STEP Practice & Cherin Rule

Let y = f(u), u = g(x). Then:  $dy = dy \cdot du$  or y' = f'(g(x))g(x)Let  $dx = dy \cdot du$  or  $dy = dy \cdot du$ 

1) 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [3x + 2]^{4} = 12[3x + 2]^{3}$$

2) 
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} [2x-3]^5 = 10[2x-3]^4$$

3) 
$$\int_{\mathbb{R}}^{d} [1-4x]^{7} = -28[1-4x]^{6}$$

4) 
$$\int_{a}^{b} [2+qx]^{5} = 45[2+qx]^{4}$$

5) 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{d} [3+x^2]^5 = 10x[3+x^2]^4$$

6) 
$$\frac{d}{dx}[1-x^{2}]^{8}=-24x^{2}[1-x^{2}]^{+}$$

7) 
$$\int_{0}^{d} \left[2x+1\right]^{6} = 12\left[2x+1\right]^{5}$$

8) 
$$\frac{1}{26}[x^2+5]^{10} = 20x[x^2+5]^9$$

9) 
$$\frac{d}{dx}[1+3x]^{-3} = -9[1+3x]^{-4}$$

10) 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[1 - 4x^2\right]^{-1} = 8x[1 - 4x^2]^{-2}$$

11) 
$$\frac{d}{dx} [5x - 3]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{5}{2} [5x - 3]^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

12) 
$$\frac{d}{dx}[x^2+1]^{-\frac{2}{2}} = -5x[x^2+1]^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$