

WORKSHEET #13

1.

(a) the derivative of any constant is zero.

(b) the derivative of $cf(x)$ is $cf'(x)$

(c) the derivative of a sum is the sum of the derivatives

$$(f(x) + g(x))' = f'(x) + g'(x)$$

(d) the derivative of x^n is nx^{n-1}

(e) the derivative of the product $f(x)g(x)$ is $f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$

(f) the derivative of the quotient $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ is $\frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2}$

The first 4 rules allow us to compute the derivative of any polynomial

Up to (f) we can take the derivative of any rational function

2.

$$(*) \frac{d}{dx} [x^3 - 5x^4 + 32] = \frac{d}{dx} [x^3] - 5 \frac{d}{dx} [x^4] + \frac{d}{dx} [32] = 3x^2 - 5(4x^3) = \underline{3x^2 - 20x^3}$$

$$(*) \frac{d}{dx} \left[\pi^4 - \frac{17}{x^{3/2}} \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\begin{array}{c} \pi^4 \\ \uparrow \\ \text{Constant} \end{array} \right] - 17 \frac{d}{dx} [x^{-3/2}]$$

$$= 0 - 17 \left(-\frac{3}{2} x^{-3/2-1} \right)$$

↑ power rule works for any real exponent

$$= \frac{51}{2} x^{-5/2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{51}{2x^{5/2}}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} * \frac{d}{dx} & \left[(x^7 + 6x - 1)(3x^{1/2} + 5x^3 + 2 - 12x) \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{d}{dx} (x^7 + 6x - 1) \right] \cdot (3x^{1/2} + 5x^3 + 2 - 12x) + \\ & \quad (x^7 + 6x - 1) \cdot \left[\frac{d}{dx} (3x^{1/2} + 5x^3 + 2 - 12x) \right] \\ &= (7x^6 + 6)(3x^{1/2} + 5x^3 + 2 - 12x) + \\ & \quad + (x^7 + 6x - 1) \left(\frac{3}{2} x^{-1/2} + 15x^2 - 12 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$(*) \quad \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{(2+3x)^2}{4-x^2} \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{(2+3x) \cdot (2+3x)}{4-x^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\overset{\text{product rule}}{\left[3(2+3x) + (2+3x) \cdot 3 \right]} (4-x^2) - (2+3x)^2 \cdot (-2x)}{(4-x^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{6(2+3x)(4-x^2) - (4+12x+9x^2)(-2x)}{(4-x^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{48 - 12x^2 + 72x - \cancel{18x^3} + 8x + 24x^2 + \cancel{18x^3}}{(4-x^2)^2}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{12x^2 + 80x + 48}{(4-x^2)^2}}$$

$$\boxed{3.} \quad \text{given } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(t) = a^2, \quad f'(t) = ab^3; \\ g(t) = a^2b, \quad g'(t) = ab \end{array} \right.$$

$$(*) \quad h'(t) = f'(t)g(t) + f(t)g'(t)$$

$$\downarrow (ab^3)(a^2b) + (a^2)(ab) = \underline{a^3b^4 + a^3b}$$

$$(*) \quad h'(t) = \frac{f'(t)g(t) - f(t)g'(t)}{[g(t)]^2} = \frac{(ab^3)(a^2b) - a^2(ab)}{(a^2b)^2}$$

$$= \frac{a^3 b^4 - a^3 b}{a^4 b^2} = \frac{a^3 b (b^3 - 1)}{a^4 b^2} = \boxed{\frac{b^3 - 1}{ab}}$$

$$(*) \quad h'(z) = [f'(z)g(z) + f(z)g'(z)] - 6 \frac{0 \cdot f'(z) - 1 \cdot f'(z)}{[f(z)]^2}$$

$$= f'(z)g(z) + f(z)g'(z) + \frac{6f'(z)}{[f(z)]^2}$$

$$= ab^3(a^2b) + a^2(ab) + \frac{6ab^3}{[a^2]^2}$$

$$= \boxed{a^3b^4 + a^3b + \frac{6b^3}{a^3}}$$