

Your grade: 100%

[Next item →](#)

Your latest: 100% • Your highest: 100% • To pass you need at least 80%. We keep your highest score.



1. In the following quiz, you'll apply the rules you learned in the previous videos to differentiate some functions.

1 / 1 point

We learned how to differentiate polynomials using the power rule: $\frac{d}{dx}(ax^b) = abx^{b-1}$. It might be helpful to remember this as 'multiply by the power, then reduce the power by one'.

Using the power rule, differentiate $f(x) = x^{173}$.

- $f'(x) = 172x^{173}$
- $f'(x) = 174x^{172}$
- $f'(x) = 173x^{172}$
- $f'(x) = 171x^{173}$

Correct

The power rule makes differentiation of terms like this easy, even for large and scary looking values of b .

2. The videos also introduced the sum rule: $\frac{d}{dx}[f(x) + g(x)] = \frac{df(x)}{dx} + \frac{dg(x)}{dx}$.

1 / 1 point

This tells us that when differentiating a sum we can just differentiate each term separately and then add them together again. Use the sum rule to differentiate $f(x) = x^2 + 7 + \frac{1}{x}$

- $f'(x) = 2x + \frac{1}{x}$
- $f'(x) = 2x + 7 - \frac{1}{x^2}$
- $f'(x) = 2x + \frac{1}{x^2}$
- $f'(x) = 2x - \frac{1}{x^2}$

Correct

The sum rule allows us to differentiate each term separately.

3. In the videos we saw that functions can be differentiated multiple times. Differentiate the function $f(x) = e^x + 2 \sin(x) + x^3$ twice to find its second derivative, $f''(x)$.

1 / 1 point

- $f''(x) = e^x - 2 \sin(x) + 6x$
- $f''(x) = e^x + \sin(x) + 3x^2$
- $f''(x) = e^x + 2 \cos(x) + 3x^2$
- $f''(x) = xe^{x-1} - 2 \cos(x) + 6x$

 **Correct**

You used the sum rule, power rule and knowledge of some specific derivatives to calculate this. Well done!

4. Previous videos introduced the concept of an anti-derivative. For the function $f'(x)$, it's possible to find the anti-derivative, $f(x)$, by asking yourself what function you'd need to differentiate to get $f'(x)$. For example, consider applying the "power rule" in reverse: You can go from the function abx^{b-1} to its anti-derivative ax^b .

1 / 1 point

Which of the following could be anti-derivatives of the function $f'(x) = x^4 - \sin(x) - 3e^x$? (Hint: there's more than one correct answer...)

- $f(x) = \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \cos(x) - 3e^x + 4$

 **Correct**

Differentiating $f(x)$ gives the intended $f'(x)$. We also see that when calculating anti-derivatives we can add any constant, since the derivative of a constant is zero. We might write this as

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \cos(x) - 3e^x + c, \text{ where } c \text{ can be any constant.}$$

- $f(x) = \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \cos(x) - 3e^x - 12$

 **Correct**

Differentiating $f(x)$ gives the intended $f'(x)$. We also see that when calculating anti-derivatives we can add any constant, since the derivative of a constant is zero. We might write this as

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \cos(x) - 3e^x + c, \text{ where } c \text{ can be any constant.}$$

- $f(x) = 4x^3 - \cos(x) - 3e^x$

$f(x) = 5x^5 - \sin(x) + 3e^x + 7$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \cos(x) - 3e^x + 1$

5. The power rule can be applied for any real value of b . Using the facts that $\sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $x^{-a} = \frac{1}{x^a}$, calculate $\frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{x})$.

1 / 1 point

$\frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{x}) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$

$\frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{x}) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$

$\frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{x}) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x}$

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

 **Correct**

This can also be useful when the power is a negative number. If you'd like to you can check that the power rule agrees with the derivative of $\frac{1}{x}$ that you've already seen.