

# CALCULUS AND ANALYTIC GEOMETRY

Mid Term Assignment

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Q#01 :-  $\frac{2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5}{x^2 + 1}$  (Quotient Rule)

Sol :- 
$$= \frac{(x^2 + 1)(6x^2 - 6x) - (2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5)(2x)}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{6x^4 - 6x^3 + 6x^2 - 6x - 4x^4 + 6x^3 - 10x}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2x^4 + 6x^2 - 16x}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{2x(x^3 + 3x - 8)}{(x^2 + 1)^2}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{Q \#02}} :- \frac{(x^2+1)^2}{(x^2-1)}$$

Quotient  
Rule.

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

$$= \frac{(x^2-1)(4x(x^2+1)) - 2x(x^2+1)^2}{(x^2-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(x^2-1)(4x^3+4x) - 2x(x^2+2x+1)}{(x^2-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{4x^5 + \cancel{4x^3} - \cancel{4x^3} - 4x - 2x^3 - 4x^2 - 2x}{(x^2-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{4x^5 - 2x^3 - 4x^2 - 6x}{(x^2-1)^2}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{2x(2x^4 - x^3 - 2x^2 - 3)}{(x^2-1)^2}}$$

Q. No. 37

$$y = u^3 \cdot x^{2/3}$$

$$u = 1 + 2\sqrt{x} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = u^3 \cdot \frac{2}{3} x^{-1/2} + x^{2/3} \cdot 3u \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{2u^3}{3\sqrt{x}} + x^{2/3} \cdot 3u \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \frac{2u^3 + 6u \cdot x^{2/3}}{3\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \frac{2u(u^2 + 3x^{2/3})}{3\sqrt{x}}$$

put value of 'u'

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

Q104. :-  $Y = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} = \sqrt{\frac{u}{v}} = \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)^{1/2}$ .

Let  $u = 1-x$  and  $v = 1+x$ .

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -1$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = 1$$

Now

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)^{-1/2} \cdot v \cdot \frac{du}{dx} - u \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{v^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)^{-1/2} \cdot v(-1) - u(1) \cdot \frac{1}{v^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)^{-1/2} \cdot (-) \frac{[v+u]}{v^2} \quad (-) \text{ Common}$$

$$= - \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{(u/v)}} \cdot \frac{v+u}{v^2}$$

putting  
value of  $u$  &  $v$ .  
and solve.

$$Q_{\#05} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3}} dx$$

$$= \int (x^3)^{-1/2} dx$$

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

$$= \boxed{2 \cdot \sqrt{x^3}}$$

Q no 67-  $\int (6x+7)^{-6} dx$

let  $u = 6x+7$ .

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 6 \Rightarrow du = 6dx$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{6}$$

Now put values.

$$= \int u^{-6} \frac{du}{6} = \frac{1}{6} \int u^{-6} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \frac{u^{-6+1}}{-6+1} = \frac{1}{6} \frac{u^{-5}}{-5} = -\frac{1}{30} u^{-5}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{30} (6x+7)^{-5} \quad \text{or} \quad \boxed{= \frac{-1}{30} (6x+7)^5}$$