

max Submit assignment

1. Differentiate the following

$$1. y = \frac{[(x+1)^2 (x-2)^{1/2}]}{[(2x-1)(x+3)^{3/2}]}$$

$$2. y = \frac{[3e^x \sin 2x]}{[x^{5/2}]}$$

Integrate the following with respect to the variable.

3.  $4 \sec^2(3x+1)$

4.  $2t(3t^2-1)^{1/2}$

5.  $\frac{2x}{\sqrt{4x^2-1}}$

Answers:

$$1. y = \frac{[(x+1)^2 (x-2)^{1/2}]}{[(2x-1)(x+3)^{3/2}]}$$

$$\ln y = [\ln(x+1)^2 + \ln(x-2)^{1/2}] - [\ln(2x-1) + \ln(x+3)^{3/2}]$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \left[ \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \cdot 2(x+1) + \frac{1}{(x-2)^{1/2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(x-2)^{-1/2} \right] - \left[ \frac{1}{2x-1} \cdot 2 + \frac{3}{2} \frac{(x+3)^{1/2}}{(x+3)^{3/2}} \right]$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \left[ \frac{2}{(x+1)} + \frac{1}{2(x-2)} \right] - \left[ \frac{2}{2x-1} + \frac{3}{2(x+3)} \right]$$

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

$$2. y = \frac{(3e^x \sin 2x)}{x^{5/2}}$$

$$\ln y = \ln 3e^x + \ln \sin 2x - \ln(x^{5/2})$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3e^x} \cdot 3e^x + \frac{1}{\sin 2x} \cdot 2 \cos 2x - \frac{1}{x^{5/2}} \cdot \frac{5}{2} x^{-1/2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \left( \frac{3e^x}{3e^x} + \frac{2 \cos 2x}{\sin 2x} - \frac{5 x^{-1/2}}{2 x^{5/2}} \right)$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3e^x \sin 2x}{x^{5/2}} \left( 1 + \frac{2 \cos 2x}{\sin 2x} - \frac{5 x^{-1}}{2} \right)$$

$$3. \int 4 \sec^2(3m+1) dm$$

$$4 \int \sec^2(3m+1) dm$$

$$\text{let } u = 3m+1$$

$$\frac{du}{dm} = 3$$

$$dm = \frac{du}{3}$$

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$$4 \int \sec^2 u \frac{du}{3}$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \int \sec^2 u$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \tan u + C$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \tan(3m+1) + C$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \tan(3m+1) + C$$

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$$4. \int (2 + (3t^2 - 1)^{1/2}) dt$$

$$u = (3t^2 - 1)^{1/2}$$

$$u = \sqrt{3t^2 - 1}$$

$$u^2 = 3t^2 - 1$$

$$3t^2 = u^2 + 1$$

$$t = \frac{\sqrt{u^2 + 1}}{\sqrt{3}} = \left( \frac{u^2 + 1}{3} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\text{let } u = 3t^2 - 1$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = 6t$$

$$dt = \frac{du}{6t}$$

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$$\int (2 + u^{1/2}) \frac{du}{6t}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt{u} du$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int u^{1/2} du$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{u^{3/2}}{3/2} \right) + C$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{2u^{3/2}}{3} \right) + C$$

2

$$= \frac{2u^{3/2}}{9} + C$$

$$= \frac{2(3t^2 - 1)^{3/2}}{9} + C$$

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$$5. \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{4x^2 - 1}} dx$$

$$\text{let } u = 4x^2 - 1$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 8x$$

$$dx = \frac{du}{8x}$$

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$$\int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{1}{8x} du$$

$$\int \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{u^{-1/2+1}}{-1/2} \right) + C$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{u^{1/2}}{1/2} \right) + C$$

$$\frac{1}{4} (2\sqrt{u}) + C$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{u}}{2} + C$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{4x^2 - 1}}{2} + C$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 - 1}}{2} + C$$