

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

$$\ln y = \ln(2x^2 + 3) - \ln(\ln 2x)$$

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

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

$$\text{When } x = 2.5, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2(2.5^2 + 3)}{\ln(2.5)} \left( \frac{4(2.5)}{2(2.5^2 + 3)} - \frac{1}{2.5 \ln(2.5)} \right)$$

$$= 3.92 \text{ to } 35.6$$

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

$$\ln y = \ln 2x - \ln x^2 - 5$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2x} \cdot 2 - \frac{1}{x^2 - 5} \cdot 2x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x}{x^2 - 5} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2x}{x^2 - 5} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2x}{x^2 - 5} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2x}{x^2 - 5} \right)$$

$$\text{at } x = 2.4 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -37.26$$

$$3) z = 2x^3 \ln y$$

$$\frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{z}{y}$$

$$4) \int_0^2 x(2x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int_0^2 x\sqrt{2x^2+1} dx$$

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

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

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

$$\int_0^2 x\sqrt{2x^2+1} dx = \int_0^2 x\sqrt{u} \frac{du}{4x} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 \sqrt{u} du$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{2(2(2)^2+1)^{3/2}}{3} - \frac{2(2(0)^2+1)^{3/2}}{3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{52}{3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{13}{3}$$