2 - 10}{(x^2 - 5)^2}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(2, -4)} = m = \frac{-2(2)^2 - 10}{((2)^2 - 5)^2} = \frac{-18}{1}$$

gradient = -18

3

$$Z = 2x^3 \ln y$$

$$u = 2x^3 \quad v = \ln y$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 6x^2 \quad \frac{dv}{dy} = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dy} = 2x^3 \cdot 1 + \ln y \cdot 6x^2 dx$$

$$\therefore \frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{2x^3}{y} + 6x^2 \ln y \frac{dx}{dy}$$

4

$$\int_0^2 x (2x^2 + 1)^{1/2} dx$$

$$\text{let } u = 2x^2 + 1$$

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

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

$$du = 4x dx$$

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

$$\int_0^2 x \cdot u^{1/2} \cdot \frac{du}{4x}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 u^{1/2} \cdot du$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{u^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{6} \left[u^{3/2} \right]_0^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[(2x^2 + 1)^{3/2} \right]_0^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[(2(2^2) + 1)^{3/2} - (2(0) + 1)^{3/2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} [27 - 1]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} [26]$$

$$= 4.3333 \approx 4.33$$