

1. Suppose  $y = \frac{\cos(x) + 1}{x^2}$ . Find  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(-\sin(x) + 0)x^2 - (\cos(x) + 1)2x}{(x^2)^2}$

$$= \frac{-x^2 \sin(x) + (\cos(x) + 1)2x}{x^4} = \frac{x(-x \sin(x)) + 2(\cos(x) + 1)}{x^4}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{-x \sin(x) - 2 \cos(x) - 2}{x^3}}$$

2. Suppose  $f(x) = \sin(x)(x^3 - 4x^2)$ . Find  $f'(x)$ .

$$f'(x) = \boxed{\cos(x)(x^3 - 4x^2) + \sin(x)(3x^2 - 8x)}$$

3. Suppose  $y = \frac{xe^x}{1+x^2}$ . Find  $y' = \frac{D_x[xe^x](1+x^2) - xe^x(0+2x)}{(1+x^2)^2}$

$$= \boxed{\frac{(1 \cdot e^x + xe^x)(1+x^2) - 2x^2e^x}{1+2x^2+x^4}} = \boxed{\frac{e^x(1+x)(1+x^2) - 2x^2}{1+2x^2+x^4}}$$

4. Information about two functions  $f$  and  $g$  and their derivatives is given in the table below.

Suppose  $h(x) = x^3 + f(x) \cdot g(x)$ . Find  $h'(2)$ .

$$h'(x) = 3x^2 + f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$$

$$h'(2) = 3 \cdot 2^2 + f'(2)g(2) + f(2)g'(2)$$

$$= 12 + 3 \cdot 1 + (-2)(-3)$$

$$= 12 + 3 + 6 = \boxed{21}$$

| $x$     | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6   |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| $f(x)$  | -3 | -2 | 1  | 5  | 6  | 3   |
| $f'(x)$ | 5  | 3  | 2  | 1  | 0  | -2  |
| $g(x)$  | 0  | 1  | -2 | 3  | -4 | 5   |
| $g'(x)$ | 2  | -3 | 5  | -8 | 10 | -15 |

1. Suppose
- $f(x) = x^3 \cos(x)$
- . Find
- $f'(x)$
- .

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 \cos(x) + x^3 (-\sin(x))$$

$$= \boxed{3x^2 \cos(x) - x^3 \sin(x)}$$

2. Suppose
- $y = \frac{e^x + x}{\sin(x)}$
- . Find
- $\frac{dy}{dx} = D_x \left[ \frac{e^x + x}{\sin(x)} \right] = \boxed{\frac{(e^x + 1) \sin(x) - (e^x + x) \cos(x)}{\sin^2(x)}}$

3. Suppose
- $y = \frac{1+x^2}{xe^x}$
- . Find
- $y' = D_x \left[ \frac{1+x^2}{xe^x} \right] = \frac{D_x[1+x^2]xe^x - (1+x^2)D_x[xe^x]}{(xe^x)^2}$
- $$= \frac{2x \cdot xe^x - (1+x^2)(e^x + xe^x)}{x^2 e^{2x}} = \boxed{\frac{2x^2 e^x - (1+x^2)(e^x + xe^x)}{x^2 e^{2x}}}$$
- $$= \frac{e^x(2x^2 - (1+x^2)(1+x))}{x^2 e^x e^x} = \boxed{\frac{2x^2 - (1+x^2)(1+x)}{x^2 e^x}}$$

4. Information about two functions
- $f$
- and
- $g$
- and their derivatives is given in the table below.

Suppose  $h(x) = f(x) + x^2 g(x)$ . Find  $h'(3)$ .

$$h'(x) = f'(x) + 2xg(x) + x^2 g'(x)$$

$$h'(3) = f'(3) + 2 \cdot 3g(3) + 3^2 g'(3)$$

$$= 2 + 2 \cdot 3(-2) + 9 \cdot 5$$

$$= 2 - 12 + 45 = \boxed{35}$$

| $x$     | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6   |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| $f(x)$  | -3 | -2 | 1  | 5  | 6  | 3   |
| $f'(x)$ | 5  | 3  | 2  | 1  | 0  | -2  |
| $g(x)$  | 0  | 1  | -2 | 3  | -4 | 5   |
| $g'(x)$ | 2  | -3 | 5  | -8 | 10 | -15 |