Name: Solutions

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- There are 12 points possible on this proficiency: one point per problem with no partial credit.
- You have 30 minutes to complete this proficiency.
- No aids (book, calculator, etc.) are permitted.
- You do not need to simplify your expressions.
- Your final answers should start with $f'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx} = \text{or something similar}$.
- Circle your final answer.
- 1. [12 points] Compute the derivatives of the following functions.

a.
$$f(t) = 2t^{2/3} + \frac{3}{t^{2/3}} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\int'(t) = \frac{4}{3}t^{-\frac{1}{3}} + 3\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)t^{-\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}t^{-\frac{1}{3}} - 2t^{-\frac{5}{3}}$$

b.
$$r(x) = \sec(x^2 + 1)$$

$$\frac{dr}{dx} = \sec(x^2 + 1) + \tan(x^2 + 1) \quad (2x)$$

c.
$$g(x) = (e^{3x} + e)\tan(x)$$

$$S'(x) = (3e^{3x}) + an x + (e^{3x} + e) soc(x)$$

d. $h(x) = \ln(B\cos(x^3) - A)$, where A and B are fixed constants

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{B\cos(x^3) - A} \left(-B\sin(x^3)\right) \left(3x^2\right)$$

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

$$= \frac{-3x^2}{B\cos(x^3) - A}$$

e. $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sin(7x)} = \cos(7x)$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = -\csc(7x)\cot(7x)(7)$$

 $\mathbf{f.} \ \ q(t) = \left(\sqrt{t^2 + 1}\right) \ln(t)$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x^{2}+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}(2x) \ln x + \sqrt{x^{2}+1}(\frac{1}{x})$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x^{2}+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}(2x) \ln x + \sqrt{x^{2}+1}(\frac{1}{x})}{\sqrt{x^{2}+1}}$$

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g. $f(x) = (x^3 + 3)e^x \cos(x)$

$$\int (x) = (3x^2) e^{x} \cos x + (x^3 + 3) (e^{x} \cos x - e^{x} \sin x)$$

h. $g(z) = \sin(\pi - z^3)$

$$\frac{ds}{dz} = \cos\left(\pi - z^3\right) \left(-3z^2\right)$$

i. $s(t) = \frac{\cos(2t)}{t^2 + 2}$

$$S'(A) = -2s_{1n}(2A)(A^{2}+2) - cos(2A)(2A)$$

$$(A^{2}+2)^{2}$$

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j.
$$f(x) = \frac{2x+5}{2\ln x + \ln 5}$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{2(2\ln x + \ln 5) - (2x+5)(\frac{2}{x})}{(2\ln x + \ln 5)^2}$$

k.
$$g(x) = \arctan(e^x)$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + (e^x)^2} e^x = \frac{e^x}{1 + e^{2x}}$$

I. Compute $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $e^{x+y} = xy + 3\cos y$. You must solve for $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

$$e^{x+y}\left(1+\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = y + \alpha \frac{dy}{dx} - 3\sin y \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\left(e^{x+y} - x + 3\sin y\right) \frac{dy}{dx} = y - e^{x+y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y - e^{x+y}}{dx}$$

$$e^{x+y} - x + 3\sin y$$