

6.1
60) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x$
 $\int dy = \int 2x dx$
 $y = x^2 + C$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{y} dy = 2 dx$$

$$\ln|y| = 2x + C$$

$$y = e^{2x+C}$$

17) $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{1+t^2} + 2^t \ln 2$; $y = 3$ when $t = 0$

$$\int dy = \int \left(\frac{1}{1+t^2} + 2^t \ln 2 \right) dt$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} t + 2^t + C$$

$$3 = \tan^{-1} 0 + 2^0 + C$$

$$3 = 0 + 1 + C$$

$$2 = C$$

$$\boxed{y = \tan^{-1} t + 2^t + 2}$$

$$67) \int \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \int (2x + 4)$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{dx} = \int (6x^2 + 4x + C_1)$$

$$y = 2x^3 + 2x^2 + C_1 x + C_2$$

$$a) \int \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \int x^3 + x^{-3}$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{dx} = \int \left(\frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{1}{2} x^{-2} + C_1 \right)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{20} x^5 + \frac{1}{2} x^{-1} + C_1 x + C_2$$

$$5) \frac{dy}{dx} = 5^x \ln 5 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\int dy = \int \left(5^x \ln 5 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \right) dx$$

$$y = 5^x + \tan^{-1} x + C$$

$$7) \frac{dy}{dt} = 3t^2 \cos(t^3)$$

$$\int dy = \int \left(3t^2 \cos(t^3) \right) dt$$

$$y = \int \cos u \, du$$

$$y = \sin u + C$$

$$y = \sin t^3 + C$$

$$b) \int \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \int e^x + \sin x$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{dx} = \int (e^x - \cos x + C_1)$$

$$y = e^x - \sin x + C_1 x + C_2$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} 3^x$$

$$3^x \ln 3$$

$$u = t^3$$

$$du = 3t^2 dt$$

6.1
15) $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{3}{x^4} + 12$

$y=3, x=1$

$$\int dy = \int \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{3}{x^4} + 12 \right) dx$$

$$\int dy = \int \left(-x^{-2} - 3x^{-4} + 12 \right) dx$$

$$y = x^{-1} + x^{-3} + 12x + C$$

$$3 = 1^{-1} + 1^{-3} + 12(1) + C$$

$$3 = 14 + C$$

$$-11 = C$$

$$y = x^{-1} + x^{-3} + 12x - 11$$

17) $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{1+t^2} + 2^t \ln 2$

$y=3, t=0$

$$\int dy = \int \left(\frac{1}{1+t^2} + 2^t \ln 2 \right) dt$$

$$y = \arctan t + 2^t + C$$

$$3 = \arctan 0 + 2^0 + C$$

$$3 = 1 + C$$

$$y = \arctan t + 2^t + 2$$

21) $\int \sin(x^2) dx$

23) $\int_2^x e^{\cos t} dt + 9$

$\int_1^x \sin(t^2) dt + 5$