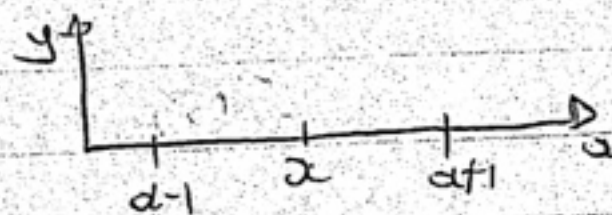


Exercise 4 ! MFKZ12004

Sketch



① $f(x) = \frac{x}{x+1}$

note:

numerator $\rightarrow a \dots x$

denominator $\rightarrow b \dots (x+1)$

for first derivation below what we'll use to differentiate.

$$a'(x) = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad b'(x) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{b \cdot (1) - a \cdot (1)}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{x+1} - \cancel{x}}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$\therefore \text{first derivative: } f'(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$$

② $f(x) = \frac{2x^2}{x^4}$

we'll need to use $f'(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$

$f'(x) = (x+1)^{-2}$ Since it has exponent we'll use $f(x) = g(x)^n$.

* This helps get $f''(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= n [g(x)]^{n-1} \cdot g'(x) \\ &= -2 [x+1]^{-2-1} \cdot (1) \\ &= -2 (x+1)^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f''(x) = -2 (x+1)^{-3} \approx -2 \cdot \frac{1}{(x+1)^3} \approx \frac{-2}{(x+1)^3}$$

1. KRÖSSTIM

$$(3) \quad f(x) = \ln x^2$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \cdot \ln(x)$$

$$f''(x) = 2 \ln(x_0) + \frac{2}{x_0} (x - x_0) - \frac{1}{x_0^2} (x - x_0)^2$$