

Brief solutions to Quiz 9

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1. Solve for $y' + (\tan x)y = \cos x$, $y(0) = 1$.

Ans:

Multiply the equation by $\exp\left(\int \tan x \, dx\right) = \frac{1}{|\cos x|} = \pm \frac{1}{\cos x}$.

$$\frac{1}{\cos x}y' + \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x}y = 1,$$

$$\left(\frac{y}{\cos x}\right)' = 1,$$

$$\frac{y}{\cos x} = x + C, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad \text{therefore } C = 1.$$

$$y = (x + 1) \cos x.$$

2. Evaluate $\int_1^2 \frac{\cosh(\ln t)}{t} dt$.

Ans:

$$= \int_1^2 \cosh(\ln t) d(\ln t) = \sinh(\ln t) \Big|_1^2 = \sinh(\ln 2) = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right).$$

3. Order the functions n , $\sqrt{n} \log_2 n$, $(\log_2 n)^5$ by rate of growth as $n \rightarrow \infty$. You can use the notations $a \ll b$ to say b grows faster than a , and $a \approx b$ to say a and b grow at the same rate.

Ans:

Use L'Hôpital's Rule to find $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^{\frac{1}{8}}} = 0 \implies \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln n)^4}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0 \implies \sqrt{n} \ll (\log_2 n)^4$.

Therefore $(\log_2 n)^5 \ll \sqrt{n} \log_2 n$.

Similarly, from L'Hôpital's Rule $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0$, therefore $\sqrt{n} \log_2 n \ll n$.

Answer: $(\log_2 n)^5 \ll \sqrt{n} \log_2 n \ll n$.