

Ifestuaa Promis
 19/01/2021
 Computer Engineering

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{1} \frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2+3) &= \frac{1}{\ln(x^2+3)} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (2x) \\
 &= \frac{2}{\ln(x^2+3)} \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2+3) &= \frac{2}{\ln(x^2+3)} \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2+3) &= \frac{2}{\ln(x^2+3)} \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2+3) &= \frac{2}{\ln(x^2+3)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2}{\ln(x^2+3)} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\ln(x^2+3)} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\ln(x^2+3)} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\ln(x^2+3)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2}{\ln(x^2+3)} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\ln(x^2+3)} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\ln(x^2+3)} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\ln(x^2+3)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{2} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^2}{x^2-5} &= \frac{2x}{x^2-5} \\
 &= \frac{2x}{x^2-5} \\
 &= \frac{2x}{x^2-5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2x}{x^2-5} \\
 &= \frac{2x}{x^2-5} \\
 &= \frac{2x}{x^2-5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 m &= \frac{-2(2)^2 - 10}{(2)^2 - 5} \\
 &= \frac{-18}{-1} \\
 \text{Gradient} &= -18
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{3} Z &= 2x^3 \ln y \\
 u &= 2x^3 \quad v = \ln y \\
 \frac{du}{dx} &= 6x^2 \quad \frac{dv}{dy} = \frac{1}{y} \\
 \frac{dz}{dx} &= 6x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{y} + \ln y \cdot 6x^2 \\
 \frac{dz}{dy} &= 2x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{y} + \ln y \cdot 6x^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(14) \int_0^2 x (2x^2 + 1)^{3/2} dx.$$

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

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

$$du = 4x dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 4.333 \approx 4.33$$