## Assignment 10.14.15.Sec2.5 due 10/19/2015 at 11:59pm EDT

1.	(1	pt)	Find	the	deriv	ative	of
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$$f(x) = e^{8x}(x^2 + 2^x)$$

$$f'(x) =$$
\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

**2.** (1 pt) Find the derivative of

$$v(t) = t^2 e^{-ct}$$

Assume that c is a constant.

$$v'(t) =$$

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

**3.** (1 pt) Find the derivative of

$$y = \sqrt{e^{-5t^2} + 9}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} =$$

*Answer(s) submitted:* 

•

(incorrect)

**4.** (1 pt) Find the derivative of

$$f(y) = e^{e^{(y^2)}}$$

$$f'(y) = e^{x}$$
  
 $f'(y) = 1$ 

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

**5.** (1 pt) Find the derivative of

$$f(x) = axe^{-bx+14}$$

Assume that a and b are constants.

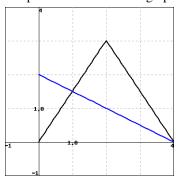
$$f'(x) = _{-}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

**6.** (2 pts) Use the graph below to estimate the indicated derivatives, or state that they do not exist. If a derivative does not exist, enter **dne** in the answer blank. The graph of f(x) is black and has a sharp corner at x = 2. The graph of g(x) is blue.



Let h(x) = f(g(x)). Find

A. 
$$h'(1) =$$
\_\_\_\_\_

B. 
$$h'(2) =$$
\_\_\_\_\_

C. 
$$h'(3) =$$

(Enter dne for any derivative that does not exist.)
Answer(s) submitted:

•

•

(incorrect)

**7.** (2 pts) Given F(1) = 7, F'(1) = 6, F(3) = 4, F'(3) = 1 and G(3) = 1, G'(3) = 1, G(4) = 6, G'(4) = 2, find each of the following. (Enter **dne** for any derivative that cannot be computed from this information alone.)

A. 
$$H(3)$$
 if  $H(x) = F(G(x))$ 

B. 
$$H'(3)$$
 if  $H(x) = F(G(x))$ 

C. 
$$H(3)$$
 if  $H(x) = G(F(x))$ 

D. 
$$H'(3)$$
 if  $H(x) = G(F(x))$  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
E.  $H'(3)$  if  $H(x) = F(x)/G(x)$  \_\_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

- •
- •
- •

(incorrect)

**8.** (1 pt) Find the derivative of  $g(q) = \tan(\tan q)$ 

$$g'(q) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

(incorrect)

**9.** (1 pt) Find the derivative of  $f(x) = 3x\sin(4x)$ 

$$f'(x) =$$
\_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

**10.** (1 pt) Find the derivative of

$$k(a) = \sin^6 a \cos^3 a$$

$$k'(a) =$$
  $\frac{1}{a \cos a}$ 

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

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