

Resolved Unresolved

@84\_f2



4 weeks ago

For p) the rules for derivatives says the derivative of  $e^x$  is  $e^x$  so would the derivative of  $e^{\cos(t)}$  be  $e^{\cos(t)}$  ? Or am I missing a step?

helpful | 0



**Nandini Bhat** 4 weeks ago

Actions

I think this situation is different because the exponent also a function. So  $e^{\cos(t)}$  becomes two functions put together, which is when we use the chain rule. Attaching a picture of my answer below:

Derivative

$$\begin{aligned} y &= e^u & e^u &= e^{\cos(t)} \\ u &= \cos(t) & & -\sin(t) \end{aligned}$$
$$\frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{du}{dt} = e^{\cos(t)} \times -\sin(t)$$
$$= -\sin(t) e^{\cos(t)}$$

The final answer I got is  $-\sin(t)e^{\cos(t)}$ .

helpful | 0



3 weeks ago

So where does the constant 6 go? I think I am a little confused how the e stays the same.

helpful | 0



3 weeks ago

The 6 from the original problem does stay, but I think this post is specifically focused on the calculation for plain  $e^{\cos(t)}$ . I'm afraid I can't help with why the derivative of  $e^x$  is  $e^x$ ...e is magic? It's certainly nice though.

helpful | 0



**Nandini Bhat** 3 weeks ago

Actions ▾

Oh, sorry! I only gave the answer for that specific part of the numerator. The derivative of the numerator  $6e^{\cos(t)}$  is  $-6\sin(t)e^{\cos(t)}$ , taking the 6 into account as well. The reason the  $e$  remains the same is that  $e^x$  is a function in itself. This means we have two compounded functions  $f(x) = e^x$  and  $g(t) = \cos(t)$ . We use the chain rule in this situation, which states that the derivative of two compounded functions is  $f'(g(t)) \cdot g'(t)$ . So we first find  $f'(g(t))$ :

$$f'(g(t)) = f'(\cos(t)) = e^{\cos(t)} \quad (\text{Exponent rule})$$

$$g'(t) = g'(\cos(t)) = -\sin(t) \quad (\text{Derivative of } \cos(x) = -\sin(x))$$

$$f'(g(t)) \cdot g'(t) = e^{\cos(t)} \cdot -\sin(t) = -\sin(t)e^{\cos(t)} \quad (\text{Chain rule using our previous work})$$

Because the 6 was a coefficient in the term, it stays in the derivative, becoming  $-6\sin(t)e^{\cos(t)}$ .

If I've messed up anything here, please let me know! I get really muddled up with the chain rule sometimes and I think it shows in my explanations too.

helpful | 0