

Calculus

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1 Calculation

We will attempt to simplify the following expression:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^2)$$

We can use the *power rule* to rewrite our expression as:

$$(x^2) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(2 \cdot \ln(x))$$

We can use the *product rule* to rewrite our expression as:

$$(x^2) \cdot \left(\left(\frac{d}{dx}(2) \cdot \ln(x) \right) + \left(2 \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\ln(x)) \right) \right)$$

We can use the *ln rule* to rewrite our expression as:

$$(x^2) \cdot \left(\left(\frac{d}{dx}(2) \cdot \ln(x) \right) + \left(2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x) \right) \right) \right)$$

We can use the *division to multiplication rule* to rewrite our expression as:

$$(x^2) \cdot \left(\left(\frac{d}{dx}(2) \cdot \ln(x) \right) + \left(2 \cdot \left(1 \cdot \left(x^{(-1 \cdot 1)} \right) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x) \right) \right) \right)$$

We can use the *$d/dx(x) = 1$ or $d/dx(constant) = 0$ rule* to rewrite our expression as:

$$(x^2) \cdot \left((0 \cdot \ln(x)) + \left(2 \cdot 1 \cdot \left(x^{(-1 \cdot 1)} \right) \cdot 1 \right) \right)$$

We can use the *constant math simplification rule* to rewrite our expression as:

$$(x^2) \cdot ((x^{-1}) \cdot 2)$$

We can use the *combine like multiplication terms rule* to rewrite our expression as:

$$2 \cdot (x^{(2+(-1))})$$

We can use the *combine like addition terms rule* to rewrite our expression as:

$$2 \cdot \left(x^{((-1+2))} \right)$$

We can use the *constant math simplification rule* to rewrite our expression as:

$$(x^1) \cdot 2$$

We can use the *combine like multiplication terms rule* to rewrite our expression as:

$$2 \cdot x$$

This is our final answer.