

Usha Mehta Ph.D.
 Computer Engineering
 19/ Eng 02/045
 Math 104

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \frac{d}{dx} \frac{(2x^2+3)\ln(2x)}{2x} &= \frac{\frac{d}{dx}[(2x^2+3)] \cdot \ln(2x) - (2x^2+3) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}[\ln(2x)]}{\ln^2(2x)} \\
 &= \frac{(2 \cdot \frac{d}{dx}[x^2] + \frac{d}{dx}[3]) \ln(2x) - (2x^2+3) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}[\ln(2x)]}{\ln^2(2x)} \\
 &= \frac{(2 \cdot 2x + 0) \ln(2x) - (2x^2+3) \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{d}{dx}[x]}{2x \ln^2(2x)} \\
 &= \frac{4x \ln(2x) - (2x^2+3) \cdot 2}{2x \ln^2(2x)} \\
 &= \frac{4x \ln(2x) - 2(2x^2+3)}{2x \ln^2(2x)} \\
 &= \frac{4x \ln(2x) - 2x^2 - 6}{2x \ln^2(2x)} \\
 &= \frac{4(2.5) \ln(2(2.5)) - 2(2.5)^2 - 6}{2(2.5) \ln^2(2(2.5))} \\
 &= 3.798 \approx 3.82 \text{ to } 3 \text{ s.f.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{x^2}{x^2-5} \right] &= 2 \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{x^2}{x^2-5} \right] \\
 &= 2 \cdot \frac{\frac{d}{dx}[x^2] \cdot (x^2-5) - x^2 \cdot \frac{d}{dx}[x^2-5]}{(x^2-5)^2} \\
 &= 2 \cdot \frac{(1(x^2-5) - (x^2) + (-5)x)}{(x^2-5)^2} \\
 &= 2 \cdot \frac{(1(x^2-5) - (x^2) + (-5)x)}{(x^2-5)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2(x^2 - 2x + 0)x - 5}{(x^2 - 5)^2}$$

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

$$m = \frac{-2(2)^2 - 10}{[(2)^2 - 5]^2}$$

$$= \frac{-18}{1}$$

$$N = -18$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$4) \int_0^2 x(2x^2 + 1)^{1/2} dx$$

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

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

$$du = dx 4x$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 4.333$$