Name: Richard

Quiz 10 ♡

MATH 200 October 5, 2022

1. 
$$y = e^{6x-4}$$
  $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{6x-4}(6-0) = 6e^{6x-4}$ 

2. 
$$y = \sqrt{x^2 + 4} = (\chi^2 + 4)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
  
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}(\chi^2 + 4)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(2\chi + 0) = \frac{2\chi}{2(\chi^2 + 4)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{\chi}{\sqrt{\chi^2 + 4}}$ 

3. 
$$z = \cos^2(w) = \left(\cos(\omega)\right)^{2-1} \left(-\sin(\omega)\right) = \left|-2\cos(\omega)\sin(\omega)\right|$$

4. 
$$y = \left(\frac{x^2 \sin(x)}{e^x}\right)^4$$

$$= 4\left(\frac{x^2 \sin(x)}{e^x}\right)^4 = 4\left(\frac{x^2 \sin(x)}{e^x}\right) = 4\left(\frac{x^2 \cos(x)}{e^x}\right) = 4\left(\frac{x^2 \cos(x)}{$$

$$=4\left(\frac{x^{2}\sin(x)}{e^{x}}\right)^{3}\frac{D_{x}\left[x^{2}\sin(x)\right]e^{x}-x^{2}\sin(x)e^{x}}{\left(e^{x}\right)^{2}}$$

$$=4\left(\frac{x^{2}\sin(x)}{e^{x}}\right)^{3}\frac{D_{x}\left[x^{2}\sin(x)\right]e^{x}-x^{2}\sin(x)e^{x}}{\left(e^{x}\right)^{2}}$$

$$=4\left(\frac{x^{2}\sin(x)}{e^{x}}\right)^{3}\frac{D_{x}\left[x^{2}\sin(x)\right]e^{x}-x^{2}\sin(x)e^{x}}{\left(e^{x}\right)^{2}}$$

$$=6\left(\frac{x^{2}\sin(x)}{e^{x}}\right)^{3}\frac{D_{x}\left[x^{2}\sin(x)\right]e^{x}-x^{2}\sin(x)e^{x}}{\left(e^{x}\right)^{2}}$$

5. 
$$D_x \left[ \left( e^{\cos(x)+4} \right)^5 + x \right] = D_X \left[ \left( e^{\cos(x)+4} \right)^5 \right] + D_X \left[ X \right]$$

$$=5\left(\frac{\cos(x)+4}{2}\right)^{4}D_{x}\left[e^{\cos(x)+4}\right]+1.$$

$$= \frac{5(e^{\cos(x)} + 4)^{4} \cos(x) + 4}{(-\sin(x))} + 1$$

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1. 
$$y = \sin(7x + \pi)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(7x + \pi) \cdot (7 + 0) = \boxed{7\cos(7x + \pi)}$$

2. 
$$z = \sqrt[3]{w^3 + 8} = \left(w^3 + 8\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\omega} = \frac{1}{3}(\omega^3 + 8)^{\frac{2}{3}}(3\omega^2 + 0) = \frac{3\omega^2}{3(\omega^3 + 8)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\omega^2}{3(\omega^3 + 8)^{\frac{2}{3}}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\omega^2}{3(\omega^3 + 8)^{\frac{2}{3}}}}$$
3.  $y = \sec^2(x) = (\sec(x))^2$ 

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2(\sec(x)) \sec(x) + \tan(x) = \left[2 \sec^2(x) + \tan(x)\right]$$

4. 
$$y = \sec(x^2)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left[ \operatorname{Sec}(x^2) + \operatorname{Im}(x^2) 2x \right]$$

5. 
$$D_x[xe^{\tan(3x)+1}] = D_x[x]e^{\tan(3x)+1} + \chi D_x[e^{\tan(3x)+1}]$$

$$= \left| e^{\tan(3x+1)} + xe^{\tan(3x)+1} \left( sec^{2}(3x) \cdot 3 + 0 \right) \right|$$

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1. 
$$y = \sqrt{5x+1} = (5X+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \left( 5\chi + 1 \right)^{-1/2} \left( 5 + 0 \right) = \frac{5}{2 \left( 5\chi + 1 \right)^{1/2}} = \frac{5}{2 \sqrt{5\chi + 1}}$$

$$2. \quad y = \cos(x^2)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\sin(x^2)2x = \left[-2x\sin(x^2)\right]$$

3. 
$$y = \cos^2(x^2) = \left(\cos\left(x^2\right)\right)^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2(\cos(x^2))^{2-1}(-\sin(x^2)2x) = \left[-4 \times \cos(x^2)\sin(x^2)\right]$$

4. 
$$z = \tan\left(\frac{e^w}{w+1}\right)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dw} = \sec^2\left(\frac{e^w}{\omega+1}\right) \frac{e^w(\omega+1) - e^w(1+0)}{(\omega+1)^2}$$

$$= \left[\sec^2\left(\frac{e^w}{\omega+1}\right) \frac{we^w}{(\omega+1)^2}\right]$$

5. 
$$y = e^{\tan(3x) + x} + x^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dw} = D_{x} \left[ e^{tam(3x)1+x} \right] + D_{x} \left[ x^{2} \right]$$

$$= e^{tam(3x)+x} D_{x} \left[ tam(3x)+x \right] + 2x$$

$$= \left[ e^{tam(3x)+x} \left( se^{2}(3x).3+1 \right) + 2x \right]$$

1. 
$$z = \sqrt{4w^2 + 16} = (4w^2 + 16)^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dw} = \frac{1}{2} (4w^2 + 16)^{-1/2} \cdot 8w = \frac{4w}{(4w^2 + 16)^{1/2}} = \sqrt{\frac{4w}{4w^2 + 16}}$$

2. 
$$y = e^{x^2 - x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left( \frac{x^2 - x}{2x - 1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{4\omega^2+16}}{2\omega}$$

$$= \sqrt{\omega^2+4}$$

$$3. \quad y = \sin\left(e^{x^2 - x}\right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(e^{x^2-x}) D_x \left[e^{x^2-x}\right] = \left[\cos(e^{x^2-x})e^{x^2-x}(2x-1)\right]$$

4. 
$$y = (4x^5 \cos(x) + 1)^{10}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 10 \left( 4x^{5} \cos(x) + 1 \right) \left( 4x^{5} \cos(x) + 1 \right)$$

$$= \left( 10 \left( 4x^{5} \cos(x) + 1 \right) \left( 20x^{7} \cos(x) - 4x^{5} \sin(x) \right) \right)$$

5. 
$$D_x \left[ \frac{e^{\tan(x)}}{x} \right] =$$

= 
$$\left[ e^{\tan(x)} \sec^2(x) \cdot \chi - e^{\tan(x)} \right]$$