$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(e^{\cos 4x} + 1 \right)$

(a) Find the derivative of y.

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(e^{\cos 4x} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

(b) Evaluate the following integrals

$$1) \int \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\cos x \sin x} dx$$
$$2) \int \frac{1+\ln x}{(x \ln(x))^2} dx$$

(c) Find the general solution of the equation by using the integrating factor method:

$$x^2 rac{dy}{dx} - y = rac{x^2}{(1 - e^x)e^{rac{1}{x}}}$$

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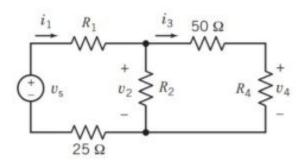
method:

$$x^{2} \frac{dy}{dx} - y = \frac{x^{2}}{(1 - e^{x})e^{\frac{1}{x}}}$$

Note: Two versions will be given to avoid misunderstandings, the text version (black) and the image version (blue). If the two contents conflict, please refer to the image version first.

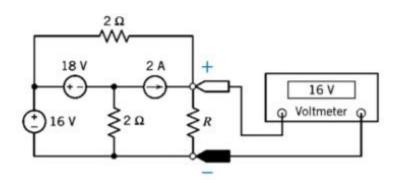
(a) Consider the following circuit. Given $v_2=rac13 v_s$, $i_3=rac15 i_1$, and $v_4=rac38 v_2$, determine the values of R_1 , R_2 , and R_4 .

(a) Consider the following circuit. Given $v_2 = \frac{1}{3}v_z$, $i_3 = \frac{1}{5}i_1$, and $v_4 = \frac{3}{8}v_2$, determine the values of R_1 , R_2 , and R_4 .



(b) Consider the circuit shown in the following figure (Ideal Voltmeter). Find the value of the resistance ${\cal R}$.

(b) Consider the circuit shown in the following figure (Ideal Voltmeter). Find the value of the resistance R.



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