GTU, Fall 2020, MATH 101

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Chain rule says that the derivative of the composite is derivative f' of the outside function evaluated at the inside function g(x), multiplied by the derivative g'(x) of the inside function.

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where $\frac{dy}{du}$ is evaluated at u = g(x).



Some examples:

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Let $u = 5x + 2$ and $y = u^7$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du}\frac{du}{dx} = (7u^6)(5) = 35(5x+2)^6.$$



Some differentiation rules can be rewritten by using Chain Rule:

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$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{u}\right) = \frac{-1}{u^2}\frac{du}{dx}$$
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$$\frac{d}{dx}|u| = \frac{u}{|u|}\frac{du}{dx}$$
 (the Absolute Value Rule)

* Find
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 for $y = (x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^3 - x}$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (x^3 - x)^{1/2} 2x + \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 1)(3x^2 - 1)(x^3 - x)^{-1/2}$$

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$$= \frac{7x^4 - 2x^2 - 1}{2(x^3 - x)^{1/2}}.$$

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An equation for the tangent line is:

$$y-1=-6(x-2)$$
 or $y=-6x+13$.

