1. $y=A \sqrt{4 x+1}-x+C$. Check and take derivative to find $A$
$y^{\prime}=\frac{A}{2}(4 x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(4)-1=\frac{2 A}{\sqrt{4 x+1}}-1$ so $A=1$. Letting $x=12$ and $y=1$ gives $C=6$

$$
y(x)=\sqrt{4 x+1}-x+6
$$

2. $f(x)=A \cdot \ln |1-2 x|+\frac{B}{x^{2}}+C$, check the derivative
$f^{\prime}(x)=\frac{A}{1-2 x}(-2)-\frac{2 B}{x^{3}}=\frac{1}{1-2 x}+\frac{1}{x^{3}}$ so $A=-\frac{1}{2}$ and $B=-\frac{1}{2}$. Solve for $C=-\frac{1}{2}$ by letting $x=1$ and $f=-1$

$$
f(x)=-\frac{1}{2}\left(\ln |1-2 x|+\frac{1}{x^{2}}+1\right)
$$

3. $x=A t^{\frac{7}{3}}+B e^{-\frac{t}{2}}+C$, check the derivative
$x^{\prime}=\frac{7}{3} A t^{\frac{4}{3}}-\frac{B}{2} e^{-\frac{t}{2}}=7 t^{\frac{4}{3}}-e^{-\frac{t}{2}}$ so $A=3$ and $B=2$. If $x=0$ and $y=1$ you will find $C=-1$

$$
x(t)=3 t^{\frac{7}{3}}+2 e^{-\frac{t}{2}}-1
$$

4. 


5.


When you zoom out it looks like $y(3) \approx 250$

