

## 3-3 Differentiation Rules

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師大工教一

$$1. \frac{d}{dx}(c) = 0$$

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

$$3. n \text{ is any real number, } \frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = n x^{n-1}$$

Ex1(p148): Differentiate the following powers of x.

$$(a) x^3$$

$$\Downarrow \\ 3x^2$$

$$(b) x^{2/3}$$

$$(c) x^{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$(d) \frac{1}{x^4}$$

$$\rightarrow -4x^{-5}$$

$$(e) x^{-4/3}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{4}{3} x^{-7/3}$$

$$(f) \sqrt{x^{2+\pi}}$$

$$\left(x^{2+\pi}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$= x^{1+\pi/2}$$

$$\Downarrow \\ \frac{2+\pi}{2} x^{\pi/2}$$



微分的线性性质

$$4. \frac{d}{dx}[cu] = c \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$5. \frac{d}{dx}(u \pm v) = \frac{du}{dx} \pm \frac{dv}{dx}$$

Ex3(p150) Find the derivative of the polynomial  $y = x^3 + \frac{4}{3}x^2 - 5x + 1$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + \frac{8}{3}x - 5$$

$$6. \frac{d}{dx}(e^x) = e^x$$

$$7. \text{The Product Rule: } \frac{d}{dx}(uv) = \frac{du}{dx} \cdot v + u \cdot \frac{dv}{dx}$$

Ex6(p152): Find the derivative of (a)  $y = \frac{1}{x}(x^2 + e^x)$  (b)  $y = e^{2x} = (e^x)^2$

$$(a) \Rightarrow -x^{-2}(x^2 + e^x) + \frac{1}{x}(2x + e^x)$$

$$= -1 - x^{-2}e^x + 2 + \frac{e^x}{x}$$

$$= \frac{e^x}{x} - x^{-2}e^x + 1$$

$$(b) \frac{dy}{dx} = 2e^x$$

8. The Quotient Rule:  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{u}{v} \right) = \frac{\frac{du}{dx} \cdot v - u \cdot \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$

Ex7(p153) Find the derivative of (a)  $y = \frac{t^2 - 1}{t^3 + 1}$  (b)  $y = e^{-x}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad & \frac{2t(t^3 + 1) - (t^2 - 1)3t^2}{(t^3 + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{2t^4 + 2t - 3t^4 + 3t^2}{t^6 + 2t^3 + 1} = \frac{-t^4 + 3t^2 + 2t}{t^6 + 2t^3 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad f'(x) &= \frac{\frac{1}{e^x} \cdot (-1) \cdot e^x}{e^{2x}} \\ &= \frac{-1}{e^x} \end{aligned}$$



Ex8(p154) Find the derivative of  $y = \frac{(x-1)(x^2-2x)}{x^4}$ .

(cf: use quotient rule or not)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{(2x-3)(\cancel{x^3}) - (x^2-3x+2)(\cancel{3x^3})}{x^{\cancel{4}^4}} = \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{x^3} = \frac{x^2-3x+2}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3} \\ &= \frac{2x^2-3x-3x^2+9x-6}{x^4} = \frac{-x^2+6x-6}{x^4} \end{aligned}$$

## Higher-Order Derivatives

Newton:  $f(x) \rightarrow f'(x) \rightarrow f''(x) \rightarrow f'''(x) \rightarrow f^{(4)}(x) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow f^{(n)}(x) \rightarrow \cdots$

Leibniz:  $y \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} \rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \rightarrow \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \frac{d^ny}{dx^n} \rightarrow \cdots$

# HW3-3

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- HW:3,10,15,18,30,45,53,57,69