SOLUTIONS

/12

- There are 12 points possible on this proficiency: One point per problem. No partial credit.
- A passing score is 10/12.
- 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 **must start with** f'(x) = dy/dx = 0, or similar.
- Circle your final answer.

Compute the derivatives of the following functions.

1.
$$f(x) = \pi x^{1/3} - 2e^x + \ln 7$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\pi}{3} x^{-2/3} - 2e^x$$

2.
$$y = (x - x^2)\sin(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (1 - 2x)\sin(x) + (x - x^2)\cos(x)$$

3.
$$f(t) = \frac{t^2 - t + 4t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{t^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \pm \frac{3/2}{2} - \pm \frac{1/2}{2} + 4$$

$$\begin{cases} \xi'(t) = \frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} - \pm \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} -$$

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4.
$$f(t) = b + t^{2} \ln(at)$$

$$f(t) = 2t \ln(at) + t^{2} \frac{1}{at} \cdot a$$

5.
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\cos(x)} = Sec(x)$$

$$f'(x) = Sec(x) + con(x)$$

6.
$$f(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{1 + \sin(3x)}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\left(-\sin(x)\right)\left(1 + \sin(3x)\right) - \cos(x)\left(\cos(3x) \cdot 3\right)}{\left(1 + \sin(3x)\right)^2}$$

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7.
$$f(x) = \sec(x)x^{\frac{1}{3}}e^{4x}$$

$$f'(x) = \sec(x) \tan(x) \times \frac{1}{3} e^{4x}$$

$$+ \sec(x) \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} e^{4x}$$

$$+ \sec(x) \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} e^{4x}$$

$$+ \sec(x) \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} e^{4x}$$

$$+ \sec(x) \times \frac{1}{3} \cdot e^{4x} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

8.
$$f(z) = \arctan(\sqrt{z} + \sqrt{5})$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{1}{1 + (\sqrt{z} + \sqrt{5})^2} \left(\frac{1}{z} + \frac{z^{-1/2}}{z^2}\right)$$

9.
$$f(t) = \tan(\ln(t^3 - 1))$$

 $f'(t) = Sec^2(\ln(t^3 - 1)) \cdot \frac{1}{t^3 - 1} \cdot 3t^2$

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10.
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{7x^2} + \left(\pi \frac{x-5}{4}\right)^3$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{7}(-2) x^{-3} + 3\left(\pi \frac{x-5}{4}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}$$

11.
$$f(x) = \cos^5(x^2 - x)$$

 $f'(x) = 5 \cos^4(x^2 - x) (-\sin(x^2 - x)(2x - 1))$

12. Compute dy/dx if $x^2y - 3 = e^y \sin(x)$. You must solve for dy/dx.

$$2x \cdot y + x^{2} \cdot y' = e^{y}y' \cdot sin(x) + e^{y} \cdot cos(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = \frac{e^{y}cos(x) - 2xy}{x^{2} - e^{y}sin(x)}$$