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MAT104

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \left[ \frac{4x}{2x^2 + 3} - \frac{1}{x \ln 2x} \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x^2 + 3}{\ln 2x} \left[ \frac{4x}{2x^2 + 3} - \frac{1}{x \ln 2x} \right]$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} \text{ at } x = 2.5$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2(2.5)^2 + 3}{\ln 2(2.5)} \left[ \frac{4(2.5)}{2(2.5)^2 + 3} - \frac{1}{2.5 \ln 2(2.5)} \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{15.5}{1.609} \left[ \frac{10}{15.5} - \frac{1}{4.024} \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{15.5}{1.609} [0.397]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{6.1535}{1.609}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3.8244$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \approx 3.82$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \text{ at } x = 2.5 \approx \underline{\underline{3.82}}$$

2 Gradient =  $\frac{dy}{dx}$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \left[ \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2x}{x^2-5} \right]$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\underline{z}}$$

$\therefore$  In a point  $(2, -4)$

$$\underline{\underline{z}} = \frac{2(2)}{2^2-5} \left[ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2(2)}{2^2-5} \right]$$

$$\underline{\underline{z}} = \frac{4}{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} - \left( \frac{4}{-1} \right) \right]$$

$$\underline{\underline{z}} = -4(0.5 + 4)$$

$$\underline{\underline{z}} = -4 \times 4.5$$

$$\underline{\underline{z}} = -18$$

3 If  $Z = 2x^3 \ln y$ . Find  $\frac{dx}{dy}$ .

$$\frac{dz}{dy} = 2x^3 \times \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{2x^3}{y}$$

$$\int_0^2 x \sqrt{2x^2 + 1} \, dx$$

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

$$u^2 = 2x^2 + 1$$

$$2x^2 = u^2 - 1$$

$$x^2 = \frac{u^2 - 1}{2}$$

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

$$\text{let } y = \left( \frac{u^2 - 1}{2} \right), \frac{dy}{du} = u$$

$$x = \sqrt{y}, \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1 \times \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{u^2 - 1}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{u^2 - 1}}$$

$$\frac{dx}{du} = \frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{dx}{dy}$$

$$\frac{dx}{du} = \frac{u \cdot \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{u^2 - 1}}$$

$$\frac{dx}{du} = \frac{u\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{u^2 - 1}}, \quad dx = \frac{u\sqrt{2} \cdot du}{2\sqrt{u^2 - 1}}$$

$$\int x \sqrt{2x^2 + 1} \, dx$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{u^2 - 1}}{2} \cdot u \cdot \frac{u\sqrt{2} \cdot du}{2\sqrt{u^2 - 1}}$$

$$\int \frac{u^2 du}{2} = \left[ \frac{u^3}{6} \right] + C$$

$$u = \sqrt{2x^2 + 1}$$

$$\left[ \frac{\sqrt{2x^2 + 1}^3}{6} \right] + C$$

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

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

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{9})^3}{6} - \frac{(\sqrt{1})^3}{6}$$

$$= \frac{3^3}{6} - \frac{1^3}{6}$$

$$= \frac{27}{6} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{27-1}{6} = \frac{13}{3}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^2 x(2x^2+1)^{1/2} dx = \frac{13}{3} \text{ square units.}$$